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## Darwin Plus Main & Strategic: Final Report

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

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

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

**Submit to:** [BCF-Reports@niras.com](mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com) including your project ref in the subject line.

### Darwin Plus Project Information

Scheme (Main or Strategic)	Main
Project reference	DPLUS114
Project title	Tropical Important Plant Areas and Important Plant Species in TCI
Territory(ies)	Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)
Lead Organisation	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew
Project partner(s)	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources (DECR), TCI Government
Darwin Plus Grant value	£304,743
Start/end date of project	01 April 2022 – 31 March 2025
Project Leader name	Stuart Cable
Project website/Twitter/blog etc.	<a href="https://www.kew.org/science/projects/TIPAS-turks-and-caicos-storymaps.arcgis.com/DPlus114_TCI_TIPAs">Kew Science/projects/TIPAS-turks-and-caicos storymaps.arcgis.com/DPlus114 TCI TIPAs</a>
Report author(s) and date	Stuart Cable 30/06/25

## 1 Project Summary

**This project aimed to identify a network of Tropical Important Plant Areas (TIPAs) in the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI), as well as sets of vegetation and/or habitats and plant species with the highest conservation, economic and cultural importance, by applying internationally recognised criteria, to facilitate effective plant species and vegetation conservation planning.** The work was the culmination of a 20-year collaboration between the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew (Kew) and the Department of Environment and Coastal Resources (DECR) of the Government of TCI, who will integrate TIPAs into their environmental management, policy, and legislation.

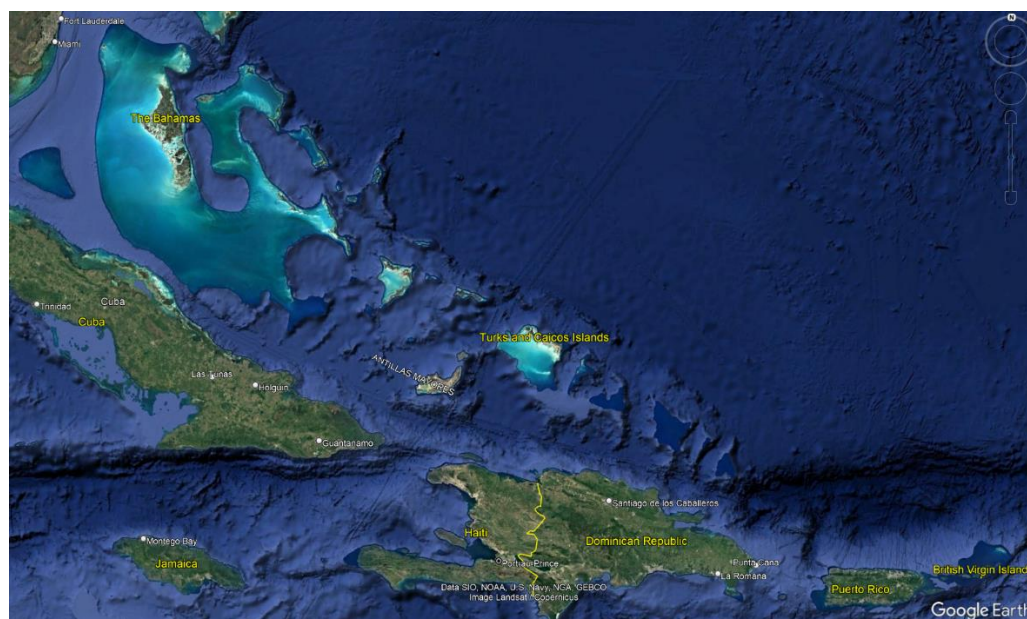
TCI is a UK Overseas Territory in the Caribbean, comprising approximately 616 km<sup>2</sup> of land area, and faces significant challenges in sustainably managing its natural resources and biodiversity. These challenges have intensified due to rapid economic development driven by tourism and due to climate change. Prior to this project, comprehensive data on the distribution and status of native plant species and vegetation remained incomplete or scattered as expert knowledge or in taxonomic databases and literature, constraining effective biodiversity conservation and resource planning across TCI by authorities and practitioners.

This project was designed to address critical gaps and build a coherent database by identifying and mapping areas of high conservation value, threatened habitats and plant diversity across

TCI using the globally established Tropical Important Plant Areas (TIPAs) methodology ([Darbyshire et al., 2017](#)). The project aimed to identify and document the most important sites for wild plant species diversity in TCI, enabling their long-term conservation through evidence-based management decisions.

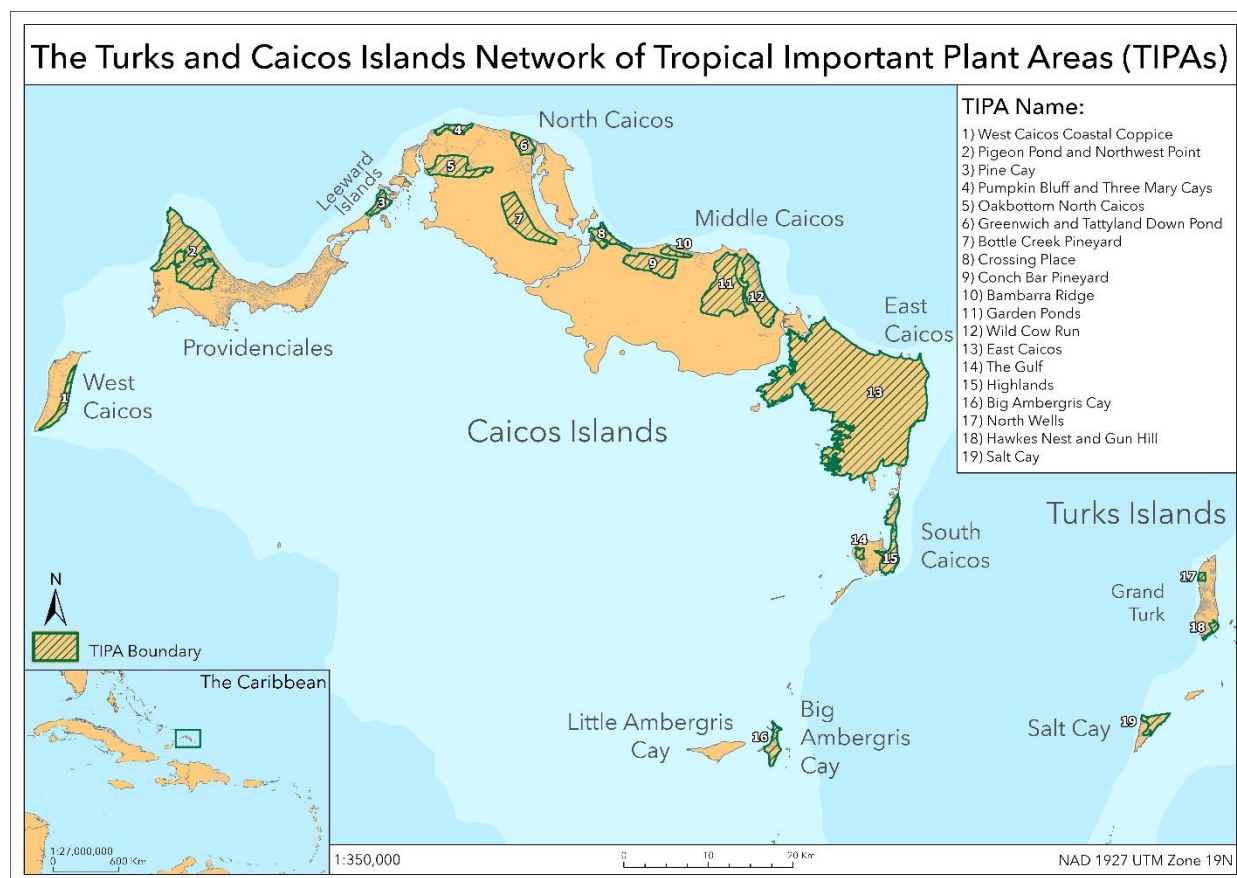
The environmental challenges addressed are framed by a thriving economy driven by tourism and offshore financial services. In recent decades, the islands have experienced one of the highest rates of economic growth in the Caribbean region. The tourism sector is the backbone of the economy, attracting over a million visitors annually (two million including cruise passengers) and contributing 42% of GDP. Real estate development related to tourism has been a major economic driver, putting pressure on the islands' biodiversity and ecosystems. However, while the economy is prosperous overall, and GDP per capita is around \$29,100, there is wealth disparity as is common in tourism-dependent economies, and small-scale agriculture around rural communities puts further pressure on natural vegetation. The cost of living is relatively high due to the islands' reliance on imported goods and services and has increased sharply during and since the Covid-19 pandemic and the resulting decline in tourism. These economic pressures are compounded by environmental threats from climate change, including sea-level rise, increased storm intensity and altered precipitation patterns.

The project has determined that TCI has 541 native vascular plant species, including 8 endemic and 49 range-restricted species, and is regionally important for plant conservation. The need for this project was identified through over 20 years of collaborative work between the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew and TCI's Department of Environment and Coastal Resources (DECR), on documenting the flora of particular islands, conserving priority species such as the Caicos pine ([Rescuing the threatened Caicos pine in the Turks and Caicos | Kew](#)), seed-banking, habitat mapping and digitising the Kew Herbarium UK Overseas Territories (UKOTs) collections. The project also followed a similar initiative for the British Virgin Islands (BVI) funded by Darwin Plus ([Tropical Important Plant Areas \(TIPAs\) in the British Virgin Islands \(BVI\) | Kew](#)). For TCI, Bryan Naqqi Manco, now Assistant Director of Research & Development for DECR, and co-PI of this project, has been a research associate of Kew throughout the collaboration and is the preeminent expert on the flora of TCI. He has been assisted by the experienced Junel Flash Blaise (horticulturalist) and Dodly Prosper (biologist), together forming the DECR Terrestrial Team. For Kew, Colin Clubbe (former Head of Conservation Science, now retired, but co-chair of the project Steering Committee), Martin Hamilton (now Director of the South Carolina Botanic Garden), Marcella Corcoran (horticulturalist) and Sara Barrios (botanist) have provided the backbone of support and wider expertise on the flora of the UKOTs. This team conceptualised the project to build on existing knowledge to provide a tool for conservation prioritisation and management, that will help TCI meet its commitments under international agreements, such as the CBD's Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, particularly Target 3 to conserve 30% of terrestrial areas by 2030.



**Figure 1:** Location of TCI (centre) in relation to the USA and other Caribbean Islands (source Google).

Geographically, the project covered the entire TCI archipelago (Figure 1), including ten inhabited islands and East Caicos, the largest uninhabited island in the Caribbean. The work focused particularly on areas supporting endemic and threatened species across diverse habitats ranging from Caribbean pineyards, to coastal scrublands and limestone dry forests. Through comprehensive field surveys, species threat assessments, phylogenetic analyses and stakeholder engagement, the project has established a network of 19 TIPAs (Figure 2) that are already integrated into TCI's conservation planning framework and provide DECR and the TCI Government with the scientific foundation needed to make informed decisions that balance conservation priorities with sustainable economic development.



**Figure 2:** The network of 19 TIPAs delimited by the project and validated by stakeholders.

Further information is available at:

<https://www.kew.org/science/our-science/projects/TIPAS-turks-and-caicos>

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/fd93259119c040779ed587ac4cfbb39d>

<https://tipas.kew.org>

[DPlus114 TCI TIPAs Technical Report.pdf](#)

### Project Team:

Kew - Stuart Cable (SC), Sara Barrios (SB), Marcella Corcoran (MC), Amy Barker (AB), Tim Wilkinson (TM), Juan Viruel (JV)

DECR - Bryan Naqqi Manco (BNM), Junel Flash Blaise (JFB), Dodly Prosper (DP), Christopher May (CM)

### Steering Committee:

Lormeka Williams (LW, formerly Director DECR), Luc Clerveaux (LC, Director DECR), Colin Clubbe (CC, Kew), Bryan Naqqi Manco (BNM), Dodly Prosper (DP), Marcella Corcoran (MC), Stuart Cable (SC), Tom Heller (TH, Kew), Deja Charles (DC, Deputy Director DECR)



## 2 Project Partnerships

**Partnership demand:** the partnership between Kew and DECR was built on 20 years of collaboration on plant conservation in TCI, including the successful Caicos pine recovery project. The TIPAs project originated from TCI enthusiasm when DECR's Assistant Director (then Terrestrial Ecologist) BNM attended Kew's regional workshop in the British Virgin Islands in 2017 and requested that the TIPAs methodology be applied to TCI. DECR and Kew jointly developed the project proposal to meet TCI's specific conservation needs, with DECR requesting that Kew lead the submission. Both partners were involved in all aspects of project planning, monitoring and evaluation throughout the three years. Project team meetings were undertaken every 1-2 months, either through Microsoft Team or in person, and Steering Group meetings were undertaken twice yearly to provide coordination and oversight. The partnership operates under a 5-year Memorandum of Collaboration (see: 'A5-9 DPlus114 DECR-Kew MoC 2022-28\_signed 230421.pdf') renewed in 2023, which covers current project activities and potential future work.

**Partner roles and responsibilities:** Kew led project management, provided technical expertise in TIPAs methodology, conducted species assessments, and delivered capacity building. Kew staff participated in all joint fieldwork and led the TIPAs delimitation process. DECR provided local expertise, led stakeholder engagement, conducted independent fieldwork and ensured integration with government policy and processes. DECR increasingly took the lead in project activities as capacity developed.

## 3 Project Achievements

### 3.1 Outputs

**Overview:** the project achieved most of its outputs, including establishment of a network of Tropical Important Plant Areas for TCI. Two outputs are ongoing: 1) a non-technical, popular guide book of the TIPAs Network and flora of TCI; and 2) interpretation panels for the TIPAs Network, which have been designed (see: 'A5-10 DPlus114 Interpretation Panel drafts\_v3.pdf') but not finalised with sign-off from DECR or installed at the sites. In some cases we are still sourcing higher quality or more representative images. The DPlus114 Steering Committee is continuing as a bi-annual DECR-Kew TCI TIPAs Technical Working Group to oversee these outputs and provide guidance for data coordination and modifications to the TIPAs Network and documentation as necessary through a system of numbered and dated versions. This will operate under the MoC between DECR and Kew which runs to 2028. While the DPlus114 project provides the baseline, it is anticipated that new data may necessitate modifications to the TIPAs Network. This represents a conceptual extension to the original project, which focused on establishing the baseline network.

**Output 1:** GIS layers were produced and are in use. The data and GIS layers were prepared in advance for the Data Crunch workshop at Kew in August 2024, which identified and delimited 20 potential TIPAs. 19 of these TIPAs were ratified by stakeholders, with a few modifications, at the TIPAs Validation Workshop at DECR in February 2025. The rejected 20th TIPAs was centred on Bottle Creek Airport on North Caicos, and it was proposed on the basis of being the only known site globally for *Metastelma stipitatum* (Apocynaceae). It was rejected on the basis that we have not been able to find this species during intensive searches, including fieldwork after the Validation Workshop (see: 'A5-7 DPlus114 Validation Workshop Report\_v4 250325.pdf'), and as we found other *Metastelma* at the site we question the taxonomic validity of the species.

The global [Kew TIPAs Explorer](#) hosts shapefiles and displays maps and summaries of individual TIPAs. The GIS layers, including TIPAs Network, species distributions and threatened habitats are also viewable interactively online through the [TCI TIPAs Atlas](#). DECR are currently developing their GIS and database capacity, and when a GIS specialist is appointed the data will be added to TCI's Marine Spatial Planning Data Portal and shared with land-management stakeholders such as Department of Physical Planning, Survey and Mapping Department, Crown Land Unit, and Turks and Caicos Islands National Trust.

The project's habitat/vegetation maps were produced by building upon existing vegetation mapping data from the 2010 Blue Dolphin Mapping Project, which had originally identified 41 terrestrial habitat types in TCI. The TIPAs GIS project team, led by Elloise Budd (Kew) and Dodly Prosper (DECR) under Tim Wilkinson's (Kew) direction, simplified this classification system by condensing the 41 habitat classes to 20, making the system more manageable for analysis, and excluding 5-6 non-vascular habitat classes. Using ArcGIS Desktop software, they created a land cover shapefile from the simplified vegetation data, calculated habitat area (km<sup>2</sup>) and percentages of land cover by class, generated habitat areas per island, and identified nationally threatened habitats using defined thresholds. Following the [BVI methodology](#), they defined threatened terrestrial habitats as those that comprise less than 10% of terrestrial land cover or occur on fewer than 3 islands and show continuing decline in spatial extent. The final GIS layers included the distribution of threatened habitats, a simplified vegetation classification map and data on relative distributions, which providing the foundation TIPAs Criterion C.

**Output 2:** focused on building DECR's capacity to identify TIPAs through training in both methodology and field techniques. Four DECR staff (Bryan Naqqi Manco, Junel Blaise, Dodly Prosper, and Christopher May) received training through joint fieldwork sessions in May 2022, November-December 2022, June 2023 and November 2023, where Kew specialists taught field data collection, survey techniques, herbarium specimen collection, and use of the ArcGIS Survey123 app for digital data recording. The training extended beyond fieldwork to include IUCN Red List assessment training delivered by Kew's accredited trainers Sara Barrios and Amy Barker, with all core DECR staff participating. Dodly Prosper visited Kew in August 2023 for specialized training in Red List evaluation and TIPAs methods, followed by Bryan Naqqi Manco and Junel Blaise visiting Kew in August 2024 for taxonomic research, horticultural training, micro-propagation and hands-on participation in TIPAs delimitation. By project end, DECR staff had fully participated in the delimitation of TIPAs and possess the skills to modify the TIPAs Network independently as new data emerges, through TIPAs integration into the DECR's terrestrial team's ongoing work programme. See the [ArcGIS Story Map](#) for details.

**Output 3:** focused on botanical data acquisition to enhance knowledge on conservation status and taxonomy (see: '[DPlus114 TCI TIPAs Technical Report.pdf](#)').

3.1) Joint fieldwork was undertaken in May 2022, November-December 2022, June 2023 (see: 'A5-3 DPlus114 Y2 Fieldwork Report June23.pdf') and November 2023 (see: 'A5-4 DPlus114 Y2 Fieldwork Report Nov23.pdf'), plus short trips after the initial launch and final validation workshops (see: 'A5-7 DPlus114 Validation Workshop Report\_v4 250325.pdf'). Data collection concentrated on the conservation priority species and resulted in over 1200 new occurrence records from Survey123, 483 [iNaturalist](#) records and 133 leaf samples for DNA analysis (*Encyclia*, *Agave* and *Euphorbia*).

3.2) IUCN Red List assessments: this work significantly exceeded the project's initial target of 20 species, ultimately submitting 172 assessments to IUCN by project end, though 170 remain unpublished due to a substantial global review backlog. The assessment process began in Year 1 with 50 draft assessments, utilizing Kew's Least Concern Automated Tool to generate a list of 118 potential Least Concern species, of which approximately 42% were completed and sent for specialist review. Progress accelerated in Year 2 with 128 assessments submitted, benefiting from coordination with the Darwin Plus BVI project which shares overlapping flora, allowing for greater ambition and productivity. The DECR botanists, as local experts, contributed as authors rather than reviewers on these peer-reviewed assessments, with 53 target species having their categories reviewed by the DECR team. Three target species assessments (*Agave inaguaensis*, *Euphorbia inaguaensis* and *Euphorbia vaginulata*) remained incomplete pending taxonomic clarification, while 55 species were still to be assessed before the Year 3 data sprint in August 2024. A review was done with Sara Barrios, Colin Clubbe, Martin Hamilton and Michele Sanchez contributing as reviewers, though the publication timeline remains outside the project's control and is dependent on the IUCN Red List Unit's capacity. There is a planned [update](#) in October 2025, which is the most likely date of publication.

3.3) Phylogenomics: while delayed by CITES permit issues, the team achieved significant progress across multiple genera. For the six *Encyclia* orchid species, 14 samples were initially sequenced by NeoGen (2 *E. caicensis* and 12 *E. altissima*), with Juan Viruel leading ongoing analysis that has yielded only partial resolution thus far, though approximately 200 samples

covering all native taxa are expected. The *Agave* work proved particularly productive through collaboration with Karen Mondragón, a PhD student from UNAM Mexico visiting Kew, with DNA extracted from 321 samples and 294 genome libraries successfully sequenced, addressing the complex ploidy levels in this group. This collaboration resulted in a drafted paper on the phylogenetics and biogeography of the 17 Caribbean *Agave* species, including several found in TCI, and an accepted abstract for presentation at the IBC2024 conference (see page 789 of the published [Abstracts](#)) with the full team as co-authors. Additionally, eight *Euphorbia* samples were sequenced to better understand species delimitation for *E. vaginulata*, *E. abbreviata* and *E. inaguaensis*, while Bryan Naqqi Manco's visit to Fairchild Botanical Garden and Herbarium in Florida secured additional material to help resolve taxonomic uncertainties with *Agave*.

**Output 4:** encompassed delimitation of the TIPAs Network. The 6 sites originally identified as important plant areas (IPAs) ([Hardman et al. 2012](#)), which was a primary motivation for the project, all prevailed as TIPAs under the project. The Plantlife website indicates three potential IPAs covering much of North and Middle Caicos and Grand Turk. Our work strikes a balance between conservation, practical management and economic development, using the updated criteria of [Darbyshire et al., 2017](#) with richer data and a narrower focus on the most important sites within islands. The resulting 19 TIPAs are relatively small, except for the East Caicos TIPA which covers the whole island. The network is published on the [Kew TIPAs Explorer](#) hosted by the Kew website.

**Output 5:** are the TIPAs guidebook and interpretation panels. The guidebook is in preparation, but we are still sifting our image database of over 18,000 images from TCI to get high quality representative images. The metadata is sparse for many of them. The technical report will form the basis of much of the text but written in a more non-technical and engaging style. The maps have been produced as shown in the interpretation panels (see: 'A5-10 DPlus114 Interpretation Panel drafts\_v3.pdf'). The interpretation panels are on their second iteration of design and are awaiting more input from DECR before finalisation and approval. The TCI TIPAs Technical Working Group will oversee continuation and completion of both these outputs (see: 'A5-2 DPlus114 Steering Group Meeting Minutes 250729.pdf'), with the next meeting on 08/10/2025.

**Output 6:** covered monitoring and evaluation. An M&E plan was produced, but Steering Group Meetings were less frequent due to availability (see: 'A5-11 DPlus114\_M&E\_Workbook.xlsx' and 'A5-12 DPlus114\_M&E\_Workbook\_Y3.xlsx'). However, the TCI TIPAs Technical Working Group will continue with M&E.

### 3.2 Outcome

The project achieved its outcome, stated in the logframe as 'Tropical Important Plant Areas (TIPAs) identified in TCI through collaborative efforts by applying internationally recognised criteria to high quality and expert-reviewed records to enable long-term conservation.' The TIPAs Network is published on the Kew website with maps and summaries. DECR is able to implement the TIPAs Network and to modify it as necessary as new data or circumstances dictate. A long-term DECR-Kew TIPAs Technical Working Group will publish changes and provide support as challenges (or opportunities) arise.

### 3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

Outcome and Output level risks and assumptions were monitored throughout the course of the project. There were no changes. However, Output 5 includes the assumption that 'IT equipment, software and infrastructure are fit for purpose at Kew' and there is ongoing uncertainty around this at Kew following changes to science management, staff structures and strategy. The UKOTs team has built a considerable set of data using the Brahms7 software. During the project Kew has changed to a new institutional database and will only support Brahms licences until August 2026. Both institutional and project licences for the new Brahms8 software are expensive, so beyond the life of this project the UKOTs team will have to raise funds or develop a new software system if it is to continue to collaborate with DECR and other UKOTs partners on data management. This may affect the legacy of this project. Details of Brahms licencing can be found on the [Brahms website](#).

## 4 Contribution to Darwin Plus Programme Objectives

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

The DPlus114 project has delivered transformative outcomes for environmental management in the Turks and Caicos Islands by establishing the first comprehensive, scientifically-validated network of Tropical Important Plant Areas (TIPAs) across the territory. This network of 19 TIPAs, covering diverse habitats from Caribbean pineyards to tropical dry forests, now provides DECR and the TCI Government with an evidence-based framework for terrestrial conservation planning that was previously absent.

#### Long-term strategic outcomes achieved

The project is fundamentally changing how plant diversity is understood and managed in TCI. By mapping and determining threatened habitats and documenting the 541 native vascular plant species (including 8 endemic and 49 range-restricted species), and completing 172 IUCN Red List assessments, the project has created a robust baseline for conservation decision-making. This comprehensive dataset is already being used by Bryan Naqqi Manco, as Assistant Director of Research & Development at DECR, routinely incorporating TIPAs data when reviewing development proposals, ensuring that biodiversity considerations are embedded in the planning process.

#### Embedding environmental considerations into wider decision-making

It is too soon for the project to impact wider TCI Government decision making beyond environmental planning and conservation, but DECR now have the information necessary to inform wider debate and policy. The formal validation of TIPAs by government officials and stakeholders at the February 2025 workshop demonstrates institutional buy-in at multiple levels, from technical staff to senior management, reinforcing environmental awareness. The TIPAs Technical Report and TIPAs Guide will provide further traction.

#### Contribution to TCI Government priorities

The project outputs are feeding into multiple government initiatives through [DECR](#), including biodiversity conservation strategies and a [Natural Capital Investment Plan](#) and three key pieces of legislation currently under government review: the Biodiversity Protection Bill, the Environmental Management Bill, and the Wildlife Protection and Trade Bill (CITES). DECR has identified several TIPAs as potential areas for designation under the next revision of the National Parks Ordinance, with formal protection potentially beginning by late 2025. If that happens then the project will have provided support for multilateral agreements, such as Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), which commits signatory countries to protect and effectively manage at least 30% of terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas by 2030.

### 4.2 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn't quite meeting the requirements of a 'sensitive' approach	
Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	X
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to	



GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
	assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
<b>Transformative</b>	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

The project team have been aware of the GESI approach and have worked within the constraints of the respective institutions. Kew Science achieved the [Athena Swan](#) Bronze award in July 2022 and is currently in the process of implementing a 33-point action plan to enable retention of the award in 2027. This involves gathering evidence from across all of Kew Science to demonstrate that Kew is incorporating the Athena Swan principles into policies, practice, action plans and culture. The action plan focuses on five key areas: key career transition points, career development, flexible working and managing career breaks, organisation and culture, and supporting trans people. Although the plan has not been published yet, further details are on the Kew [website](#), and Kew's policy on equality, diversity and inclusion is also outlined on [here](#). In TCI, the [Office of Gender Affairs](#) promotes gender equality and equity through compliance with international conventions such as [CEDAW](#) and ongoing legislative reviews and reforms.

## 5 Monitoring and evaluation

There were no M&E changes to the project over its lifetime. The DPlus114 Steering Committee provided M&E on a bi-yearly basis and that consisted of key figures from DECR and the Kew UKOTs team. Minutes of meetings were shared (for Y3 see: 'A5-1 DPlus114 Steering Group Meeting Minutes 240829.pdf' and 'A5-2 DPlus114 Steering Group Meeting Minutes 250729.pdf').

## 6 Lessons learnt

The project successfully achieved its objectives, building on the lessons from Years 1 and 2. The inclusive project team structure, established in Year 1, proved resilient throughout the project's duration, facilitating effective communication and adaptive management despite personnel changes and competing responsibilities. Regular team meetings ensured all voices were heard and maintained project momentum even when key staff faced increased non-project demands.

The main lesson reinforced throughout the project is the critical importance of dedicated project management capacity. While the team's collaborative approach partially mitigated the absence of a full-time project officer, future projects would benefit significantly from such a position, whether based at Kew or in-territory or ideally both. This became particularly evident as staff responsibilities expanded on both sides with Bryan Naqqi Manco's promotion to Assistant Director of Research & Development DECR and competing project demands at Kew and restructuring of the Kew UKOTS team demonstrated how teams must balance multiple priorities, whether in small UKOT departments or large research institutions. The value of additional capacity was highlighted by our Year 1 Kew intern's contributions, while Dodly Prosper's MSc training in taxonomy and conservation at Kew will strengthen DECR's scientific capacity for future conservation work beyond this project.

The adaptive management approach was built into the project from the start, particularly through the interim workshops at Kew, joined in-person and online by DECR staff, the 'data sprint' and 'data crunch'. These enabled the project team to identify gaps, plan accordingly and



then test the data prior to the final TIPAs workshop in TCI, which validated the work with stakeholders. These were more than simple M&E exercises, enabling direct assessment of progress through data and GIS maps, while facilitating focused technical debates that would be difficult in wider forums. In general, the TIPAs guidelines are objective and there was good agreement for most sites. However, twenty TIPAs were presented at the final validation workshop, but one of these was dropped after this wider consultation and discussion due to weak supporting evidence and other TIPAs had their boundaries modified. The process, which began with the launch workshop in TCI in 2022 with stakeholders brainstorming potential important areas and knowledge gaps, continued within the project team through the data sprint and data crunch and ended with the validation workshop in TCI in 2025, worked well and would be a viable model for similar projects in other territories. The visits of DECR staff to Kew for workshops, research and training was largely funded by the Bentham-Moxon Trust but was integral to the success of the project and in retrospect should have been prioritised within the original DPlus114 budget. The strategy of avoiding hurricane season for fieldwork, established in Year 1, remained sound throughout and did not result in significant data gaps.

Data management for TIPAs has been a challenge and remains unresolved. The emphasis at Kew for the global programme has been on a portal that provides a mechanism for publishing TIPAs. This is ideal for establishing baselines, but it is not designed for ongoing management and updating by project partners. Also, the pipeline of collecting data and spatial analysis, as developed by Kew but on an *ad hoc* project by project basis, requires tools like [BRAHMS](#) and [ArcGIS](#) with [Survey 123](#), which can be expensive and require training, which risks leaving dependencies beyond the life of projects. The TIPAs global programme needs to develop dedicated light-weight tools for gathering, analysing, presenting and modifying TIPAs data. This could include template single-page websites for partners, if they need them.

The DECR team have GIS capacity with BNM and DP but lack a dedicated botanical database. The Kew team have a Brahms 7 database, which in theory is available through [Brahms Online](#) but this appears not to be maintained and has limited functionality now. Institutionally, Kew has moved to a collections management system by EarthCape, but this is not open to collaborators outside Kew and has limited taxon data. Also, while both institutions have websites it is challenging for individuals and projects to influence content. Our solutions within the project as originally conceived have been static (e.g. reports, csv files, GIS shapefiles), and we have identified the need for a more forward-looking approach which leaves in place a mechanism for long term implementation with low cost and overheads. The key solution is the continuation of the DPlus114 Steering Committee beyond the life of the project as a DECR-Kew TIPAs Technical Working Group to maintain our collaboration and project momentum. This will monitor progress, validate updates to the TIPAs network and data, continue research and discuss technical and funding opportunities as they arise, on a bi-annual basis.

Key recommendations for future Darwin Plus projects include: (1) budget for dedicated project management from the outset, accounting for realistic staff availability in UKOTs departments and at Kew; (2) build in opportunities for capacity building or collaborative research that extend beyond the project timeline, such as MSc projects, internships or research fellowships; (3) consider supplementary outputs like printed materials early in the project design to facilitate fundraising; (4) use intensive collaborative workshops to maximize limited face-to-face time between partners; (5) develop or supply dedicated light-weight tools optimised for TIPAs development and management; and (6) when long-term implementation is critical, plan for this as a key output of the project in the logframe. In this case, the established partnership between Kew and DECR, strengthened through this project, demonstrates the value of long-term institutional relationships in achieving conservation outcomes in the UKOTs. This partnership is planned to extend well beyond this project and will ensure that DECR has support when needed for maintaining and refining its new system of TIPAs.

## **7 Actions taken in response to Annual Report reviews**

There are no outstanding issues.

## 8 Risk Management

No new risks were identified, and no new adaptations were made.

## 9 Scalability and Durability

**Project profile and stakeholder awareness:** the project achieved high visibility within TCI through strategic engagement at critical points. The launch workshop (May 2022) brought together 22 stakeholders in-person and 6 online, with coverage on TCI public television including an interview with project leads. Throughout implementation, progress was shared via social media (@KewUKOTs on Twitter) and ArcGIS story map. The final TIPAs Validation Workshop (see: 'A5-7 DPlus114 Validation Workshop Report\_v4 250325.pdf') engaged 34 government officials, NGO representatives and local experts in reviewing and endorsing the network of 19 TIPAs. DECR staff represented the project at the Darwin Plus 129 Symposium (January 2024) on Ramsar Wetland Dynamics for Marine Conservation, and shared data with RSPB and the Turks and Caicos National Trust, particularly regarding East Caicos (DPlus181).

**Adoption:** TIPAs are already being incorporated into planning assessments by DECR's Research and Development Unit and are being considered for conservation legislation later in 2025. There was wide-ranging interest in TIPAs at the well-attended validation workshop in February 2025. The TCI National Trust and RSPB Caribbean requested TIPAs shapefiles and proposed collaboration on the conservation of East Caicos. Various attendees requested finalised information in the form of downloadable PDFs. As project outputs are free, benefits will always out-weigh costs. The field team in 2023 gave talks to students on South Caicos at the School for Field Studies.

**Most durable achievements:** the TIPAs network itself will endure, being formally validated and institutionally embedded. The enhanced botanical capacity within DECR is secured through permanent staff positions and ongoing work programmes (BNM, JFB and DP). The strengthened Kew-DECOR partnership, formalised through the MoC, ensures long-term support. The Project Technical Report, plant data and GIS shapefiles ensure continuity and replicability if there is staff turnover.

**Post-funding arrangements:** project sustainability is assured through institutional integration. BNM will continue championing TIPAs at Government level as DECR's Assistant Director of Research & Development and routinely applying project outputs in planning reviews. JFB and DP will be implementing TIPAs methodology in field operations. The Kew UKOTs team will be providing ongoing support for TCI TIPAs through the MoC framework and will continue to deliver project outputs and updates with DECR (e.g. the TIPAs Guidebook). The phylogenetics work is ongoing, and research plans include a published checklist in a data journal. The TIPAs Explorer at Kew is maintained within existing IT infrastructure and Kew's global TIPAs programme. The Kew UKOTs team will post updates whenever needed by DECR. The project is successfully transitioned from external funding dependency to full institutional integration, with TIPAs now a routine and sustainable component of environmental management in TCI. The TIPAs methodology has become an integral part of the Kew UKOTs programme, aiming to extend it to other Caribbean UKOTs in collaboration with TCI and BVI. The project steering committee will continue post-project as the DECR-Kew TIPAs Technical Working Group that will advise on solutions to any implementation issues as they arise in practice, undertake botanical research if required, incorporate updates into the Kew TIPAs Explorer, discuss opportunities that might arise (either funding, technical or research) and facilitate networking within the wider UKOTs or the global TIPAs programme. It will include Dr Tom Heller who leads the Kew UKOTs team. The working group will also validate significant changes to the DPlus114 TCI TIPAs Technical Report and the online TCI TIPAs Explorer, with dated versions and listed amendments on GitHub or other online repositories.

## 10 Darwin Plus Identity

**Darwin Plus publicity:** the Darwin Initiative/Plus logo was used on all presentations at the DPlus114 workshop and at Kew in a TIPAs seminar (see: 'A5-5 DPlus114 Validation Workshop

Agenda 250210.pdf', 'A5-6 DPlus114 Validation Workshop Handout\_v2 250208.pdf' and 'A5-8 Kew Global TIPAs Seminar Kew UKOTs 250205.pdf').

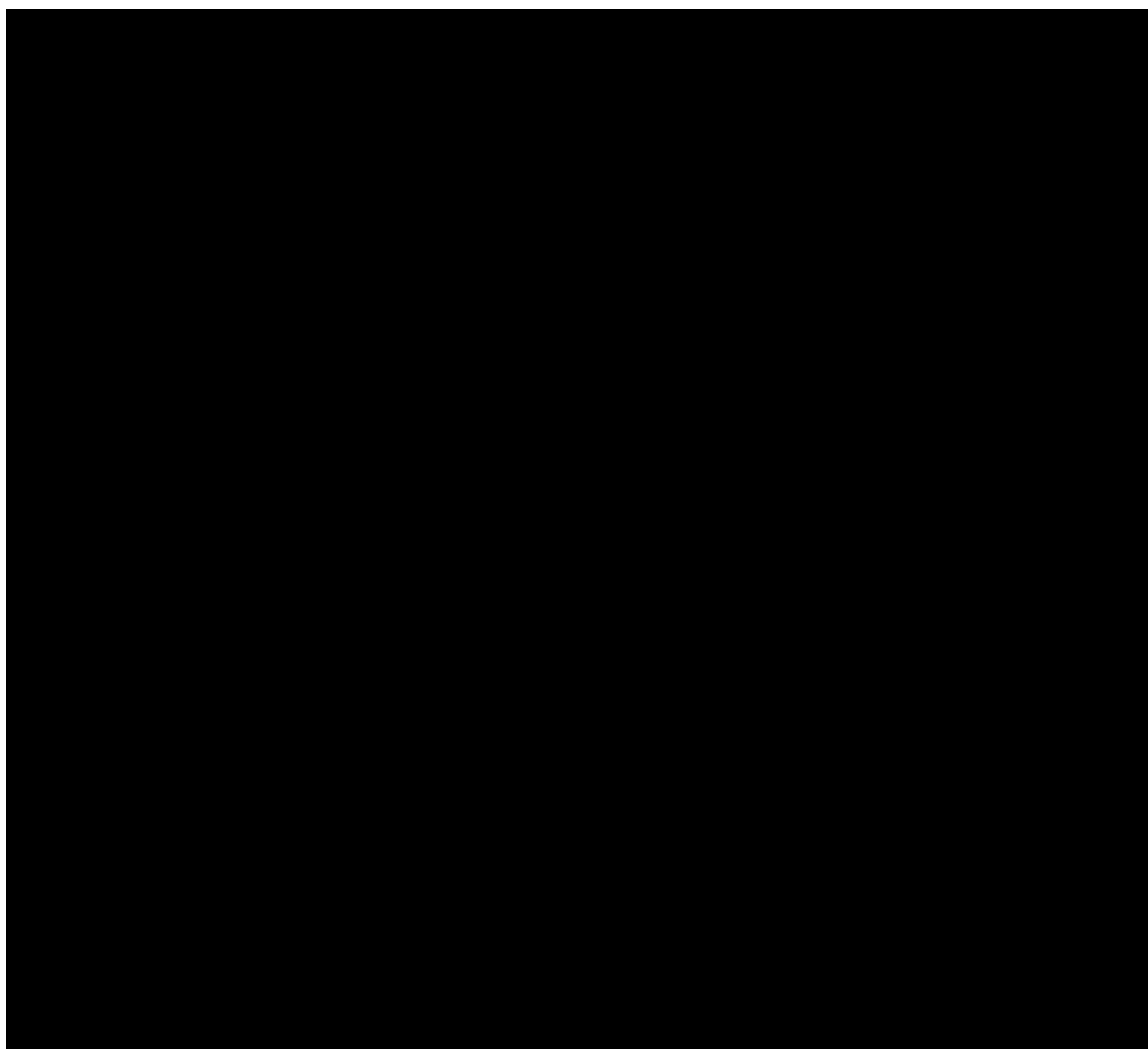
**UK Government recognition:** this is acknowledged in project publications, reports and online (see: 'DPlus114 TCI TIPAs Technical Report.pdf' and [iNaturalist](#)).

**Project distinctiveness:** this project was a natural progression to a long-standing collaboration between Kew and DECRA and followed a similar program to a collaboration between Kew and the Government of the British Virgin Islands. We also aimed to be innovative in this project, and some of the results will benefit a wider UKOTs program (e.g. the IUCN Red List assessments for species overlapping with other territories, and the phylogenetic research resolving the taxonomy of regional high profile plant groups) and hopefully the global TIPAs initiative, e.g. the [TCI TIPAs Atlas](#).

**Darwin Plus understanding:** the DECRA team are familiar with Darwin Plus and Darwin Local and have participated in several other projects with multiple partners.

**Social media:** in line with Kew policy the Kew UKOTs team closed its Twitter/X account and moth-balled its BlueSky account. Individual Kew staff also closed their Twitter accounts. SC posted about the TIPAs validation workshop on BlueSky, but this gained no responses. The project maintains an online presence through the Kew website, TCI TIPAs Explorer and iNaturalist, where the UK Government and Darwin Plus are acknowledged.

## 11 Safeguarding





12 Finance and administration

12.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2024/25 Grant (£)	2024/25 Total actual Darwin Plus 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 (£)
Stuart Cable	
Marcella Corcoran	
Amy Barker	
TOTAL	



Consultancy – description and breakdown of costs	Other items – cost (£)
None	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
None	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Audit costs	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

## 12.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project	Total (£)
Bentham-Moxon Trust, travel grant for BNM & JFB to visit Kew Y3 [this was raised in Y2]	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project	Total (£)
None	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

## 12.1 Value for Money

The DPlus114 project demonstrated strong value for money through economic efficiencies and budget discipline, despite a two-year delay and with accommodation and flight costs increasing significantly post-COVID. With a total budget of [REDACTED] over three years, the project has met its planned outputs while establishing a sustainable conservation framework for TCI.

Additional funding of over [REDACTED] was secured from the Bentham-Moxon Trust for expeditions to East Caicos and visits to Kew for BNM, DP and JFB for research and training. The project also leveraged in-kind contributions from DECR (BNM, JFB, DP, CM, LW/LC) and Kew (SB, JV, TW, TH, CC) equivalent to approximately [REDACTED] per annum. DECR and Kew also hosted workshops, with the use of the DECR seminar room equivalent to [REDACTED] per day usual charge). DECR also supported the project via its terrestrial team's fuel allowance, equivalent to approximately [REDACTED]

The project benefited from the location of the DECR team on North Caicos, which is connected by a road causeway to Middle Caicos. These two islands are botanically rich and are home to 10 of the 20 TIPAs originally identified by the Data Crunch. They are also very quiet touristically and have relatively cheap accommodation inland from the beaches. Inter-island travel can be expensive, requiring flights from Providenciales to eastern islands like South Caicos and Grand Turk. On the main islands, especially Providenciales where the DECR Head Office is located, accommodation is mostly aimed at high-end tourism and can be expensive even out of season. The team were able to survey the private islands of Parrot and Pine Cays, with food and transport provided from Bellfield Landing on North Caicos by their management who were supportive of the aims of the project. Pine Cay constitutes a TIPa and at least part of Parrot Cay might be designated as one following the discovery of a good example of tropical dry forest, which is highly restricted and threatened throughout TCI.

The greatest value for money was derived from the long history of collaboration between DECR and Kew, the expert knowledge provided by BNM in particular, and the data compiled at Kew from digitised herbarium records. The project was a logical next step for the partnership, building on top of this foundation of data and expertise. The overall TIPAs and Spatial Analysis programmes at Kew also provided a no-cost framework for the project, through the TIPAs Explorer and access to ArcGIS tools.

## Annex 1 Report of progress and achievements against logframe for the life of the project

Project summary	Progress and achievements
<b>Impact</b> Plants and habitats of the Turks and Caicos Islands are better understood, managed and conserved through local implementation of national legislation informed by evidence-based, internationally recognised methodologies.	This project produced a synthesis of data and knowledge representing a new baseline for the flora of TCI. TIPAs are already taken into consideration by DECR and BNM when assessing planning applications and are informing several draft ordinances currently under review by the TCI Government, including the Biodiversity Protection Bill and Environmental Management Bill, with formal designation of some TIPAs as Protected Areas potentially beginning as early as late 2025 through revision of the National Parks Ordinance.
<b>Outcome</b> Tropical Important Plant Areas (TIPAs) identified in TCI through collaborative efforts by applying internationally recognised criteria to high quality and expert-reviewed records to enable long-term conservation.	A comprehensive TIPAs network was identified through a process that brought together expert knowledge in TCI and the Caribbean (e.g. BNM, JFB, DP, Kathleen Wood, Ethan Fried and others), information from the literature (e.g. Correll D. and Correll H., 1982, Flora of the Bahama Archipelago (including the Turks and Caicos Islands)), Kew's digitised herbarium specimens and the Kew UKOTs database, and new data from collaborative fieldwork.
0.1 Network of TIPAs identified, mapped and published by YR3 Q4	19 TIPAs were identified by the project, validated by a workshop of stakeholders at DECR in February 2025 and are published on the <a href="#">Tropical Important Plant Areas Explorer</a> hosted by the Kew website. Site summaries and GIS shapefiles are downloadable. The whole TCI TIPAs network is viewable in an interactive global map: <a href="#">Interactive Map - Tropical Important Plant Areas Explorer</a> .
<b>Output 1 indicators</b>	
1.1 TIPAs GIS operational and analyses undertaken before final workshop in YR3 Q1	20 TIPAs were delimited using GIS data at the 'Data Crunch' at Kew in August 2024. These were validated in YR3 Q4, resulting in 19 accepted and published.
1.2 Three GIS layers produced by YR3 Q4 showing 1) distribution of threatened and high conservation importance plant species in TCI, 2) locations of nationally threatened habitats and 3) the network of TCI TIPAs	DECR have the project GIS outputs but are in the process of appointing a GIS specialist to update their system and online maps.
<b>Output 2 indicators</b>	
2.1 Four TCI partners trained in application of the TIPAs methodology by YR3 Q2	BNM, JFB and DP fully participated in the delimitation of the TIPAs and have the capacity to modify the TCI network as necessary if new data arises in the future. CM moved from the DECR terrestrial team to the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources Management but has a conceptual overview of the

	methodology. A wide range of DECR staff were introduced to the TIPAs methodology at the project launch and validation workshops in TCI.
2.2. Two DECR staff trained in field data collection and survey techniques by YR2 Q3	BNM, JFB, DP and CM all participated in field surveys and have integrated data collection into the work programme of the DECR terrestrial team.
<b>Output 3 indicators</b>	
3.1 Three collaborative field surveys undertaken to collect species data and samples and ground truth existing vegetation maps by YR2 Q4	Joint field trips were undertaken in Nov 2022, June 2023 and Nov 2023.
3.2 Threat assessments of 20 plant species undertaken by YR2 Q4	Approximately 120 IUCN Red List assessments were completed by YR2 Q4. By the end of the project 172 had been submitted to the IUCN, but due to a large global backlog 170 remain to be published. The DECR team contributed to the assessments, while SB, CC, MH and MDS contributed to reviews.
3.3 Phylogenomics for 6 plant species completed by YR3 Q2	The work on the 6 <i>Encyclia</i> orchids is ongoing led by JV, with only partial resolution so far. A paper has been drafted on the phylogenetics and biogeography of the 17 species of <i>Agave</i> native to the Caribbean, including several species found in TCI.
<b>Output 4 indicators</b>	
4.1 Number of TIPAs increase beyond the six currently proposed using old criteria by YR3 Q4	The 6 sites original identified as IPAs ( <a href="#">Hardman et al. 2012</a> ) all prevailed as TIPAs under the new criteria. The Plantlife website indicates three potential IPAs covering much of North and Middle Caicos and Grand Turk. Our work strikes a balance between conservation, practical management and economic development, using the updated criteria of <a href="#">Darbyshire et al., 2017</a> with richer data and a narrower focus on the most important sites within islands. The resulting 19 TIPAs are relatively small, except for the East Caicos TIPA which covers the whole island.
4.2 Network of TIPAs identified and published by YR3 Q4	Completed and published on the <a href="#">Tropical Important Plant Areas Explorer</a> hosted by the Kew website. In addition, we have also developed an online TCI TIPAs Atlas, which aims at a wider audience within TCI.
<b>Output 5 indicators</b>	
5.1 Guide produced covering high conservation importance native plants and TCI TIPAs network by YR3 Q4	A guidebook is in progress which is aimed at a wider audience than the TIPAs Technical Report. It aims to be image rich as well as including concise summaries of the TIPAs and priority species. It will be available as a PDF.



5.2 TIPAs Network and Important Plants of the TCI interpretation panels produced by YR3 Q4	Interpretation panels have been designed and are being reviewed by DECR.
<b>Output 6 indicators</b>	
6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan produced by YR1 Q2	Completed and followed.
6.2 Progress reports produced and circulated to Steering Group by end of each quarter	Progress was reported verbally at Steering Group meetings.
6.3 Steering Group meetings held, and minutes produced each quarter	Steering Group meetings were held approximately every 6-months. Due to absences, a final meeting was held in July 2025 which included follow-up work to reinforce the outcomes/outputs and continue the DECR-Kew collaboration.
6.4 Final technical report including 'M&E' section produced by YR3 Q4	The technical report does not include M&E, as it was agreed that it should serve more as a reference for the application of TIPAs rather than project management.

## Annex 2 Project's full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> Plants and habitats of the Turks and Caicos Islands are better understood, managed and conserved through local implementation of national legislation informed by evidence-based, internationally recognised methodologies.			
<b>Outcome:</b> Tropical Important Plant Areas (TIPAs) identified in TCI through collaborative efforts by applying internationally recognised criteria to high quality and expert-reviewed records to enable long-term conservation.	0.1 Network of TIPAs identified, mapped and published by YR3 Q4	0.1 Open access website contains published TCI TIPAs network maps and site summaries	Project partners able to undertake field work to fill data gaps and hold workshops to agree TCI TIPAs network. Field activities can be rescheduled if affected by natural disasters (e.g. hurricanes) or global pandemics.
<b>Output 1</b> Tropical Important Plant Areas (TIPAs) Geographic Information System (GIS) established	1.1 TIPAs GIS operational and analyses undertaken before final workshop in YR3 Q1 1.2 Three GIS layers produced by YR3 Q4 showing 1) distribution of threatened and high conservation importance plant species in TCI, 2) locations of nationally threatened habitats and 3) the network of TCI TIPAs	1.1 Open access website contains published Project progress reports, Final Technical Report including TCI plant species of conservation importance list and TCI threatened habitats list 1.2 TCI National GIS with the three project produced GIS layers incorporated	Kew and TCI GIS specialists remain involved in the project, IT equipment, software and infrastructure are fit for purpose at Kew and in TCI. Analyses can be completed if natural disasters (e.g. hurricanes) or global pandemics occur.
<b>Output 2</b> Capacity building to enable DECR to identify TIPAs	2.1 Four TCI partners trained in application of the TIPAs methodology by YR3 Q2 2.2. Two DECR staff trained in field data collection and survey techniques by YR2 Q3	2.1 Open access website contains published Project progress reports, field visit reports and Final Technical Report showing training assessments and gender disaggregation of trainees and trainers 2.2 Open access website contains published Project progress reports, field visit reports and Final Technical Report showing training assessments	Kew specialists able to convey theory and practise to TCI partners who can understand theory and implement methodology. Trained personnel remain in post. Training can be rescheduled if affected by natural disasters (e.g. hurricanes) or global pandemics.

<b>Output 3</b> Data and sample collection to inform species threat assessments and phylogenomics	3.1 Three collaborative field surveys undertaken to collect species data and samples and ground truth existing vegetation maps by YR2 Q4 3.2 Threat assessments of 20 plant species undertaken by YR2 Q4 3.3 Phylogenomics for 6 plant species completed by YR3 Q2	3.1 Samples accessioned at Kew; Data for TCI plant species and threatened habitats available in TIPAs GIS 3.2 Species threat assessments reviewed and accepted for IUCN SIS Database 3.3 Sequence data uploaded to GenBank; Open access website contains published Technical Report	Project partners able to undertake field work to collect data and samples required to complete Red List Assessments, phylogenetic studies and identification of TIPAs network. Field, lab and desk-based activities can be rescheduled if affected by natural disasters (e.g. hurricanes) or global pandemics.
<b>Output 4</b> A network of Tropical Important Plant Areas (TIPAs) identified for TCI	4.1 Number of TIPAs increase beyond the six currently proposed using old criteria by YR3 Q4 4.2 Network of TIPAs identified and published by YR3 Q4	4.1 Open access website contains published TCI TIPAs summaries and Final Technical Report, including final maps 4.2 Open access website contains published TCI TIPAs summaries and final maps available in Final Technical Report on open access website	Areas that meet criteria for species composition/abundance or habitat type occur in TCI. Applying internationally agreed criteria is possible in TCI. IT equipment, software and infrastructure are fit for purpose at Kew. Access to TIPAs website maintained by Kew. Activities can be rescheduled if affected by natural disasters (e.g. hurricanes) or global pandemics.
<b>Output 5</b> Important Plants and Tropical Important Plant Areas of the TCI guide and interpretation produced for local use	5.1 Guide produced covering high conservation importance native plants and TCI TIPAs network by YR3 Q4 5.2 TIPAs Network and Important Plants of the TCI interpretation panels produced by YR3 Q4	5.1 Open access website contains published TCI TIPAs Guide 5.2 Panel artwork available from open access website	Kew specialists and DECR colleagues able to agree appropriate format for guide; IT equipment, software and infrastructure are fit for purpose at Kew. Guide can be produced if natural disasters (e.g. hurricanes) or global pandemics occur.
<b>Output 6</b> Monitoring and Evaluation and project reporting	6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan produced by YR1 Q2 6.2 Progress reports produced and circulated to Steering Group by end of each quarter 6.3 Steering Group meetings held, and minutes produced each quarter	6.1 Quarterly progress report available on open access website 6.2 Quarterly progress report available on open access website 6.3 Quarterly progress report available on open access website	ResearchGate or similar open access website continues to be maintained and available for free public use. Activities can be rescheduled if affected by natural disasters (e.g. hurricanes) or global pandemics.

	6.4 Final technical report including 'M&E' section produced by YR3 Q4	6.4. Open access website contains published Final Technical Report	
<b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for examples 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)			
1.1	Compile existing TCI data into project GIS		
1.2	Incorporate field data into project GIS		
1.3	Analyse data and produce GIS layers		
1.4	Provide GIS data to DECR		
2.1	Produce and agree Training and Evaluation Plan		
2.2	Training of DECR staff in TIPAs methodology, field data collection and survey techniques delivered by Kew specialists		
2.3	Training of DECR staff evaluated by Kew specialists and reviewed by Steering Group		
2.4	Produce Final report 'Training' section		
3.1	Field surveys to gather species and habitat data and samples		
3.2	Collate available species occurrence data and digitise new records		
3.3	Undertake species threat assessments		
3.4	Undertake phylogenomic analyses		
4.1	Undertake workshop to engage stakeholders and launch project		
4.2	Identify TCI TIPAs National Team members		
4.3	Prepare species and habitat tables and spatial data for workshop		
4.4	Undertake workshop to identify TCI TIPAs		
4.5	Agree final TIPAs boundaries and network		
5.1	Design & agree TCI TIPAs Brand		
5.2	Develop and agree content for TCI guide and interpretation		
5.3	Design & produce TCI TIPAs Interpretation Panels		
5.4	Design & produce TCI TIPAs guide		
5.5	Distribute guide and install panels		
6.1	Produce Monitoring and Evaluation Plan		
6.3	Produce half-year and annual reports		
6.5	Produce final technical report		



## Annex 3 Standard Indicators

**Table 1 Project Standard Indicators**

Please see the Standard Indicator Guidance for more information on how to report in this section, including appropriate disaggregation. N.B. The annual total is not cumulative. For each year, only include the results achieved in that year. The total achieved should be the sum of the annual totals.

DPLUS Indicator number	Name of indicator	Project indicator number	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total achieved	Total planned
DPLUS-A01	Number of people from key national and local stakeholders completing structured training	2.1, 2.2	Number	Men (100%)	4	4	3	4	4
DPLUS-A07	Number of government institutions with enhanced awareness and understanding of biodiversity and associated local community issues	4.1, 4.2	Number	DECR	1	1	1	1	1
DPLUS-C02	Number of new species conservation assessments published (or in review)	3.2	Number	In review with <a href="#">IUCN Red List</a>	2	0	170	172	20
DPLUS-C08	Areas of importance for biodiversity identified	1.1, 1.2	Number	TIPAs delimited, shapefiles/ data public	0	0	19	19	15
DPLUS-C16	Number of records added to accessible databases	0.1	Number	TIPAs published ( <a href="https://tipas.kew.org">tipas.kew.org</a> )	0	0	19	19	15
DPLUS-C19	Number of other publications produced	5.1, 5.2	Number	TIPAs Technical Report and guidebook	0	0	1	1	2

**Table 2 Publications**

Title	Type	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher)
Tropical Important Plant Areas of the Turks and Caicos Islands: Technical Guide *	Technical report	Stuart Cable, Bryan Naqqi Manco and DPlus114 Team, 2025	Male Male	UK TCI	NA	<a href="#">Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew research repository</a>
The important plant areas and species of the Turks and Caicos Islands	Book	Stuart Cable, Bryan Naqqi Manco and DPlus114 Team, 2025	Male Male	UK TCI	In progress	<a href="#">Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew research repository</a>

## 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, scheme type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and <b>deleted the blue guidance text</b> before submission?	Yes
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option, is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with <a href="mailto:BCF-Reports@niras.com">BCF-Reports@niras.com</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	NA
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, <b>do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 14)?</b>	NA
<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.	Yes
<b>Have you provided an updated risk register?</b> If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encouraged to develop a risk register.	NA
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	