

## Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund Annual Report

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

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

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2022**

### Darwin Plus Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS144
Project title	Protecting South Georgia from climate change-invasion synergies
Territory(ies)	South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands; Falkland Islands
Lead partner	Durham University
Project partner(s)	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (Kew), British Antarctic Survey (BAS), South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI)
Darwin Plus grant value	£323780
Start/end dates of project	1 July 2021/30 June 2024
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2021-Mar 2022) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2)	Apr 2021-Mar 2022; Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Wayne Dawson
Project website/blog/social media	<a href="http://www.conservationecology.org/sq_bio_invasion.html">http://www.conservationecology.org/sq_bio_invasion.html</a> Twitter: @SG_bio_invasion
Report author(s) and date	Wayne Dawson 19.05.2022

### 1. Project summary

Climate change effects are marked on South Georgia (SG), with rapid glacial retreat. As warming continues, the island's unique terrestrial communities will respond more dynamically. SG continues to harbour non-native invasive plants and invertebrates, with some now so widespread that eradication is impractical, and posing the risk that changing communities will become dominated by non-native species. Eight invasive plant species will require longer term management to limit further spread. Invasive invertebrates include two novel predatory carabid beetle species, but their current distributions and magnitude of impacts on SG's invertebrate dominated fauna are unknown. In addition to current threats, future introductions of non-native species may pose a greater risk in a warmer climate; the Falkland Islands (FI), through which most traffic to/from SG is routed, is recognised as the most likely source of current high-risk invasive species. There is a pressing need to study how plant and invertebrate communities are changing with climate warming, and to understand how interactions between native and non-native species may impact future communities. We will address this by 1) generating baseline data on non-native colonisation of plant and invertebrate communities in deglaciated areas and at vegetation fronts, 2) identifying 'winners' and 'losers' among native and non-native plant species under simulated climate change, 3) establishing non-native invertebrate distributions and associations with native invertebrates and vegetation, and 4) identifying high risk species to SG under future climate change originating from FI. The GSGSSI support this project, because it will assist in meeting several objectives of the current biodiversity action plan: enhancing knowledge

of SGSSI biodiversity and habitats, effectively managing non-native species, and evidence-based management. The GSGSSI has committed to continued management of invasive species beyond its current action plan and Non-Native Plant Management Strategy. Our project outputs will support future strategy development and joint biosecurity efforts between FI and SGSSI.

## **2. Project stakeholders/partners**

The formal project partners have been fully engaged with the project since the start. This included project partner individuals (W Dawson, Durham; R Newton, Kew; P Brickle, SAERI; P Convey, BAS) participating in recruitment and shortlisting of applicants for the project's Postdoctoral Research Assistant position, and in the interviewing of applicants (R Newton, P Brickle, W Dawson). Please see attached documents assessing the successful candidate from project partner members of the interview panel (Annex 3.1a-b).

Project partners have also been fully engaged during regular online planning meetings including the Project Management Committee Meetings which are held every six months for monitoring and evaluation of project progress. Please see attached meeting minutes for the first two meetings of the project (July 2021; January 2022; Annex 3.2, 3.3).

As a Key Stakeholder, we have been in regular contact with representatives of the GSGSSI (Jennifer Black, Environment Officer; Steve Brown, Logistics and Operations; Ross James, Biosecurity). This has been critical for project fieldwork planning, which included preparation of an application for a Regulated Activity Permit (RAP), to conduct fieldwork on South Georgia in March-April 2022. Please see attached RAP document as evidence (Annex 3.4). The GSGSSI has also been represented by James Ross in our past two Project Management Committee Meetings (see minutes, Annex 3.2, 3.3).

An additional engagement with GSGSSI as a project stakeholder is in the form of the project lead W Dawson contributing comments and suggested edits to the GSGSSI's future non-native plant management strategy which is under development (Environment Officer Jennifer Black at GSGSSI will be able to confirm this).

## **3. Project progress**

### **3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities**

Most of the Activities planned for this reporting year relate to Output 1: 'Presence of plant and invertebrate species (including non-natives) in areas of glacial retreat and vegetation fronts established'. The first activity 1.1 completed was our very first project management committee meeting held in July 2021 (see minutes, Annex 3.2), and the main topics of discussion were finalising the grant agreement with Darwin, developing a memorandum of collaboration among project partners, recruiting the Postdoctoral Research Assistant (PDRA), and planning for the first field season.

During the summer in 2021, we advertised for applications to recruit a postdoctoral research assistant (Activity 1.2). We received a total of 27 applicants, of which 5 were shortlisted for interview in September 2021. The best candidate Dr Pierre Tichit was made the job offer which he accepted (see Annex 3.1 for interviewer scores). Due to delays in finalising the grant agreement, HR processes at Durham, and visa complications, Pierre was not able to start the post until December 2021, which meant that change requests to the budget were required. Pierre is now a well established member of our Conservation Ecology Group at Durham (<http://www.conservationecology.org/pierre-tichit.html>). Over December 2021/January 2022, the field assistant position was advertised in the Falklands (see Annex 3.5: job advert). Ryan Irvine was recruited as the FA (Activity 1.2).

On the 19<sup>th</sup> January 2022, the collaboration agreement project was finally signed by all parties after consultation of institutions' legal teams (Annex 3.6- agreement cannot be freely distributed- if required by Darwin, a request would need to be made to Durham). This completed Activity 1.3. The remaining project activities under Output 1 focused on planning and implementing the first project field season.

The delayed start of the PDRA, coupled with major constraints on travel options to South Georgia meant that the project team planned for the first field season to be delayed until mid-March 2022 after discussion with the SG government logistics and operations manager (Annex 3.7, meeting minutes- online meeting fulfilled Activity 1.5 due to covid restrictions). The project partner team had regular meetings ( more or less fortnightly) up until the PDRA's departure for Falklands. Pierre, in discussion with the project lead and GSGSSI had identified multiple potential sites for survey in the first field season, and developed protocols for fieldwork as well as completing the regulated activity permit for work on South Georgia (Activities 1.4, 1.6-1.8: see Annex 3.4 for permit document). We also held our second Project Management Committee Meeting, chaired by Dr Colin Clubbe (Kew) on 12 January 2022 (see Annex 3.3 for minutes), fulfilling Activity 1.9 (online meeting). All logistics, equipment ordering, shipment and travel/accommodation bookings were made on time, before Pierre flew to the Falklands on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 2022 (Activity 1.8).

Pierre and Ryan set sail for South Georgia on 17 March 2022, and departed for FI on 27 April (Activity 1.10) . Evidence of the field season can be found on the project's Twitter profile ([https://twitter.com/SG\\_bio\\_invasion](https://twitter.com/SG_bio_invasion)). Pierre and Ryan managed to survey three deglaciated sites, and collected seeds of 5 invasive and 7 native plant species, for use in the experiment under Output 2. Pierre will return to Durham with seeds and plant and collected invertebrate samples for further identification (Activity 1.11).

Activities under Output 2 for the reporting period focused on planning the simulated climate experiment to be completed over the summer of 2022, using seed collected from South Georgia. The native and invasive plant species were selected for collection prior to the field season (Activity 2.1, see Annex 3.4 for a list). Pierre, R Newton and W Dawson have already met online to discuss the experiment plans and design, and these plans are currently being finalised (Activity 2.2). These plans include successfully recruiting 2 summer studentship students funded by Durham's Biosciences Department, who will assist Pierre in running the experiment over the summer. Materials are to be ordered (Activity 2.3) and final growing conditions agreed (Activity 2.4) in May 2022.

The remaining activities for the reporting period relate to Output 5: 'Increased awareness of invasive species and climate change impacts on SG'. We have created a webpage for the project hosted by Durham's Conservation Ecology Group ([http://www.conservationalecology.org/sg\\_bio\\_invasion.html](http://www.conservationalecology.org/sg_bio_invasion.html)) and an additional Twitter profile (Handle: @SG\_bio\_invasion), fulfilling Activity 5.1. Given delays in PDRA recruitment and in the project field season, we have postponed activity 5.2 and 5.3 (advertising and holding webinar) until summer 2022. This is to the project's advantage, because we now have a rich bank of photos and video clips from the field season to draw on, as well as science material on survey progress and data collected. The webinar will take the form of a video compilation from the field season, to be posted on the project webpage and promoted via Twitter.

### **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

*Output 1. Presence of plant and invertebrate species (including non-natives) in areas of glacial retreat and vegetation fronts established.*

We are well on track to achieving this output, with the data and samples of plant and invertebrate communities collected during the first field season in March-April 2022. Three deglaciation sites have been surveyed at three different time points since deglaciation (~1993, ~2003, ~2015: glaciers at Nordenskjold, Harker, and Harpon Bay. This already meets our indicators 1.2 and 1.3. We still have additional sites identified under indicator 1.1 which we would like to survey in the second field season (likely January-March 2023), with the aim of surveying at least 2 more deglaciated sites giving 5 in total. Please see Annex 3.8 for photos of samples. We are confident the indicator 1.4 (analysing the data on the plant and invertebrate communities) can be achieved by December 2022 for the three sites already surveyed, with additional analysis required to include another 2 sites. There are no output changes to report.

*Output 2. 'Winners' and 'losers' of competition between non-native plant species and native plant communities under climate change (ex-situ experiment) identified*

We are making good progress at the early stages of this Output: We have collected the seeds for 5 invasive and 7 native plant species, and seeds are available for an addition 2 invasive plants from Kew's seed collections under a previous Darwin+ project. These seeds will be used for the experiment. One species- *Lobelia pratiana*- has been so well treated for eradication by South Georgia's Invasive Plant Management Team, that collecting seeds for the species will no longer be possible. However, this does not prevent us from achieving the Output specified. See Annex 3.9 for seed collection information.

*Output 3. Distribution of invasive carabid beetles, native herbivorous beetles and association with each other and vegetation types established*

Planning for the second fieldwork season will commence soon; we are planning for this field season to take place in January-March 2023 (as specified in Indicators 3.2 and 3.3). Site selection will take place before December 2022 (Indicator 3.1), which has been greatly informed by the initial indications from the first field season (the invasive carabid beetles appear to be more widespread than previously thought, based on the field team's observations). As such we believe we will have no problem in surveying at least 10 sites as transects running up an altitudinal gradient, distributed on several peninsulas of the island. Indicators 3.4 and 3.5 will be met later in 2023, as intended, after data are collected and analysed.

*Output 4. Non-native terrestrial species from FI that pose greatest invasion risk to SG under a future climate identified*

The work for this output will not commence until at least the second half of 2023, and we are confident that the indicators will be achievable in the timeframes specified.

*Output 5. Increased awareness of invasive species and climate change impacts on SG*

There has been slower progress in achieving this output than first intended, partly because of the need to prioritise project activities to the planning required for the first- and delayed- field season. However, we have still laid the foundation for achieving Indicator 5.1, by creating a project website ([http://www.conservationecology.org/sg\\_bio\\_invasion.html](http://www.conservationecology.org/sg_bio_invasion.html)) and a Twitter profile for the project ([https://twitter.com/SG\\_bio\\_invasion](https://twitter.com/SG_bio_invasion)). We plan to provide the delayed webinar as a video compilation of the Field Team's experiences during the first field season over the summer, which will be embedded on the project webpage and promoted on Twitter (Output 5.2). The delay has actually been positive, as we have photo and video material that we can use to better engage an audience, and we will also have data and experiences to talk about. In addition the PDRA on the project plans to promote the project to an academic audience in presentations at two conferences in Europe this year (EECB conference in Prague- <https://www.eccb2022.eu/> ; Neobiota invasive species conference in Estonia- <https://www.neobiota.eu/>). In addition, the PDRA will create an iNaturalist collection project, to promote and collect photo observations of invertebrates by tourists and scientists visiting South Georgia, which will raise awareness and provide valuable additional data.

In conclusion, we are in a good position regarding progress toward achieving project outcomes, and we are confident that further progress will ensure we complete all outputs by the end of the project.

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

The project Outcome is that 'South Georgia's evidence-based management of invasive species will be improved by identifying which non-native species pose the greatest risk to SG (pre- and post-introduction) in a future climate.'

We are making progress toward achieving this project Outcome, especially in relation to indicator 0.1 "Species in early successional communities identified in at least 3 sites by October 2022." Because we have already surveyed plant and invertebrate communities in 3 deglaciated sites, and identification and data analysis will be performed over the summer of 2022, we are confident that this indicator will be reached. With additional surveyed sites in early 2023, we will in fact exceed this outcome indicator in terms of sites surveyed.

For indicator 0.2 "'Winning' and 'Losing' plants under future climate identified, among at least 14 species (8 invasive and 6 native) by July 2023", we will be conducting the experiment that

will generate the required information in 2022, with additional experimental works in early 2023. We have collected the seeds for 5 invasive and 7 native plant species, and seeds are available for an additional 2 invasive plants from Kew's seed collections under a previous Darwin+ project. These seeds will be used for the experiment. One species- *Lobelia pratiana*- has been so well treated for eradication by South Georgia's Invasive Plant Management Team, that collecting seeds for the species will no longer be possible. However, with 7 invasive and 7 native plant species, we will still be able to identify the 'winners' and 'losers' under climate change for a total of 14 species from these experiments (see Annex 3.9 for seed collection summary).

For indicator 0.3 "Associations between vegetation type and occurrence of invertebrates established by October 2023", planning will soon start for the second field season (early 2023) which will be used to collect data for Output 3. We are confident that achieving this indicator is entirely possible within the time frame indicated.

For indicator 0.4 "Top 10 plant and invertebrate species present on FI that pose a high invasion risk to SG under future climate identified by March 2024", we intend to start work on this part of the project in January 2023, including planning, and we are confident that this will be able to progress as planned. Similarly for indicator 0.5 "Final workshop on evidence base for future management and biosecurity by June 2024", we do not anticipate beginning to plan for this until late 2023, and we are confident we have allocated sufficient time to achieve this indicator by the time point specified.

**We have no reason to believe that the outcome indicators are inadequate, and we are very confident that there is sufficient time in the project to achieve the specified Outcome.**

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

#### 0.1 Covid pandemic subsides, allowing field work to proceed

Comment: This assumption has proven to be correct, as evidenced by the successful completion of our first field season in SG.

#### 0.2 Weather conditions allow boat access to SG and access to field sites for surveys

The weather conditions were challenging for the field team during fieldwork, however 3 sites were surveyed and seeds for all species with them available were collected in the 6-week time period while on SG. Thus conditions were good enough and time was sufficient to achieve the fieldwork objectives set by our indicators.

#### 0.3 Seeds are viable and germinate in sufficient quantity to allow climate experiment and germination trials to proceed

This assumption can not yet be validated, because germination trials have not yet begun. However, early indications are that the seeds are healthy, and were collected in abundance.

#### 0.4 Species samples from the field are identifiable

The plants were mostly identifiable to species level readily in the field; and only a few samples (particularly mosses) were brought back for further identification. All invertebrate samples have been brought back to Durham, and already sorted to coarse taxonomic levels (order; class). However we are confident that the vast majority will be identifiable to species level, given the ID resources available and the relatively low number of species on the island in total. Please see Annex 3.9 for samples photos.

### **1.1 Covid pandemic subsides by field season in year 1, permitting fieldwork**

See comment on Assumption 0.1

### **1.2 Weather conditions permit safe completion of surveys, and access to field sites**

See comment on Assumption 0.2

### **1.3 Plant and invertebrate species are identifiable**

See comment on Assumption 0.4

#### 1.4 Covid restrictions lifted to allow UK-based partner meeting at BAS (Cambridge)

This Assumption proved to be premature- Covid has proven unpredictable in the UK in the sense that different institutions have relaxed rules at different speeds, so that the intended meeting in-person at BAS could not go ahead due to BAS rules. However, we had the meeting online, which was not a detriment to the project. As a result, we requested funds for national travel to be transferred into the next Financial Year (2022-2023) to allow for important in-person meetings to go ahead (meeting at Kew for germination and growth trials; ID of difficult specimens of invertebrates at BAS).

#### 2.1 Seeds from SG and MSB collections are viable and germinate in sufficient numbers

See comment on Assumption 0.3

#### 2.2 Growth chambers at Durham continue to function well at required climate settings

The assumption is valid. Two of the three growth chambers are operational; the third is being fixed by an engineer within the next 2-4 weeks. We only need two chambers for the experiment, so it can proceed as planned. We also have the back-up growth chambers available for use at Kew, which may be needed for the species Kew holds that we could not collect (they are under a Defra quarantine rule which means they cannot be moved to Durham for the experiment; we would have to do the experiment work for the two species *Deschampsia parvula* and *Trisetum spicatum* at Kew).

#### 3.1 Covid pandemic subsides by field season in year 2, permitting fieldwork

See comment on Assumption 0.1. We are confident that by early 2023, Covid should be less of a barrier to work abroad than at the start of the project.

#### 3.2 Weather conditions permit safe completion of surveys, and access to field sites

See comment on Assumption 0.2. In addition, because we plan for the second field season to be earlier in the Austral summer (January-March 2023), it is probable the weather will be less challenging than it was for the first field season.

#### 3.3 Invertebrate species are identifiable

See comment on Assumption 0.4 Moreover, we will have the benefit of experience gained already in the first field season, which will greatly speed up the ID process of samples from the second field season.

#### 4.1 Evidence base will be successfully obtained from outputs 1-3

We are confident this assumption will hold, given the success so far in completing the first field season.

#### 4.2 Travel to FI for final workshop will be possible in 2024 (Covid and weather permitting)

We are confident that by 2024, covid will not be the barrier it has been to international travel at the start of the project. We cannot predict the weather with certainty, but timing the workshop for the Austral summer period will decrease the risk of travel delays/cancellations.

#### 5.1 Work in outputs 1-4 is delivered on time for webinar content

This assumption will only partially hold, because we had to delay creating the first webinar content due to the delay in the first field season and the prioritisation for organising the fieldwork. However, this has been a positive, because we will be able to deliver a far more

visually and scientifically interesting video of the first field season experience and results now after the event.

#### 5.2 Webinars are sufficiently advertised to attract a wide audience

We are confident we will be able to reach a large enough audience for our webinars/videos, through existing networks and social media.

#### 5.3 Tourists will view posters and leaflets, and want to search for more information

We are confident the kinds of tourists who go to South Georgia will be interested in natural history (it's the reason they go in the first place) to the extent that they will engage with project material in the form of posters, e-leaflets, and an iNaturalist collection project.

### **4. Project support to environmental and/or climate outcomes in the UKOTs**

The Project Lead has contributed insights and ideas to the South Georgia Government's new Non-Native Plant Management Strategy, informed by this project. The new strategy is expected to have a longer timeframe than the previous strategy (up to 25 years). For confirmation of contribution, please contact Jennifer Black (Environment Officer, GSGSSI). This strategy will continue to be informed by our project as results emerge.

In addition, the GPS locations of surveys conducted in deglaciated areas have been recorded, providing a valuable opportunity for revisit surveys over time by GSGSSI or future research teams (GPS coordinates of survey locations can be provided on request).

### **5. OPTIONAL: Consideration of gender equality issues**

### **6. Monitoring and evaluation**

Project Management Committee meetings every six months are central to monitoring and evaluation of the project. We have had two such meetings this year, chaired by Dr Colin Clubbe (Kew) to ensure a level of independence in evaluation of project progress. Annex 3.2 and 3.3 are the minutes of these two meetings. An additional part of the M and E plan is to hold a final meeting of project partners and stakeholders (GSGSSI) at the end of the project workshop in 2024, to identify pathways for project outputs to be implemented into the GSGSSI strategy on biosecurity and invasive species management.

Even before the final workshop and meeting of the project, we will have generated unique data sets on the invertebrate communities of SG as a result of our first field season. Invertebrate communities have received less research attention and are therefore less understood than other taxa. We have also established new chronosequences in deglaciated areas, which will enable the GSGSSI to monitor future development of plant and invertebrate communities in these areas.

Our indicators of achievement primarily involve i) generation of data-sets from the field seasons establishing the distribution of invasive plants and invertebrates, linked to Outputs 1 and 3; ii) the results of the plant growth experiment assessing the winners and losers of a future climate scenario; iii) the list of plant and invertebrate species posing the highest invasion risk to SG under a future climate; iv) increased awareness of invasive species on SG. Measurement of i) to iii) are simply obtained through the data-sets/results outputs. Measurement of iv) is more complex, and will involve recording engagement with the project through Twitter likes and retweets, webpage views and iNaturalist collection project engagement.

There have been no changes to the M and E plan since the start of the project. While the project lead is responsible for ensuring delivery of the M and E plan, all project partners and the stakeholders (GSGSSI) contribute through the plan meetings.

## **7. Lessons learnt**

The regular meetings held (more or less fortnightly) during the fieldwork planning period from December to March were very useful, for flagging up any unforeseen problems or overlooked items of organisation/procurement. We will repeat this frequency of meetings in the lead-up to the second field season, and would recommend this frequency of meeting to other projects involving logistically challenging expeditions.

Straddling field seasons over two financial years is not recommended, due to the difficulties in paying suppliers for fieldwork expenses resulting from institutions' financial constraints. These were overcome through making an urgent change request. However, the field season timing was unavoidable because earlier transport to SG was not possible, and out of our control. Therefore we will ensure that our second field season is planned to end well before the end of the financial year 2022/2023. This will also facilitate financial reporting.

## **8. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)**

## **9. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere**

## **10. Sustainability and legacy**

The profile of the project has been promoted through the permit application for and successful completion of the first field season. As a result of the first field season, the GSGSSI has a clear understanding of the project aims and objectives so far, and of the form and value of the data collected during the first field campaign.

As we are still only 9-10 months into the project, there is still a lot of potential for ensuring a sustained legacy of the project outcome during the remainder of the project's life. We have not made any changes to our planned exit strategy, and do not anticipate making any changes at this stage.

## **11. Darwin identity**

Darwin is cited as the project funder on both our project webpage and our Twitter profile. In addition, the project lead W Dawson presented an introduction to the project at an internal research conference in the Biosciences Department, Durham; Darwin funding was acknowledged and the logo was used in the presentation slides (see Annex 3.10 for presentation). A recording of the presentation is also available on request.

## **12. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery**

The impacts of covid-19 on project delivery has been minimal. This is in part because we anticipated impacts of covid in the form of quarantine periods in the Falklands and PCR testing in advance, and build these costs and time impacts into our stage 2 application. The only impact on project activities so far was the shift to online meetings during the fieldwork planning period, when an in-person meeting was intended. However, this was not detrimental to the field preparation, and in fact use of regular online meetings via Zoom has benefitted project organisation. We will continue to have regular online meetings for planning purposes, while still making use of in-person meetings for more practical, physical needs (identifying plant and invertebrate samples; setting up germination trials as required at Kew).

Durham has a rigorous travel approval and insurance system, whereby a travel request must be submitted and approved before travel bookings can be made. This requires the creation and submission of a risk assessment for travel and fieldwork, which also includes covid precautions to prevent infection. An additional point of relevance is that the PDRA on the project has been given wilderness and basic first-aid training, paid for by the department. This training had mitigation of covid risk built in. This is important for health and safety during fieldwork in the project in general, but also means the PDRA can act as a first responder for someone suffering from more serious covid symptoms.

### 13. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding violations have occurred during this financial year.

If you have ticked the box, please ensure these are reported to [ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk](mailto:ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk) as indicated in the T&Cs.

There have been no updates to the lead organisation's policies or procedures since the start of the project.

### 14. Project expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1. If all receipts have not yet been received, please provide indicative figures and clearly mark them as Draft. The Actual claim form will be taken as the final accounting for funds.

**Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2021 – 31 March 2022)**

Project spend (indicative) in this financial year	2021/22 D+ Grant (£)	2021/22 Total actual D+ Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs	██████	██████	██	DRAFT: PDRA staff costs may have been overestimated; Durham Finance Office to confirm
Consultancy costs	██	██	██	NA
Overhead Costs	██████	██████	██	NA
Travel and subsistence	██	██	██	DRAFT: Expenses claims and credit card purchases can take up to 8 weeks to clear in Finance Office, remaining costs will likely make up a large part of the apparent underspend
Operating Costs	██	██	██	DRAFT: Boat use on SG was less than expected due to inclement weather in March portion of field season; Expenses claims and credit card purchases can take up to 8 weeks to clear in Finance Office, remaining costs will likely make up a large part of the apparent underspend
Capital items	██	██	██	DRAFT: To be confirmed upon receipt of receipts from SAERI
Others (Please specify)	██	██	██	DRAFT: To be confirmed upon logging of final receipts from credit card purchases/expenses claims. Extra spend was required to suitable

				fieldwork clothing and wilderness first aid kit items
<b>TOTAL</b>				

**15. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements of your project during the reporting period (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes**

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

## Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the <b>correct template</b> (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	X
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> 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.	No
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.	