



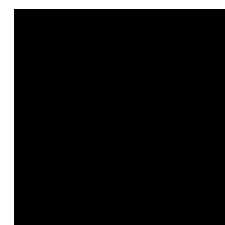
Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office



Department
for International
Development



D+2561

Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund Project Application Form

Submit by Monday 23 September 2013

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form

Information to be extracted to the database and made public is highlighted in blue

Basic Data

1. Project Title (max 10 words)	Strategic management of invasive alien plants on South Georgia
2. UK OT(s) involved	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
3. Start Date:	1 st September 2014
4. End Date:	1 st September 2016
5. Duration of project (no longer than 24 months)	24 months

Summary of Costs	2014/15	2015/16	Total
6. Budget requested from Darwin	£46,300	£45,900	£92,200
7. Total value of Co-funding	£50,999	£45,914	£96,913
8. Total Project Budget (all funders)	£97,299	£91,814	£189,113
9. Names of Co-funders	Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands Royal Botanic Gardens Kew		

10. Lead applicant organisation (responsible for delivering outputs, reporting and managing funds)	Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
11. Project Leader name	Jennifer Lee
12. Email address	
13. Postal address	
14. Contact details: Phone/Fax/Skype	

15. Type of organisation of Lead applicant. Place an x in the relevant box.								
OT GOVT	x	UK GOVT	UK NGO	Local NGO	International NGO	Commercial Company	Other (e.g. Academic)	

16. Principals in project. Please identify and provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals. You may copy and paste this table if you need to provide details of more personnel or more than one main, or other, project partner.

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2
Surname	Lee	Floyd	Upton
Forename(s)	Jennifer	Kelvin	Rebecca
Post held	Environment Officer	Environmental Consultant	
Institution (if different to above)	Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	NA	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
Department	NA	NA	Seed Conservation Department
Telephone/Skype		NA	
Email			

17. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)? If so, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title

18. If your answer to Q17 was No, provide details of 3 contracts previously held by your institution that demonstrate your credibility as an implementing organisation. These contracts should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in this application. (If your answer to Q17 was Yes, you may delete these boxes, but please leave Q18)

Contract 1 Title	Reindeer eradication programme
Contract Value	£1, 000,000
Contract Duration	2 years
Role of institution in project	Logistics co-ordination and project management
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	Eradicate invasive reindeer from two peninsulas on South Georgia. The first, £600,000, stage of this project has been completed with the complete removal of one 2000 strong herd.
Client reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands. _____

Contract 2 Title	Rodent Eradication – preparation and evaluation (SGS 802)
Contract Value	£192,500
Contract Duration	2 years
Role of institution in project	Project lead and logistics provider
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	Assessing non-target mortality after the trail phase of the rodent eradication and collection of genetic samples of rats around South Georgia to assess the efficacy of retreating glaciers as barriers to rodent movements.
Client reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number)	Heather Christie, Overseas Territories Environment Programme, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, King Charles Street, London

Contract 3 Title	GSGSSI is typically a body that awards contracts or undertakes work out of its core funds rather than bids for money from external agencies. The above examples demonstrate our competency in invasive species management projects. This was discussed with Eilidh Young on 3rd September and agreed that it would be adequate and details of a 3rd contract were not necessary.
Contract Value	
Contract Duration	
Role of institution in project	
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	
Client reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).	

Project Details

<p>19. Project Outcome Statement: Describe what the project aims to achieve and what will change as a result. (50 words max)</p> <p>Surveys will be undertaken and a weed management strategy finalised. Weed control will be undertaken and native biodiversity protected. Biosecurity responses will be improved and procedures to deal with new incursions developed. Strategy and data records will be available online for other Overseas Territories use.</p>
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20. Background: (What is the current situation and the problem that the project will address? How will it address this problem? What key OT Government priorities and themes will it address? (200 words max)

South Georgia is a wildlife haven, but one which is heavily affected by non-native species. As part of its commitment to restore habitats and protect against the threats of non-native species, the Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands (GSGSSI) is engaged in sustainable management of the environment and protection of native biodiversity. Projects are underway to eradicate rodents and reindeer and the next priority group are non-native plants.

There are currently 39 non-native plant species on South Georgia all of which have the potential to change ecosystems and impact on the character of the landscape. Some surveys of the distribution of non-native plant species have been completed and local control undertaken. However, without urgent, wide-scale management, under climate change, increasing visitor pressures, and absence of grazing from rats and reindeer, these species could spread to the point where control is not viable. The South Georgia weed management strategy will identify which species are a management priority and the tools appropriate to tackle them. Enacting this strategy, improving biosecurity and building capacity to react rapidly if a new species is detected will have profound benefits for South Georgia and will be transferable to other OTs facing similar challenges.

21. Methodology: Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc). Give details of any innovative techniques or methods. (500 words max)

The first goal will be to complete weed surveys in areas that were inaccessible or not visited during the survey made by a team from the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew in 2009, especially sites recommended in their report. Weed surveys will be undertaken using handheld GPS's and spatial survey data will be recorded into a GIS system and the South Georgia Weed Database. This work must be undertaken in the austral spring/summer, hence the projects 1st September start date. The weed strategy will be finalised once species distribution information gaps are filled. Species will be classified based on extents of weed populations and number of sites and weed control priorities will be determined from these classifications. The weed strategy will be reviewed by experts at Kew and made available on the GSGSSI website.

The next phase of the project involves herbicide based control of species identified as management priorities in the strategy. Again, this will occur in the austral spring/summer. Herbicides used will be the lowest toxicity available with selective herbicides used where possible to minimise disturbance to native plant associations. Any weed control undertaken will have spatial coordinates, coverage data and herbicides entered into the Weed Database to enable herbicide reporting and quantitative measures to determine success over time. The Weed Database will be made available online through the GSGSSI data portal which is hosted, and managed under contract, by the British Antarctic Survey.

Concurrent with the survey and control work, an early detection, rapid response strategy will be produced. This will involve creating a briefing package to build capacity and inform residents of, and visitors to, South Georgia about the risks associated with introducing non-indigenous plant species and a pictorial guide as to how to recognise already established weeds (and therefore how to spot newly introduced species). An action plan will be created to advise on what to do if a suspected novel species is discovered including a pathway to identification and resources to survey the population and manage the risk. A crucial element of this strategy will be to develop an effective information channel with relevant experts at Kew who can draw on comprehensive reference collections to rapidly identify specimens and advise on potential management options.

Overall responsibility for the project, logistics co-ordination and liaison with external agencies will be undertaken through the GSGSSI office in Stanley. Financial control is through the Treasury Department of the Falkland Islands Government (which handles all other GSGSSI monies). A project officer based on South Georgia throughout the summer season will manage day-to-day operations and two further project workers will be employed for one

month each year to assist with surveys and weed management at remote sites. A senior project officer will act as a consultant to advise overall strategy and methods. Effective communications with field teams are key and will be achieved through bi-weekly teleconference. A weed workshop held on South Georgia where facilities and capacity will be discussed and reviewed.

22. How does this project:

a) Deliver against the priority issues identified in the assessment criteria

b) Demonstrate technical excellence in its delivery

c) Demonstrate a clear pathway to impact in the OT(s)

(500 words max)

- a) This project seeks to eradicate 32 non-indigenous plant species, limit the spread of seven more, and put in place measures to prevent further introductions and react rapidly if they do occur. The benefit of this for the South Georgia ecosystem will be long lasting and profound. If not managed now, under climate change scenarios, increasing temperatures and water availability could facilitate the expansion of some populations and increasing visitor numbers could spread propagules to outlying areas. As a consequence eradication of non-indigenous species is an absolute priority for GSGSSI. This is outlined in the Environmental Charter and GSGSSI strategy 2010-2015. Specifically, this project works towards the objective *“To conserve the relatively pristine nature of the Territory’s environment, preserving and, where practicable, restoring the native biodiversity and habitats”*. GSGSSI actively is working towards ratification of the CBD; this project will contribute towards meeting requirement Article 8(h) *“As far as possible and as appropriate, prevent the introduction of, control, or eradicate invasive alien species”*
- b) This project will utilise the most up to date techniques and data management tools specifically developed and implemented for weed eradication projects and proven over the last ten years in ecological restoration in New Zealand and represent best regional practice. All weed distribution data will be recorded spatially and quantitative records of herbicide use and plant coverage provides measurable indicators of success and transferable data that can be applied to weed management attempts in other OT’s. The data provides evidence of change at weed sites that can be compared over time and allows feedback for strategic decision making and planning. Also, herbicide rates and visit frequencies can be adjusted for weed species based on site histories to maximise control efficiency.
- c) Execution of the weed management strategy will directly reduce the population sizes of non-native plant species and in some cases eradicate them completely. This will allow native plant species to expand their populations and help restore South Georgia to a more natural state. A high profile plant eradication programme will also serve to highlight the threat non-native plants pose to South Georgia and promote good biosecurity practices thus reducing the risk of further introductions. Development of an early detection, rapid response protocol will ensure any novel species that do become established are dealt with quickly and efficiently before they can have a damaging impact on the environment. Achieving targeted, strategic management of weeds on an Island wide scale is ambitious but achievable. Successful, creation and implementation of a weed management strategy on South Georgia will provide a road map for other OT’s wishing to undertake control of non-native plant species.

23. Who are the stakeholders for this project and how have they been consulted (include local or host government support/engagement where relevant)? Briefly describe what support they will provide and how the project will engage with them. (250 words max)

This project is led by GSGSSI and is consistent with the strategic aims of the Government (see above). Undertaking Island scale weed management, dovetails with GSGSSI’s other efforts to reduce the impact and extent of invasive species and is essential in achieving a holistic approach to environmental management of the island.

As the lead organisation and principal stakeholder, GSGSSI will provide logistic support to allow project staff to access South Georgia (including use of facilities at King Edward Point (KEP) and access to the Fisheries Patrol Vessel *Pharos SG*) and allocate dedicated project management time from both the Environment Officer and the Government Officers.

Other parties interested in the management of South Georgia were engaged at a recent stakeholder meeting and updated about progress with non-native species management on South Georgia to date and plans for the future. Stakeholders who participated in the meeting included representatives from UK Government, the South Georgia Heritage Trust, International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators (IAATO), WWF, South Georgia Association, BBC and the Pew Environmental Trust.

Engagement with other Interested parties and potential future stakeholders will be achieved by production of an annual progress report which will be available online through the GSGSSI website and distributed to visitors to the Island through IAATO.

24. Institutional Capacity: Describe the implementing organisation's capacity (and that of partner organisations where relevant) to deliver the project.
(500 words max)

GSGSSI has expertise in managing large environmental projects on South Georgia and is uniquely placed to undertake work of this type. In partnership with the British Antarctic Survey, GSGSSI operates well-appointed research station at KEP that will act as a key base for the eradication work. Many of the target populations are within c 2 km of the station and other populations can be accessed by either GSGSSI jet boat or via the GSGSSI Fisheries Patrol Vessel. In addition to field-based facilities, for on the ground implementation GSGSSI has an office in Stanley, Falkland Islands, where data management and finance is co-ordinated.

To successfully complete this project, it is necessary to utilize experienced field workers who have expertise in both plant identification and survey techniques and ability to work in the remote, isolated and physically demanding environment on South Georgia. The project officer will be Andrew Black, a biologist with over 10 years experience working on South Georgia and considerable expertise in eradications and management of databases. Project workers will be Sally Poncet and Ken Passfield who have vast experience undertaking survey work on South Georgia and extensive local knowledge. The GSGSSI Environment Officer, Jennifer Lee, will provide oversight and ensure project goals are met. Jennifer has a PhD from the Centre of Excellence for Invasion Biology and is experienced managing large projects, on South Georgia and elsewhere in the Antarctic.

Kelvin Floyd, the senior project officer, is an environmental consultant involved in planning and managing large weed control projects in New Zealand and has had many years experience in ecological restoration. He has also made three visits to South Georgia undertaking trial weed control at KEP and trialling herbicides and techniques appropriate for South Georgia's unique conditions. The weed database has been designed by K. Floyd specifically for South Georgia based on experience gathered developing data management techniques for large restoration projects elsewhere. The weed management strategy will be drafted by K. Floyd and draw upon the existing data within the weed database and local knowledge when determining priorities for weed control.

Kew's mission is 'to inspire and deliver science-based plant conservation worldwide, enhancing the quality of life'. Kew's UKOTs Science Team has well-established links with the UKOTs, having collaborated with all UKOTs on plant conservation projects, providing technical support in plant identification, genetic analysis, habitat surveying & GIS, management plans and horticultural expertise. Kew's herbarium houses some 7 million specimens providing an unrivalled reference collection for naming and verifying plants. Herbarium staff are specialists in many of the families of plants found in South Georgia (both native and non-native) and this broad expertise will be available to the project. A regular output of this type of work is the production of floras, field guides and related identification guides which are being used worldwide. Kew also has a very strong track record in successfully delivering Darwin and OTEP-funded projects of this nature.

25. Expected Outputs			
Output (<i>what will be achieved e.g. capacity building, action plan produced, alien species controlled</i>)	Indicators of success (<i>how we will know if its been achieved e.g. number of people trained/ trees planted</i>)	Status before project/baseline data (<i>what is the situation before the project starts?</i>)	Source of information (<i>where will you obtain the information to demonstrate if the indicator has been achieved?</i>)
1. Weed survey completed	Survey report. GIS maps.	Some sites inaccessible to 2009 Kew survey, some further surveys undertaken in 2013 but further data required	GIS data, South Georgia weed database
2. Weed management strategy published	Strategy published on the GSGSSI website	Information gaps in the number of species present and distribution information have limited completion of a comprehensive survey.	Published strategy.
3. On going reduction in size and number of priority weeds identified in the weed strategy	Quantitative data is reported annually from the SG weed database	Low incidence species at KEP are showing good control, although weed control needs to be undertaken more widely once information gaps are filled and a strategy is completed	South Georgia weed database
4. Early detection, rapid response strategy produced	Residents of KEP and South Georgia will be briefed on what to do if they find an unknown species at workshop hosted by GSGSSI. A guide to known invasives and easily confused others will be produced. The strategy will also be available on the GSGSSI website	Although there is good biosecurity, if a new species was found there would be no clear pathway as to how to deal with it. The process of identification and action could take over 12 months	An exercise will be held on South Georgia to test the strategy and that all residents are aware of how to implement it.
5. Weed database made available online	Online database with data visualisation	Database available offline and not to public	South Georgia weed database

26. Expected Outcomes: How will each of the outputs contribute to the overall outcome of the project? (100 words max)

At the conclusion of this project South Georgia should have fewer non-native plants, any remaining populations will be reduced (outputs 1 to 3) and measures will be in place to prevent further invasion (output 4). Removal of non-native plant species assures survival of native habitats and the wealth of biodiversity they support.

Successful implementation of targeted weed management on South Georgia will serve as an inspiration and will be transferable to OT's facing similar problems (output 5), in particular the Falkland Islands, Gough Island and Tristan da Cunha will benefit from shared knowledge and access to the weed management database.

27. Main Activities	
Output 1	Weed survey completed
1.1	Visit and survey sites inaccessible during the 2009 Kew survey and sites recommended in their report. This must be completed during the austral spring/summer i.e. Q3. Project start date is set as 1 st September to allow 1-2 months preparation before field work commences.
1.2	Compile spatial data and produce weed survey report.
Output 2	Weed management strategy published
2.1	Analyse survey data and produce species list to fill information gaps
2.2	Prioritise and classify weed species, and finalise strategy.
2.3	Make strategy available online to enable information sharing.
Output 3	On going reduction in size and number of priority weeds identified in the weed strategy.
3.1	Control undertaken as per the weed strategy.
3.2	All data recorded into the weed database to provide measures of success.
3.3	Data analysed regularly and reported annually with strategy adapted annually based on results.
Output 4	Early detection, rapid response strategy produced
4.1	Partnership and processes agreed with Kew.
4.2	Weed guide produced
4.3	Incursion exercise undertaken and workshop held
Output 5	Weed Database made available online.
5.1	Develop process for export from South Georgia weed database to online database.
5.2	Online database available for information sharing (GSGSSI data portal and Kew's UKOT online herbarium).
5.3	Regular updates from island database to online databases

28. Risks			
Description of the risk	Likelihood the event will happen (H/M/L)	Impact of the event on the project (H/M/L)	Steps the project will take to reduce or manage the risk
Existing non-native plants spread as a result of the work	M	H	All project workers are well briefed on the locations of populations and potential seed banks and undertake rigorous biosecurity when moving between sites
New non-indigenous plants are introduced	L	H	If new non-native plants are discovered, they will be rapidly assessed to determine their status and likely introduction pathway. This will be undertaken in conjunction with experts at Kew gardens. If confirmed to be an anthropogenic introduction they will be removed and a re-assessment of biosecurity on the island will be initiated.
Damage to non-target species	H	M	Targeted spraying, selective herbicides, monitoring. Environmental Impact assessment completed and Wildlife and Protected Areas ordnance (2011) complied with.

29. Sustainability: How will the project ensure benefits are sustained after the project has come to a close? If the project requires ongoing maintenance or monitoring, who will do this? (200 words max)

Although, upon completion of this project, populations of many of South Georgia's weeds will be at low or zero levels, a small number of plants from target species that are more widely distributed, and a seed bank will remain. Annual surveys will be required for several years to ensure that any new plants are destroyed before they can set seed. However, once populations are at a manageable level, the Government Officers who are based at KEP will have the time and resources to undertake annual surveys and small-scale weed control to ensure that the negative trend in population size of targeted species continues.

A weed management workshop and the weed guide will serve to build capacity amongst residents of KEP and Government Officers as to how to identify and manage any remaining populations of non-native plants to ensure that the benefits of the project are sustained into the future. Increased capacity in plant identification and weed management techniques in conjunction with rigorous biosecurity procedures and newly developed procedures to deal with for new incursions means that the likelihood of introducing or re-introducing a non-native plant species will be greatly reduced.

30. Monitoring & Evaluation: How will the project be monitored and who will be responsible? Will there be any independent assessment of progress and impact? When will this take place, and by whom?

(250 words max)

The project will be monitored by annual surveys to determine the area covered by each species identified in the weed management strategy, and whether the area covered represents incursion into new space or a continuation of an existing population. This data is captured by the weed database and will be compiled into a report by K Floyd. On the basis of each year's outcomes, the weed management strategy will be reviewed by experts at Kew and updated where necessary to ensure the project goals are met.

An annual update on the project will be published in the GSGSSI annual report that is distributed to stake-holders and made available on the GSGSSI website. There is opportunity for comments and feedback at the annual stakeholder meeting or by direct correspondence with the Office of the Commissioner.

Upon completion of this initial phase of the weed management project, a paper will be published in an internationally recognised peer reviewed journal.

The project completion report is after the project is over and is linked to the final payment.

31. Financial controls: Please demonstrate your capacity to manage the level of funds you are requesting. (Who is responsible for managing the funds? What experience do they have? What arrangements are in place for auditing expenditure?)

GSGSSI funds are managed by the Financial Secretary (Nicola Granger), who is also the Financial Secretary of the Falkland Islands Government. Day to day financial accounting is undertaken by the staff in the FIG Treasury, overseen by both the Financial Secretary and the GSGSSI Chief Executive. The final accounts are approved by the Chief Executive and Commissioner and are audited annually. Summary accounts are posted on the GSGSSI website. Annual turn over is approximately £5 million.

Summary of accounts from 2011 and 2012 are attached to this application. Previous years accounts are available at [http://www.sgisland.gs/index.php/\(d\)Financial?useskin=edu](http://www.sgisland.gs/index.php/(d)Financial?useskin=edu)

Please complete the separate Excel spreadsheet which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. **Budgets submitted in other currencies will not be accepted.** Use current prices – and include anticipated inflation, as appropriate, up to 3% per annum. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

33. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget.

(200 words max)

The effects of climate change, increasing visitor numbers, and the removal of rats and reindeer that were previously keeping some species at reduced levels may result in population growth to the point that control is either not possible, or massively expensive. Early intervention is a value for money solution.

The first two years are the most critical to reduce weed populations. Thereafter, existing Government staff will be used. The initial knockdown is critical to the success of weed control on South Georgia. Cost effective use of staff time is achieved by timing visits to maximise weed control opportunities and by utilising experienced staff with multiple skills in fieldwork, data gathering and reporting. As this work is a high priority for GSGSSI, it will provide match funding in the form of access to facilities, use of its support vessels and project management time offering excellent added value to the project.

Two major assumptions of this project are: 1) targeted surveys will detect major weed populations 2) that all species which are known, or that will be detected in surveys will be at levels such that populations can be reduced or removed, and susceptible to herbicide control.

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project (Q1 starting April 2014)

Activity	No of Months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1 Weed survey completed													
1.1 Visit and survey sites inaccessible during the 2009 Kew survey and sites recommended in their report.	3												
1.2 Compile spatial data and produce weed survey report.	6												
Output 2 Weed management strategy published													
2.1 Analyse survey data and produce species list to fill information gaps	6												
2.2 Prioritise and classify weed species, and finalise strategy.	9												
2.3 Make strategy available online to enable information sharing.	1												
Output 3 On going reduction in size and number of priority weeds identified in the weed strategy													
3.1 Control undertaken as per the weed strategy.	12												
3.2 All data recorded into the weed database to provide measures of success.	12												
3.3 Data analysed regularly and reported annually with strategy adapted annually based on results.	Continuous c 2 months pa.												

Output 4	Early detection, rapid response strategy produced													
4.1	Partnership and processes agreed with Kew.	1												
4.2	Weed guide produced	2												
4.3	Incursion exercise undertaken	0.5												
Output 5	Weed Database made available online													
5.1	Develop process for export from South Georgia weed database to online database.	3 to 6 months												
5.2	Online database available for information sharing.	2												
5.3	Regular updates from island database to online database	Continuous c. 1 month pa.												

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of of Government of South Georgia and the South
Sandwich Islands
(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £ £92,200 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

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 am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (*This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.*)

I enclose CVs for project principals and letters of support. Our most recent audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed/can be found at (delete as appropriate):

Name (block capitals)	JENNIFER LEE
Position in the organisation	ENVIRONMENT OFFICER

Signed



Date:

22/09/2013

Application Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	X
Have you checked the Darwin Plus website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	X
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	X
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	X
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	X
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	X
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the principals ?	X
Have you included a letter of support from the main partner(s) organisations ?	X
Have you included a copy of the last 2 years' annual report and accounts for the lead organisation? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	X

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT at the end of Monday 23 September 2013 to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (e.g. whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of Darwin Plus. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Plus monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (i.e. name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra/FCO/DFID websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Governor's Offices outside the UK, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.