11-010 App

40

DEFRA
Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

DARWIN INITIATIVE FOR THE SURVIVAL OF SPECIES: APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 10 COMPETITION

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 or by e-mail on request. You are asked also to complete the summary sheet. Although you may reproduce this sheet in a reasonable font, you should not expand it beyond an A4 sheet (leaving the allocated space for DEFRA comments to be made) as additional information will not be taken into account.

1. Name and address of organisation

Department of Plant Sciences, University of Oxford [redacted]

2. Principals in project

Details	Project leader	Other UK personnel (if working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner or co-ordinator in host country
Surname	Scotland	Wood	Beck
Forename(s)	Robert Winning	John Richard Ironside	Stephan Georg
Post held	University Lecturer	Research Botanist	Director
Institution (if different to above)	as above	c/o above	Herbario Nacional de Bolivia
Department	Plant Sciences	Plant Sciences	Instituto de Ecologia, Universidad Mayor San Andres
Telephone	[redacted]		
Fax			
Email			

Please provide a one page CV for each of these named individuals.

3. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

PLANT ENDEMISM OF THE CENTRAL ANDEAN VALLEYS OF BOLIVIA

4. Abstract of study (in no more than 750 characters)

The project will investigate the distribution of endemic plants in the central valleys of Bolivia by a combination of field, herbarium and bibliographic work. We will identify centres of endemism so assisting the Bolivian Direccion General de Biodiversidad to select priority areas for conservation. Bolivian capacity to undertake similar work will be enhanced by a training programme for Bolivian staff to cover the systematics of specific groups, the development of a data base of endemic species, botanical illustration as well as by institutional capacity building and the provision of at least 4000 well-named specimens as a result of field work. Posters and linked teacher training, an attractive field guide, a conference and the development of a post-project plan for future work will strengthen the project's impact and publicise the uniqueness and utility of Bolivia's endemic plants.

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

October 2002 for 3 years

6. Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Please note that this should describe your unit, institute or department within a university.)

Aims

To promote high quality research and education across the breadth of plant science.

To remain one of the last U.K. university departments offering training in systematic botany.

To maintain an active herbarium-based research programme within the university system

Activities

General departmental activities include teaching, research and management of two herbaria.

Specific:The department has a long tradition of tropical monography across a wide range of geographical areas and plant families, including Acanthaceae, Chrysobalanaceae, Ebenaceae, Leguminosae, Meliaceae and Pinaceae. Major monograph projects are currently underway on Strobilanthes and Lupinus. The monographic work encompasses herbarium-based morphological taxonomy, DNA sequencing and a graduate PhD level training programme. Our commitment to systematic botany is evidenced by our main current activity which is the refurbishment of both our herbaria at a cost of 0.5 million pounds.

Other relevant activities in systematics and biodiversity are the development of botanical database software currently used in 50 tropical herbaria, the production of innovative field guides to tropical trees funded by DFID and biodiversity related consultancy work for various agencies. The department has two herbaria and a botanical illustrator as well as two newly refurbished systematics laboratories. All this involves extensive collaboration within and beyond the UK.

Achievements

General: Over the last ten years the department has gained an international reputation as one of the leading university departments of plant science with an annual research income of 4 million pounds and a 4 in the last research assessment exercise. We currently have 64 research students and 44 post-doctoral research staff. We recently scored 24 out of 24 in the teaching quality assessment exercise. Specific: We consider our ability to combine pure and more applied research in systematics and biodiversity to be one of our main achievements. We highlight the fact that all 11 PhD students we have trained in systematic botany over the last five years are currently employed as systematic botanists in various institutions, such as the Natural History Museum, Edinburgh Botanic Garden and the National Herbarium in Malawi. We have an active stream of varied publications of which some recent examples include a new classification of Acanthaceae (Scotland), a monograph of Leucaena (Hughes) and a flora of Yemen (Wood). We also have a strong programme of more applied research that has successfully attracted significant funding for biodiversity assessment and the development of data bases and field guides.

7. Has your organisation received funding under the initiative before? If so, please give details.

Professor Burley obtained funding in round1

Dr Nick Brown obtained funding from round 6

8. Which overseas institutions, if any, will be involved in the project? Please explain the responsibilities of these institutions.

Herbario Nacional de Bolivia, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Instituto de Ecologia, Universidad Mayor San Andres, Calle 27, Cotacota, La Paz, BOLIVIA

The Herbario Nacional de Bolivia will jointly manage the project and be responsible for all aspects of the project within Bolivia in collaboration with J.Wood, including application for visas and other documents for UK partipants where necessary, the provision of work space for the project, obtaining documentation for the collection and the export of specimens, selection of staff for participation in the project and for project training. It will also be responsible for liasion with its own university authorities and the Direccion General de Biodiversidad (DGB) through its position on the Consejo Consultivo de Vida Sylvestre as well as for co-ordination with the regional herbaria in Santa Cruz (UCZ), Cochabamba (BOL) and Sucre (HSB), who will be regarded as co-participants under the co-ordination of the Herbario Nacional (LPB). The Herbario Nacional and, where appropriate the associated herbaria, will ensure that staff participating in project activities receive the necessary leave of absence for field work or for in-country or overseas studies and that their university guarantees their re-employment to similar work on their return.They will utilize the project outputs and results to influence Bolivian biodiversity action plans in collaboration nationally with the Direccion General de Biodiversidad and locally with community-based conservation efforts.

PROJECT DETAILS

9. Define the purpose (main objective) of the project in line with the logical framework.

To identify hotspots of plant endemism in and around the central Andean valleys of Bolivia for future conservation. Bolivia is the least known country botanically in South America and among the least well-collected in the world although it has a wide range of habitats and a total estimated flora of around 20,000 species. Most conservation efforts and biodiversity studies have been concentrated on the humid lowlands and Andean foothills and highlands and nearly all the biological reserves are situated in these areas. However intensive field work by Wood and collaborators in three major plant families over seven years and two recent papers by other authors concentrating on other groups indicate that many endemic plant species are concentrated around the Andean valleys to an equal or greater extent than in the humid lowlands. Rates of endemism of 24.5% in the most recent and broadest study of dry Andean forest are a further indication of the conservation value of these areas. As these areas fall outside the current network of reserves, it is a matter of urgency to identify the main hotspots so appropriate conservation measures can be put in place to protect this unique flora.This is particularly urgent as many important centres of population lie nearby and because many of the plants have obvious aesthetic and horticultural value besides use in traditional medicine.

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

This is a new project

11. What is the evidence for a demand or need for the work? How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country(ies)? How would the project assist the host country with its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

How was the work identified?

The need for this work has emerged from recent studies of floristic diversity and ecology, from the extensive field experience of Stephan Beck, John Wood and others over many years, and through discussions between the two principal institutions involved in this proposal. All these have indicated the relative neglect of the Andean valleys in biodiversity/conservation studies and the urgent need for key Bolivian staff to have effective, specialist training in the curation, databasing, taxonomy and conservation value of specific plant groups so they will be able to participate in studies such as this and the planned production of a checklist of the Bolivian flora with enhanced skills, increased confidence and greater independence.

How is the project related to conservation priorities in the host country?

It relates closely to Bolivian priorities expressed in the Estrategia Nacional de Conservacion y Uso Sostenible de la Biodiversidad issued by the Ministerio de Desarollo Sostenible y Planificacion in October 2001, whose overall objective is "to ensure long-term conservation of ecosystems, species and genetic resources" and specifically helps to meet the following aims:

The development of national capacity for scientific research described as "un requisito indispensable"

The strengthening of institutions that work in Biodiversity conservatiuon by improving their equipment and infrastructure

Scientific research directed towards the conservation of ecosystems and species

The necessity for education, training and communication to help implement the strategic plan

How will the project assist the host country meet its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention?

1. It will help Bolivia identify and monitor components of Biological diversity for conservation (Article 7)

2. It will provide scientific justification for the selection of key areas for protection or other special measures (Article 8)

3. It will endeavour to pass on to the relevant authorities information related to tradional cultures and lifestyles, which may impact on effective conservation of endemic species (Article 8j and 10)

4. It will where appropriate make collections of plants for ex situ conservation within Bolivia (Article 9)

5. It will train Bolivian specialists in the identification of plants so similar research continues after the project (Article 12)

6. By the production of educational posters and a popular field guide it will promote public understanding of the importance of conservation (Article 13)

7. It will promote international co-operation and the exchange of information (Articles 17 & 18)

'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?

This project should be considered a Darwin project because it accords fully with Darwin's principles by bringing together South America's poorest country with the British university department at the forefront of teaching and research in biosciences (Guardian survey of 21/5/01). Although underresourced economically Bolivia is extremely rich floristically with an estimated 20,000 species of vascular plant but lacks trained scientists to identify and evaluate this huge floristic wealth. Oxford has been noted over many years for its work in systematic botany much of it focused on Latin America including the development and implementation of data bases, the writing of monographs, the preparation of user-friendly guides and keys for plant identification, biodiversity survey work and a long history of collaboration with tropical herbaria.

The project fulfills all Darwin's main criteria being fully collaborative with a leading Bolivian institution and through it with three other universities and the Direccion General de Biodiversidad, who are fully cognizant of the project's aims and activities. It has the potential of making a large impact on Bolivia's conservation policies by focussing attention on the hitherto neglected Andean valleys and their periphery, where there are major population centres. It is firmly grounded on the principles agreed in the Convention on Biological Diversity and will help Bolivia meet its obligations under this convention.

It is planned that the project will leave a long-lasting legacy through its training programme, which plans to give the necessary skills and confidence to a small number of committed Bolivian botanists who have the potential to contribute to and direct futue plant diversity research. Once the project is established every effort will be made to attract additional funding from private organisations and it is hoped that this will permit the extension of the project's area of study to other regions after the end of Darwin funding. The project's finding's will be publicised through the creation of a frequently up-dated web site, education work, a final conference, reports to national bodies like the Direccion General de Biodiversidad and through consultations with community leaders, who play a vital role in conservation at local level.

The Darwin logo and name will be used in all correspondence , publications, publicity and other material. Periodic interviews with the Bolivian press will also highlight the Darwin name.

13. Set out the proposed timetable for the work, including the programme's measurable outputs using the attached list of output measures.

PROJECT OUTPUTS

Year/Month (starting April)	Output Number (see standard output measures)	Description (Include numbers of people involved, numbers of publications printed or produced and days/weeks where applicable
12/02	20	Purchase of project vehicle, herbarium and field equipment
1/03	6	Up to 20 Bolivian staff receive one week's data base training
5/03	8	UK staff in Bolivia for field /herbarium work/on-job training (25 wks)
10/03	4C	2 Bolivian counterparts complete UK training/ information repatriation
3/03	6	2-3 Bolivians receive one month's training in botanical illustration
5/04	8	UK staff in Bolivia on field/herbariumwork/on-job training (25 wks)
10/04	4C	4 Bolivian counterparts complete UK training/information repatriation
12/04	7	Production of at least 4 educational posters
2/05	14A	Workshops for school teachers on using posters
5/05	8	UK staff in Bolivia on field/herbarium work/ on-job training (25 wks)
9/05	10	Publication of popular field guide
9/05	9	Final report for D.G.B. on centres of endemism for conservation
9/05	11B	At least 6 systematics papers by Bolivian staff submitted for publication
9/05	12A	Data base of endemic species to be handed over to Bolivian institution
9/05	13A	At least 4000 high quality named reference collections left in Bolivia
9/05	14/15	Conference with press release to publicise results in Bolivia

Key Milestones

Year/Month (starting April)	Description (include travel dates, drafts and other processes that support the delivery of outputs)
by 9/02	Bolivian collaborators complete documentation and initial selection of co-workers
10/02	Arrival of J. Wood in Bolivia to organise purchase of equipment for institutional capacity building..
by 11/02	Initiation of field/herbarium work and training
by 03/03	Arrival/installation of most equipment
by 03/03	Workshop on data basing
by 05/03	Completion of first field work/on job training cycle and selection of first group for UK training
by 10/03	Completion of first UK training/information repatriation cycle
10/03	Visit to Bolivia by J.Wood for second cycle of field/herbarium work/training. Work on field guide/posters
by 03/04	Workshop on botanical illustration
by 05/04	Completion of second field work/on job training cycle and selection of second group for UK training
by 10/04	Completion of second UK training/information repatriation cycle
10/04	Visit to Bolivia by J.Wood for final cycle of field work/on-job training, preparation of posters & field guide
by 12/04	Printing of posters and selection of teacher collaborator for poster workshops
02/05	Workshops on use of posters at start of school year
by 07/05	Draft of field guide and report for D.N.B. ready
09/09	Final visit by UK staff for project closure
by 09/05	Delivery of report to D.N.B. and meeting about recommendations
09/05	Publication of field guide and delivery of final version of data base
09/05	Meeting to launch field guide and publicise project achievements
09/05	Collaborative evaluation of project with forward planning to sustain and extend project's work

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

Missouri Botanic Garden is being financed by the US National Science Foundation to compile an inventory of the plants in the Madidi National Park and WWF with Bolivian NGO "FAN"and "Tropicos", is looking at the biodiversity of part of the Madidi-Amboro corridor which adjoins the central valleys of Bolivia. Both these projects lie outside our proposed area of studies, concentrate on specific areas and do not aim to investigate endemism or propose new areas for conservation. A small project also funded by the National Science Foundation in the mid 1990s looked at the Sustainable Management of Native Palms and this resulted in the establishment of a small biological reserve in 1998, which is still the only reserve in the central Andean valley area.

15. Will the project include training and development? Please indicate how many trainees will be involved, from which countries and what will be the criteria for selection. How will you measure the effectiveness of the training and will those trained then be able to train others? Where appropriate give the length of any training course.

Training Activity	Dates	Who will participate, how many will participate and for how long?
1. On the job training in Bolivia in field work, specimen collection and identification with emphasis on specialisation in specific groups	Oct-May over 3 years	Training will be concentrated on a minimum of 6 Bolivian botanists who work in or in association with the 4 established university herbaria and have good potential and a proven track record of commitment.
2. One week workshop and on the job training in data basing in 4 centres	2003-4	The six botanists selected for training plus herbarium staff and selected students who may help in this work.
3. One month workshop on botanical illustration	early 2004	At least two Bolivians with illustration aptitude
4. UK training for a minimum of 4 months Carrying out individual taxonomic projects based on field collections and observations ..	mid 2003 and mid 2004	At least 6 Bolivian botanists who have already participated successfully in the on the job field/herbariun training.
5. One day work shops on the use of the project posters with publicity about the field guide	early 2005	At least 200 school teachers of environmental studies, mostly but not necessarily entirely Bolivian.

16. How will trainee outcomes/destinations be monitored after the end of the training?

1. The training of the six botanists given on the job and UK training can be evaluated by examination of the number of specimens they have collected, the extent and quality of their identifications in Bolivian herbaria, by their publications during and after the project including any work they do for the planned Checklist of the Bolivian Flora.

2. The data base workshop can be evaluated by observing the number of people able and willing to use it.

3. The illustration workshop can be evaluated by examination of participants' illustration work.

4. The workshop for schools can be evaluated by reports and feed-back from teachers and school directors

5. The six botanists and two illustrators trained by the project will continue to be associated with the collaborating institutions and will be in a position to pass on their skills to students and colleagues.

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

1. Bolivian staff working with the project will have acquired significant taxonomic skills which can be used to contribute to and direct future plant diversity inventory, monitoring and conservation projects in Bolivia

2. Basic foundations for future plant conservation efforts will be left as a legacy as the project methodology and data base can easily be used to survey endemism in other regions of Bolivia and ultimately throughout the country.

3. The skills acquired in materials production (art work, book and poster production) can be used for other publications

4. The project aims to build confidence and self-esteem as well as skills among Bolivian botanists and successful research outcomes and publications should help to provide the stimulus for new initiatives.

5. The collaborative evaluation process planned for the end of the project should identify further work.

6. Approaches to a wide range of organisations including private businesses will be made well before the project's end, using project success to maintain momentum within the botanical community in Bolivia and to secure funds for future initiatives.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

18. 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?

1. Six monthly report of project activities against outputs and milestones in this proposal (Section 13) prepared jointly by project leaders in UK and Bolivia.

2. Regular consultation with The Darwin Tree Diversity and Agroforestry Development Project in the Peruvian Amazon to draw on their experience of working in a similar cultural environment, albeit with different aims.

3. Mid term collaborative review of activities and progress carried out at end of 2003 by J. Wood and Bolivian colleagues in Bolivia with report submitted before final UK training cycle and start of last complete financial year.

4. End of project collaborative evaluation in September 2005 to review achievements of project, lessons to be learnt and plan for future initiatives.

5. Publications will be subject to peer review.

6. Results will be disseminated by reports, a final conference, press releases and, where appropriate, by meetings with leaders of communities, in whose lands centres of plant endemism are situated.

7. Financial monitoring will be carried out by Oxford University's Finance Division. Disbursements in Bolivia will be the responsibility of J.Wood, who will keep vouchers and simple accounts of all local expenditure and will ensure that local expenditure is made through competitive bids and takes account of local concessions

ɔgical framework. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex B of the Guidance Note.

Project summary	Measurable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
Goal *To assist countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources with the conservation of biological diversity and implementation of the Biodiversity Convention*		1 Legislation/Regulations related to conservation, biodiversity and education 2. Reports by the Direccion Nacional de Biodiversidad and other relevant bodies 3. Media reports on public attitudes to conservation issues 4.Data on habitat and species loss	1 Public support for conservation is maintained 2.Rural poverty is progreesively eliminated 3. Government and community regulation is effectively implemented
Purpose To identify hotspots of plant endemism in and around the central Andean valleys of Bolivia for future conservation	1Number of key sites/zones identified 2. Number of endemic species accurately named for each site/zone 3. Enhanced public awareness of and support for the conservation of endemic species	1 Reports submitted 2. Proposed conservation measures by local/national authorities 3. Sale of project guides, number of posters distributed 4. Media reports	1. Significant centres of plant endemism exist 2. Staff available for field work in Bolivia 3. Plants can be accurately named
Outputs 1. List/Data base of as many endemic plants as possible with distribution maps. 2.Six Bolivians able to identify species in six major families or groups. 3 Attractive, popular field guide to selected plants with emphasis on endemics 4. Production of posters on value and conservation of selected species/habitats.	1.Existence of data base for consultation by relevant organisations 2. Species and geographical coverage of data base 3. Number of Bolivians successfully completing training 4. Completion of field guide and posters in required timescale	1 Examination of final documents including data base, field guide and posters. 2 Number of specimens identified by Bolivians trained in project 3. Publications by Bolivians trained 4. Project reports	1. There is time to assess a representative range of sites with endemic plants in different seasons 2. Bolivian staff reach a sufficient level in their training 3. Experts are wavailable and willing to identify specimens where appropriate
Activities 1 Trainiing of Bolivians in data bases, field collecting, herbarium identification and the preparation of botanical illustrations and photos. 2. 6 x UK training in systematics of specific groups. 3. Field collecting 4 Enhanced capacity in Bolivian herbaria	2002/3 (6months) GBP 47,114 2003/4 GBP 58,032 2004/5 (18months) GBP 82,720 (23,372 to be carried over to spend in 2005/6 Total : 187,866	1 Project reports 2. Number and quality of specimens collected and illustrated 3. Number of Bolivian staff able to use data base	1 Suitable candidates for training are available 2 Bolivian staff are given time for training and field work. 3 Bolivian staff are available for field work

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

20. Please state gross expenditure on the programme of work. Please work by financial year (defined as April to March) using 2001/2002 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 (by bold, italics or underlining) the areas for which Darwin funding is requested. Show Darwin funded items separately; do not include with other funding

Table A Salary costs

	2002/2003 (£)	2003/2004 (£)	2004/2005 (£)
List each member of the team and their role in the project a) UK	[redacted]		
R.W.Scotland, UK team leader and trainer in systematic botany			
J. R. I Wood, Field work/evaluation/training in Bolivia			
C.E. Hughes, Trainer in Systematic Botany			
R. Wise, Botanical Illustrator			
D. Filer, Data base training and implementation			
b) collaborators			
S.G.Beck, Bolivian Co-rdinator (LPB)			
Co-ordinator, Cochabamba (BOL)			
Co-ordiunator, Santa Cruz (UCZ)			
Co-ordinator Sucre (HSB)			
6 Bolivia research scientists			
4 Technicians			
1 Teacher Trainer			
Show the % of time each person would spend on this work			
R.W. Scotland			
J.R.I.Wood			
C.E.Hughes			
R.Wise			
D.Filer			
S.G.Beck			
Cochabamba co-ordinator			
Santa Cruz co-ordinator			
Sucre co-ordinator			
Six Bolivian scientists			
Four Bolivian tecnicians			
Teacher Trainer			
Total cost of salaries			

Table B Other costs (Please highlight or underline the areas for which Darwin funding is requested)

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
Rents, rates, heating, lighting, cleaning or overheads	[redacted]		
Office costs eg. postage, telephone and stationery			
Travel and subsistence			
Printing			
Conferences, seminars etc			
Capital items/equipment (please specify)			
4 wheel drive vehicle Herbarium cabinets Herbarium Mounting paper Microscopes, computers, cameras, field equipment			
Other (please specify)			
UK Training for 6 Bolivian scientists to include travel, subsistence, grant for bibliography and other minor items @4000 per person			
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).

21. How is your organisation currently funded?

The Department of Plant Sciences receives funding from HEFC and in addition have a research grant and contract income of c. [redacted]

22. Please give details of resources you have sought from the host country partner institution(s) for this project. Include donations in kind eg. accommodation with these costed where possible. Indicate any income or donations which are confirmed.

Our partner institutions will make available bench space, access to computers, fax, telephone, microscopes and other equipment.

Our partner institutions will provide a percentage of the time of their staff for project work

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).

We anticipate getting some support for visiting consultants from British Airways through its Environment Programme, if this continues through the project's life, although this will not cover complete air fares.

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

Table C Darwin funding request

	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005
Income to be deducted	2937	7568	11643
Amount of Darwin Initiative funding requested	47114	58032	82720

FCO NOTIFICATION

25. Please check the box if you think that there are sensitivities that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin competition in the host country ☐

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the trustees/company *(delete as appropriate)* chancelors, masters and scholars of the University of Oxford

I apply for a grant of £ 47114 **in respect of expenditure to be incurred in the financial year ending 31 March 2003 on the activities specified in paragraph 13.**

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.

Name (block capitals)	P. M. ESPINASSE
Position in the organisation	HEAD OF RESEARCH GRANT ADMINISTRATION

Signed [redacted] **Date:** 13/10/03

Administration
Research Services Office
University of Oxford

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD OFFICES

Please return completed form to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 4/A2 Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street London SW1E 6DE.

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
August 2001