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	DPLUS006
Project Title	Seed conservation in the Caribbean UK Overseas Territories
Territory(ies)	Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands
Contract Holder Institution	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
Partner Institutions	Anguilla Department of Environment, National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands Department of Environment, Montserrat Department of Environment, Turks and Caicos Department of Environment and Maritime Affairs
Grant Value	£95,755 (2015-16 £10,327)
Start/end date of project	1st July 2013 – 30th November 2015
Project Leader	Thomas Heller
Project website	n/a
Report author and date	Thomas Heller

ADoE – Anguilla Department of Environment
BVI – British Virgin Islands
CDoE – Cayman Department of Environment
DEMA – Department of Environment and Maritime Affairs (TCI)
MDoE – Montserrat Department of Environment
MSB – Millennium Seed Bank at Wakehurst Place
MSBP – Millennium Seed Bank Partnership
NPT – National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands
TCI – Turks and Caicos Islands
UKOT – UK Overseas Territory

1 Project Overview

This project took place across all five of the Caribbean UK Overseas Territories: Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

The five Caribbean UKOTs are part of the Caribbean 'biodiversity hotspot' *sensu* Myers *et al* 2000, an international conservation priority. The main threats to the plant diversity are habitat loss and fragmentation and the spread of alien invasive species. Much of the destruction of native habitats is driven by development, e.g. the rapid proliferation of tourist resorts, road-building, urban developments. Many alien species are being introduced through the horticultural trade, threatening native vegetation. Climate change in the Caribbean is predicted to have increasing impacts.

Capacity to conserve plant diversity in the Caribbean UKOTs is currently limited, with the relevant authorities to a large extent in need of the skills, resources and facilities to adequately undertake conservation measures. For example, many UKOTs do not have easy access to information on what the highest plant conservation priorities are, nor the means to take action to improve their outlook.

Plant diversity is of enormous importance to the inhabitants and economy of the Caribbean UKOTs, being vital in providing ecosystem services, such as regulating hydrology and erosion control. Tourism is a major part of the economies of all of the Caribbean UKOTs, with the natural environment used explicitly to attract visitors to the islands. This project sought to contribute to the building of capacity to conserve plant diversity through seed conservation.

These issues were identified as a result of the cumulative experience of Kew scientists working with UKOTs partners to document plant diversity and identify threats to their long-term future. While collaborative work to date has sought to improve capacity for plant conservation (e.g. horticultural skills and propagation protocols and development of *ex-situ* seed and horticultural collections), seed conservation has long been recognised as a simple and cost effective tool that could be more fully employed in within the UKOTs, rather than banking a relatively small number of accessions at the Millennium Seed Bank in the UK only.

Seed conservation is one of various tools available to support plant conservation, one which Kew has considerable experience in. In addition to being a valuable long-term 'insurance policy' against extinction, seed banks can support other conservation activities such as habitat restoration and landscaping with native species.

The project was designed to improve capacity in seed conservation, through training, provision of equipment and access to information for prioritising and targeting species for *ex-situ* conservation. It also sought to undertake a seed collecting programme to increase the number of priority species in secure *ex-situ* collections and also available for future conservation measures.

2 Project Achievements

2.1 Outcome

"Native plant species of the Caribbean UK Overseas Territories (UKOTs) effectively conserved *ex-situ* through seed banking." The project has substantially achieved its intended outcome of developing *ex-situ* seed collections of UKOTs plants, with 247 seed collections made, representing 101 species not previously represented in MSBP accessions (Annex 1, list of seed collections). Though this is a little short of the targets set for the indicators (250 and 150, respectively), the conservation value of these collections are nevertheless high (see below).

"High quality collections of priority species available as a supply of material for *in-situ* conservation projects and native plant nurseries in the UKOTs, with duplicates stored at the Millennium Seed Bank for long-term security." The collections made are banked in-country at seeds banks established as part of this project, along with a further 91 collections banked prior to this project that have now been repatriated to the country of origin, including Montserrat, BVI and Cayman (Annex 2, seed batches). Repatriating seeds to TCI has remained problematic (as reported in the last Annual Report), for which there are 194 collections at the MSB ready to be sent to DEMA. The main cause of this has been difficulties in mobilising funds for procurement through the TCI Government Treasury, hindering the purchasing of a freezer for the safe storage of seed collections. Efforts to resolve this have been unsuccessful, though this will remain a priority of future collaborative work with DEMA, so that TCI collections can be repatriated at the earliest opportunity. Almost all collections have also been duplicated at the MSB for long-term security (with 34 collections still in the process of being shipped to the MSB), where they will be made available via the MSBP Seed List (http://apps.kew.org/seedlist/) as collections complete germination testing at the MSB. With regard to quality, of the 174 collections that have been processed at the MSB, 81% are of more than 250 seeds (Annex 1, where the MSB accessions represent approximately 50% of the collected material, the other 50% remaining in-country), exceeding the target of 75% collections of more than 500 seeds in total. Other important measures of quality will emerge as viability testing is undertaken, but is not feasible within the timeframe of this project, and hence not chosen as an indicator. 73% [+ Anguilla collections] of the collections are of species that scored 4 or higher in the prioritisation exercise (), the agreed threshold for 'priority' species, 2% short of the 75% target (Annex 1).

"Local capacity to undertake plant conservation measures improved. As a result, the future of the UKOTs' plant diversity (and thus the foundation of the islands' green economies) will be more secure." Capacity for plant conservation has improved in all five of the Caribbean UKOTs, through training at the project workshop (Annex 3) and subsequent joint fieldwork (Annexes 4a-d), as well as providing equipment to undertake seed conservation.

At the National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands, two staff members attended the Seed Conservation workshop, and went on to use these skills in contributing to the project. In addition, Natasha Harrigan, a staff member joining NPT after the project workshop, has been an instrumental team member in BVI, making many of the seed collections for the project, as well as managing the curation of seed collections at J.R. O'Neal Botanic Garden. She has made use of skills gained through training during project fieldwork with Kew staff, as well attending the Seed Conservation Techniques Course at the MSB, using funds secured by NPT. Five other NPT staff members have been involved in collecting seed, gaining skills in botanical field work from Kew staff as well as NPT colleagues. The parallel activities of the Darwin Plus

Projects DPLUS012 "*Conserving plant diversity and establishing ecosystem based approaches to the management of forest ecosystems in the British Virgin Islands*" and subsequently DPLUS030 "*Building systems and capacity to monitor and conserve BVI's flora"* have been of mutual benefit, with field activities often yielding new information on localities and phenology of target species, as well as developing capacity in complementary areas, e.g. conservation plant nursery.

From Montserrat, two MDoE staff members attended the project workshop, and have subsequently undertaken seed collecting work with four other MDoE colleagues, all of whom have participated in joint field work with Kew staff to build on botanical field skills. As the only current project with a botanical focus, it has done much to raise the profile of plant conservation with MDoE, where reports indicate a marked improvement in the independent identification of target species in the field and rigour in recording data to guide future field work and managing collections. Partners at MDoE have begun to use BRAHMS software to manage botanical data, an indication of their commitment to build on what has been achieved to date (Annex 5 – MDoE report).

Likewise, in Cayman, the absence of other recent plant focussed conservation projects has meant that the impact on capacity for plant conservation has been high within CDoE. The workshop was attended by three participants from Cayman, one from CDoE, one from Cayman National Trust and a third as a volunteer. The project has been a good opportunity for staff of the Terrestrial section of CDoE to improve their skills in identifying native and endemic plants of the islands, including sharing skills and information with Cayman colleagues outside the organisation. This has also resulted in the compilation of a 'phenology calendar' of Cayman plants to aid collecting efforts, which has been identified as a very useful tool for future work in Cayman. The project has been identified by partners as a major step towards encouraging the use of native plants in landscaping in Cayman, a high priority for CDoE.

In Anguilla, in addition to having gained skills in seed conservation at the project workshop and subsequent joint fieldwork, an underspend on project funds has enabled ADoE to purchase a herbarium cabinet to provide safe storage for voucher specimens collected alongside seeds during fieldwork. This represents an important addition to ADoE's capacity to work with plants, (a change approved by Darwin), as well as being an indication of ADoE's commitment to continuing work on plant conservation in Anguilla.

TCI, having been the focus of much seed conservation collaboration prior to this project, represented a relatively higher level of capacity for seed conservation, with equipment for collecting and processing having already been provided. However, the ability to bank seeds locally awaits the installation of a freezer at DEMA, as described above.

This project is making significant contributions to long-term outcomes for the natural environment in the Caribbean UK Overseas Territories. With work undertaken to get local seed banking facilities up and running, most partners are now equipped to conserve seed material of a wide range of plant species for long beyond the lifetime of this project, and build on these collections at relatively little extra expense. The work to date has made their involvement in the MSBP's Global Tree Seed Bank project (2015-2019, funded by the Garfield Weston Foundation) a possibility. Finally, the banked seed itself represents a valuable long-term 'insurance policy' against extinction (in particular, where those collections represent endemics and other threatened species), as well as potential for use in habitat restoration and landscaping with native species.

2.2 Outputs

The outputs were divided into two broad categories: 1) capacity building and 2) a seed collecting programme.

1) Capacity building has consisted of training, equipping and providing access to information, all of which aimed to contribute to partner's ability to undertake seed conservation measures with a degree of independence.

All participants of the October 2013 training workshop in TCI went on to contribute to the project, through undertaking seed collecting and/or managing the locally established seed banks. This training was built on with in-country visits by Kew staff. Additional personnel have also received some training, mostly in seed collecting, through joint field work during the visits.

All 5 Caribbean UKOTs have been equipped to collect, process and bank seeds, including silica gel drying drum kits, herbarium presses, seed collecting bags, hygrometers, foil bag heat sealers and freezers. Only in TCI has it not been possible to fully equip partners for banking seeds locally, due to the delay in procuring a freezer (see section 2.1, above). In Anguilla, an underspend has allowed ADoE to purchase a herbarium cabinet and curatorial supplies to allow them to safely store herbarium vouchers collected alongside seeds, a change agreed by Darwin.

The third aspect of capacity building has involved improving access to information on the identification and localities of priority species. Information additional to that available on the UKOTs Online Herbarium has been gathered and provided to project partners during the course of the project to aid targeted seed collecting. This includes specimen data held at Kew, but not yet published online, weblinks to online resources including images of plants and online herbarium records held at other institutions. Much of this data gathering has focussed on Montserrat, British Virgin Islands and Anguilla, where the need has been greatest. See Annex 6 for an example of information provided to partners in Montserrat.

Indicators of the successful delivery of this output include the number of people trained during the project workshop and subsequent opportunities, with 16 people trained in a broad range of seed conservation techniques, and at least another ten people given training in seed collecting. These skills have been put into practice in all five Caribbean UKOTs, resulting in a good intake of high quality seed collections for banking in-country and duplication at the MSB. 73% of the collections have been from priority species, defined as species given a score of 4 or higher in the prioritisation exercise (e.g. endemic species not previously banked were given a score of 10, and widely distributed species already banked score 2, Annex 1). 81% of processed collections have more than 500 seeds (split 50/50 between the in-country seed bank and the MSB. Annex 1). One indicator used for this output has proven difficult to fully realise: the number of existing duplicate collections repatriated to the country of origin was 91 collections against a target of 216 (Annex 2). While this is some way short, the shortfall is entirely represented by existing collections from TCI (where most past seed collecting in the Caribbean UKOTs has taken place prior to this project) which could not be repatriated due to delays in procuring a freezer at DEMA for storing seeds. It is only in this respect that DEMA is not yet able fully conserve seeds, where they are otherwise equipped for collecting and processing seed collections. All four other project partners are equipped to collect, process and bank seeds.

These measures are indicative of capacity for seed conservation having been built in the Caribbean UKOTs, which would not have been achievable in the absence of the activities made possible by this project.

2) The seed collecting programme has been undertaken across all five Caribbean UKOTs, with targeting based on the priority list drawn up during the early stages of this project. The result of this exercise is a checklist of plants known from the Caribbean UKOTs, of almost 2000 taxa, drawn largely from the Flora of the West Indies (http://botany.si.edu/antilles/WestIndies/index.htm), and annotated according to their distribution and presence in MSBP seed banks before the beginning of the project. This enabled the taxa to be allocated a score as described above. Partners were also able to prioritise species according to their own criteria, e.g. local potential for use in landscaping or restoration.

The larger part of the project was spent undertaking fieldwork to collect seeds of priority species, which were then dried, cleaned, banked locally and duplicated at the MSB. This was done independently by partners, as well as during the course of a number of in-country visits by Kew staff.

Indicators of a successful seed collecting programme are the number of collections made for this project, proportion of collections from priority species, and the number of species banked not previously represented in MSBP seed banks.

247 collections have been made for this project, where the target was 250. These collections are banked in-country, and most are duplicated at the MSB in the UK. 34 of the collections have yet to be shipped to the UK, but these will be sent shortly.

The proportion of collections made from priority species (73%, as described above) almost met the target of 75%, while the number of 'new' species, 101, fell somewhat short of the target of 150 species. While the indicators were devised to allow for some duplication of collecting at the species level, so that both multiple collections of high priority species as well as opportunistic collections of species where identification is uncertain could be made, the former has been higher than anticipated. The likelihood of not achieving the target of 150 'new' species was identified in the last annual report, and efforts to reduce the rate of duplication in collecting were made, with some 31 species not previously banked having been collected since that report. Also, as noted in the report, we believe making multiple collections of priority species can be justified given the conservation value of these collections. For example, fifteen collections of the Cayman Islands' national flower, *Myrmecophila thomsoniana*, have been made for this project, representing populations of both Endangered varieties scattered across the three Cayman islands. Three collections of Anguilla's single endemic plant species, *Rondeletia anguillensis* (Critically Endangered, assessment in press), from separate localities, have been banked for this project. Likewise, a number of collections of four species of *Encyclia* orchids have been made in TCI, only one of which represents a species new to MSBP collections. Nevertheless, *E. caicensis* and *E. inaguensis* remain priorities for multiple population sampling, due to their restricted distribution and high phenotypic variation among populations.

A confounding factor in the latter months of the collecting programme has been the dry summer experienced in the Caribbean region which has had negative effects on availability of seed in the field. While collecting effort and the no-cost extension to the project has, to some extent, helped to mitigate this, it has contributed to the difficulty in collecting 'new' species, particularly in TCI, where the longer history of seed collecting means that the range of previously uncollected species is smaller to begin with. While poor fruiting seasons in individual UKOTs were identified as a risk from the outset, such widespread drought because of a pronounced El Niño year has been a challenge. In Anguilla, ADoE also faced the distruption of moving to new office accommodation, which also had impacts on the collecting programme.

2.3 Sustainability and Legacy

At the absolute minimum, the enduring achievement of this project is the number of important conservation collections of species endemic or near-endemic to the UKOTs made, with 71 collections of species scoring 8 or 10 banked in-country, with duplicates at the MSB for additional security. The potential for longevity with relatively little input is one of the fundamental benefits of seed conservation. In the UKOTs, these collections can be maintained for a signification length of time with the cost of running a freezer and basic housekeeping being the main ongoing requirements for continued viability. The MSBP has a long-term commitment to global seed-banking, beyond the current project deadline of 2020, and supporting plant sciences and conservation of the UKOTs is an integral part of Kew's statutory remit.

Furthermore, the impact of seed banks can be greatly extended by enabling the use of banked collections in current projects. For this reason, the utility of the banked collections as part of ongoing conservation efforts have been emphasised at all stages, and partners encouraged to consider how their seed banks can be actively used.

The capacity building enabled by this project has made it possible for partners to be active partners in the MSBP's Global Tree Seed Bank project (2015-2019, funded by the Garfield Weston Foundation), which will further develop *ex-situ* collections and extend the impact of

what has been achieved to date, including maintaining and growing the capacity gained through this project.
An important contribution that this project has made is to raise the profile of plant conservation in host countries and delivering training and engagement has helped to embed plant conservation in the activities of stakeholders. For example, in CDoE and and MDoE, where the focus of terrestrial conservation has tended to be overwhelmingly zoological, staff contributing to this project have shown great commitment to learning to recognise different plant species. In BVI, where this project has been running in parallel with Darwin Plus project DPLUS012 "*Conserving plant diversity and establishing ecosystem based approaches to the management of forest ecosystems in the British Virgin Islands*" and subsequently DPLUS030 "*Building systems and capacity to monitor and conserve BVI's flora"*, has helped to embed plant conservation in their day-to-day activities.

3 Project Stakeholders

Our principal stakeholders in this project are government agencies with responsibility for the environment in their respective countries who are also our partners in delivering this project: Departments of Environment in Cayman, Montserrat and Anguilla, the Department of Environment and Maritime Affairs in Turks and Caicos Islands, and the National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands. A fundamental aim of this project has been to build capacity for plant conservation in the Caribbean UKOTs so that our stakeholders can be active members of the Millennium Seed Bank Partnership network of seedbanks, whereby partners are able undertake *ex-situ* measures with greater independence, but also have access to the support available through the network. This process is only possible through engagement and support.
As described, capacity building has been through a dedicated training workshop for all project partners held in October 2013 in TCI (Annex 3), with additional training and support given during field work in all five UKOTs (Annex 4). Support has also been provided remotely via email and Skype, and sharing images via Dropbox, where questions have arisen. This has worked especially well in Montserrat, where photos of possible target species can be confirmed remotely and many localities are relatively easy to revisit once a positive identification has been made. The level of support provided to partners has responded to need, with the destination of support visits determined by in-country requirements as the project unfolded.
One of the greatest challenges relating to stakeholders in this project relates to the rarity of experienced botanists in-country, which limits capacity to identify and target priority plant species. An important contribution that this project is making is raising the profile of plant conservation in host countries and delivering training and engagement is helping to embed plant conservation in the activities of stakeholders.

4 Lessons learned

From a management perspective, one of the largest challenges of the project has been the number of partners involved. With activities in five UKOTs, all of whom required some degree of support, this was very time consuming, compared with a seed conservation programme of similar scale restricted to a single country. However, to focus on one single UKOTs would have neither had the same impact in terms of the range of endemic species conserved in *ex-situ* collections, nor the capacity built across several UKOTs.
While building the priority list was a fairly straight-forward if time-consuming process, gathering useful data for targeting purposes proved to be somewhat harder. Recent field data for plant occurrences are much more useful than historical data, partly because the populations concerned are more likely to be still extant, but also because the data points tend to be far more detailed with regard to locality. Such data was available for UKOTs where recent botanical work has taken place (especially by Kew, e.g. in TCI, Montserrat and BVI) and proved

to be invaluable in targeting, but in Anguilla and Cayman, where Kew has not been involved in recent botanical inventorying, high quality data has not been so readily available. In Cayman this was largely mitigated by CDoE involving local individuals with botanical expertise in the project (Stuart Mailer and Christine Rose-Smyth), who were able to advise on localities of target species (orchids especially) and undertake collecting when making visits to the field.

4.1 Monitoring and evaluation

While no formal monitoring and evaluation system was used in this project, the intake of seed collections at the MSB and banking locally has provided a simple and objective means of monitoring the progress of the collecting programme as well as the success of capacity building. Establishing criteria for prioritising species for banking early in the project has provided a benchmark for evaluating the collections made. The size of collections (numbers of seeds) is a useful measure of collection quality and can be reported for a large proportion of collections during the lifetime of the project. Results of germination testing is another key measure of quality, but as the time-lag between collecting and getting results of tests can be over a year, this is not included as an indicator for reporting.

There were no major changes in the project design, other than a no-cost extension of five months from 31st July to 30th November 2015, to allow for more of the summer for seed collecting to take place. While the drought experienced by the whole region affected the collecting negatively, this extra time was invaluable in helping to work towards the outputs.

4.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

In the review of AR1, more details on the process of species prioritisation and the use of a URL shortener was requested. Both these have been addressed in AR2 and in this report.

5 Darwin Identity

The project has a good profile within the Territories, and it has been promoted via various channels. The activities surrounding all joint field work in the Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos has been communicated via the @KewUKOTs Twitter feed, which generated a good level of interest in the form of retweets and replies, which have also been compiled into a Storify panel . In Anguilla, the project received interest from Her Excellency Christina Scott, HM Governor of Anguilla, who met with the project leader in October 2014 and subsequently blogged about the project
. The project leader also gave an interview on the project for Radio Anguilla during the same trip. In Cayman, the project has featured in two issues of CDoE's newsletter, Flicker and also featured in televised news releases through Environment Break. In Montserrat, the project leader gave an interview for ZJB radio, which was apparently broadcast several times. The project has also received exposure in issue 27 of Samara, the newsletter of the MSBP, circulated amongst over 123 MSBP partner institutions as well as policy makers and funders. It is available online: .

6 Finance and administration

6.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative 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				
TOTAL				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Thomas Heller, Islands Conservation Partnerships Coordinator	
MSB Curation staffing (seed processing)	
TOTAL	

Consultancy – description of breakdown of costs	Other items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
Replacement parts for hygrometer	
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)

TOTAL	

6.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Kew MSBP unrestricted funding	
RBG Kew in-kind contributions	
In-country MSBP funds (TCI, Cayman)	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	
Garfield Weston Foundation	
TOTAL	

6.3 Value for Money

This project represents good value for money. Measured purely in terms of species banked that were not previously represented in MSBP seed banks, the total cost has been less than £ per species, where £ per species is the average estimated cost per species over the MSBP as a whole (). Furthermore, this does not take into account that many other collections of conservation value (i.e. sampling of additional populations of priority species) were banked as a result of this project, and that capacity building will bring lasting impact in the UKOTs. A large proportion of seed collecting in the UKOTs prior to this project has been undertaken by Kew staff working directly in the field with partners, which is not a cost effective means of securing many species in seed banks in the long term. The capacity building enabled by this project means that more species have been targeted by in-country collectors themselves for this project than would otherwise be possible, and can continue to do so in future work.

Annex 1 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
1	Number of (i) students from the UKOTs; and (ii) other students to receive training (including PhD, masters and other training and receiving a qualification or certificate)	
2	Number of (i) people in UKOTs; and (ii) other people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification	
3a	Number of (i) people in UKOTs; and (ii) other people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (i.e. not categories 1-5 above)	(i) 26
3b	Number of training weeks (i) in UKOTs; (ii) outside UKOTs not leading to formal qualification	(i) 1
4	Number of types of training materials produced. Were these materials made available for use by UKOTs?	
5	Number of UKOT citizens who have increased capacity to manage natural resources as a result of the project	26
Research Measures		
6	Number of species/habitat management plans/ strategies (or action plans) produced for/by Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the UKOTs	
7	Number of formal documents produced to assist work in UKOTs related to species identification, classification and recording.	
8a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals written by (i) UKOT authors; and (ii) other authors	
8b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere written by (i) UKOT authors; and (ii) other authors	
9b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information). Were these databases made available for use by UKOTs?	4 – species prioritisation database available to all five partner UKOTs, and species targeting data for Anguilla, Montserrat and BVI
9a	Number of species reference collections established. Were these collections handed over to UKOTs?	
9b	Number of species reference collections enhanced. Were these collections handed over to UKOTs?	
Dissemination Measures		

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops/stakeholder meetings organised to present/disseminate findings from UKOT's Darwin project work	
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops/stakeholder meetings attended at which findings from the Darwin Plus project work will be presented/ disseminated	
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to UKOT(s)	
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established in UKOTs	4
22	Number of permanent field plots established in UKOTs	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	

Annex 2 Publications

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)

Annex 3 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	DPLUS006
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