Darwin Plus:
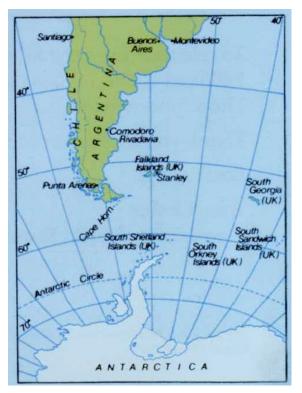# Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund

Final Report

Important note To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:

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

Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	DPLUS003
Project Title	Biodiversity Action Planning in the Falkland Islands
Territory(ies)	Falkland Islands
Contract Holder Institution	Falklands Conservation
Partner Institutions	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Falkland Islands Government Environmental Planning Office
Grant Value	£105,200
Start/end date of project	July 2013 – June 2015
Project Leader	Dr. Andrew Stanworth
Project website	http://www.falklandsconservation.com/projects/action-planning
Report author and date	Freya Gill and Dr. Andrew Stanworth, July 2015

1   Project Overview

The project was undertaken in the Falkland Islands and, having a policy and Biodiversity Action Planning focus, its influence extends throughout them. The Falkland Islands are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean. They have a land mass of 12,173 square km, supporting a population of 2,932 at the last census in 2012.

In 2008 the Falkland Islands Government (FIG) produced the Falkland Islands Biodiversity Strategy 2008-2018 (FIBS) supported by the State of the Environment Report. These two documents provide a vision for biodiversity and a baseline for environmental knowledge for the Islands. The FIBS identifies the need for 31 Comprehensive Action Plans and 25 Basic Action Plans for species and habitats. In addition to these identified Action Plans, other biodiversity action is, or will be, identified in further strategy documents, site management plans (there are 18 National Nature Reserves (NNR), 22 Important Bird Areas (IBA) and 17 Important Plant Areas (IPA) and plans. Based on the average number of Actions per Species Action Plan to date (32.5), the total number of tasks from the above would be 3,672 (excluding strategy documents and site management plans). Even if there were only five tasks per plan, this would still result in over 475 tasks. However calculated, the total number of biodiversity tasks is unrealistic if the above approach is taken to its logical conclusion (bearing in mind the small population and resource base of the Falkland Islands).

In its broadest sense the project looks to address environmental and climate change issues by providing an effective system of management and prioritisation for Actions that are taken to benefit biodiversity or mitigate/compensate for environmental impacts. The challenge addressed by the project is primarily one for the Falkland Islands Government which has potentially an ever increasing list of such Actions and a very limited resource to achieve them.

The project was designed to look at the effectiveness of the existing Biodiversity Planning System and establish how resource could be used and managed more effectively. The main outputs contributing to this aim was the production of a prioritisation system and an electronic means of hosting and managing Biodiversity Actions.

2   Project Achievements

2.1   Outcome

The current approach to Action Planning in the Falkland Islands was analysed. This was achieved through a review, stakeholder workshop and significant involvement in the ongoing review of the Biodiversity Strategy. This is evidenced by reports for the first two activities (A Review of Biodiversity Action Planning in the Falkland Islands, Workshop Report: Biodiversity Action Planning in the Falkland Islands both appended); the Biodiversity Strategy review (currently being undertaken by FIG) is due to issue a report in August 2015.

An easily accessible system, was developed for managing Actions (classifying and prioritising). This Digital Biodiversity Action Planning System (DBAPS) utilises standards/templates for the future production and review of not only Species Action Plans, but Habitat, Site, Invasive Species and Generic Plans (to accommodate other approaches such as themed Plans on Education /Awareness). It not only hosts Actions in database, but holds associated Information Sheets, so that the Plans and Actions for Biodiversity Action Planning can be managed together. In this respect, the project has achieved well beyond its outcomes. The DBAPS can be accessed worldwide, and has been designed to be flexible for use across other Overseas Territories. This is evidenced by its current presence on the test server http://www.geo-database.co.uk; however, the guest login only has limited functionality (screen shots of higher access functions are included in reports appended). Though functional in its current form, it is shortly to be moved to a fully operational server for full trial and bug-fixing.

Prioritisation guidelines have been developed through a stakeholder workshop. They are evidenced in a report (An Approach to Falkland Islands Biodiversity Action Planning), which is appended.

The suite of Action Plans to be completed as named within the project plan consist 22 'threatened plants', a further 8 endemic plants and 11 other plans. Publication of a national red list has since increased the number of 'threatened' plants to 44 species. The project has not achieved the production of the 8 endemic plans, but has put together basic drafts of the increased 'threatened' plant list with associated Actions. For an additional 6 Plans where there will be an Action only to 'Identify an expert group to take the plan forward'; in line with the acknowledged approach in the project description where information is lacking. This is 16 more plans than originally stated. The plans are not formally adopted by FIG, so remain very much

draft. Examples of one Species and one Habitat information sheet are provided; however, this is based on the off-line template, rather than the on-line pdf which will be available on the fully functioning DBAPS system. The layout/content is essentially the same. Actions will be stored and accessed through DBAPS, being currently held on spreadsheets (example appended).

A review of the Falkland Islands Biodiversity Strategy is currently underway and adoption of any of the recommendations from the current project, including Action Plans, will not occur prior to its completion (tabled as February 2016, currently). It is also possible that some of the individual Action Plans may be amalgamated into biome focussed Action Plans, so some Plans may ultimately be taken no further. The Actions within the Plans have not been prioritised, as this occurs post-adoption and requires the establishment of a Biodiversity Working Group (again subject to the adoption of project recommendations through the Biodiversity Strategy Review (BSR)); however the system is in place for those Plans that do get adopted. The Biodiversity Strategy Review (BSR) was originally timetabled to start in March 2015, but was delayed, beyond control of this project. Whilst the project timeframe would never have included the final adoption stages, an earlier start would have seen the production of the Environmental Planning Department recommendations to FIG and would have given much more clarity/certainty on the extent of the projects recommendations that are likely to be adopted. As the project strongly involved a permanent staff position at Falklands Conservation that has involvement in the BSR process, there will be continuity and commitment in the long-term to ensure this process completes.

The project has worked at a strategic/policy level, influencing decision making within FIG in particular through the BSR. In this sense, it has helped in improving the mechanism of delivery for all strategic outcomes for the natural environment in the Falkland Islands. It should also improve effectiveness of Actions and optimise the benefits given the limited resources available in the Islands. Whilst the BSR is still on-going, indications from FIG are that there will be changes to the Biodiversity Action Planning system based on recommendations from the project. This will include changes to nomenclature (the renaming of the Biodiversity Strategy as Biodiversity Framework), systems (adoption of standards for documents and their content), management (the trialling of the DBAPS), allocation of resource (use of the prioritisation system and more focussed allocation of FIG resource on achieving Actions), and resource commitment (formation of a BWG). It has also delivered a number of draft Habitat and Species Action Plans identified in the previous Biodiversity Strategy providing a focus for further Action to be taken forward. In standardising Actions such that they are SMART – Simple, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound, the system will also now allow performance metrics to be derived which may be used as indicators for work achieved against conventional obligations.

The DBAPS was developed with collaboration with Ascension Island, who are looking at adopting and developing this tool to deliver biodiversity Action, and monitor its progress, in Ascension.

Both the stakeholder workshop held as part of the project, and the BSR, at which the project proposals were presented, drew together senior representatives from FIG departments, industry and NGOs. It raised the profile of this process as the primary mechanism for delivering for Biodiversity Action and how it integrates with other policy areas through Environmental Mainstreaming.

The main impact of the project was a likely overhaul of the current biodiversity planning system to provide more effective management, optimise use of resource and establish a means of assessing performance. This is evidenced by the current BSR first draft content.

The project has delivered value for money by affecting change at a strategic level that will have wide-ranging benefits for biodiversity across the Islands. This should result from more targeted/effective allocation of resource to Biodiversity Action Planning. Thus the money invested in the project will provide benefits of much greater value in the long-term. There were also a number of contributors to the draft Action Plans that provided their time at no cost and the stakeholder workshop was additional to the initial project design, but provided good engagement and awareness opportunities.

2.2 Outputs

Output 1. Completion of Action Plans identified within the Falkland Islands Biodiversity Strategy

In the first year of the project, a comprehensive review of Biodiversity Action was undertaken, including compiling all current (at that time), draft and historical action (that could be obtained) into a spreadsheet database. A report of this review was produced (appended).

The review highlighted the apparent lack of effectiveness of the current prioritisation approaches and the inability to derive performance metrics for the Biodiversity Action Planning System. This was due mostly to the way in which the majority of Actions were written. The Actions did not provide sufficient information or clarity of intention to be able to prioritise them meaningfully. It identified that there were a number of Actions repeating similar activities across many Plans and that these could be combined using themed approach, such as Action Plans for biodiversity education/awareness.

It was apparent that decisions regarding both structuring Actions, and Action prioritisation had numerous stakeholders and that therefore, stakeholders should be included in the decision making process. In order to achieve this, a stakeholder workshop took place in the second year, in June 2014. This workshop was additional to the written outcomes, but helped the process to be more transparent and defensible, and allowed the incorporation of stakeholder values and opinions into the system for Action Planning. Within the workshop, the formation of a standardised Action prioritisation system commenced. A report of the workshop findings was produced and presented to FIG (appended), and the prioritisation system developed further by project staff and the steering group. The proposed prioritisation system was circulated to those stakeholders who attended the workshop for comment. The new prioritisation system allows Actions to be ordered by a numerical score. Full details of the creation of the prioritisation system, and its associated guidelines, were documented in a report (appended).

An explanation on the 'completion' of the 'Comprehensive' and 'Basic' Action Plans has been given above in the 'outcome' section.

Output 2. A 'biodiversity action' digital planning tool

The DBAPS was produced through this project. It is a system that is well above and beyond the original aspirations of the project's "'biodiversity action' digital planning tool". It allows all Biodiversity Action to be brought together and prioritised, as required by Output 2.1; but furthermore once populated it can provide a list of all the currently required Biodiversity Action that has been written for the Islands. It is a working, trial system; and has been developed with Ascension Island Government (AIG), as well as being tested by the FIG. The DBAPS has flexibility and a large amount of functionality. It has been developed with other Overseas Territories in mind, being relatively light-weight and designed to be flexible enough to be adapted for use by multiple territories and groups. Whilst flexible, mandatory elements ensure Actions have certain information associated with them that is required for basic system functionality before they are accepted.

During its development the DBAPS has been tested on a small scale with key users – including FIG Environmental Planning Dept., but also AIG and modified accordingly. As detailed within the Sustainability and Legacy section below, it is envisaged that this testing and modification will continue after this project, as more Action is written, and as the 2015 review of the Falkland Islands Biodiversity Strategy completes.

Full details of the functionality of the DBAPS is provided in a report, however some of the key functionality is detailed below:

- incorporates the Action templates and Action Plan Information Sheets
- high search functionality inbuilt, plus the ability to export Actions in order to analyse them further
- different levels of access to the information (Public, Guest and Admin)

- contains all the prioritisation fields that form the new prioritisation system

- Actions can be searched, and the results can be either shown on screen or exported as a Comma Separated Values (CSV) file, allowing flexibility in graphing and querying the data.

It has not been developed to be a project management tool, however it does allow for some project management through fields such as "Notes" and "Nature of work conducted", which can be amended at any point during the lifetime of an Action. The DBAPS also has a mapping element, giving the ability to draw boundaries or pinpoint specific sites of an Action, through a Google maps plug-in. There is the potential to expand this element in the future. The use of the DBAPS into the future will determine how much of a success this Output is.

This is evidenced by its current presence on the test server (URL as above).

Output 3. Achievable list of priority species / habitat action for the FI

All the current actions were collated and put together in one place as part of the review exercise. They are available on a spreadsheet.

For existing Actions; given the issues with inconsistency and the lack of SMARTness (highlighted in the review), the usefulness of many actions were limited if not nil in trying to establish their achievability; for some, it was not actually clear what the intended purpose of the Action was. The general view from the project staff and stakeholders was that all actions could be achieved if the Action is written well enough, and if sufficient resource is available (i.e. none of the existing actions involve alien technology or propose unimaginable tasks). In this sense the spreadsheet *is* the current achievable list, but limited to the sub-set of those actions that are written well enough to enact.

It is clear with the fluctuations in funding availability that what is 'achievable' certainly varies annually if not often on shorter timescales. As such, a list of achievable actions will become outdated almost immediately unless it can adjust to resource demands, opportunities and priorities. The DBAPS system will capture all priority/species Actions for the FI. The database captures metadata on location, costs, and supporting bodies, and can be searched or downloaded for more detailed analysis. The DBAPS system therefore provides a means for providing a list of appropriate/achievable Actions as required. The BSR will lead to an updating of the Priority Species and Habitats list, the Actions from which will be passed to the yet formed BWG then Environment Committee for adoption. After this the Actions will be prioritised and uploaded to the system. Only at this stage could a dynamic list be derived; however, the DBAPS system future-proofs this listing technique once populated. This is considered preferable to a static list with a very short lifespan.

Feedback from the stakeholder workshop implied a fairly balanced opinion on whether to change the thresholds for qualifying as a priority species/habitats, and therefore requiring an Action Plan. Indications from the BSR are that the criteria will remain the same and therefore the existing guidelines for inclusion in the Action Planning process remain unchanged.

With regards to Actions entering the Biodiversity Action Planning System, the proposed BWG will assess the quality/ relevance of Actions and will be responsible for managing the review process i.e. whether actions are subsequently removed/completed. Guidelines for the BWG have been produced (within report appended), but broadly relate to the achievability of an Action being based on the Action structure and associated details. Having the prioritisation criteria available to Action authors means that there is much more consideration of how likely the Action is to be prioritised, leading to a filtering out of irrelevant Actions at the Plan authoring stage. This filtering has been evidenced by a lower number of Actions per Plan in those completed during the project. Guidelines for Plan Authors have also been produced (within report appended). The numerical prioritisation score can also be used as a threshold for Actions to be added or removed from the 'to-do' list and therefore once 'achievable' Actions are on DBAPS the decision can be taken to address only the twenty highest priority, for example.

The project lead gave a presentation to the JNCC Overseas Territories Research and Training Steering Group on 4th September 2014 raising awareness of the project and its initial findings. The DBAPS system has been developed in association with AIG. Once the biodiversity review

is complete and the extent of adoption of the project recommendations understood, further information will be shared.

Output 4. An identification of the above action that can be achieved: a) with existing resources; b) with additional resources

4.1 – 4.3 This output, as interpreted from the project outline, has not been fully achieved. As described above, there are no constant 'existing resources' against which to gauge achievability. Funding is extremely variable and overseas funds are frequently used to deliver Biodiversity Actions. A single successful Darwin bid, for example, could be used to deliver one costly Action or many cheaper ones. There is, for the Falklands, also the prospect of large oil revenue, which could significantly change the funding available for Biodiversity Action Planning over the next few years (a timescale covered by many of the proposed Actions). To reiterate, the existing Actions are also often so ill-defined that it is impossible to allocate a meaningful cost to them that could then be used for a budgeting exercise. The spreadsheet list of Actions compiled for the review, for the moment, provides a list of those that are 'achievable'. Costs were stated for some Actions within the Action Plans. For others a cost measure was derived from the estimated costs for an Action combined with the proposed frequency and timescale it was due to be enacted over. The DBAPS system, once populated will have broad costs associated with every Action. Using the DBAPS these Actions can be manipulated to explore spending options. Ultimately the DBAPS will allow information required for outputs 4.1 to 4.3 to be derived, but not until the database is populated and this can only follow the BSR.

2.3 Sustainability and Legacy

The DBAPS and changes to the FI Biodiversity Action Planning system through the BSR are likely to endure.

The DBAPS will store the new and reviewed Species Action Plans and Habitat Action Plans, but has additional capacity to include site, invasive species and generic Action Plans as well, allowing its use to grow further into the future. In the Falkland Islands, project money from FIG has been put assigned to pay for longer term support of DBAPS. This will pay for the upkeep of this resource (for example computer support) for the next year at least. Additionally, the Environmental Planning Officer for the Falkland Islands Government, Nick Rendell, is very supportive of the system's development. The code for the DBAPS and its functionality were developed in association with Ascension Islands Government, who are also trialling DBAPS. Discussions with JNCC have occurred over how to best share the DBAPS with other Overseas Territories. The code will be available and therefore could be adapted by other UKOTs once a trial on a full functioning server demonstrates its usefulness.

If recommendations from the project become FIG policy then this provides a greater degree of certainty that the achievements will endure.

One of project staff will remain employed by Falklands Conservation providing legacy knowledge on the products and taking forward the systems and approaches recommended. All written outputs will be provided to FIG and if adopted utilised as reference by those involved in Biodiversity Action Planning.

3 Project Stakeholders

Throughout the project, stakeholders were involved in key decision making. Much of the project related to FIG internal systems and therefore the number of stakeholders was limited; however, the stakeholder engagement was broadened as necessary (evidenced through the stakeholder workshop). The steering group were kept updated and involved through regular (at least quarterly) meetings.

One key stakeholder was the FIG Environmental Planning Officer, Nick Rendell, who has been involved with the project since it was envisaged. His input has included attending all quarterly Steering Group meetings, as well as providing comment on all outputs prior to their being finalised. As the FIG are likely to be primary users of any proposed systems/ frameworks, Nick's expertise and input were vital, and Nick played a key role in all substantial project decisions. Nick was also involved in the stakeholder selection for the 2014 workshop. The partnership with Nick has been very positive throughout the project, and he has been very keen for us to take ownership of areas related to the project in order to deliver a more useful and complete package.

During this final year of the project, a lot of collaboration with Sam and Nicola Weber of AIG occurred, in particular with the development of the DBAPS and the Action Plan templates that work within it. This collaboration allowed this Output to be more flexible and include a range of variable components, increasing its potential for use in other OTs.

A particular achievement of the project has been increasing local stakeholders' understanding of Action Planning in the Islands and sharing individuals' perceptions of its purpose and how it needs to function.

A key issue for projects in the Falkland Islands is the amount of stakeholder engagement necessary. Multiple projects over many years have all sought stakeholder engagement and for Government, NGOs and industry alike, with limited staff resource, it can be a significant drain, but also saturation point can be reached with meetings and workshops.

4 Lessons learned

The project was predominantly desk-based and project staff were appropriately skilled and experienced. Utilising the time of a permanent position within a local organisation with experience to lead the project and then utilising a more junior role helps with project legacy, as the project expertise does not leave when the project finishes, and also allows knowledge transfer to the junior role for capacity building.

Some of the outputs could have been better-defined and are open to various interpretations. Some of the outputs have turned out to be unrealistic when utilising the approaches outlined within the project.

One of the key lessons is that working at a strategic/policy level involves considerable stakeholder buy-in at points in the project and some decisions/outputs are subject to government 'sign-off' or policy change which tends to occur over long timescales. For the current project this is illustrated by the BSR which has put much of the decision making regarding the project on hold and in reality may delay some of the benefits of the project by a year or so. Although a review was known to be timetabled for 2015, it was not possible to anticipate the impacts on the project.

4.1 Monitoring and evaluation

In terms of project design, the DBAPS was developed to be more all-encompassing than initially planned, allowing it to cover more of the Outputs of the project. It is felt, though unpredictably delayed (in terms of populating the database with Actions), that this would have increased the ability of the project works to achieve its outcome.

A Steering Group has met quarterly to externally assess progress on the project and updates of these meetings were provided to key stakeholders who were further afield. The key stakeholders were also given the ability to trial the DBAPS during its development, and their comments fed into its design and function. Ultimately, the DBAPS system and any adopted recommendations from the project will be repeatedly tested and scrutinised at a high levels so that review and improvement can occur. There was an external evaluation of all reports produced - Nick Rendell (FIG's Environmental Planning Officer) provided comment on all documents prior to their publication. This was also practical as it allowed Nick to have a full understanding of the project and its Outputs.

The M&E plan included as a minimum a weekly progress reporting and planning meeting for the two project staff, providing an internal review of the work and tasks for the coming week.

4.2   Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

All annual reports and reviews have been made available to the steering group (key partners).

5   Darwin Identity

Publicity and awareness raising has probably been towards those with an interest in the environment (through FC newsletters and magazine – 3 articles), and to those likely to be interested in biodiversity related government policy (such as the BSR). Given the very limited influence the actual policy changes will have for the general public in the Islands (that is not including Actions from Action Plans), this is unlikely to negatively impact the sustainability and legacy of the project. Once the BSR is complete and if the DBAPS system is populated and live, further publicity targeting the general public would certainly be carried out.

The Darwin Initiative has been recognised as the funding body for this project since the project commenced. The Darwin Initiative logo is present on the project webpage, on the front of all documents/articles produced by the project, as well as being present on and acknowledged in project presentations. Once the homepage from the DBAPS is finalised it will contain the Darwin logo and reference to the system having been part funded by Darwin Plus fund. More broadly, Falklands Conservation's member magazine, free newsletter and Facebook page frequently make reference to the Initiative, particularly as a source of funding for projects – these media are received by local businesses, local interested parties, local members and UK / worldwide members. There is probably fairly broad understanding of the Darwin Initiative in the Falkland Islands.

6   Finance and administration

6.1   Project expenditure 2014 / 15

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2014/15 Grant (£)	2014/15 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others				
TOTAL				

Financial year, and was agreed with Darwin to be carried over to this financial year.

Staff employed 2014/15 (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Freya Gill Assistant Biodiversity Planner (2014/15)	
Andrew Stanworth Conservation Officer (2014/15)	
Esther Bertram CEO (2014/15)	
TOTAL	

Consultancy – description of breakdown of costs (2014/15)	Other items – cost (£)
Computer Support Services invoices for work on Digital Biodiversity Action Planning system	
TOTAL	

2015 / 16

Project spend since last annual report	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others (Audit)				
TOTAL				

Staff employed 2015/16 (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Freya Gill Assistant Biodiversity Planner (2015/16)	
Andrew Stanworth Conservation Officer (2015/16)	
Esther Bertram CEO (2015/16)	
TOTAL	

6.2   Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Please confirm the additional funds raised for this project. This will include funds indicated at application stage as confirmed or unconfirmed, as well as additional funds raised during the project lifetime. Please include all funds relevant to running the project as well as levered funds for additional work after the project ends. NB: the total of both these sections is the figure required for Annex I, Q26.

Were any additional in-kind contributions secured during the project?

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total

D+ Final report with notes – March 2015

	(£)
Ascension Islands Government, for the development with CSS of the digital Biodiversity Action Planning System, project. Additionally, there was an in-kind contribution of staff time that was secured during the project.	
Rebecca Upson, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in-kind contribution of staff time (confirmed from application stage)	
Other FC staff time, for example admin, advising on action plans. In kind contribution (confirmed from application stage)	
TOTAL	

The funding from Ascension Islands Government was secured during the project, and covered monetary contributions towards the DBAPS (the Total quoted above), as well as in-kind contributions of staff time, the monetary value of which has not been assessed.

Falkland Islands Government also gave both a monetary contribution (again, the Total quoted above) and in-kind staff time, the monetary value of which has not been assessed.

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Falkland Islands Government (the figure is of a monetary contribution, as well as the in-kind contribution of staff time as in the application stage)	
TOTAL	

6.3   Value for Money

Provide comment on the value for money provided by this project. Was it good value for money? What evidence can you provide to support this? Value for money doesn't mean we are looking for the cheapest things, but that the desired output was achieved at the lowest price.

Development of software systems are often extremely costly, using consultants for much of the work. The majority of the development has been led by the project staff minimising costly consultant involvement and hopefully providing a product that will ultimately be freely available to other users.

Frequently large projects result in a single Action Plan, or several at most. In proposing a re-structured approach to Action Plans in the Falkland Islands around 50 draft plans have been delivered through the current project, in addition to the other outputs

Annex 1   Standard Measures

Code No.	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Established codes		
7	Training materials to be produced for use by host country	2 Guidance for utilising DBAPS, guidance for writing information sheets
8	Number of weeks to be spent by UK project staff on project work in the host country	1 (Rebecca Upson)
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) to be produced for Governments, public authorities, or other implementing agencies in the host country	66 Draft format, ready for review by appropriate governmental bodies. Full list below.
12A	Number of computer based databases to be **established** and handed over to the host country	2 Action review database, and DBAPS
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be **organised** to present/disseminate findings	2 Isle of Man seminar, Workshop for FC Stakeholders
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops **attended** at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	8 Protected Areas Workshop in Ascension, FC AGM, Life Workshop, Biodiversity Monitoring in the UKOTs, BAP in the South Atlantic, Overseas Territories Research and Training Steering Group, Farmer's Week in Falkland Islands, Falkland Islands Biodiversity Strategy Review 2015
15A	Number of national press releases in host country(ies)	5 4 FC Magazine articles, 1 article in national newspaper "Penguin News"
15B	Number of local press releases in host country(ies)	3 2 Newsletter articles in FC Newsletter, 1 press release to FC members
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets to be handed over to host country(ies)	DBAPS system costs around £8000 to develop and will be passed to FIG.
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (ie. in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	
23	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	
23	Falklands Conservation	
23	FIG Environmental Planning Department	
23	Ascension Islands Government	

23	Ascension Islands Government	Staff time, in-kind contribution

Full list of new draft Action Plans

Animals		Habitats
Aplochiton		Mainland tussac
Gentoo penguin		Whitegrass fachine acid grassland
Falkland fritillary		Fachine
Ruddy headed goose		Boxwood
Striated caracara		Californian clubrush
Steamer duck		Mountain bluegrass
Magellanic penguin		
Threatened Plants		
Fir clubmoss		
Maidenhair-fern		
Spleenwort		
Chilean tall-fern		
Bramble-fern		
Leathery shield-fern		
strap-fern		
Darwin's filmy-fern		
Dusen's moonwort		
Adder's tongue		
Comb fern		
Brittle bladder-fern		
Shrubby seablite		
Hairy daisy		
Antarctic cudweed		
Patagonian hawkweed		
Falkland nassauvia		
Fuegian whitlowgrass		
Falkland rock-cress		
Yellow lady's slipper		
False-plantain		
Spider-flower		
small dusky sedge		
Bank's sedge		
Falkland sedge		
Fuegian sedge		
Sage's sedge		
Waterwort		
Skullcap		
Pale yellow orchid		
Moore's plantain		
Sea plantain		
Fuegian foxtail		

Berg's hair-grass		
Dwarf saltmarsh-grass		
Shore pimpernel		
Antarctic prickly-burr		
Tasselweed		
Fuegian saxifrage		
Fuegian violet		
Marsh sedge		
King's hook-sedge		
Lycopodium sp.		
Calandrinia cf. nitida		
Gavilea araucana		

Annex 2   Publications

Provide full details of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details. Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
Report	A Review of Biodiversity Action Planning in the Falkland Islands, Freya Gill and Andrew Stanworth, 2014	British			Falklands Conservation, Stanley	http://www.falklandsconservation.com/component/jdownloads/viewcategory/67?Itemid=458
Report	Workshop Report: Biodiversity Action Planning in the Falkland Islands. Falklands Conservation. Freya Gill and Andrew Stanworth, 2014.	British			Falklands Conservation, Stanley	Falklands Conservation
Report		British			Falklands Conservation, Stanley	
Report		British			Falklands Conservation, Stanley	

Annex 3 Darwin Contacts

To assist us with future evaluation work and feedback on your report, please provide details for the main project contacts below. Please add new sections to the table if you are able to provide contact information for more people than there are sections below.

Ref No	DPLUS003
Project Title	Biodiversity Action Planning in the Falkland Islands
Project Leader Details	
Name	Dr. Andrew Stanworth
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	Falklands Conservation, Stanley, Falkland Islands, FIQQ 1ZZ
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Nick Rendell
Organisation	Falkland Islands Government Environmental Planning Dept.
Role within Darwin Project	Steering group member
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 2 etc.	
Name	Dr Rebecca Upson
Organisation	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
Role within Darwin Project	
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	