# Darwin Plus: Final Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note":
*(https://darwinplus.org.uk/resources/information-notes/).*

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes.

**Submission Deadline: no later than 3 months after agreed end date.**

**Submit to:** BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line.

## Darwin Plus Project Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Project reference | DPLUS084 |
| Project title | Identifying and conserving resilient habitats in the British Virgin Islands |
| Territory(ies) | British Virgin Islands |
| Lead Partner | Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (Kew) |
| Project partner(s) | National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands (NPTVI); Fort Worth Zoo (FWZ) |
| Darwin Plus Grant value | £275,258 |
| Start/end date of project | 1st April 2019 – 31st March 2023 |
| Project Leader name | Thomas Heller |
| Project website/Twitter/blog etc. | https://www.kew.org/science/our-science/projects/resilient-habitats-bvis; Twitter @kewukots #kewbvi |
| Report author(s) and date | Dr Titley-O'Neal, Nancy Woodfield-Pascoe, Keith Grant, Kelly Bradley, Sara Barrios, Dr Colin Clubbe, Dr Juan Viruel; 7th July 2023 |

## 1 Project Summary

This project is centred on four of the islands that make up the British Virgin Islands: Anegada, Virgin Gorda, Fallen Jerusalem, and Tortola.

Through field survey and mapping, the project has improved understanding of the status of the British Virgin Islands (BVI)'s forests and the globally threatened plant and animal species and the ecosystem services they support. International partnerships have delivered up-to-date biodiversity information and resources, ex-situ collections of globally threatened plant species and strengthened local capacity key to habitat recovery and mitigation of natural disasters. This is enabling management that promotes future resilience and BVI partners have been empowered to secure their biodiversity into the future.

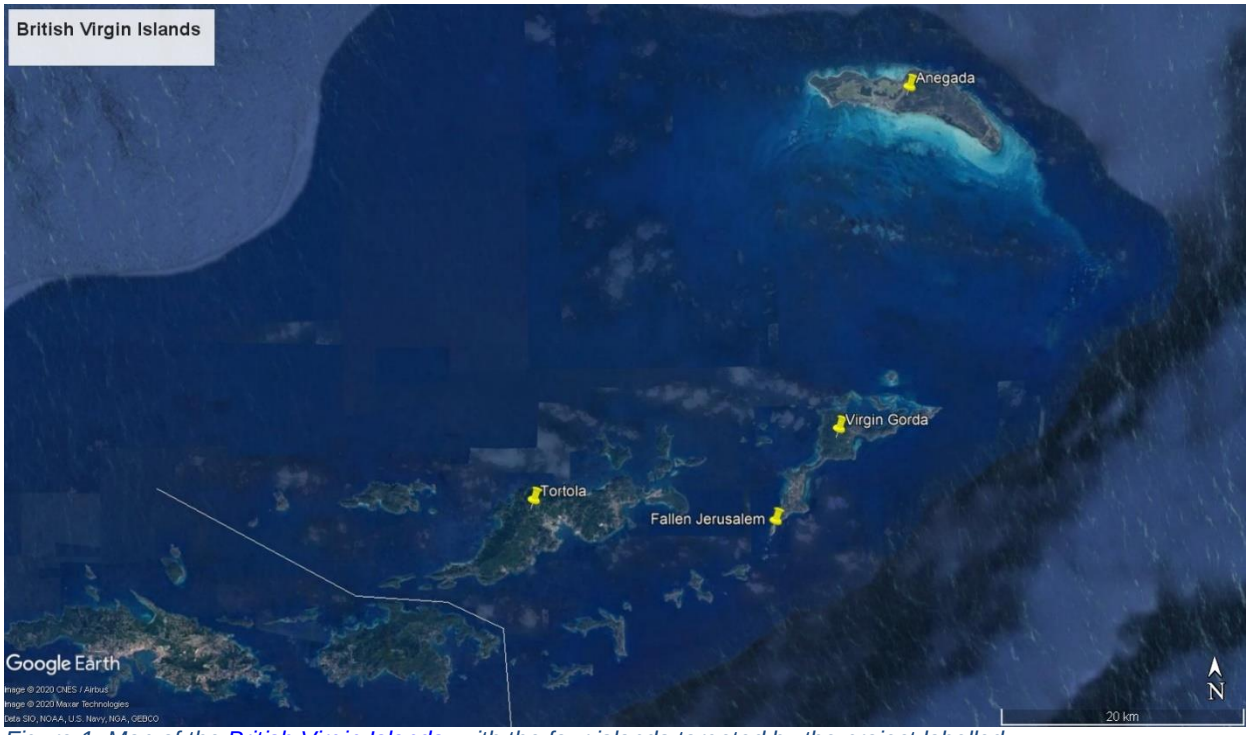


*Figure 1. Map of the British Virgin Islands, with the four islands targeted by the project labelled.*

## 2 Project Partnerships

NPTVI has a long history of project collaboration (e.g., DPLUS030, DPLUS006) with both Kew and Fort Worth Zoo (FWZ), so uniting in this project is cost effective and time efficient in terms of joint fieldwork missions. It builds upon existing strengths within each partner organisation during training in flora and fauna identification and survey techniques.

The three project partners (Kew, NPTVI, FWZ) are represented on the project Steering Group, co-chaired by Dr Colin Clubbe (Head of Conservation Science, Kew) and Dr Cassander Titley O'Neal (Director, NPTVI, since October 2019), providing a regular forum for engagement in project planning, monitoring and evaluation and decision making. Meeting minutes for Y4 are available on the project's Hightail page: 21st April 2022, 30th August 2022, 3rd February 2023.

All project partners are integral members of fieldwork teams, with eleven current NPTVI personnel (Dr Titley-O'Neal, Nancy Woodfield-Pascoe, Keith Grant, Chane Smith, Glendon Gregg, Simone Cabral, Rondel Smith Jr., Michael Young, Athley Stevens, Jason Johnson and Anderson Blackman) having participated in fieldwork in BVI (see fieldwork reports for evidence: June 2019, Jan-Feb 2020, Jan-Feb 2022, June 2022, Jan-Feb 2023).This has been of great importance in keeping the project on track through the disruption of the Covid-19 pandemic, with the NPTVI being able to continue making progress with project activities where international partners have been unable to visit the BVI due to quarantining restrictions, but providing regular project support remotely.

NPTVI staff were the focus of capacity building, with training having been delivered in the field across four target islands (Anegada, Fallen Jerusalem, Tortola and Virgin Gorda) and in the nursery at the J.R. O'Neal Botanic Garden (JRONBG) on Tortola (see M&E training workbook), as well as the production of training resources (see Section 3.1, Output 3, below).

# 3 Project Achievements

## 3.1 Outputs

**Output 1. Detailed census of globally threatened species (five plants and two animals) and population ecology profiled**

Five plant species (*Myrcia neokiaerskovii* (CR), *M. neothomasiana* (EN), *Vachellia anegadensis* (EN), *Varronia rupicola* (EN) and *Zanthoxylum thomasianum* (EN)) and two reptiles (*Cyclura pinguis* (CR), and *Spondylurus anegadae* (CR)) were the focus of this Output, with a considerable body of data now available to project partners.

**Output 1.1 Detailed quantitative surveys of known populations and unsurveyed areas**

New data on these species were gathered over the course of field work conducted 2019-2023 by NPTVI, FWZ and Kew, with locations of individuals and associated demographic data recorded and mapped. The project has generated new records (including 493 new threatened plant records) of all seven species and survey data shared with all partners.

The most elusive of the target species was *Spondylurus anegadae*. Two possible records were made during the course of project surveys, but there is insufficient evidence to confirm their identity. However, an observation of it was recorded on iNaturalist in August 2021 by Rondel Smith, who has since become a member of staff at NPTVI involved in the project. This documented observation was sufficient evidence to confirm its identity.

Evidence: Technical Report, sections 1a), 1b), 1e), 1f)

**Output 1.2 Population genetics of BVI populations of *Zanthoxylum thomasianum* researched**

Genomic DNA sequence data for 670 individuals of *Z. thomasianum* and related species are now available to project partners, covering the entire range of the species and congeners across the Caribbean. This will form the basis for understanding species boundaries in the species complex and the distribution of genetic diversity within species, all vital in designing a robust conservation plan for the species, and will also be published as a scientific paper (Heller *et al*., in prep.).

Evidence: Technical Report section 1g)

**Output 1.3 GIS occurrence layers of globally threatened species produced**

GIS occurrence layers for the seven target species have been compiled, comprising historical and new data points, and made available to project partners.

Evidence: Technical Report section 2.

**Output 2. Habitat requirements of globally threatened species (five plants and 2 animals) characterised**

The habitat requirements of the project's focal species were extensively researched, providing a wealth of information on their ecology.

**Output 2.1 Quantitative forest surveys undertaken within and outside of globally threatened species habitat on four islands**

This indicator was primarily met through Rapid Botanic Surveys (RBS), with 105 sites across Anegada, Virgin Gorda, Fallen Jerusalem and Tortola characterised in terms of plant diversity. Forest health at each site was also interrogated using remote sensing (NDVI). Incorporating remote sensing data was possible through the datasets and training of DPLUS081, a collaboration between NPTVI and Environment Systems. Considerable informative data was also gathered by other means, including wildlife camera traps, artificial retreats, and ink traps, revealing details of flora-fauna interactions, other fauna coexisting with the focal species, and important invasive species. Data loggers deployed in the field, taking measurements of temperature and humidity, have also provided important insights into environmental conditions in habitat favoured by the focal species, all valuable to inform conservation decision making.

Technical Report section 1c), 1d), 1e), 1f), 1h)

**Output 2.2 Study of vegetation history on four islands completed**

A short study of the vegetation history was completed in 2019 through reference to historical documents and maps at the National Archives, London.

Evidence: Archives report

**Output 2.3 GIS layers produced of forest plot data and an expert reviewed layer showing locations of forest habitat critical for globally threatened flora and fauna**

Individual records from each of the RBS sites was extracted from the project database and converted into GIS shapefiles on the ArcGIS.com online platform, alongside summary data for forest diversity and remote sensing NDVI values for each site and shared with project partners.

Evidence: Technical Report section 2

**Output 3. Ex-situ collections of five globally threatened plants enhanced to support conservation**

The representation of threatened plants, notably *Myrcia neokiaerskovii* and *M. neothomasiana*, at JRONBG was enhanced through the work of this project (Figure 2). However, availability of seed from wild populations limited activities to be largely focussed around taking cuttings for accessioning at JRONBG.

Evidence: Technical Report section 1j) and June 2022 fieldwork report.


Figure 2. Ex-situ propagation of *Myrcia neokiaerskovii* and *M. neothomasiana* in JRONBG's nursery.

**Output 3.1 Seed quality and storage behaviour studies completed for five plant species**

A trial run of a modified 100-seed desiccation tolerance test was conducted on seed of *Abutilon virginiana* (syn. *Bastardiopsis eggersii*, EN) as a training exercise with NPTVI staff at JRONBG in June 2019. However, during the course of the rest of the project, there were not sufficient seeds available of *Zanthoxylum thomasianum*, *Myrcia neokiaerskovii*, or *M. neothomasiana* to conduct such a study on these species. Populations being monitored for fruit production were notably not fecund during this time period, perhaps as a result of drought. However, skills are in place to conduct studies when seed does become available.

Evidence: Technical Report section 1i)

**Output 3.2 Seed or cuttings from 5 globally threatened plants held at J.R. O'Neal Botanic Gardens for propagation**

New accessions of all 5 exemplar plant species were added to the collections in the conservation nursery at JRONBG, either as seeds for banking, seeds planted and stem cuttings. Furthermore, 11 other threatened species were also added to JRONBG collections.

Evidence: Technical Report section 1j) and June 2022 fieldwork report.

**Output 4. Capacity building delivered to enable NPTVI to establish new ex-situ collections of globally threatened plant species, identify suitable habitat for those species and implement management to enhance resilience**

Capacity building formed a core aspect of all activities in this project, with staff of NPTVI being the focus of training in all activities.

Evidence of training delivered is presented in the M&E training workbook and fieldwork reports (June 2019, Jan-Feb 2020, Jan-Feb 2022, June 2022, Jan-Feb 2023), as well as two identification guides to plants and reptiles in the BVI (Figure 3).


Figure 3. Example of the identification guides prepared in this project.

**Output 4.1 Training and Evaluation Plan produced**

The Training and Evaluation Plan was drafted and agreed early in the project.

Evidence: T&E plan

**Output 4.2 Training of four NPTVI staff in germination experiments, plot-based quantitative survey techniques, presence/absence survey and species identification delivered by Kew and FWZ specialists**

Sixteen NPTVI staff members were trained in various methods used during this project, including threatened species, vegetation, and reptile survey methods, plant and reptile identification skills, seed desiccation tolerance testing, use of climate data loggers and wildlife camera traps.

Evidence: M&E training workbook

**Output 4.3 Training of four NPTVI staff evaluated by Kew and FWZ specialists and reviewed by Steering Group**

Delivery of training was reviewed at each Steering Group meeting.

Evidence: Steering Group meeting minutes for Y4: 21st April 2022, 30th August 2022, 3rd February 2023.

**Output 4.4. Final report 'Training and Evaluation' section produced**

A summary of training delivered is presented in the M&E training workbook.

**Output 5. Monitoring and Evaluation and project reporting**

This project included M&E as a separate output in the project logframe. Though this is usually discouraged by the Darwin Initiative, previous reviewers have commented that this is not an concern here, with M&E otherwise well integrated across the project outputs.

**Output 5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan produced**

The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan was produced early in Y1 of the project and reviewed periodically at Steering Group meetings.

Evidence: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

**Output 5.2 Quarterly reports produced**

The project Steering Group has been kept up to date on project progress through comprehensive fieldwork reports, covering activities relating to capacity building, project GIS development, as well as activities undertaken in the field. The M&E Implementation Worksheet is kept up to date and forms a reference for Steering Group discussion.
Evidence: Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation Worksheet, fieldwork reports June 2019, Jan-Feb 2020, Jan-Feb 2022, June 2022, Jan-Feb 2023

**Output 5.3 Steering Group meetings held, and minutes produced**

Progress against logframe were reviewed in each Steering Group meeting and minuted throughout the project.
Evidence: meeting minutes for Y4 21st April 2022, 30th August 2022, 3rd February 2023.

**Output 5.4 Final report produced**

Evidence: Technical Report and this report

### 3.2 Outcome

**BVI's forest habitats resilient to natural disasters and critical for supporting threatened species are well understood and spatially identified; globally threatened species secured ex-situ to mitigate against future disasters.**

**0.1 Locations of forest habitat critical for globally threatened flora and fauna on four islands identified, mapped and GIS layer produced**

**0.2 Live plants and/or seeds of at least five globally threatened plant species secured at the J.R. O'Neal Botanic Garden**

This project has worked towards its stated purpose with a high degree of success. Our understanding of the different habitats critical for supporting threatened species has increased significantly. Stakeholders are now equipped with abundant data on the composition, quality, and environmental conditions of forests across Anegada, Virgin Gorda, Fallen Jerusalem, and Tortola. Their relative resilience to natural disasters as exemplified by Hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017 is better understood by the inclusion of remote sensing data (NDVI), and data on the occurrence on exotic and invasive species.

The Outputs of this project have been summarized in the Technical Report, which demonstrates the achievement of the two main SMART indicators for the Outcome of the project. Through Outputs 1 and 2 we have significantly improved our knowledge about where the target species occur throughout the BVI, the habitats in which they occur, and we have produced GIS layers now available to all partners in the project. Output 3 focused on generating *ex-situ* collections of the five target plant species of the project and another 11 globally threatened plants, having been achieved not only by propagating living materials in the nurseries at the JRONBG, but also by building capacity and training NPTVI staff to expand their living collection in the future. All data gathered in this project has now been accessioned in the

UKOTs Species and Specimens Database. Our current knowledge on threatened species and forests habitats resilience will guide future work, such as related Darwin Plus funded projects (e.g., DPLUS183).

### 3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumptions were reviewed each year with the completion of Annual Reports, and they generally held up well. Several assumptions centred on weather conditions not hampering access to the field. These were modified to include other factors (i.e., global pandemics) limiting the extent of fieldwork in response to the Covid19 pandemic.

## 4 Contribution to Darwin Plus Programme Objectives

### 4.1 Project support to environmental and/or climate outcomes in the UKOTs

The main stakeholder is the local project partner, NPTVI, which is BVI's statutory body with responsibility for managing terrestrial and marine biodiversity within protected areas. The outputs of this project have provided NPTVI with direct evidence and the tools required to advocate for the BVI's forest habitats to be actively and sustainably managed and protected in a way that delivers resilience. This can be through recommendations of new sites for inclusion in the protected area network and the submission of technical advice to the Town and Country Planning (TCP) Department during the development planning process to reduce land clearance beyond the construction area and to assist in national land use planning initiatives that determine how land is allocated or utilised across the BVI.
The Ministry of Natural Resources, Labour and Immigration benefits through access to updated occurrence information for globally threatened flora and fauna and locations of forest habitat critical for globally threatened flora and fauna to inform the development of the local biodiversity legislation. The project benefits the VI Government as it provides information to the NGIS that is required across multiple departments for their management activities. The BVI Tourist Board benefits as the variety of plants and collections at the J.R. O'Neal Botanic Garden will be enhanced to provide a unique visitor experience. The local community benefits as BVIslanders have direct access to seeing and learning about the BVI's threatened plants by visiting the JRONBG where the conservation collections are planted. Students visit the JRONBG also, which raises local awareness of the role of plants within the BVI's steeply sloping landscape. Resilient forests strengthen the BVI's green economy.
The project contributes to the 2030 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. In particular, by providing evidence essential for effective conservation and management of forests, contributing to:

- Target 1, ensuring all areas are under spatial planning or other effective management;
- Target 4, halting human induced extinction of threatened species;
- Target 6, mitigating the impacts of invasive alien species;
- Target 8, minimising the impact of climate change and increase resilience;
- Target 11, restoring, maintaining ecosystem services;
- Target 20**,** capacity building.

The project is helping the BVI to achieve progress towards several of the UN Sustainable Development Goals related to the topics Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Gender equality and women's empowerment, Climate change, Capacity Development, Biodiversity and ecosystems, Forests and Science:

- Goal 5, particularly the targets 5.5 and 5.b;
- Goal 13, particularly the targets 13.1, 13.3 & 13.b;
- Goal 15, particularly the targets 15.5 & 15.6
- Goal 17, particularly the targets 17.6, 17.9 & 17.8.

The project also contributes to NPTVI's legal obligations under the National Parks Act 2006, Section 4, namely its duties to carry out scientific research and promoting public understanding of the Virgin Islands' natural heritage.

### 4.2 Gender equality and social inclusion

Of the sixteen NPTVI staff trained during the capacity building components of this project, six were women and ten were men (see M&E training workbook)

| | |
|---|---|
| Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board[1]. | 50% (for the eight members in the Steering Group at the end of the project) |
| Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women[2]. | 100% (NPTVI, the main partner, is led by Dr Cassander Titley O'Neal) |

## 5 Monitoring and evaluation

There were no major changes to the project design requiring approved changes to the logframe. The biggest change was the approved halting of project activities in Y2 during the Covid-19 pandemic, in order to protect the project budget. The training plan was altered to encompass more NPTVI staff, and to provide reptile and plant identification guides for local use, both measures to mitigate against the loss of skills with staff turnover.

The M&E system was a helpful framework to guide Steering Group meetings in reviewing project effectiveness.

## 6 Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews

Annual Report reviews were discussed in Steering Group meetings. All issues raised either required no response or required a response in the following annual report. In the last Annual Report Review there were three points requiring response here:

**Will the seed storage behaviour studies (activity 3.2) be possible in Y4 or after project completion?** The seed storage behaviour studies were not possible in Y4 because sufficient seed of the target species was not available in this time. Options for the use of seeds in the conservation of these species (two likely to be desiccation intolerant, and a third whose response to conventional seed conservation is not known) remains a question to be answered. The skills are in place to undertake this work after project completion if and when sufficient becomes available in wild populations.

Evidence: See Section 3.1, Output 3.1, above.

**It seems that only a very few cuttings and seedlings were able to be collected, although for more species than originally planned. Is this a concern? Will NPTVI continue to augment these collections?** After Y3 annual report was submitted, *ex-situ* plant material collection was the focus of fieldwork in June 2022, during which time cuttings of all five focal plant species were collected for propagation at JRONBG. This included material from multiple populations, as well as material from other 17 species of conservation importance. Nevertheless, NPTVI will continue to target populations of the threatened species for *ex-situ* conservation. JRONBG staff are now equipped with the capacity to collect and maintain threatened species in cultivation, and this has been incorporated into their standard work schedule.

[1] A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

[2] Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

Evidence: See Section 3.1, Output 3.2, above.

**Data collected for the two reptiles targeted by the project appear to be sparse. Is this because FWZ staff have been unable to travel to BVI? Will the project be able to assess the status and describe the habitat requirements of these species?**

Data relating to *Spondylurus anegadae* is indeed sparse as direct observations of the species are hard to make because of its rarity plus cryptic nature, with only one or two possible observations made during the course of the project. Data relating to *Cyclura pinguis* is not sparse, but has been less easy to report on as the project has progressed for two reasons: much of the data has been captured through wildlife cameras, the results of which were not compiled until later in the project; plus many additional surveys were conducted by FWZ not during the main joint field expeditions, but during twice-annual surveys in the nesting and hatchling seasons in early summer and early winter. The results of this survey work are reported more fully in the Technical Report.

Evidence: See Section 3.1, Output 1.1, above.

## 7 Lessons learnt

The main lessons learned from this project relate to the use of monitoring equipment in the field for long periods of time. While the wildlife cameras deployed on Anegada have returned abundant useful observations and data, providing insights into behaviour of *Cyclura pinguis* and the impact of invasive species, and the general health of the habitat, there was a surprisingly high failure rate of cameras, with several ceasing to function after a period of time, often as a result of the ingress of water. Two other approaches to reptile survey – the artificial retreats and ink traps – did not perform as well as anticipated, with ink traps ideally needing recovering on a near weekly basis, and artificial retreats also needing more frequent checking. These issues could have been mitigated to some extent by designing a simpler network of monitoring equipment that could be visited more easily and with greater frequency by NPTVI staff, allowing problems to be resolved more quickly, and data collected at shorter intervals.

## 8 Risk Management

No new risks have emerged in the last 12 months of the project. During the lifetime of the project, the biggest change to risk was the Covid19 pandemic, which was not anticipated in the project design and was extremely disruptive to the project. The main responses to this change were: a 1-year pause to the project, made possible by the UK Government's Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme protecting salaries of Kew-based staff, and some additional project funding secured by NPTVI for BVI-based staff; the size of field teams was increased when international fieldwork became possible again, increasing efficiency of data-gathering; adapting capacity building so that more of the fieldwork could be undertaken by NPTVI outside of joint partner expeditions.

## 9 Sustainability and Legacy

As a stand-alone project, this project delivers critical information on which NPTVI and the BVI Government can base decisions on protecting and enhancing forest habitats, both for the future of threatened biodiversity and the ecosystem services these forests provide. However, its value has been further enhanced through integration with the broader programme of environmental projects in the BVI, ensuring a deeper impact than might otherwise have been possible.

The outputs of this project will feed into ongoing Darwin Plus projects which NPTVI is either leading or a key partner:

Climate data collected in this project and ongoing use of the dataloggers has, and continues to, generate data of value to DPLUS180 *Integrating climate change resilience into protected area design and management*. The vegetation survey data has generated a wealth of data points (almost 6000) with more than half of the BVI's flora having been recorded within the 105 site surveys. All of this data will greatly enhance the Species Distribution Modelling and Red List

assessments planned for DPLUS183 *Biodiversity metrics for conservation management in the British Virgin Islands*, providing high-resolution points on which to improve the models, and for collecting specimens for DNA sequencing. Combined with the soils mapping outputs of DPLUS160 *Multi-Purpose Soil Survey: informing environmental management and climate change mitigation*, the important relationships between vegetation and soils, and relevance to ecosystem services in the BVI, is further illuminated.

An equally important legacy of this project is the capacity building element. With NPTVI staff having been trained and involved in all activities of the project, they are equipped with the skills and knowledge to continue with monitoring and surveying work into the future. The provision of training resources such as the plant and reptile identification guides, as well as broadening the training to a wider group of NPTVI staff, ensures that skills and knowledge can be retained within the organisation over time and with staff turnover.

## 10 Darwin Plus Identity

Fieldwork activities were shared on Twitter from the @KewUKOTs account, and individual team members' accounts (e.g. @tomopteris, @MichDSan14, @CClubbe) with care taken to tag the Darwin Initiative (at the time using the @Darwin_Defra handle), and the hashtags #DPLUS084 and #KewBVI. Engagement with projects tweets was always positive, with retweets from a wide range of Government and conservation stakeholders and interested public.

NPTVI posted activity on the project to their Facebook page several times through the project:
22 June 2021
7 December 2021
18 February 2022
6 May 2022
26 May 2022
13 February 2023
17 March 2023

The BVI Beacon has always taken an interest in the conservation work of NPTVI and their collaboration with international institutions, including this project, with Darwin Plus acknowledged. Stories published include:
Kew scientists return to Virgin Islands, 23 February 2022
"Farmers of the Forest" in Anegada, 10 February 2023
Herbarium planned after 3-year study, 10 February 2023

NPTVI were able to showcase their plant conservation work in the BVI and collaboration with Kew, highlighting the importance of Darwin Plus funding to this work to UK and BVI Ministers and the BVI Governor:
Overseas Territories minister visits the Virgin Islands for 3 days

## 11 Safeguarding

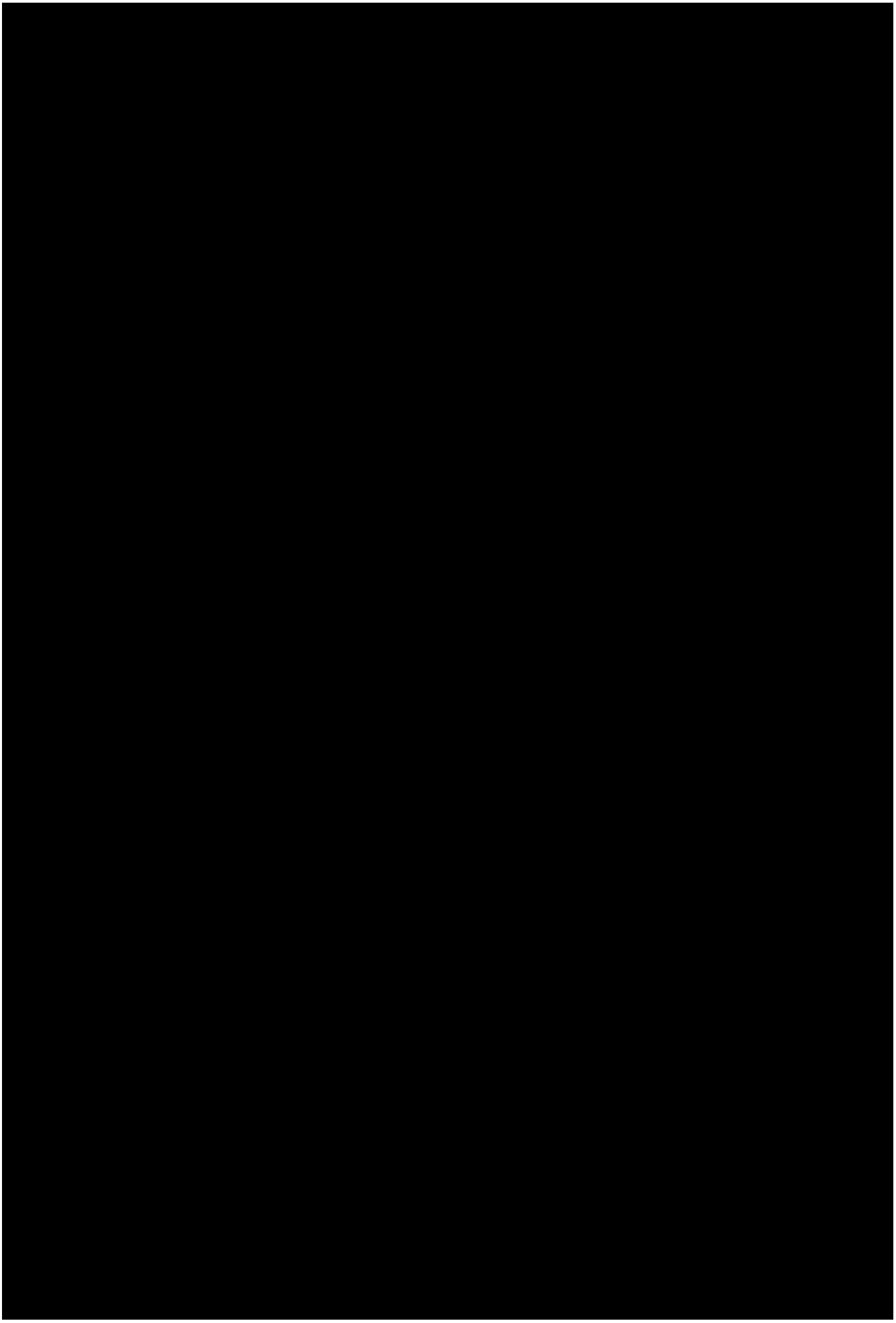
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months? | | ~~Yes~~/No |
| Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months | | ~~Yes~~/No |
| Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point? | ~~Yes~~/No | |
| Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months? | N/A | |
| What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding? | | Past: 40% (four Kew staff) |
| Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.<br>This project has not had any planned activities involving children or vulnerable adults, or components that work directly with communities or informant networks. Nevertheless, all Kew staff have completed compulsory safeguarding awareness training and a Safeguarding Risk Assessment for overseas travel. The project and partners benefitted from a visit by two members of Kew's Safeguarding team during fieldwork in January 2023. Primarily an exercise for the Safeguarding team to gain a better understanding Kew's scientific work overseas, it was also a valuable opportunity for them to advise NPTVI on their own Safeguarding Policy. | | |

## 12 Finance and administration

### 12.1 Project expenditure

| Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report | 2022/23 Grant (£) | 2022/23 Total actual Darwin Plus Costs (£) | Variance % | Comments (please explain significant variances) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Staff costs | [redacted] | | | |
| Consultancy costs | | | | |
| Overhead Costs | | | | |
| Travel and subsistence | | | | |
| Operating Costs | | | | |
| Capital items | | | | |
| Others | | | | |
| Audit costs | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | 98,160 | 90,088 | | |

[redacted]



### 12.3 Value for Money

This project represents good value for money, given the large amount and breadth of data gathered for the budget size, significantly enhancing the existing datasets amassed over many years and several projects. This was possible because of the large in-kind contribution of staff time and travel and subsistence from all three project partners. Though there were sharp rises in costs globally, efficiencies were made by concentrating joint fieldwork into fewer expeditions, but with larger teams, making the sharing of self-catering accommodation and vehicle rentals an effective cost-saving measure, without sacrificing on achieving objectives.

Savings were made in the laboratory by making use of sequencing methods in use by other projects at Kew, enabling the purchase of consumables in bulk and sharing the savings among projects.

## 13 OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

| File Type (Image / Video / Graphic) | File Name or File Location | Caption, country and credit | Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none) | Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary) |
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| | | | | Yes / No |
| | | | | Yes / No |
| | | | | Yes / No |
| | | | | Yes / No |
| | | | | Yes / No |

## Annex 1 Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Please insert your project's logframe (if your project has a logframe), including indicators, means of verification and assumptions. N.B. if your application's logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact BCF-Reports@niras.com if you have any questions regarding this.

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Impact:** The status of the BVI's forests, and the threatened species and ecosystem services they support, is improved through evidence-based recovery, management and restoration, and more resilient to future natural disasters. | | | |
| **Outcome:** BVI's forest habitats resilient to natural disasters and critical for supporting threatened species are well understood and spatially identified; globally threatened species secured ex-situ to mitigate against future disasters. | 0.1 Locations of forest habitat critical for globally threatened flora and fauna on four islands identified, mapped and GIS layer produced<br>0.2 Live plants and/or seeds of at least five globally threatened plant species secured at the J.R. O'Neal Botanic Garden | 0.1 Summary report published on ResearchGate<br>0.2 UKOTs Species and Specimens Database for plant data and GIS layers in BVI NGIS for all taxa and plot data | 0.1 Weather conditions allow boat access and fieldwork to be completed<br>0.2 All target species can be reproduced from cuttings or produce enough seeds during the lifetime of the project to allow safe collection for storage and not impact the future survival of native populations |
| **Outputs:**<br>**1**. Detailed census of globally threatened species (five plants and 2 animals) and population ecology profiled | 1.1 Detailed quantitative surveys of known populations and unsurveyed areas<br>1.2 Population genetics of BVI populations of Z. thomasianum researched<br>1.3 GIS occurrence layers of globally threatened species produced | 1.1 Raw field data available to partners and fieldwork reports available on ResearchGate<br>1.2 Population genetic data summarised in Final report available on ResearchGate<br>1.3 BVI NGIS | 1.1 Team able to visit all sites to collect data unhampered by weather conditions<br>1.2 NPTVI boat/local ferries operational and able to transport team to field sites<br>1.3 BVI NGIS continues to be maintained as the national GIS repository |
| **2**. Habitat requirements of globally threatened species (five plants and 2 animals) characterised | 2.1 Quantitative forest surveys undertaken within and outside of globally threatened species habitat on four islands<br>2.2 Study of vegetation history on four islands completed | 2.1 Forest survey documented in fieldwork reports available on ResearchGate<br>2.2 Report on vegetation history of four islands available on ResearchGate | 2.1 Team able to visit all sites to collect data unhampered by weather conditions<br>2.2 Adequate archives exist and are accessible. |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2.3 GIS layers produced of forest plot data and an expert reviewed layer showing locations of forest habitat critical for globally threatened flora and fauna | 2.3 BVI NGIS | 2.3 BVI NGIS continues to be maintained as the national GIS repository |
| **3**. Ex-situ collections of five globally threatened plants enhanced to support conservation | 3.1 Seed quality and storage behaviour studies completed for five plant species<br>3.2 Seed or cuttings from 5 globally threatened plants held at J.R. O'Neal Botanic Gardens for propagation | 3.1 Results of study available on ResearchGate<br>3.2 UKOTs Online Herbarium database and Final report listing accession available on ResearchGate | 3.1 Adequate seed can be sourced for germination experiments<br>3.2 Target species can be reproduced from cuttings or produce sufficient seeds |
| **4.** Capacity building delivered to enable NPTVI to establish new ex-situ collections of globally threatened plant species, identify suitable habitat for those species and implement management to enhance resilience | 4.1 Training and Evaluation Plan produced<br>4.2 Training of four NPTVI staff in germination experiments, plot-based quantitative survey techniques, presence/absence survey and species identification delivered by Kew and FWZ specialists<br>4.3 Training of four NPTVI staff evaluated by Kew and FWZ specialists and reviewed by Steering Group<br>4.4 Final report 'Training and Evaluation' section produced | 4.1 Training and Evaluation Plan available on ResearchGate<br>4.2. Training documented in project reports available on ResearchGate<br>4.3 Minutes circulated to Steering Group<br>4.4 Final report available on ResearchGate | 4.1 ResearchGate website continues to be maintained and available for free public use<br>4.2 NPTVI staff available to attend training<br>4.3 Specialists and Steering Group able to agree training successfully delivered and capacity built<br>4.4 ResearchGate website continues to be maintained and available for free public use |
| **5.** Monitoring and Evaluation and project reporting | 5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan produced<br>5.2 Quarterly reports produced<br>5.3 Steering Group meetings held, and minutes produced<br>5.4 Final report produced | 5.1 M&E Plan circulated to Steering Group<br>5.2. Reports published on ResearchGate<br>5.3 Minutes circulated to Steering Group<br>5.4. Report published on ResearchGate | 5.1 ResearchGate website continues to be maintained and available for free public use |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Activities** (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)<br><br>1.1 Fieldwork to survey globally threatened species<br>1.2 Genetic analysis of Z. thomasianum populations<br>1.3 Produce GIS occurrence layers for globally threatened species<br>2.1 Establish experimental design for vegetation survey plots<br>2.2 Field work to gather vegetation and habitat data<br>2.3 Consult archives, historical records for land use history and maps<br>2.4 Produce GIS layers of forest plot data and forest habitat critical for globally threatened flora and fauna<br>3.1 Collect seed material of five globally threatened plant species from wild populations for ex-situ conservation and seed storage behaviour studies<br>3.2 Undertake seed storage behaviour studies<br>3.3 Collect plant material from wild populations for vegetative propagation and ex-situ conservation<br>4.1 Training and Evaluation Plan produced<br>4.2 Training of four NPTVI staff in germination experiments, plot-based quantitative survey techniques, presence/absence survey and species identification delivered by Kew and FWZ specialists<br>4.3 Training of four NPTVI staff evaluated by Kew and FWZ specialists and reviewed by Steering Group<br>4.4 Produce Final report 'Training and Evaluation' section<br>5.1 Produce Monitoring and Evaluation Plan<br>5.2 Produce quarterly reports<br>5.3 Undertake Steering Group meetings and produce minutes<br>5.4 Produce final report | | | |

## Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project (if your project has a logframe)

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements for the life of the project |
|---|---|---|
| **Impact**: The status of the BVI's forests, and the threatened species and ecosystem services they support, is improved through evidence-based recovery, management and restoration, and more resilient to future natural disasters. | | The outputs of this project will feed into ongoing Darwin Plus projects which NPTVI is either leading or a key partner:<br><br>Climate data collected in this project and ongoing use of the dataloggers has, and continues to, generate data of value to DPLUS180 *Integrating climate change resilience into protected area design and management*. The vegetation survey data has generated a wealth of data points (almost 6000) with more than half of the BVI's flora having been recorded within the 105 site surveys. All of this data will greatly enhance the Species Distribution Modelling and Red List assessments planned for DPLUS183 *Biodiversity metrics for conservation management in the British Virgin Islands*, providing high-resolution points on which to improve the models, and for collecting specimens for DNA sequencing. Combined with the soils mapping outputs of DPLUS160 *Multi-Purpose Soil Survey: informing environmental management and climate change mitigation*, the important relationships between vegetation and soils, and relevance to ecosystem services in the BVI, is further illuminated.<br><br>An equally important legacy of this project is the capacity building element. With NPTVI staff having been trained and involved in all activities of the project, they are equipped with the skills and knowledge to continue with monitoring and surveying work into the future. The provision of training resources such as the plant and reptile identification guides, as well as broadening the training to a wider group of NPTVI staff, ensures that skills and knowledge can be retained within the organisation over time and with staff turnover. |
| **Outcome** BVI's forest habitats resilient to natural disasters and critical for supporting threatened species are well understood and | 0.1 Locations of forest habitat critical for globally threatened flora and fauna on four islands identified, mapped and GIS layer produced | This project has worked towards its stated purpose with a high degree of success. Our understanding of the different habitats critical for supporting threatened species has increased significantly. Stakeholders are now equipped with abundant data on the composition, quality, and |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements for the life of the project |
|---|---|---|
| spatially identified; globally threatened species secured ex-situ to mitigate against future disasters. | 0.2 Live plants and/or seeds of at least five globally threatened plant species secured at the J.R. O'Neal Botanic Garden | environmental conditions of forests across Anegada, Virgin Gorda, Fallen Jerusalem, and Tortola. Their relative resilience to natural disasters as exemplified by Hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017 is better understood by the inclusion of remote sensing data (NDVI), and data on the occurrence on exotic and invasive species.<br>0.1 GIS layers of threatened species occurrence data and habitat data has been produced (Outputs 1 and 2).<br>0.2 New *ex-situ* accessions of 16 globally threatened plant species have been added to the collections of J.R.O'Neal Botanical Gardens (Output 3) |
| **Output 1**. Detailed census of globally threatened species (five plants and 2 animals) and population ecology profiled | 1.1 Detailed quantitative surveys of known populations and unsurveyed areas<br>1.2 Population genetics of BVI populations of Z. thomasianum researched<br>1.3 GIS occurrence layers of globally threatened species produced | Five plant species (*Myrcia neokiaerskovii* (CR), *M. neothomasiana* (EN), *Vachellia anegadensis* (EN), *Varronia rupicola* (EN) and *Zanthoxylum thomasianum* (EN)) and two reptiles (Cyclura pinguis (CR), and Spondylurus anegadae (CR)) were the focus of this Output, with a considerable body of data now available to project partners.<br>1.1 New data on these species were gathered over the course of field work conducted 2019-2023 by NPTVI, FWZ and Kew (Activity 1.1 below), with locations of individuals and associated demographic data recorded and mapped. The project has generated new records of all seven species and survey data shared with all partners. Evidence is cited in Section 3.1 of this report.<br>1.2 DNA sequence data for 670 individuals of *Z. thomasianum* and related species are now available to project partners, covering the entire range of the species and congeners across the Caribbean, and will form the basis for understanding species boundaries in the species complex and the distribution of genetic diversity, all vital in designing a robust conservation plan for the species. Evidence is cited in Section 3.1 of this report.<br>1.3 GIS occurrence layers for all seven species have been compiled, comprising historical and new data points, and made available to project partners. Evidence is cited in Section 3.1 of this report. |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements for the life of the project |
|---|---|---|
| **Activity 1.1** Fieldwork to survey globally threatened species | | Fieldwork was conducted during joint fieldwork involving participants from NPTVI, FWZ, University of Puerto Rico and KEW on five separate expeditions (fieldwork reports available on the Kew Research Repository: June 2019, Jan-Feb 2020, Jan-Feb 2022, June 2022, Jan-Feb 2023. Fieldwork was also conducted outside of these trips by NPTVI (throughout the year) and FWZ (twice annual *Cyclura pinguis* nesting and hatchling surveys).<br><br>Methods included searches of forest habitat, transects, wildlife camera traps, artificial retreats, and ink traps. |
| **Activity 1.2** Genetic analysis of Z. thomasianum populations | | Genetic analysis of *Zanthoxylum thomasianum* populations and related species included leaf tissue samples collected during fieldwork referred to under Activity 1.1, above, as well as from historical herbarium specimens from several herbaria (K, NY, US, MAPR, and SJ). DNA extractions, genomic library preparation and hybridisation reactions were conducted in the Jodrell Laboratory at Kew, and DNA sequencing off-site by Macrogen in a HiSeq Illumina platform. |
| **Activity 1.3** Produce GIS occurrence layers for globally threatened species | | Occurrence data for the seven globally threatened species were extracted from the Kew UKOTs BRAHMS specimen and species database and converted into GIS shapefiles on the ArcGIS.com online platform. |
| **Output 2**. Habitat requirements of globally threatened species (five plants and 2 animals) characterised | 2.1 Quantitative forest surveys undertaken within and outside of globally threatened species habitat on four islands<br><br>2.2 Study of vegetation history on four islands completed<br><br>2.3 GIS layers produced of forest plot data and an expert reviewed layer showing locations of forest habitat critical for globally threatened flora and fauna | The habitat requirements of the project's focal species were extensively researched, providing a wealth of information on their ecology.<br><br>2.1 This indicator was primarily met through Rapid Botanic Surveys, with 105 sites across Anegada, Virgin Gorda, Fallen Jerusalem and Tortola characterised in terms of plant diversity. Forest health at each site was also interrogated using remote sensing (NDVI). Considerable informative data was also gathered by other means, such as wildlife camera traps, artificial retreats, and ink traps, revealing details of flora-fauna interactions, other fauna coexisting with the focal species, and important invasive species. Data loggers deployed in the field, taking measurements of temperature and humidity, have also provided important insights into environmental conditions in habitat favoured by the focal species. Evidence is cited in Section 3.1 of this report. |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements for the life of the project |
|---|---|---|
| | | 2.2 A short study of the vegetation history was completed in 2019 through reference to historical documents and maps at the National Archives, London. Evidence is cited in Section 3.1 of this report.<br><br>2.3 Individual records from each of the RBS sites was extracted from the project database and converted into GIS shapefiles on the ArcGIS.com online platform, alongside summary data for forest diversity and remote sensing NDVI values for each site and shared with project partners. Evidence is cited in Section 3.1 of this report. |
| **Activity 2.1** Establish experimental design for vegetation survey plots | | A modified RBS methodology was trialled at two sites in the field in Virgin Gorda in 2019. Following the disruption to the fieldwork schedule caused by the Covid19 pandemic over 2020 and 2021, the methodology was revised to make better use of available time, and deployed successfully during fieldwork across the BVI in January-February 2022. Other means of gathering habitat data was agreed and deployed in 2020: wildlife camera traps, artificial retreats, ink traps, and temperature data loggers. |
| **Activity 2.2** Field work to gather vegetation and habitat data | | This activity took place alongside field work under Activity 1.1, and detailed in the reports cited there. The RBS methodology proved to be a very effective means of gathering a large and informative body of data, with the direct participation of all project partners. |
| **Activity 2.3** Consult archives, historical records for land use history and maps | | The National Archives were consulted in May 2019, and a report on findings available on Kew Research Repository: DPLUS084 National Archives report |
| **Activity 2.4** Produce GIS layers of forest plot data and forest habitat critical for globally threatened flora and fauna | | Individual records from each of the RBS sites was extracted from the project database and converted into GIS shapefiles on the ArcGIS.com online platform, alongside summary data for forest diversity and remote sensing NDVI values for each site and shared with project partners. |
| **Output 3.** Ex-situ collections of five globally threatened plants enhanced to support conservation | 3.1 Seed quality and storage behaviour studies completed for five plant species<br><br>3.2 Seed or cuttings from 5 globally threatened plants held at J.R. | The representation of threatened plants at the J.R. O'Neal Botanical Garden (JRONBG) was enhanced through the work of this project. However, availability of seed from wild populations limited activities to be largely focussed around taking cuttings for accessioning at the Gardens. |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements for the life of the project |
|---|---|---|
| | O'Neal Botanic Gardens for propagation | 3.1 A trial run of a modified 100-seed desiccation tolerance test was conducted on seed of *Abutilon virginiana* (syn. *Bastardiopsis eggersii*, EN) as a training exercise with NPTVI staff at JRONBG in June 2019. However, during the course of the rest of the project, there was not sufficient seed available of *Zanthoxylum thomasianum*, *Myrcia neokiaerskovii*, or *M. neothomasiana* to conduct such a study on these species. However, skills are to a large extent in place to conduct studies when seed does become available. Evidence is cited in Section 3.1 of this report.<br><br>3.2 New accessions of all 5 exemplar plant species were added to the collections in the conservation nursery at JRONBG, either as seeds for banking, seeds planted and stem cuttings. Furthermore, 11 other threatened species were also added to JRONBG collections. Evidence is cited in Section 3.1 of this report. |
| **Activity 3.1** Collect seed material of five globally threatened plant species from wild populations for ex-situ conservation and seed storage behaviour studies | | Seed of threatened species was collected during the course of fieldwork where encountered. All collections made were used for *ex-situ* conservation (either seed banking or immediate sowing in the conservation nursery). There was not sufficient seed available of *Zanthoxylum thomasianum*, *Myrcia neokiaerskovii*, or *M. neothomasiana* to conduct a 100-seed desiccation tolerance test. |
| **Activity 3.2** Undertake seed storage behaviour studies | | There was not sufficient seed available of *Zanthoxylum thomasianum*, *Myrcia neokiaerskovii*, or *M. neothomasiana* to conduct a 100-seed desiccation tolerance test. |
| **Activity 3.3** Collect plant material from wild populations for vegetative propagation and ex-situ conservation | | Most plant material collected for vegetative propagation was collected during dedicated fieldwork in June 2022. |
| **Output 4**. Capacity building delivered to enable NPTVI to establish new ex-situ collections of globally threatened plant species, identify suitable habitat for those species and implement management to enhance resilience | 4.1 Training and Evaluation Plan produced<br><br>4.2 Training of four NPTVI staff in germination experiments, plot-based quantitative survey techniques, presence/absence survey and | Capacity building formed a core aspect of all activities in this project, with staff of NPTVI being the focus of training in all activities.<br><br>4.1 The Training and Evaluation Plan was drafted and agreed early in the project. It remained an active document revisited in particular in response to the disruption of the Covid19 pandemic.<br><br>4.2 Sixteen NPTVI staff members were trained in various methods used during this project, including threatened species, vegetation, and reptile |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements for the life of the project |
|---|---|---|
| | species identification delivered by Kew and FWZ specialists<br>4.3 Training of four NPTVI staff evaluated by Kew and FWZ specialists and reviewed by Steering Group<br>4.4 Final report 'Training and Evaluation' section produced | survey methods, plant and reptile identification skills, seed desiccation tolerance testing, use of climate data loggers and wildlife camera traps.<br>4.3 Delivery of training was reviewed at each Steering Group meeting.<br>4.4 A summary of training delivered is presented in the Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation Worksheet |
| **Activity 4.1** Training and Evaluation Plan produced | | The Training and Evaluation Plan was drafted and agreed early in the project. It remained an active document revisited in particular in response to the disruption of the Covid19 pandemic. |
| **Activity 4.2** Training of four NPTVI staff in germination experiments, plot-based quantitative survey techniques, presence/absence survey and species identification delivered by Kew and FWZ specialists | | Sixteen NPTVI staff members were trained in various methods used during this project, including threatened species, vegetation, and reptile survey methods, plant and reptile identification skills, seed desiccation tolerance testing, use of climate data loggers and wildlife camera traps. |
| **Activity 4.3** Training of four NPTVI staff evaluated by Kew and FWZ specialists and reviewed by Steering Group | | Delivery of training was reviewed at each Steering Group meeting. |
| **Activity 4.4** Produce Final report 'Training and Evaluation' section | | A summary of training delivered is presented in the 'Training and Evaluation' section of the Technical Report. |
| **Output 5**. Monitoring and Evaluation and project reporting | 5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan produced<br>5.2 Quarterly reports produced<br>5.3 Steering Group meetings held, and minutes produced<br>5.4 Final report produced | This project included M&E as a separate output in the project logframe. That this is usually discouraged by the Darwin Initiative, previous reviewers have commented that this is not an concern here, with M&E otherwise well integrated across the project outputs.<br>5.1 The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan was produced early in Y1 of the project and reviewed periodically at Steering Group meetings.<br>5.2 The project Steering Group has been kept up to date on project progress through comprehensive fieldwork reports, covering activities relating to capacity building, project GIS development, as well as activities undertaken in the field. The M&E Implementation Worksheet is kept up to date and forms a reference for Steering Group discussion. |

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements for the life of the project |
|---|---|---|
| | | 5.3 Progress against logframe were reviewed in each Steering Group meeting and minuted throughout the project. |
| **Activity 5.1** Produce Monitoring and Evaluation Plan | | Completed early in Y1 of the project and reviewed regularly. |
| **Activity 5.2** Produce quarterly reports | | Fieldwork reports and Steering Group minutes. |
| **Activity 5.3** Undertake Steering Group meetings and produce minutes | | Steering Group meetings held 3 to 4 times every year of the project. |
| **Activity 5.4** Produce final report | | |

# Annex 3 Standard Indicators

## Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

| DPLUS Indicator number | Name of indicator using original wording | Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DPLUS Standard Indicators | Units | Disaggregation | Year 1 Total | Year 2 Total | Year 3 Total | Total to date | Total planned during the project |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DPLUS-B11<br>DPLUS-C08 | Areas of importance for biodiversity identified | 0.1 Locations of forest habitat critical for globally threatened flora and fauna on four islands identified, mapped and GIS layer produced<br>2.3 GIS layers produced of forest plot data and an expert reviewed layer showing locations of forest habitat critical for globally threatened flora and fauna<br>1.3 GIS occurrence layers of globally threatened species produced | Area (ha) | *Biome/Ecosystem/Habitat.*<br>Using RBS method, area not measured (see report) | 2 | 25 | 78 | 105 | |
| DPLUS-C09 | Species reference collections made (known to science, new to science). | 0.2 Live plants and/or seeds of at least five globally threatened plant species secured at the J.R. O'Neal Botanic Garden | Number | Taxa (Flora/Fauna/Fungi)<br>Threatened species of plants | | | | 16 | 5 |
| DPLUS-B02 | Number of new/improved species management plans available and endorsed | 0.2 Live plants and/or seeds of at least five globally threatened plant species secured at the J.R. O'Neal Botanic Garden<br>1.2 Population genetics of BVI populations of *Z. thomasianum* researched | Number of species | Ex-situ<br>Genetic data to inform conservation management | | | | 16<br>1 | 5<br>1 |
| DPLUS-A01<br>DPLUS-A03 | Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured and relevant training<br>Number of local/national organisations with improved | 4.2 Training of four NPTVI staff in germination experiments, plot-based quantitative survey techniques, presence/absence survey and species identification delivered by Kew and FWZ specialists | People proportion | Gender; Stakeholder group: Local Communities, Nationals, public sector, civil society, private sector; Training | | | | 10 men, 6 women, all public sector, biodiversity. | 4 |

| DPLUS Indicator number | Name of indicator using original wording | Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DPLUS Standard Indicators | Units | Disaggregation | Year 1 Total | Year 2 Total | Year 3 Total | Total to date | Total planned during the project |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | capability and capacity as a result of project. | 4.3 Training of four NPTVI staff evaluated by Kew and FWZ specialists and reviewed by Steering Group | Number of organisations | typology (biodiversity, sustainable development, finance, programme management, safeguarding, gender etc.) Proportion of trained people employed by their host organisation at the end of the project. | | | | 13 employed by host organisation at the end of the project. | |

## Table 2 Publications

| Title | Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs) | Detail (authors, year) | Gender of Lead Author | Nationality of Lead Author | Publishers (name, city) | Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
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## Checklist for submission

| | Check |
|---|---|
| **Is the report less than 10MB?** If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line. | x |
| **Is your report more than 10MB?** If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line. | |
| If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, **do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 10)?** | |
| **Have you included means of verification?** You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report. | x |
| **Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?** If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic. | |
| If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 13)? | |
| Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors | x |
| Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully? | x |
| Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report. | |