



Submit by Monday 24 October 2011

DARWIN INITIATIVE APPLICATION FOR GRANT FOR ROUND 18: STAGE 2

Please read the Guidance Notes before completing this form. Where no word limits are given, the size of the box is a guide to the amount of information required. Information to be extracted to the database is highlighted blue.

1. Name and address of organisation (NB: Notification of results will be by post to the Project Leader)

Name: Buglife	Address: Buglife – The Invertebrate Conservation Trust 1 ST Floor, 90 Bridge Street, PETERBOROUGH, PE1 1DY
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2. Project title (not exceeding 10 words)

Laying the foundations for invertebrate conservation on St Helena.
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3. Project dates, duration and total Darwin Initiative Grant requested, matched funding

Proposed start date:	1 April 2012	Duration of project:	3 years	End date:	31 March 2015	
Darwin funding requested	2011/12 £	2012/13 £79,025	2013/2014 £76,451	2014/15 £44,002	2015/16 £	Total £199,478
Proposed (confirmed and unconfirmed) matched funding as percentage of total Project cost: 31%						

4. Define the purpose of the project (extracted from logframe)

To halt the loss of St Helena's endemic invertebrates, by mainstreaming their needs within strategic and practical conservation management, ensuring legal protection and fostering increased awareness and understanding across wider society.

5. Principals in project. Please 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 UK personnel or more than one project partner.

Details	Project Leader	UK personnel (working more than 50% of their time on project)	Main project partner and co-ordinator in host country/ies
Surname	Smith	n / a	Cairns-Wicks
Forename (s)	Richard Michael		Rebecca
Post held	Farming and Pollinator Officer		Acting Director
Institution (if different to above)			St Helena National Trust
Department			
Telephone			
Email			

6. Has your organisation received funding under the Darwin Initiative before? If so, please provide details of the most recent (up to 6 examples).

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
EIDCF004 (2010-11)	Richard M Smith	Laying the foundations for invertebrate conservation on St Helena (Challenge Fund scoping award)
EIDPR109 (2009-10)	Craig MacAdam	Conservation of the endemic freshwater crabs of Sri Lanka (scoping award)

7. IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 6 describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. (Large institutions please note that this should describe your unit or department)

8. Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Institution) , and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development. This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide written evidence of partnerships. Please copy/delete boxes for more or fewer partnerships.

Applicant institution and website where available:	Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):
<p>Buglife – The Invertebrate Conservation Trust</p> <p>http://www.buglife.org.uk/</p>	<p>Buglife is the only charity in Europe devoted to the conservation of all invertebrates. It aims to halt extinctions and maintain populations of invertebrates, in support of healthy ecosystems.</p> <p>Buglife will have responsibility for overall monitoring and financial management of the project; it will closely support the delivery of the work on St Helena and also link with project partners in the UK.</p> <p>Buglife has been developing a project with its St Helena partners since 2009.</p> <p>Buglife has 17 staff and numerous volunteers; it campaigns on invertebrate conservation issues, provides advice and delivers a broad spectrum of conservation projects. These range from raising the profile of invertebrates via community engagement to surveys, species recovery, habitat creation and technical reviews. Buglife has a strong public profile and would be able to promote effectively the project to local and national audiences. Buglife was a partner in the South Atlantic Invasive Species Project (SAISP) and coordinated surveys of alien invertebrates on South Georgia.</p>

<p>Lead Partner and website where available:</p> <p>St Helena National Trust (SHNT)</p> <p>http://www.nationaltrust.org.sh/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The St Helena National Trust (SHNT) is a charity responsible for the protection, enhancement and promotion of St Helena's unique environmental and cultural heritage.</p> <p>As lead partner, the SHNT will manage the delivery of the project on St Helena, employ project staff and link with the other island partners. The SHNT has collaborated with Buglife in the design of an invertebrate project since 2009, acting as lead partner on the Challenge Fund scoping award in 2011.</p> <p>The SHNT has 15 staff and three apprentices and is supported by volunteers, including as part of its successful monthly conservation volunteer day programme. It is the main NGO delivering conservation action on St Helena. It works in close collaboration with government departments and its member organisations including the St Helena Nature Conservation Group and Heritage Society. It has pioneered genuine and highly successful community projects (Joint Nature Conservation Committee Blue Turtle award for the Millennium Forest, 2011).</p> <p>Working relationships with international partners (e.g. Royal Botanic Gardens (RBG), Kew and Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)) are well-developed, thanks to a strong track record of collaborative projects: the current Darwin (18020, 2010-13), previous work funded by the Overseas Territories Environment Programme (OTEP), Fauna and Flora International (FFI) and the SAISP. RBG Kew and RSPB continue to provide financial, technical and administrative support to the SHNT via their core UKOTs programmes.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Environment Conservation Section, Agricultural and Natural Resources Department (ANRD, St Helena Government)</p> <p>http://www.sainthelena.gov.sh/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>The Agricultural and Natural Resources Department (ANRD, St Helena Government) delivers the government's Environmental Conservation programme on St Helena, with 13 staff. They carry out species and habitat management and restoration in areas of native vegetation, working in collaboration with the SHNT on species recovery activities (e.g. St Helena boxwood and St Helena ebony) and at key sites (including High Peak, Blue Point, Peak Dale). As part of this project, the Conservation team will be the focus for training in invertebrate conservation techniques; it has also committed 18 in-kind person days per month for invertebrate habitat management over 3 years.</p> <p>ANRD participated in the Challenge Fund scoping project and was a partner in the design of the main project.</p>
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<p>Partner Name and website where available:</p> <p>Centre for Ecology and Hydrology</p> <p>http://www.ceh.ac.uk/</p>	<p>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</p> <p>CEH is one of four research centres of the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC). CEH will be involved in all aspects of the project but primarily Output 3 (see log frame): Ecosystem restoration. CEH will lead on all reports, handbooks and publications for this project output, following the Joint Code of Practice for Research. Dr. Alan Gray will lead CEH involvement; he has over 12 years of experience in the South Atlantic, covering many aspects of ecological work, e.g. IUCN Red List Assessments for endemic species and plant autecology, including the first ever Biological Flora account for a UKOT species (<i>Euphorbia origanoides</i> L.). Dr. Gray also successfully completed a Darwin Initiative Scoping Project to St Helena to study the endemic gumwoods (<i>Commidendrum</i> spp.). That project has in part led to the present proposal.</p>
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9a. Have you consulted stakeholders not already mentioned above? **Yes**

During the Challenge Fund scoping visit, the design of the main project was shaped by discussions with St Helena school teachers (primary and secondary) and the Museum of St Helena.

Both the Natural History Museum (London, UK) and the Royal Museum of Central Africa (Tervuren, Belgium) were either visited and / or consulted as the main custodians of St Helena invertebrate collections. These links will be strengthened and developed in the main project, to support the creation of identification resources on St Helena.

IUCN's Terrestrial and Freshwater Invertebrate Red List Authority, was consulted about the creation of a South Atlantic Invertebrate Specialist Group. Prof. Michael Samways, Chair of the IUCN's Invertebrate Conservation Sub-committee, has already expressed support for the initiative.

The Conservation Officer on Ascension Island, Stedson Stroud, has expressed an interest in the group and how it could help to initiate more invertebrate conservation work on the island.

9b. Do you intend to consult other stakeholders? **Yes. If yes, please give details:**

As South Africa has strong research institutions in entomology and is relatively close to St Helena (connected by a regular mail ship), links will be forged with museums and universities to develop research projects (e.g. Stellenbosch, Johannesburg and Rhodes).

9c. Have you had any (other) contact with the government not already stated? **Yes**
If yes, please give details:

The GIS section of the Lands, Legal & Planning Dept. (St Helena Government), has agreed to help integrate invertebrate data with the St Helena Environmental Information System.

The Environmental Co-ordinator, based in the Development and Economic Planning Dept. (St Helena Government), inputted on building long-term sustainability into the project.

9d. Will your project support any work in the UK Overseas Territories? **Yes**
If yes, please give brief details stating which Territory/ies will be involved.

This project will support the ecosystem restoration of threatened habitats and build upon current work funded by the Darwin Initiative on St Helena (18020). The project's formation of a South Atlantic Invertebrate Specialist group will also support research and conservation work in the following UK Overseas Territories: Ascension, South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands and the Falkland Islands.

PROJECT DETAILS**10. Please provide a Concept note (Max 1,000 words) (repeat from Stage 1, with changes highlighted)****Background**

The UK Overseas Territory of St Helena supports globally important biodiversity, which is a key driver behind the island's current application for World Heritage Status.

As a result of its extreme isolation, virtually all of St Helena's terrestrial and freshwater endemic animals are invertebrates; only the Wirebird survives from the endemic avifauna. Indeed, St Helena supports the richest fauna of *endemic* invertebrates of any UK Overseas Territory: more than 400 species. This total is likely to increase as species 'new to science' continue to be described.

St Helena's biological heritage is, however, severely threatened by the combined effects of habitat degradation and invasive alien species. Only about 1% of the area of St Helena's original habitats remains, reflected in the critically endangered status of 40% of the island's endemic higher plants (IUCN, 2009 Red List). Just three terrestrial invertebrates have been assessed by IUCN - two of these are already considered extinct - although almost all endemic species would probably qualify for red-listing.

Problem analysis

Historically, conservation effort on St Helena has focused on the recovery of a small number of critically endangered species (Wirebird and higher plants) and the restoration of habitat fragments. Although invertebrates are a critical component of the island's ecosystem, St Helena currently lacks the resources, capacity, knowledge and tools to integrate invertebrate needs - at all levels of conservation effort. There is no island species list, there is little information on population size or distribution and objective assessments of threat do not exist. This is preventing invertebrates from being included in strategic planning, conservation legislation and practical restoration and management activities.

Currently there is nobody on St Helena with the remit or expertise to 'champion' invertebrates or engage with invertebrate conservation issues. Most of the invertebrate survey work carried out to date has been undertaken by visiting specialists, with limited skills transfer to St Helena. There are few means of identifying invertebrates on St Helena, either in the form of manuals and keys or a specimen reference collection. These resources are needed to foster interest and allow expertise to develop on St Helena; otherwise the endemic invertebrates will remain 'out of sight and out of mind'.

In parallel with developing capacity for conserving invertebrates, it is necessary to improve awareness about, and attitudes towards, invertebrates throughout St Helena society. There is limited appreciation of the special place invertebrates have in the island's biodiversity, or of the ecosystem roles (e.g. pollination, pest control, food for Wirebirds) that invertebrates play.

Justification

Environmental management is being reorganised on St Helena, providing a unique opportunity to incorporate invertebrates into mainstream conservation effort for the first time. However, without the help of external expertise to develop local capacity and tools, it will be difficult to realise this opportunity. The project meets three Environment Charter commitments (ECCs), through which the St Helena and UK governments deliver obligations under the CBD:

- 1) Integrating the needs of invertebrates into current habitat-focused conservation effort is an urgent priority: remnant habitats and vegetation are continuing to deteriorate and invertebrates face threats from invasive competitors and predators. This meets ECC no. 2;
- 2) Assembling basic, technical information on St Helena's invertebrates, in an accessible form for conservation, addresses ECC no.7 and delivers actions specified under the 2005 'Strategy for Action to Implement St Helena's Commitments under its Environment Charter' (7.a.16);
- 3) Developing curriculum resources on environment and biodiversity issues, based on local examples, and supporting teachers in their use will meet ECC no.9.

Strategy and outcomes

The project will help address the current gaps in invertebrate knowledge and capacity, while ensuring that invertebrates become a future core conservation activity. It will create the role of invertebrate co-ordinator, who will be based at St Helena National Trust and mentored by a visiting specialist; together they will provide invertebrate conservation training to local conservation staff. The strategy for developing capacity in invertebrate conservation is informed by lessons learned from Darwin project 13-022 (Falkland Islands), where similar challenges existed (Forbes, 2010).

The project will embed a more holistic and ecosystem-based approach to habitat restoration on St Helena, through consolidating and disseminating knowledge of St Helena's invertebrates to inform practical conservation delivery. Targeted ecological studies, led by the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, will evaluate the functional roles of invertebrates in remnant native habitats. General principles of invertebrate conservation will be applied to habitat restoration plans for the new Protected Areas network. This strategy will accelerate the establishment of self-functioning ecosystems, reducing ongoing conservation resource inputs and enhance the legacy of current Darwin project work (18020).

To support long-term invertebrate conservation, the project will develop permanent resources: an on-line species list with images and accounts to form a framework for all invertebrate technical information; geographically referenced species records will be linked to the St Helena Environmental Information System, and to inform management plans in the new Protected Areas network; new identification tools to improve awareness, knowledge and recognition skills; a reference collection to underpin training in invertebrate identification; and an education pack and loan box. An education officer will deliver public programmes of awareness raising and education, in conjunction with the Museum of St Helena and local schools.

The project will also build regional cooperation in invertebrate conservation. A new South Atlantic Invertebrate Specialist Group will be established to assess the conservation status of invertebrate species, using IUCN criteria. This will assist conservation prioritisation on-island, underpin legal protection and obtain better international recognition for the threats facing UKOT's biodiversity. Research priorities for invertebrates will be identified and partnerships created with the international research community to develop relevant projects.

St Helena's economic future is considered to be dependent on tourism, based on the island's natural and built heritage. Buglife will work with island partners to achieve a greater appreciation of St Helena's endemic invertebrates, identifying opportunities for incorporating them within income-generating activities, such as eco-tourism.

References

Forbes A. et al. (2010). Review of the Darwin Initiative's Support to Overseas Territories: with the Falkland Islands as a case study. Defra.

11a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?

Please give details:

Scoping for this project was funded by the Darwin Initiative (EIDPR111 in 2010 and EIDCF004 in 2011).

11b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/ projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes No

If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional to this work and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits:

The approach and content of our project are novel and there are no directly comparable projects. We are in close contact with the institutions and personnel who are delivering the current Darwin project (18020) on St Helena. By integrating the needs of invertebrates, our proposal will build upon the ecological restoration work and extend the educational aspects of that project.

Invertebrates form a component of another R18 stage 2 bid, to implement a Biodiversity Action Plan for Ascension Island; here, the emphasis is on inventory for BAP prioritisation. We will

collaborate with this initiative in establishing an IUCN South Atlantic Invertebrate Specialist Group, to address the knowledge gaps for South Atlantic invertebrate assemblages and coordinate conservation effort.

11c. Are you applying for funding relating to the proposed project from other sources? **Yes**

If yes, please give brief details including when you expect to hear the result. Please ensure you include the figures requested in the spreadsheet as Unconfirmed funding.

Applications have been made to the FFI Flagship Species and Mohamed bin Zayed funds for £7,750. Two bids support conservation action for *Pseudolaureola atlantica*, Spiky Yellow Woodlouse. The population has suffered potentially catastrophic collapse and accounts to date indicate population size could be as low as 50 individuals. *P. atlantica* is endemic to St Helena and its main stronghold is at High Peak - a target habitat for this project and current Darwin (18020) work. It is a charismatic species on St Helena and has been the subject of tourism promotional material due to its uniqueness and striking appearance.

We have approached a range of companies for corporate support totalling £6,608. We should hear back from these companies during November. It is envisaged that some of this support may be 'in kind' in the form of products and services.

12. Please indicate which of the following biodiversity conventions your project will contribute to: -

At least one must be selected.

- Only indicate the conventions that your project is directly contributing to.

- No additional significance will be ascribed for projects that report contributions to more than one convention

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) **Yes**

As a UKOT, St Helena is covered by the UK Government's ratification of the CBD.

Is any liaison proposed with the CBD/CMS/CITES focal point in the host country? **Yes**

If yes, please give details:

The scoping project liaised with the CBD focal point, Isabel Peters (Environmental Co-ordinator, St Helena Government) and she is in support of the project. The main project will continue to liaise closely with her whilst the Government is reforming the departments responsible for environmental issues.

What specific issues covered by the Convention(s) will this project address and how were they identified? (150 words)

The project meets the following CBD Articles, by:

Collating invertebrate data and studying the relationships between endemic flora and fauna (**7a-d**);

Using invertebrate data to guide the establishment of protected areas (**8a,b**);

Teaching invertebrate conservation best practice to restore ecosystems (**8f,h**);

Assessing conservation status and entering threatened species on the Endangered Species Ordinance (**8k**);

Training local staff in invertebrate recognition and role in plant regeneration (**12a,b**); and

Promoting and encouraging understanding of the importance and need of conserving invertebrates (**13a**).

The project will also address the Strategic (Aichi) Biodiversity Targets 2011-20, specifically **1**, **12** and **19**.

These issues were identified through the Research Priorities in the UKOTs (Global Biodiversity Sub-Committee 2007, thematic report. Defra / JNCC) and further discussion with St Helena partners, in relation to the island's biodiversity research priorities (Isabel Peters, UKOT steering group, 2010-11) and by reference to the St Helena Environment Charter (see section 10: justification).

What will change as a result of this project? (150 words)

St Helena will possess the capacity, resources and tools to sustain long-term conservation work for invertebrates. Prosperous Bay Plain, Millennium Forest, Peak Dale and High Peak will be appropriately restored and managed with coordinated plans, so that populations of their threatened invertebrate assemblages are stable or increasing. A sustainable approach to ecosystem restoration will be identified and developed, enabling more efficient conservation efforts.

Invertebrate conservation will be established as a core conservation activity in the new Nature Conservation Division. Invertebrates will be included in the new Protected Areas Network and Endangered Species Ordinance. St Helena's threatened invertebrates will be prioritised internationally with the acquisition of IUCN conservation status.

Locally on St Helena there will be an enhanced appreciation of the importance of invertebrates and how they can contribute to and enhance tourism.

Why is the project important for the conservation of biodiversity? (150 words)

This project aims to secure a future for the richest fauna of *endemic* invertebrates of any UK Overseas Territory: about 400 species, with new species still being discovered. Just three terrestrial invertebrates have been assessed by IUCN (2009 Red List), yet almost all endemic species would probably qualify for red-listing. The remaining area of native habitat is about 1% of its original extent and multiple alien species pose threats as predators and competitors.

The project will initiate an assessment of conservation status for all endemic invertebrate species, invertebrate conservation training, an information framework, facilitate incorporation of invertebrate considerations into the Protected Area Network and restoration plans and support public and school education, as well as awareness raising.

The project also contributes to ecosystem restoration by ensuring that assemblages of native plants and invertebrates are conserved together; this will support the regeneration of Critically Endangered endemic plants.

13. How will the results of the project be disseminated; how will the project be advertised as a Darwin project and in what ways will the Darwin name and logo be used? (max 200 words)

The project and its results will be presented in the newsletters and on the websites of the project partners (SHNT, Buglife, CEH), which will link to the new online catalogue of St Helena's invertebrates.

On St Helena, the project will be featured regularly on radio stations and in newspapers; opportunities in UK national and international media will also be sought (e.g. BBC Radio 4, 'Saving Species') by Buglife and CEH for newsworthy items. All these occasions will clearly feature the backing of the Darwin Initiative and its logo will be clearly shown on press releases.

Results of the project will be submitted to peer-reviewed journals and presented at conferences and to dissemination groups (e.g. the British Ecological Society's Island Ecology Specialist Interest Group). All presentations and articles will acknowledge the Darwin Initiative support and / or use its logo.

A Darwin Initiative acknowledgement and logo will also appear on all materials produced by the project: workshop manuals and proceedings, training guides and keys, school education packs, flyers advertising outreach events and on the museum display associated with the invertebrate reference collection.

Any suitable capital equipment of the project will bear a sticker with the Darwin logo in an eye-catching position.

14. What will be the long term benefits (particularly for biodiversity and local communities) of the project in the host country or region and have you identified any potential problems to achieving these benefits? (max 200 words)

The conservation status of threatened endemic invertebrate populations on St Helena will be significantly improved through the restoration and expansion of key habitats. Increased understanding of the relationships between invertebrates and the island's endangered flora will be used to identify and then apply methods to accelerate the establishment of sustainable ecosystems.

Local staff will have significantly increased skills and knowledge to maintain efforts for invertebrate conservation, through the development of identification resources and training.

The local population, including children, will have increased awareness and enthusiasm for St Helena's invertebrates. The tourism sector will have an enhanced awareness of the opportunities for including invertebrates in ecotourism and attracting wildlife enthusiasts to the island.

St Helena has a relatively small population and so it may be difficult to recruit suitable candidates should staff in government or NGO's leave their posts. However, apprentices of the current Darwin project and continual training provided by the invertebrate coordinator will mitigate this, by providing a broader skills base on island.

This initiative could be hampered if St Helena Government reduces the resources available for its new Nature Conservation Division. However, capacity for invertebrate work has been identified as a priority role.

15. State whether or not the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point. If the project is not discrete, but is part of a progressive approach, give details of the exit strategy and show how relevant activities will be continued to secure the benefits from the project. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave? (Max 200 words)

This project is part of a progressive approach, initiating new conservation activity and integrating it with core government conservation delivery by the end of the project. This will be achieved partly by establishing the project invertebrate co-ordinator in the SHNT and then transferring this role to the government Nature Conservation Division.

Capacity building in conservation best practice for invertebrates will be spread across conservation staff, at a range of levels (e.g. habitat management teams, conservation officers) to mitigate staff turnover. By incorporating invertebrate needs within the existing habitat restoration plans and protected areas, long-term habitat management will continue to support invertebrates.

Identification and teaching resources, including printed guides, manuals and keys and an invertebrate reference collection, will be produced during the project. The target audiences (e.g. conservation and museum staff, teachers) will be trained in their use and how to update them, so that the resources remain useful into the future.

The raised profile for invertebrates will be maintained on-island by a permanent display in the Museum of St Helena and developing a critical mass of interest among youth groups (e.g. scouting), amateur naturalists, the St Helena Nature Conservation Group and St Helena Tourism.

16. If your project includes capacity building in local communities in the host country, please indicate how you will assess the training needs in relation to the overall purpose of the project. Who are the target groups? How will the training be delivered? What skills and knowledge you expect the beneficiaries to obtain and how these may be used beyond the life of the project and any wider application How will you measure training effectiveness. (max 300 words)

You should address each of these points.

The training needs on St Helena were identified during previous scoping visits (EIDPR111 in 2010 and EIDCF004 in 2011) and education training is being developed by the current Darwin project. Training needs will be refined for particular audiences through workshops and by involving trainees in the production of training materials.

The target groups for training in invertebrate conservation best practice, invertebrate recognition / identification and studying regeneration of endemic trees are those involved with conservation delivery: staff of the Nature Conservation Division and of SHNT, plus private contractors.

Training will involve field and lab-based workshops, with the production of manuals, guides and keys - providing electronic as well as printed reference material. Trainees will be expected to understand the principles of invertebrate conservation management, carry out basic sampling and monitoring, obtain fundamental skills in invertebrate recognition and assess tree regeneration. It will be possible to apply this foundation to all subsequent conservation work on island.

Training effectiveness will be monitored by assessing a trainee's ability to identify key features for habitat management, perform project tasks, by the quality of data they collect and by their ability to recognise / identify specimens. Training will also be assessed by written and verbal feedback from trainees.

Harnessing the natural curiosity of children, to elevate appreciation for invertebrates on St Helena, is another key target. This will be achieved by incorporating invertebrates in the schools environmental education pack and extending outreach to after-school clubs and youth groups. The emphasis will be on outdoor activities, to gain familiarity with invertebrates and develop skills in recognition and sampling.

Indicators of effectiveness will include uptake of environmental subjects at school. Teachers will be supported to gain confidence in delivering environmental aspects of the curriculum; success being measured in the number of lessons provided on appropriate subject matter.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

17. Please enter the details of your project onto the matrix using the note at Annex 3 of the Guidance Note. This should not have substantially changed from the Logical Framework submitted with your Stage 1 application. Please highlight any changes. (Use no smaller than Arial 10 pt)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Goal: Effective contribution in support of the implementation of the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), as well as related targets set by countries rich in biodiversity but constrained in resources.			
Sub-Goal: To improve the conservation status of St Helena's endemic invertebrates, protecting them from the threats of habitat degradation and loss.	Threatened invertebrate species on Prosperous Bay Plain, Millennium Forest, Peak Dale and High Peak with maintained presence. Prosperous Bay Plain, Millennium Forest, Peak Dale and High Peak being appropriately managed and restored.	Nature Conservation Division (NCD) annual monitoring report; IUCN status NCD habitat assessments.	
Purpose To halt the loss of St Helena's endemic invertebrates, by mainstreaming their needs within practical and strategic conservation management, ensuring legal protection and fostering increased awareness and understanding across wider society.	Invertebrate conservation capacity increased on St Helena Target invertebrate habitats being appropriately managed and restored. Improved protection for endangered invertebrate species. Public engaged in invertebrate conservation through education and awareness programme	New invertebrate coordinator in post; 6 conservation staff trained; NCD and SHNT work plans include invertebrate activities; invertebrate conservation best practice included in all Ecosystem Restoration and Protected Area plans Threatened species red-listed under IUCN criteria; list of threatened invertebrates included on Endangered Species Ordinance; Protected Areas management plans include invertebrate requirements. Education officer in post; outreach and classroom sessions.	St Helena Government (SHG) enacts commitments to establish new Nature Conservation Division and network of Protected Areas. SHG maintains current funding levels for conservation.
Output 1 Invertebrate conservation requirements quantified and incorporated within environmental management framework and legal protections.	1a) Invertebrate conservation included as a core activity within Nature Conservation Division 1b) Invertebrate species data collated and integrated with the St Helena Environmental Information System (SHEIS), by year 1. 1c) New Protected Areas Network provides protection to endangered invertebrates, by year 3. 1d) List of endemic invertebrates assessed for status using IUCN criteria, by year 3. 1e) Invertebrates protected under endangered species legislation.	NCD work plan includes invertebrate conservation activities; 6 conservation staff trained. SHEIS database includes 60% of existing invertebrate data. Invertebrate species mapping included as supporting information in the management plans for all proposed Protected Areas. Specialist group set up; list of potential red list species online and submitted for expert review. List of threatened invertebrates included on Endangered Species Ordinance by year 3.	SHG maintains commitment to include invertebrate conservation in new Nature Conservation Division. International museums with St Helena material permit access to collections.

(Output 1 continued)	(Output 1 continued)	(Output 1 continued)	IUCN specialist group supported by other Overseas Territories.
Output 2 A training programme delivered to increase local capacity and skills in invertebrate conservation.	2a) 6 conservation staff trained in invertebrate biodiversity conservation and habitat management techniques, years 1-3. 2b) Invertebrate co-ordinator trained in conservation best-practice by year 2. 2c) Invertebrate reference collection supporting training in identification, established in year 1. 2d) Introductory invertebrate guides and keys produced to facilitate outdoor learning, by year 3. 2e) Online invertebrate website providing technical information and images, by year 3.	Report on training sessions and evaluation by invertebrate co-ordinator. Multi-level assessment by invertebrate specialist. Collection set up; identification skills assessment of NCD staff by co-ordinator. Fold-out guides produced and available on island. Website for invertebrate fauna online.	Existing levels of conservation staff retention continue within new NCD structure.
Output 3 Ecosystem restoration on St Helena informed by and incorporating invertebrate requirements.	3a) A study to understand and quantify the role of invertebrates in the successful restoration of native ecosystems, years 1-3. 3b) 5 conservation staff trained in methods for assessing plant fitness and regeneration by year 1. 3c) Invertebrate conservation best practice included in all Ecosystem Restoration Plans by year 2, and informing NCD and SHNT work programmes.	Annual reports on endemic forest regeneration and roles of associated invertebrate assemblages, in 3 target habitats. Handbooks on research protocols; training evaluated by Centre for Ecology and Hydrology. Publication of analyses in peer-reviewed articles. New editions of Ecosystem Restoration Plans for target habitats; NCD and SHNT work programmes include invertebrate conservation activities.	External support can be accessed for invertebrate species identification.
Output 4 A programme of education and awareness raising about invertebrates and their ecosystem services, to increase public support and engagement.	4a) All island schools providing indoor and outdoor opportunities for learning about invertebrates, years 1-3. 4b) 12 teachers trained in use of education pack and loan box, year 2. 4c) More than 75% of islanders exposed to invertebrate conservation issues and positive attitudes to invertebrates instilled.	New modules in environmental education pack; quarterly 'bug clubs'; annual outdoor events. Training session evaluation. Monthly local media coverage; tri-annual public outreach events. Project information disseminated internationally through printed, broadcast and web-based media.	Curriculum retains biodiversity/natural sciences strand.

18. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended work plan for your project.

Activity	No. Mths	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1 Incorporating invertebrate conservation as a core conservation activity within Nature Conservation Division.	24												
1.2 Collating existing invertebrate data and integrating them with the St Helena Environmental Information System, producing mapping for Protected Areas Network.	12												
1.3 Assessing conservation status of endemic invertebrates under IUCN criteria and placing threatened species on Endangered Species Ordinance.	24												
2.1 Training in invertebrate biodiversity conservation and habitat management for invertebrate co-ordinator and conservation staff.	27												
2.2 Building invertebrate specimen reference collection.	27												
2.3 Producing introductory guides and keys for invertebrates.	27												
2.4 Designing and creating website for invertebrate information.	21												
3.1 Understanding and quantifying the role of invertebrates in the restoration of native ecosystems, based on a field study of regeneration in endemic trees.	27												
3.2 Restoration ecology training: 5 conservation staff trained in methods for assessing plant fitness and regeneration & production of research protocols.	9												
3.3 Preparing new editions of Ecosystem Restoration Plans for target habitats.	18												
3.4 Disseminating and publishing study outputs.	30												
4.1 Providing all island schools with indoor and outdoor opportunities for invertebrate learning.	30												
4.2 Training teachers in use of education pack and loan box.	18												
4.3 Awareness raising through the media and outreach events and disseminating project results.	36												

19. Please indicate which of the following Standard Measures you expect to report against by providing indicative figures. These will help gauge project achievements if you receive funding. You will not necessarily plan to cover all these Standard Measures in your project. Separate guidance on Standard Measures can be found at http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/resources/reporting/standard_measures/

Standard Measure	Description	Estimate
1A	Number of people to submit thesis for PhD qualification (in host country)	
1B	Number of people to attain PhD qualification (in host country)	
2	Number of people to attain Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc)	
3	Number of people to attain other qualifications (ie. Not outputs 1 or 2 above)	
4A	Number of undergraduate students to receive training	
4B	Number of training weeks to be provided	
4C	Number of postgraduate students to receive training	
4D	Number of training weeks to be provided	
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training (which does not fall into categories 1-4 above)	2
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training (which does not fall into categories 1-5 above)	25
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	24
7	Number of (ie different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	5
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	6
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	4
10	Number of individual field guides/manuals to be produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording	2
11A	Number of papers to be published in peer reviewed journals	2
11B	Number of papers to be submitted to peer reviewed journals (additionally to published)	2
12A	Number of computer based databases to be established and handed over to host country	
12B	Number of computer based databases to be enhanced and handed over to host country	1
13A	Number of species reference collections to be established and handed over to host country(ies)	1
13B	Number of species reference collections to be enhanced and handed over to host country(ies)	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	4
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	9
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	n/a
15C	Number of national press releases in UK	3
15D	Number of local press releases in UK	n/a
16A	Number of newsletters to be produced	6
16B	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(ies)	20
16C	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	30
17A	Number of dissemination networks to be established	1
17B	Number of dissemination networks to be enhanced/ extended	1
18A	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	n/a
18B	Number of national TV programmes/features in UK	1
18C	Number of local TV programmes/features in host country(ies)	n/a
18D	Number of local TV programmes/features in UK	n/a
19A	Number of national radio interviews/features in host county(ies)	6
19B	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	1
19C	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(ies)	n/a
19D	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	n/a
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	£22,608
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisations to be established and then continued after Darwin funding has ceased	1
22	Number of permanent field plots to be established during the project and continued after Darwin funding has ceased	12
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	£89,338

PROJECT BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION

20. Describe, referring to the Indicators in the Logical Framework, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, including towards delivery of its outputs and in terms of achieving its overall purpose. This should be during the lifetime of the project and at its conclusion. Please include information on how host country partners will be included in the monitoring and evaluation.

A project steering group, consisting of Buglife, SHNT, St Helena government representatives and CEH will hold quarterly meetings (remote access by UK partners). The project team will report to these meetings, when the steering group will review and support the project in reference to the measurable indicators and milestones (see below), using statistic, outputs etc. At the end of the project, it will be fully evaluated by reporting through the project team and the steering groups as well as external questionnaires, to achieve a final project report.

1st indicator set: invertebrate conservation a core activity in Nature Conservation Division; species data collated and integrated with island information system; conservation status of endemic invertebrates assessed; Protected Areas Network and Endangered Species Ordinance protecting threatened invertebrates.

2nd indicator set: six conservation staff and invertebrate co-ordinator trained in invertebrate conservation best practice; species reference collection established; identification guides and keys assisting learning; online invertebrate website providing technical resources.

3rd indicator set: role of invertebrates in successful ecosystem restoration assessed; 5 conservation staff trained in measuring plant fitness and regeneration; Ecosystem Restoration Plans informed by invertebrate conservation best practice.

4th indicator set: all island schools providing learning opportunities on invertebrates; 12 teachers trained in use of education resources; more than 75% of islanders exposed to invertebrate conservation issues.

Key year 1 milestones: existing invertebrate data collated and 60% integrated with island information system; South Atlantic Invertebrate Specialist Group established; initial training for invertebrate conservation best practice and endemic forest regeneration completed; forest regeneration study – 1st survey completed; reference collection established; online invertebrate portal established; invertebrate modules for education pack drafted.

Key year 2 milestones: Ecosystem Restoration Plans incorporating invertebrate conservation best practice; candidate species list prepared for conservation assessment; identification guides and keys drafted; forest regeneration study – 2nd survey completed; 12 teachers trained in use of education resources; regular outreach programme established.

Key year 3 milestones: local invertebrate co-ordinator leading invertebrate work stream; 6 conservation staff managing target invertebrate habitats appropriately; forest regeneration study concluded and results submitted for publication; provisional invertebrate species red-list submitted for expert review; Protected Areas management plans include invertebrate requirements. The project will be fully evaluated at the end of the funding period, against the over-arching indicators: increased invertebrate conservation capacity; target invertebrate habitats properly managed and restored; threatened invertebrates protected; and a public engaged in invertebrate conservation. The project team will make a final report to the steering group.

FUNDING AND BUDGET

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

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (April to March). 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.

21. How is your organisation currently funded? (max 100 words)

In 2010, Buglife was funded from the following sources:

Restricted grants - 68%, £463,334, sourced from trusts and foundations funding to support project work;

Corporate funding, sales, miscellaneous income, statutory contracts and donations 22%, £147,410;

Memberships and legacies - 7%, £48,394;

Unrestricted grants - 2%, £15,450 sourced from trusts and foundations;

Bank interest - 1%, £5,536.

22. Provide details of all confirmed funding sources identified in the Budget that will be put towards the costs of the project, including any income from other public bodies, private sponsorship, donations, trusts, fees or trading activity. Please include any additional unconfirmed funding the project will attract to carry out additional work during or beyond the project lifetime. Indicate those funding sources which are confirmed.

Confirmed:

Consultancy reduced fees (in kind): £17,585

Buglife (in kind): £3,921

Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (in kind): £5,778

St Helena National Trust (in kind): £23,942

Nature Conservation Division (in kind): £22,254

Website design (in kind): £1,500

Unconfirmed:

FFI Flagship Species Fund / Mohammed bin Zayed, £7,750

Corporate funding and in kind, £6,608

23. Please give details of any further resources (confirmed or unconfirmed) for this project that are not already detailed in the Budget or Question 22. This will include donations in kind or un-costed support eg accommodation. (max 50 words per box)

Possible additional financial resources (not yet applied for):

Funding in kind:

FCO NOTIFICATIONS

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.

Please indicate whether you have contacted the local UK embassy or High Commission directly to discuss security issues (see Guidance Notes) and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Yes, advice attached

No

CERTIFICATION 2011/12

On behalf of the trustees of

Buglife - The Invertebrate Conservation Trust

(*delete as appropriate)

I apply for a grant of £199, 478 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 UK institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.*)

I enclose CVs for project principals and 6 letters of support. Our most recent annual report can be found at:

<http://www.buglife.org.uk/Resources/Buglife/Buglife%20Annual%20Review%202010.pdf>

Our most recent accounts are enclosed with this application.

Name (block capitals)	RICHARD M. SMITH
Position in the organisation	Farming and Pollinator Officer, Buglife

Signed

Date:

24 October 2011

Stage 2 Application - Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	y
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years ie 1 April – 31 March?	y
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?	y
Is the concept note within 1,000 words?	y
Is the logframe no longer than 3 pages and have you highlighted any changes since Stage 1?	y
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email, but a wet signature should be provided in the hard copy version)	y
Have you included a 1 page CV for all the Principals identified at Question 5?	y
Have you included a letter of support from the <u>main</u> overseas partner(s) organisations identified at Question 5?	y
Have you checked with the FCO in the project country/ies and have you included any evidence of this?	n
Have you included a copy of your most recent annual report and accounts? An electronic link to a website is acceptable.	y
Have you read the Guidance Notes ?	y
Have you checked the Darwin website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	y

Once you have answered Yes to the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight GMT on Monday **24 October 2011** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the application number (from your Stage 1 feedback letter) and the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. However, 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 (eg whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). **In addition**, a hard copy of the signature page should be submitted to Darwin Applications, c/o LTS International, Pentlands Science Park, Bush Loan, Penicuik EH26 0PL **postmarked** not later than Tuesday 25 October 2011.

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 the Darwin Initiative. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Initiative 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 (ie name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra 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 Foreign and Commonwealth Office posts outside the United Kingdom, 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.