

APPLICATION FOR GRANT

Please read the accompanying Guidance Note before completing this form. Give a full answer to each section; applications will be considered on the basis of information submitted on this form. Applicants are asked not to use the form supplied to cross refer to information in separate documents except where this is invited on the form. The space provided indicates the level of detail required but you may provide additional information on a separate sheet if necessary. Copies of this form are available on disk on request. You are asked also to complete the summary sheet attached at the end of this form. Although you may reproduce this sheet in a reasonable font, you should not expand it to more than an A4 sheet as additional information will not be taken into account.

1. DETAILS OF APPLICANT

1.1 Name of organisation applying

Peatlands Biodiversity Consortium (see Sect. 1.5)

1.2 Address for correspondence

[Redacted]

1.3 Person who may be contacted about this application, and position in organisation.

Dr E. D. Chirnside, Business Development Officer (Faculty of Science and Engineering)

1.4 Telephone and FAX numbers

[Redacted]

1.5 Nature of the organisation (e.g. is it an academic institution, a registered charity, company limited by guarantee?)

This is a Consortium of equal partners within Scotland which together has extensive interests and internationally recognised expertise in peatland biodiversity and conservation management; the Universities of Dundee and Stirling, Macaulay Land Use Research Institute (MLURI), Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH) and the Scottish Wildlife Trust (SWT) are the partners. Dundee and Stirling Universities are academic institutions, MLURI is an independent research institute grant-aided by the Scottish Office, SNH is the statutory government body for nature conservation in Scotland, and SWT is a voluntary organisation with registered charity status.

1.6 Describe briefly the aims, activities and structure of your organisation:

Aims: The Peatlands Biodiversity Consortium was established in 1996 with the express purpose of combining the knowledge and expertise of the partners in a Darwin Initiative educational programme, aimed at promulgating ideas, approaches, techniques and best practice in the conservation of peatland biodiversity in Scotland to selected countries in Eastern Europe. Details of each of the partner organisations can be found in Section 1.11. Letters from each of the partners are attached at Appendix 1.

Activities: (1) The planning, recruitment and execution of a training programme involving formal taught and informal hands-on training in the conservation of biodiversity in peatlands (2) monitoring and reporting of responses to the programme from recipient countries (3) funding workshops in the home countries and (4) the subsequent maintenance of links with target countries in preparation of biodiversity management plans.

Structure: A project management board will be drawn from the five partners, and a dedicated 2-person, part-time project team will report to the board. The project team will implement the project.

Applicant Partner: Research and Innovation Services, University of Dundee (Dr. Ewan Chirnside)
Project Management Team: MLURI (Dr. Peter Hulme); SNH (Dr. Philip Immirzi), SWT (Mr. Stuart Brooks), University of Stirling (Prof. Donald Davidson, Dr. Richard Tipping), University of Dundee (Dr. Hugh Ingram, Dr. Olivia Bragg).
Project Staff : Programme Co-ordinator; Secretary (to be appointed); Course Presenters (see Sect. 5.1).

1.7 Provide brief details of the relevant past experience and achievements of the person to be responsible for the activities for which funding is sought. (This will normally be either the person completing this form or the contact at Section 1.3.)

The Consortium is a cross-sectoral collaboration between private, public and voluntary bodies. Each partner institution by itself provides wide-ranging and internationally acknowledged expertise in peatland ecology and management. The exciting opportunity provided by the Darwin Initiative is the forging of strong organisational links and the combining of our varied and complementary abilities. The University of Dundee (Departments of Biological Sciences and Geography) provides internationally renowned experience of peat ecohydrology and its application to peatland conservation and the assessment of human impacts on peatlands. The Department of Environmental Science at Stirling University has led in developing new techniques for remote sensing and monitoring of peatland eco-systems, including their erosion, and in understanding the significance of peatlands as archives of past environmental change. MLURI has >50 years expertise in peatland survey and monitoring, chemistry, greenhouse gas emissions from peatlands and impacts of herbivores on peatland plant communities. The Scottish Wildlife Trust is a charitable organisation which involves local voluntary supporters in pursuing its aims. It focuses on four critical areas: conservation, education, campaigning and training. Scottish Natural Heritage is the statutory government body for nature conservation in Scotland with responsibilities for the protection and enhancement of habitats and species, and promoting its understanding and enjoyment.

Peatlands cover > 13% of the land surface in Scotland. The Consortium, drawn from key players in Scotland, can be regarded as a centre of excellence for applied research into peatland biodiversity conservation, and a source of unique knowledge for dissemination into developing countries.

1.8 Have you received funding under the Initiative before? If so, please give details.

The Departments of Biological Sciences at both the University of Stirling and the University of Dundee received Darwin support in the Fifth Round for entirely separate proposals.

1.9 How did you learn about this Initiative?

The Consortium has applied previously (1996); by direct mailing.

1.10 Geographical coverage of the organisation as a whole.

Both the Universities of Dundee and Stirling have strong research commitments towards deepening the understanding of Scotland's landscapes and peatlands, as well as being actively involved in peatland and other wetland resource management in Europe, Africa, SE Asia and North America. MLURI carries out research throughout Scotland and has active links throughout Europe and within developing countries. The work of Scottish Natural Heritage and the Scottish Wildlife Trust is concerned with nature conservation in Scotland in its entirety.

1.11 A **brief** description of the organisation's recent achievements. (Please note that, while short pamphlets may be useful, the Department does not wish to receive books or lengthy reports.)

Research at the University of Dundee over the last 30 years has proved fundamental to development of peatland science, through UK and European funding. More recently, applications to practical mire conservation problems in locations as diverse as north west Europe and the tropics have earned considerable academic praise. The international symposium *Peatland Ecosystems and Man: an Impact Assessment* was held in 1989 and provided the basis for current active links with peatland scientists world-wide. Peatland ecology and management forms an important component of the expanding Environmental Science degree programme at Dundee.
The University of Stirling maintains a commitment to Environmental Management through its successful and internationally regarded Masters degree. The strength of this course and BSc courses in Conservation Management underscores the research aims of academics in best conservation practice. Recent research activities include work on wetland hydrology, peatland

survey and erosion, and peatland palaeoecology on behalf of many funding bodies.

The Macaulay Land Use Research Institute is the only UK organisation undertaking fully inter-disciplinary research into rural land-use. It has an international reputation in research on management of moorland vegetation and soils, was responsible for the Peat Survey of Scotland, and currently conducts research and consultancy in many parts of the world.

The Scottish Wildlife Trust gained EU funding under the LIFE programme, with a project entitled 'Scottish Raised Bog Conservation Project, 1993 - 95'. This project included the following outputs:- *Conserving Bogs: The Management Handbook* (1997); Edinburgh International Peatlands Convention 1995 and publications arising; Scottish Raised Bog Land-cover Survey; the establishment of management, monitoring and rehabilitation projects on 16 sites in Scotland.

Scottish Natural Heritage is making an important contribution to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan through a range of activities involving key partners, and in particular through its own Species Action Programme. It has a group specifically focused on peatlands and is actively involved in the identification and designation of important peatland sites using innovative techniques for survey. SNH cares for a large number of sites and has a long track record of original management and commissioned research on peatlands. It has also developed and finances a special scheme to manage peatlands more sympathetically. See Appendix 2 for selected leaflets on each organisation.

2. PROJECT DETAILS

It is important that applicants set out precisely their objectives and the activities of their proposal. Please be as explicit as possible.

2.1 How has the need for the work been identified? How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country(ies)? How is the project intended to assist the host country with its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

Peatlands are complex environmental systems rich in plant and animal life but which are threatened by poorly integrated and environmentally damaging development (industrial, agricultural and forestry), pollution and extractive industries following political change and relaxation of state controls in countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

The need for the work has been identified through (a) in-depth discussion with international bodies such as the 'International Mire Conservation Group' and 'Wetlands International' and with East European colleagues over the threat to peatland ecosystems in the recipient countries; (b) market research through questionnaires to leading academic and managerial authorities. In the target countries training in both state-of-the-art and 'hands-on' peatland monitoring and conservation techniques were regarded as fundamental. The response demonstrated a high demand for a training course, and respondents' support of the Consortiums' course content and confidence in the expertise offered. A full list of the organisations and individuals contacted during market research is shown in Appendix 3a: (see also Appendix 3b).

Although peatlands represent more than 50% of all terrestrial and freshwater wetlands, they are a neglected habitat with only 6% protected under the Ramsar Convention. Participants will be selected from target countries within Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union which are regarded as priority project areas under the Darwin Initiative. These countries have all suffered from varying degrees of economic and political instability, but because of competing demands their rich peatlands are suffering degradation. For example, local inventory suggests that statutory protection applies to only 2 million hectares (1.26%) of the 165 million hectares of peatlands in the former USSR. This project seeks to provide training for staff in the recipient countries and will include transfer of technology and know-how, enabling these countries to take cross-sectoral measures to conserve the biodiversity of their resource(s), and thus to fulfil their obligations under the Biodiversity Convention. In particular, participants will receive training to assist in the implementation of Articles 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13 of the Convention. The benefit to the participating UK institutions will be to build on experiences and practices outside Britain, which will feed into the UK Biodiversity Plan, and to establish working relationships with recipient countries in conservation.

A training programme in peatland biodiversity conservation would benefit East European colleagues at all managerial and academic levels. Conservation managers in the recipient countries (see Sect. 2.10) have informed us of priorities; in understanding the peatland resource through survey and monitoring, defining the extent and nature of threats to the resource, prioritising critical resources and acquiring skills in conservation management. Equally important is understanding the role public support can play in conservation ventures. Training cascades have been identified as a critical element that needs to be captured in effective transfer of know-how. To secure even greater benefits the training will be coupled to a small fund for running training workshops in the home countries organised by suitable trainees.

2.2 In what ways can this project be considered a Darwin project? How does the project relate to the Darwin principles? How would the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways would the Darwin name and logo be used?

The proposal identifies very closely with the Darwin Initiative's objectives. The recipient countries (Sect. 2.10) are indisputably rich in peatland resources, and display a unique range in biodiversity, the maintenance of which is at a critical threshold. Through political and socio-economic changes in these countries over the last decade, competing demands on economic resources mean that conservation practice is hampered by limited funding. Our programme in part overcomes this by demonstrating how organisations like the SWT motivate the general public in protecting biodiversity. The training programme is managed and taught by a consortium of Scottish organisations, all professional scientists, policy-makers and conservationists, and draws on extensive expertise in biodiversity conservation. But the programme is truly collaborative, because we are concerned to share our knowledge, not to 'preach'.

The programme will have a lasting impact in four main ways: (a) by careful selection of participants from governmental and non-governmental conservation bodies, (b) by encouraging voluntary conservation bodies in these countries by way of the example of organisations such as SWT, (c) by running workshops in the home countries facilitated by the course participants on relevant themes and (d) by the continuation of the training programme beyond the 3-year Darwin Initiative. Darwin support is thus seen as a catalyst which will lead to permanent change in peatland conservation within the target countries. The project will bear the Darwin name and logo on publicity, course information and materials, and correspondence. We will publicise the project and hence the Initiative through national and local press releases, in-house and professional publications, and by association with carefully selected fund-raising activities organised by the Scottish Wildlife Trust.

2.3 Give the proposed starting date and duration of the project.

The project is intended to begin in May 1998, with the issue of invitations to participating countries and organisations *via* our contacts (Appendix 3a). The programme will run as a series of three annual courses.

2.4 Give brief details of the main objective(s) of the project.

- (1) to develop and deliver a taught course on peatland biodiversity conservation and management (Sect. 2.5; Appendix 4), drawing on internationally renowned expertise within the UK (Sect. 1.11);
- (2) to relate the course to problems of biodiversity loss in Eastern Europe (Sect. 2.10), widely acknowledged as being rich in peatlands but where concerted action for protection is currently given low priority;
- (3) to establish in recipient countries a capacity-building organisational framework for future conservation plans, by training practitioners and decision-makers (e.g. policy-makers, scientists, managers,) in government and non-government organisations in these countries;
- (4) to demonstrate best practice in peatland conservation from scientific principles to practical applications in survey, inventory, monitoring, threat-assessment and remedial action, and to exchange new ideas with our E. European partners on critical aspects of resource function and management;
- (5) to establish lasting partnerships in conservation management between the UK and these countries through maintaining formal and informal contacts, by advising on conservation strategies and strengthening the existing international support network within Europe;
- (6) to raise awareness in these countries of the critical roles of statutory controls and voluntary sector contributions in conservation and public awareness, through explanation and practical demonstration of the value of government and voluntary bodies such as Scottish Natural Heritage and the Scottish Wildlife Trust;
- (7) to equip trainees to set-up workshops in their home countries to initiate teaching cascades within E. European institutions by selecting key personnel as participants, who will return, implement and teach best practice to others, and so facilitate conservation, ecologically acceptable exploitative practices and job-creation;
- (8) to promote the transfer of appropriate technologies for monitoring and protecting peatlands under threat;
- (9) to develop context-specific and internationally approved solutions to biodiversity management problems in recipient countries. and so promote local, sustainable and robust peatland conservation management programmes.
- (10) to establish the continuation and expansion of training in peatland conservation developed by the Consortium through governmental and industrial contacts.

2.5 Set out in greater detail the proposed programme of work for which grant is sought. Include the programme's aims and measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures. Give the estimated timing of the achievements.

The project is intended to run with Darwin Initiative support for three years. The project has as its core a training course, being developed by the Peatlands Biodiversity Consortium with substantial costs from the partners being contributed in kind (Sect. 5). Contributions to transport costs and financial support whilst in Britain will be sought from participants or their

organisations. The project will require two new part-time posts (i) co-ordinator, responsible to the Consortium for the intellectual and practical standards of the course, its content, delivery and continuity and (ii) a secretary to help the co-ordinator with administration, travel arrangements, production of teaching materials and handling the daily business of running the project.

The aims of the project are (a) to disseminate to the target countries new information and approaches concerning the conservation of biodiversity in peatland systems; (b) to foster collaboration and support among international colleagues; (c) to establish in the long-term a taught course in peatland management and monitoring for access by industry- and government-sponsored specialists from many other countries, both developing and developed.

The training course is outlined in Appendix 4. The course will be residential, with accommodation and teaching space at the University of Stirling. The programme provides a mix of formal lectures and informal practical sessions. Central Scotland provides the location for one-day and half-day field excursions to view examples of problems encountered and overcome. Field excursions are a key element of the course, and a three-day excursion to Scotland's prime peatland area, the Flow Country, is included.

The course will be subject to extensive review and evaluation in subsequent years, using verbal and written responses from participants and their sponsors, and internally through self-assessment. The principal achievement will be the successful training of professional scientists and managers from eastern Europe in peatland conservation and management. Each participant will earn a Darwin/Peatlands Biodiversity Consortium Diploma on completing the course. A key criterion in selection will be the position of applicants in their managerial infrastructure, since through the continuing influence exerted by the qualified participants, new approaches to conservation will be disseminated in the participating countries. Enduring influence on practical and policy decisions will be effected by a careful mix of participants from different sectors.

To advance the training cascade, a small fund will be managed to run workshops in trainees home countries. Applicants to the course will be expected to propose a workshop idea and develop it during the course and carry out a presentation of their idea towards the end of the programme. Assistance will be provided regarding its management and guidance with identifying matching funding and the appropriateness of additional British Council sponsored experts to assist. Firm and lasting links between the Consortium and target colleagues will be fostered and collaborative projects will be actively sought to solve problems on the supra-national-scale.

Lasting achievements will be the preparation of course texts to appear as a Darwin Peatland Conservation Handbook available in hard copy and electronic format. In addition, the consortium will actively seek media coverage (national and local press and TV / radio) through existing contacts and through press releases. Use will be made of internationally read journals, ensuring that contact is made with other interested bodies. Local supporters will learn of this Darwin biodiversity project, through in-house newsletters, journals and magazines as well as through other interested parties.

Measurable objectives and output measures are shown overleaf as 2.5 cont.

2.5 continued.

ANTICIPATED OUTPUTS FOR DARWIN PEATLAND MANAGEMENT COURSE

Code No.	MEASURABLE OUTPUTS	EXPLANATION
TRAINING OUTPUTS		
6A	15 in 1998 20 in 1999 20 in 2000 TOTAL: 55 trainees	trainees per year
6B	45 in 1998 60 in 1999 60 in 2000 TOTAL: 145 weeks	a week >30 hours tuition/training ie 15 trainees x 3 weeks = 45 weeks
	75 in 1998 75 in 1999 75 in 2000	5 home country workshops per annum assuming attended by 15 persons
7	1 in 1998 1 in 1999 1 in 2000 TOTAL: 3 training materials	proposed course book at end of training, incorporating case studies from participants, will be updated/expanded each year
DISSEMINATION OUTPUTS		
15A	press release (national) in each of the participating countries (total 11)	nb host country is UK
15B	press release (local) in each of the participating countries	✓
15C	National press releases in UK 8 per year TOTAL = 24	Press release / Articles in SNH magazine; Scottish Wildlife Trust newsletter twice a year; International Mire Conservation Group; International Peat Society; RAMSAR newsletter, IUCN Wetlands Programme newsletter, once a year.
15D	4 per year TOTAL = 12	Press release / Articles in Scotsman; Glasgow Herald; Stirling and West Highland Press newspapers
16A	1 per year	'Darwin' newsletter to be sent to all participating organisations and other interested parties
16B	1,800 - 2,400 persons	150 - 200 persons in 11 participating countries
16C	300 - 400	Newsletter to be sent to all interested parties
17A	1 in total, expanded each year	use participants and potential participants to establish information exchange
17B	1 in total, expanded each year	add to the International Mire Conservation Group network
18A	National TV programmes/features in host country	✓
18B	National TV programmes/features in host country	✓
18C	Local TV programmes/features in host country	✓
18D	Local TV programmes/features in host country	✓
19A	National radio interviews/features in host country	✓
19B	National radio interviews/features in host country	✓
19C	Local radio interviews/features in host country	✓
19D	Local radio interviews/features in host country	✓
FINANCIAL OUTPUTS		
23		= total match funding contributed

✓ denotes that the Consortium will make best efforts to secure appropriate coverage

2.6 Is this a new project or the continuation of an existing one?

New project ; Consortium applied to Darwin in 1996

2.7 Will the project include an element of training? Please indicate how many trainees would be involved and from which countries. Would those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length of any training course. Broadly how many local people will be involved? How will trainee outcomes/destinations be monitored after the end of the training?

The project is specifically a training course, with formal (taught) and informal (practical and field-excursion) components. In addition, workshops between participants and UK course presenters will lead to sharing of experience and expertise. The annual course will last for three weeks, but correspondence and feedback with participants will mean that formal and enduring contacts continue. The course will generate a comprehensive teaching pack, which will be given to participants and obtainable by workers in the target countries. The teaching pack will be updated regularly and adapted for use in the training cascade process.

A limit of 20 participants per year (15 in Year 1) is envisaged, to enhance personal interaction and involvement. Selection of participants from the recipient countries (listed at Sect. 2.10) will have as a key criterion the concern that participants should impart knowledge gained from the course to others in 'cascading' fashion, and so selection will focus on policy formers, decision-makers and conservation practitioners in each country. The small workshop fund will be managed to achieve this aim. With a total of around 50-55 colleagues from participating countries after three years, the linkages with local staff can be anticipated in the hundreds, but in addition the emphasis on voluntary support from the general public means the involvement of local people is potentially very substantial. The course will encourage collaboration between the recipient countries through formal and informal networking, including the exchange of personnel and joint applications for EU funding (PHARE, TACIS, EU Concerted Actions). The consortium intends to mentor and participate in these subsequent activities by participants.

The course will be held over 3 weeks each October and will include local site visits and a 3 day excursion to the internationally renowned Flow Country. Training will be by means of lecture and workshop sessions, with discussion of particular technical and administrative problems on site. Throughout the course the participants will meet and mix with upwards of 100 people throughout Scotland, including voluntary nature conservation practitioners from SWT and colleagues from SNH, in addition to local communities within and around Stirling and Dundee: contact and interaction will be in the field and at many social functions, intended to provide relaxation but also to show how the voluntary sector raises funds.

2.8 [If applicable] How is the research element of the project to be disseminated?

There is no research element.

2.9 How is the work of the project expected to continue after the end of grant period? A clear exit strategy must be included.

Collaboration will continue beyond the lifespan of this project through the networking of participants and colleagues *via* special interest groups established by the project. At present four exit strategies that are not mutually exclusive are envisaged; (1) to publish the refined and up-dated course material as a Darwin book for use in other locations (2) to obtain sponsorship to convene a returning conference of all participants (3) to continue targeting eastern Europe if further need is demonstrated (4) to target other areas - one possibility is SE Asia where a rich resource of peatland biodiversity is threatened by population pressure and accelerating economic development.

2.10 Which overseas institutions, if any, will be involved in the project? Please explain the responsibilities of these institutions and provide details on the individuals who will be involved in the project.

We will invite participants from conservation agencies and academic institutions from E. Europe. Selection of countries is based on (a) scientific conservation grounds (peatland extent and threat to the resource) and (b) the conservation management infrastructure. Participants from the following countries will be invited in Year One: Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and the Ukraine. In Year Two, staff from the former USSR and Belarus together with Bulgaria, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary will also be invited. The institutions liaising with us have the responsibility of nominating participants; the Consortium has final arbitration on selection, to ensure a complementary mix of participants and appropriate geographical coverage. Institutions will also be asked to support transport and subsistence costs for participants.

2.11 Do you know of any other individual/organisation carrying out similar work? Give the details of the work, explaining the similarities and differences.

The Darwin supported work at both Lancaster and Sheffield University, in Latvia and on the Tomsk wetlands respectively, have similar interest in wetlands. However in these projects peatland conservation and management form only a part of the work and the geographical area covered is much smaller than in this present proposal. Wetlands International (WI) are also devising courses on sustainable wetland management and integrated catchment planning. Our proposal is complementary to these, especially in its emphasis on local operatives and community-based action, and in the opportunity for participants drawn from all levels, from policy developers through to practitioners, to observe at first hand how a NW European society tackles its responsibility for biodiversity conservation. Our contact in WI is through Drs. H. Zingstra and M. Moser at Wageningen, The Netherlands. The "International Course on Wetland Management" based in the Netherlands is a 5 week course expressly targeted at training for the development of management plans. The course being proposed by this Consortium is focused on a single ecosystem type and will cover the management planning issues relevant to peatlands.

3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Describe how progress on the project would be monitored and evaluated in terms of achieving its aims and objectives, both during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. How would you ensure that it achieves value for money? What arrangements will be made for disseminating results? If applicable, how would you seek the views of clients/customers?

Four principal ways of monitoring the success of the project are envisaged:-

1. Participants will be required to provide comments on the course content both during and at the end of the course, and again after 6 months, and asked to relate their learning to their specific work-situations, so that the cascade-transfer of learning can be initiated and critically reviewed. Participants will be deemed to have successfully completed the course only when they have submitted this critical feed-back.
2. Heads of institutions will be requested to complete an evaluation questionnaire. This will be sent 6 months after the course to monitor the lasting image and impact of the course on both the participant and the organisation. Contact will be maintained in order to assess the value of the course over a longer period; in particular participants' progress in cascading the training on their return home will be monitored.
3. Course presenters will provide reviews of course structure and content, particularly in response to participant feed-back;
4. The Darwin Initiative secretariat will be encouraged to make suggestions at the annual review stages.
5. Workshop funding will be set up on a contractually binding basis and funds released upon a satisfactory report being produced. These would be used to sharpen the focus of the course

This project reflects good value for money in the training and demonstration of "best practice" to local operatives in peatland conservation and management. As such it will be held in Scotland, rather than the target area for this practice implementation, as Scotland is internationally-recognised as having extensive areas of well managed peatland utilised for both industrial and recreational purposes. The Consortium course has a lower trainee cost than both the "International Course on Wetland Management" (see 2.11) and Civil Service College courses of a comparable nature. Each of the partners involved adheres to strict financial appraisal procedures, which will be followed in the preparation and operation of this course.

Attendance on the course would entitle participants to receive an informal newsletter detailing their experiences and the Consortium's progress. It would also provide the means to develop contact with relevant UK organisations such as the Scottish Wildlife Trust and the Mires Research Group. Participants would be encouraged to submit articles to newsletters and magazines on return to their home countries. This process would facilitate and maintain links and help to disseminate information both ways.

4. INCOME

4.1 What financial support from public sources (Government Department or Agency) does the organisation as a whole receive at present, and from which organisations? What percentage is this of the organisation's total income?

Member of consortium	Finance from public sources	Public source	Percentage of total income
University of Stirling (FY 95/96)			
TOTAL			
Scottish Wildlife Trust (FY 1996)			
TOTAL			
Scottish Natural Heritage (FY 94/95)			
TOTAL			
Macaulay Land Use Research Institute (FY95/96)			
TOTAL			
University of Dundee (FY 95/96)			
TOTAL			

4.2 Please give details of resources you have sought from the host country partner institution(s).

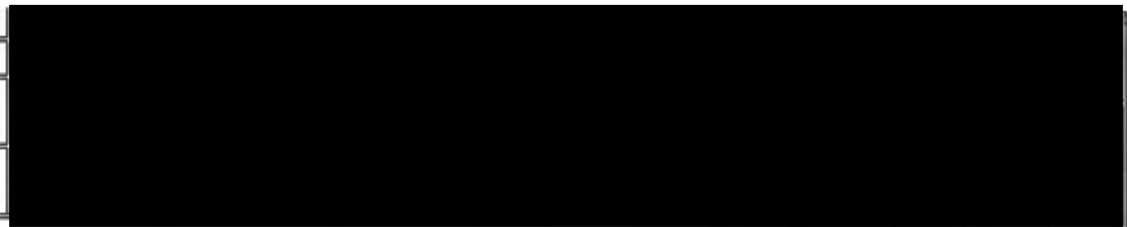
The proposed work will take place within the UK. Scotland can be regarded as the host country in this proposal, with other countries being invited to participate. Our application thus places a greater emphasis on the Peatlands Biodiversity Consortium's resource contributions.

No other applications have been made for funding for this project. No grant aid is being sought from the Consortium towards the costs of this project, although contributions in kind are included as indicated in the financial summary. Course attendees from the target countries will need to make a contribution towards their travel and other personal costs.

4.3 Please state all other sources of income and amounts to be put towards the costs of the project (including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, trusts, fees or trading activity). Include donations in kind eg. accommodation. Indicate any income or donations which are confirmed.

Purpose	Public source (SNH)	Private source (SWT, UoD, UoS)	Status	Total / 3 years
STAFF TIME				
Course presenters				
Project management team				
ACCOMMODATION				
Office costs				
Course Venue				
SOCIAL EVENTS				

TRAVEL
Participants
Project management team



5. EXPENDITURE

5.1 Please state gross expenditure on the programme of work (see 2.6). Please work by financial year (defined as April to March), using 1998/99 prices throughout - do not include any allowance for assumed future inflation. Indicate salary costs on Table A and total costs on Table B. For programmes of less than 3 years' duration, enter 'nil' as appropriate for future years. It would be helpful to highlight the areas for which Darwin funding is requested.

Table A

		1998/1999	1999/200	2000/2001
a) Staff members (UK)				
		Based on:-		
Co-ordinator	1 full-time for 4 mths.			
Secretary	1 part-time (total 2 mths)			
Course presenters	12 presenters, total 42.5 days			
Project management team: to attend 6 x half-day meetings, 4 days' during course, total 7 days				
Scottish Wildlife Trust	7 days			
University of Dundee	7 days			
Scottish Natural Heritage	7 days			
University of Stirling	7 days			
Macaulay Land Use Research institute	7 days			
b) Staff members (collaborators)				
Job titles and duties				
NONE				
% of time each would spend on this work				
NONE				
Cost of this work				

Expenditure on other costs and then the total costs should be listed as below:

Table B

	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001
Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning 1. Office costs for 3 project staff 2. Course venue			
Postage, telephone and stationery			
Travel and subsistence 1. Travel aid to participants (£500 each) 2. Social events budget 3. Course accommodation/meals for participants 4. Course excursions, minibus hire 5. Presenters travel/subsistence 6. Preparation of course and travel (co-ordinator and project team) 7. Project management team (4 people x 6 meetings/pa) 8. Local action to promote training cascades (courses, talks, demonstrations)			
Printing 1. Course materials 2. Course report			
Conferences, seminars etc			
Capital items, (please specify)			
Other (please specify) 1. Sponsorship assistance 2. Consumables for course (photocopies etc.)			
Sub-total			
Cost of salaries (from previous table)			
Total of spend*			

* Grants may be limited to a percentage of the total cost of the project. The Department will look for balancing income from non-public sources (eg. private sector funding, subscriptions, donations, fees).

5.2 Please deduct any confirmed income or donations from elsewhere (where this may be costed) and indicate in Table C the amounts of grant requested under the Darwin Initiative.

Table C

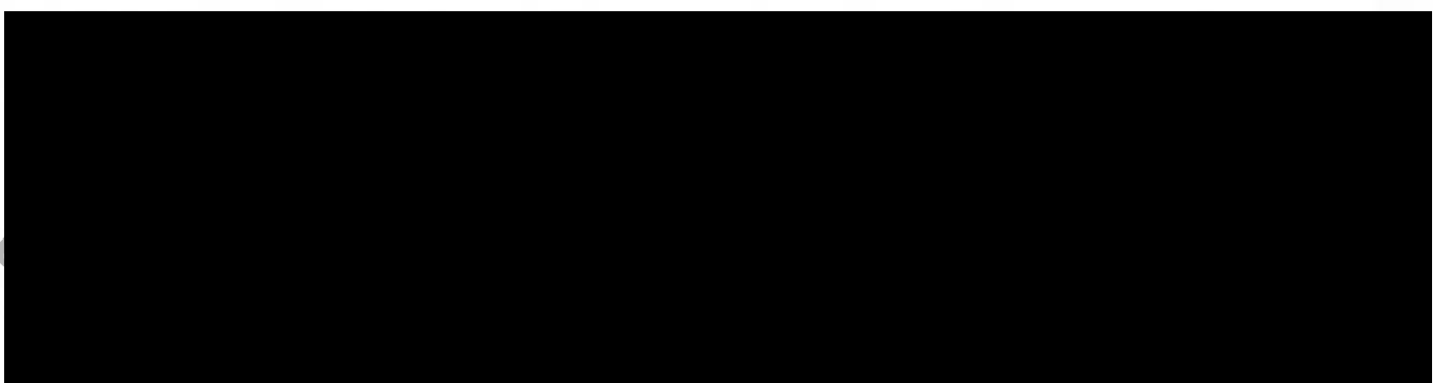
	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001
Income to be deducted			
Amount of Darwin Initiative funding requested			

6. CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/company (delete as appropriate) University of Dundee I apply for a grant of £54,673 in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 1999 on the activities specified in paragraph 2.6.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct.

I enclose a copy of the organisation's most recent audited accounts and annual report.



Please return completed form to the Department of the Environment, A504 Romney House, Marsham Street, London SW1P 3PY.

Department of the Environment
September 1997