

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

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note: (<https://dplus.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>). It is expected that this report will be a maximum of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

**Submission Deadline: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2021**

### Darwin Plus Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS116
Project title	Falklands wetlands and aquatic habitats: baselines for monitoring future change
Territory(ies)	Falkland Islands
Lead organisation	South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI)
Partner institutions	Falkland Islands Government (FIG), UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (UKCEH), University College London (UCL), Independent consultants UCL Emeritus Professor Roger Flower, and David Stroud
Grant value	£210,072
Start/end dates of project	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2020 to 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2022
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2020-Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2)	July 2020 to March 2021 ARY1
Project Leader name	Tara Pelembe Project Manager – Dr Stefanie Carter
Project website/blog/social media	Website: <a href="https://www.south-atlantic-research.org/research/terrestrial-science/falklands-wetlands-and-aquatic-habitats-baselines-for-monitoring-future-change/">https://www.south-atlantic-research.org/research/terrestrial-science/falklands-wetlands-and-aquatic-habitats-baselines-for-monitoring-future-change/</a> Twitter: @SAERI_FI Facebook: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/S4ERI/">https://www.facebook.com/S4ERI/</a> #FalklandWetlands
Report author(s) and date	Dr Stefanie Carter (Project Manager), David Stroud (Project Partner), proof-reading by the whole Project Management Group and SAERI Senior Management Team 30 April 2021

## 1. Project summary

The Falkland Islands (FI) (Figure 1) historically lacked herbivorous mammals. The introduction of grazing animals has led to vegetation changes and soil erosion. The impact of these changes on wetland and other aquatic habitats is not well understood; limited past research suggests that water quality may remain fairly natural and is largely influenced by sea salt deposition and humic acids from peat runoff. Some studies, however, have shown evidence of human impacts, such as elevated nutrient concentrations in some ponds.

Climate change also presents several threats to the wetlands of the FI. A predicted temperature rise could directly impact on aquatic biota and increase evapotranspiration rates, which could reduce freshwater availability and lead to the loss of some habitats and associated species. Changes in the magnitude or temporal distribution of precipitation could similarly impact the hydrological regimes of wetlands. Increased storm frequency or severity, is likely to change water quality (through increased deposition of salts) and may alter the hydro-morphology of drainage systems and wetlands. These impacts on aquatic biota can be understood by regular monitoring of suitable indicators.

The project – hereafter referred to as Wetlands Project, ‘wetlands’ as addressed in this project are defined in the [project brief](#) – intends fulfil the following objectives:

### Identifying gaps in baseline data

All existing data and literature around wetlands in the Falkland Islands be brought together, including outputs from previous Darwin Plus projects and data from published and unpublished research. All data will be reviewed in order to identify gaps in knowledge. All open data will be uploaded into the Falkland Islands data portal, reviewed and analysed to identify gaps in knowledge about the Islands’ wetlands. All spatial data will be compiled into a GIS database.

### Filling the gaps in baseline data

Gaps in data around wetlands will be addressed by an intensive field assessment of freshwater wetland ecosystems within at least six representative river-estuary catchments distributed across the Falkland Islands. Within each catchment, we will study representative examples of relevant waterbodies and collect a range of biological, chemical and hydrological field data on the aquatic systems.

### Producing action plans and defining indicators

Recommendations for a Wetlands Action Plans will be based on the science outputs of the projects. Measurable indicators for ecosystem condition will be defined and recommendations for long-term monitoring will be made. Infrastructure for basic hydrological long-term monitoring will be developed and deployed.

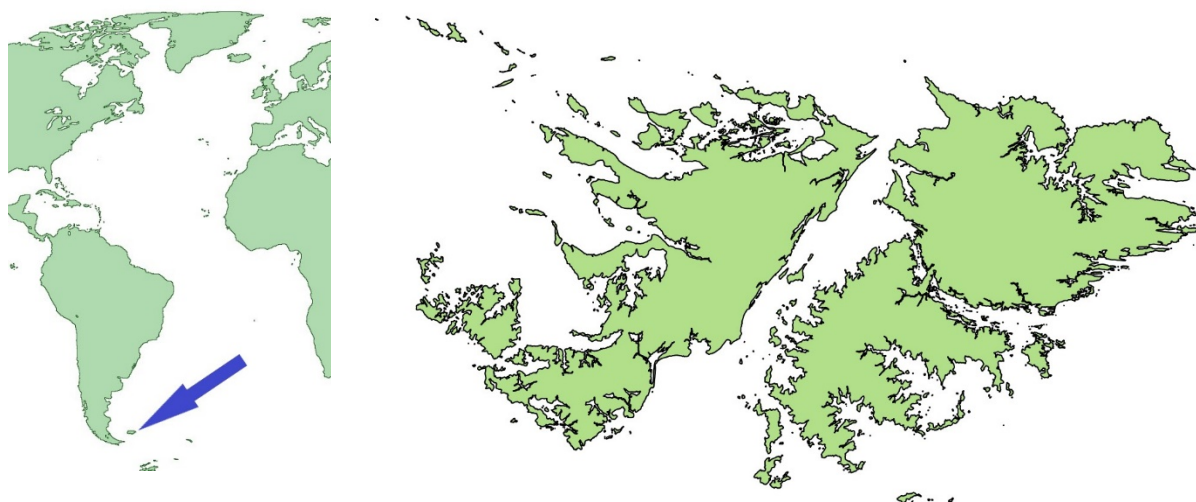


Figure 1: Location of the Falkland Islands (left) and outline of the Falkland Islands (right).

## 2. Project stakeholders/partners

### 2.1 Project partners

The project partners form the project management group (PMG) and have met regularly to steer the project, decide on the methodologies applied and discuss any issues that have arisen. Three PMG meetings were held in this reporting period, the notes for which are available [here](#). The PMG work well together and the range of expertise complement each other and strengthen the project.

The project partners are directly involved in supporting the project as follows:

- SAERI is the lead organisation. Project Manager (PM) Dr. Stefanie Carter runs the project administration (e.g. organising and chairing PMG meetings, purchasing equipment, managing the budget), undertakes stakeholder engagement, planned and carried out the preliminary fieldwork with assistants. She is supported by SAERI's Executive Director Dr. Paul Brickle with overall scientific considerations, Deputy Director (Innovation) Tara Pelembe and Deputy Director (Science) Dr. Alastair Baylis with the overall project management, by SAERI's Deputy Director (Business & Programmes) Teresa Bowers with project finances, the IMS-GIS data manager Cat Gallagher and by SAERI's office staff (Bree Forrer and Arlene Bowers) with general administration, outreach and logistics.
- Falkland Islands Government (FIG) is a key project partner and stakeholder and is represented by Environmental Officer and Policy Adviser Denise Blake. The project's main outcomes – recommendations for long-term monitoring of indicators and a Wetlands Actions Plan – can only become a long-lasting project legacy if the government implements the recommendations. It is therefore important to have FIG as a project partner to feed into project progress and advise on policy issues.
- UK CEH is represented by Prof. Chris Evans. The partnership between UK CEH and SAERI has been growing stronger over several years; they worked particularly closely during the DPLUS083 Soil Mapping Project and signed a memorandum of understanding in May 2020 to strengthen their future research collaboration. UK CEH and SAERI are also joint hosts of a PhD student, who will commence a research project on carbon and greenhouse gas balances in the Falkland peatlands in October 2021. This will continue some of the work started during the DPLUS083 Soil Mapping Project. For this Wetlands Project Chris Evans provides expertise in biogeochemical, hydrological and ecological processes within streams and lakes as well as guidance on equipment, fieldwork and laboratory work.
- UCL is represented by Prof. Julian Thompson and Emeritus Prof. Roger Flower from the Department of Geography. Julian Thompson provides expertise on wetland hydrology including hydrological surveying and monitoring; Roger Flower brings general and Falklands specific expertise in freshwater ecology to the project and contributed to the literature review and data mining.
- Independent Consultant David Stroud has experience of international conservation processes related to the Ramsar convention, wetlands, their identification and inventory, and the processes of their protection (both legally and through management planning). He has been involved in the project's literature review on international and national legislation as well briefing FIG on Ramsar designations.

## 2.2 Project stakeholders

Stakeholders have been updated on the project and engaged with the project through various channels.

Landowners: In the first instance, an email was sent to all landowners providing a background to the project, stating its aims and objectives, and inviting landowners and land managers to support the project through fieldwork and set-up of long-term monitoring on their land ([Annex 3.1](#)). This invitation was taken up by the landowners on Weddell Island and Bleaker Island; these islands were therefore visited during the fieldwork season and data loggers for long-term monitoring were deployed (see [fieldwork report](#) and Figure 2 and 3). Fieldwork also included several ponds within the Ministry of Defence's (MOD) Mount Pleasant Complex (MPC). This was supported by MPC's Environmental Protection Officer (Figure 4) and opened up engagement with the wider MOD

community. A public engagement fieldwork event as well as a public talk followed on from this in April 2021, which is outside the reporting period of this report.

Government: FIG is a project partner on the project but at the same time also one of the key stakeholders on the Islands. In order to keep relevant government posts updated on the project, a [paper](#) was presented to FIG's Environment Committee (EC) meeting in March 2021, which includes two members of the legislative assembly (MLAs) and representative officers across FIG. The paper generated interesting discussions on the changing availability of water on the land and possible ways to approach these challenges (EC meeting notes are available [online](#), an excerpt from the meeting is presented in Figure 5). This was also reported by MLA Teslyn Barkman in her Penguin News column '[Inside Gilbert House](#)'.

Local Community outreach (local media): the second half of the 2020/21 austral summer in the Falkland Islands has been particularly dry, which has caused general concerns about waterbodies drying out. In order to address some of these concerns and to ensure that the general public are aware of the Wetlands Project, the local Penguin News published an [article on the project](#) written by the PM whilst Falkland Islands Television (FITV) put together a [short video](#) about life in one local pond near Stanley, which included an interview with the PM.

Local Community outreach (schools): SAERI were invited to take part in the Careers Day at the Falkland Island Community School (FICS), which involved a two-hour session in which the students were able to try out different practicals and learned about the career paths of SAERI scientists. The PM organised a soil pH testing practical and explained how she obtained her current role as the Wetlands Project Manager ([Annex 3.2](#)).

Local and international outreach (social media): Regular posts on SAERI's social media provide updates on the project, particularly the fieldwork. SAERI currently have 1,667 followers on [Facebook](#), of which 313 are based in the Falkland Islands, and 2,568 followers on [Twitter](#). Social media posts therefore reach out to both a local and international audience with an interest in SAERI's science. Examples of Facebook posts and Tweets are given in Figures 6 and 7. The project is also has its own [website](#), and is regularly highlighted in the quarterly SAERI [newsletter](#).

Engagement with Falkland Island residents either directly face-to-face as well as via social media has highlighted that there is a general lack of knowledge about the life in ponds and streams in the Falklands Islands. The Wetlands Project will hopefully be able to raise more awareness on the different aspects of local wetlands and enthuse beyond the immediate interest of presence or absence of water for farm use.



Figure 2: Fieldwork on Bleaker Island: PM and landowner Phyl Rendell use the shelter of the landrover to look at invertebrates caught in Big Pond (left and centre), the PM about to deploy the loggers in Big Pond (right).



Figure 3: Fieldwork on Bleaker Island: Landowner Lewis Clifton and temporary field assistant Tabitha Pearman collecting invertebrates and water samples at New Year’s Cove Stream (left), the buoy indicating the location of the loggers in Tern Hill Stream (right).



Figure 4: Fieldwork at MPA, from left: temporary field assistant Bree Forrer, PM, Environmental Protection Officer at MPC Kevin Lane and his work experience student Damien Hughes.

7.	<b>Update on SAERI DPlus Wetlands Project:</b>	
7.1	AB explained the project and future of the project, also that 1 field season had rolled into 2, due to COVID-19 restrictions.	
7.2	LR enquired if invitations were going out to landowners for long-term monitoring. AB replied that only certain sites were being used to establish a baseline. This was achieved by a targeted approach to landowners, rather than a general outreach.	
7.3	ME suggested a joint approach from SAERI and Department of Agriculture (DoA) to consider facilitating drainage (ditching) to create wetlands. DB suggested that FC could join in this as they also had a DPLUS project on Wetlands.  NP suggested digging out ditches to rehydrate the land and to start collecting water from hill top ponds as natural springs are starting to dry out.  TM commented that this should be linked up with Steffi Carter and it could be raised in the Agricultural Advisory Committee (AAC). There is no defined process to tackle climate change within the DoA. NP commented that animal welfare and improved hydration of land can both be achieved if done properly.	TM

Figure 5: Excerpt from the 15 March 2021 Environment Committee meeting relating to the Wetlands Project. The full meeting notes are available from the [FIG website](#). Note: AB is Alastair Baylis (SAERI), LR is Leona Roberts (MLA), ME is Mike Evans (Community Representative), DB is Denise Blake (FIG Environment Department), NP is Nick Pitaluga (Rural Business Association), and TM is Tom McIntosh (FIG Department of Agriculture).

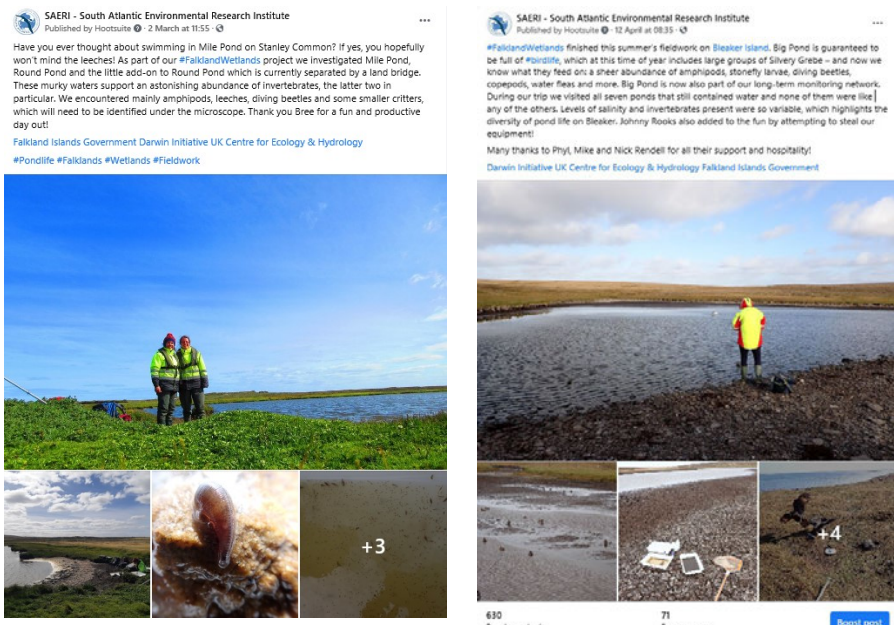


Figure 6: Examples of Facebook posts.

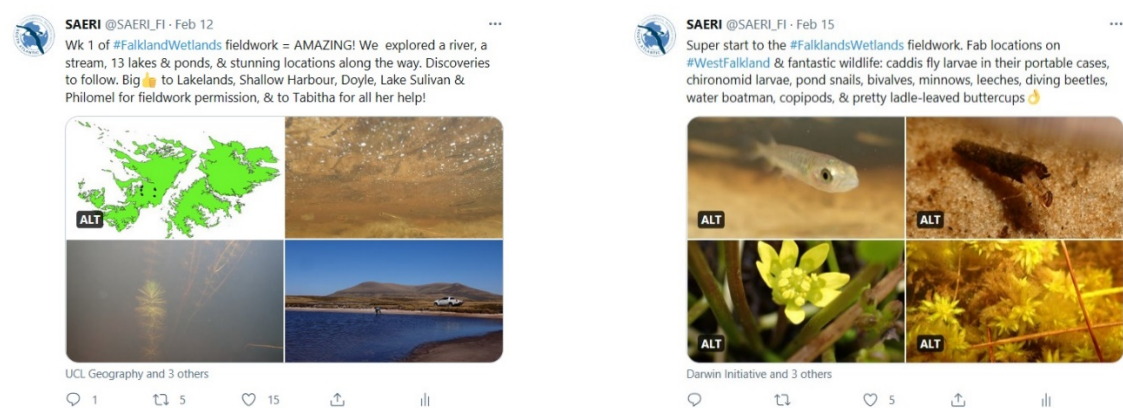


Figure 7: Examples of tweets.

### 3. Project progress

#### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

##### Output 1: Project Management System

Summary: All activities planned for Output 1 have been completed.

The Project Management Group (PMG) started meeting in July 2020, and have had two additional meetings since; the meeting minutes are available on the [project website](#) (Figure 8) (**Activity 1.1**). The PM was recruited and started work on the project on 8 October 2020. The contract is available upon request. (**Activity 1.2**). The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan was completed and is available on the [project website](#) (**Activity 1.3**). An end of Year 1 project update was provided to the FIG Environment Committee on 15 March 2021, which is available on the [project website](#), and is also discussed in Section 2.2 of this annual report. The Environment Committee minutes are available on the FIG [website](#); the section of the meeting minutes discussing the Wetlands Project are shown in Figure 5 (**Activity 1.4**).

##### Output 2: Existing baseline data mined and collated and data gaps identified and prioritised

Summary: All activities planned for Output 2 have been completed.

A literature review was undertaken by the PM and one project partner; the review is available on the [project website](#) (**Activity 2.1**). All previous data obtained by visiting researchers in relation to wetlands and aquatic habitats as defined in the [project brief](#) have been collated and uploaded to the [FI data portal](#) (see Table 1, Figure 9) (**Activity 2.2**). A WebGIS (Figure 10) for the Wetlands Project has been created and includes the data uploaded to the data portal as well as all available data from the first field season (the invertebrates will be identified over the austral winter 2021); the WebGIS is available [here](#) (**Activity 2.3**).

### Output 3: Priority data gaps addressed through fieldwork

Summary: All activities planned for Output 3 in this reporting year have been completed.

The preliminary fieldwork was organised and carried out as planned; the fieldwork report is available on the [project website](#) (**Activity 3.1**). The [WebGIS](#) was updated with data from the preliminary fieldwork (**Activity 3.5**).

### Output 4: Indicators established, capacity in indicator monitoring built and policy recommendations made

Summary: None of the activities in Output 4 apply to the current reporting year.



Figure 8: Screenshot of the [project website](#).

Table 1: The list below highlights examples of data sets uploaded to the IMS-GIS data centre data portal.

Data Set	Link on data portal
<a href="#">Roger Flower FI-BRIL Project</a>	<a href="http://dataportal.saeri.org/dataset/the-falkland-islands-biodiversity-research-in-lakes-project-invertebrates">http://dataportal.saeri.org/dataset/the-falkland-islands-biodiversity-research-in-lakes-project-invertebrates</a> <a href="http://dataportal.saeri.org/dataset/the-falkland-islands-biodiversity-research-in-lakes-project-water-chemistry">http://dataportal.saeri.org/dataset/the-falkland-islands-biodiversity-research-in-lakes-project-water-chemistry</a>
Vanhaecke (2012)	<a href="http://dataportal.saeri.org/dataset/dna-barcoding-and-microsatellites-help-species-delimitation">http://dataportal.saeri.org/dataset/dna-barcoding-and-microsatellites-help-species-delimitation</a>
McDowell (2001)	<a href="http://dataportal.saeri.org/dataset/issues-for-the-conservation-and-management-of-the-falkland-islands-freshwater-fishes">http://dataportal.saeri.org/dataset/issues-for-the-conservation-and-management-of-the-falkland-islands-freshwater-fishes</a>
Ross (2009)	<a href="http://dataportal.saeri.org/dataset/freshwater-fish-in-the-falklands-conservation-of-native-zebra-trout">http://dataportal.saeri.org/dataset/freshwater-fish-in-the-falklands-conservation-of-native-zebra-trout</a>

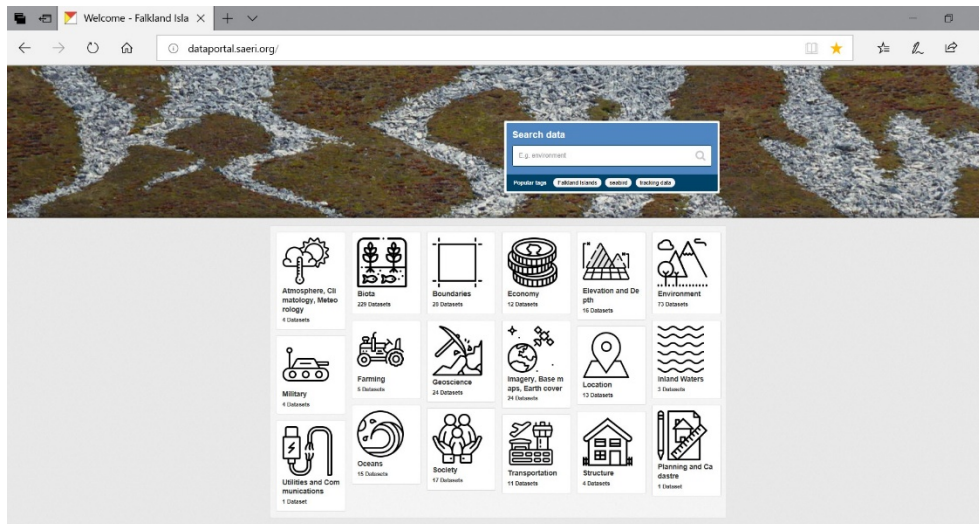


Figure 9: [Falkland Islands data portal](https://dataportal.saeri.org).



Figure 10: [Wetlands Project WebGIS](https://ims.saeri.org/lizmapsaeri/www/index.php/view/map/?repository=f23022021&project=Wetlands_WebGIS).

## 3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

### Output 1: Project Management System

Quarterly PMG meetings were held in July 2020, October 2020 and January 2021; the meetings' notes are available on the [project website](#) (**Indicator 1.1**). The PM was recruited and started work on the project on 8 October 2020. The contract is available upon request. (**Indicator 1.2**). The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan was completed and is available on the [project website](#) (**Indicator 1.3**). An end of Year 1 project update was provided to the FIG Environment Committee on 15 March 2021. This is available on the [project website](#), and is also discussed in Section 2.2 of this annual report. The Environment Committee minutes are available on the FIG [website](#); the section of the meeting minutes discussing the Wetlands Project are shown in Figure 5 (**Indicator 1.4**).

### Output 2: Existing baseline data mined and collated and data gaps identified and prioritised

A literature review was undertaken by the PM and one project partner; the review is available on the [project website](#) (**Indicator 2.1**). All existing and available data previously obtained by visiting researchers in relation to wetlands and aquatic habitats as defined in the [project brief](#) have been collated and uploaded to the FI data portal (Table 1) (**Indicator 2.2**). A WebGIS for the Wetlands



Project has been created and includes the data uploaded to the data portal as well as all available data from the first field season (invertebrates will be identified over the austral winter 2021); the WebGIS is available [here](#) (**Indicator 2.3**).

#### Output 3: Priority data gaps addressed through fieldwork

As planned, six field site areas were visited and a representative selection of waterbodies was surveyed at each of the sites; a total of 36 waterbodies were covered in the first fieldwork season. The full fieldwork report is available on the [project website](#) (**Indicator 3.1**). The gaps in spatial aspects of water quality in inland waters were addressed during the fieldwork. In-situ measurements were made at each waterbody for pH, electric conductivity, dissolved oxygen and salinity. More detailed data on water quality was obtained by collecting water samples and sending these to a laboratory in the UK for analyses. Data loggers were deployed at three sites (a further three sites will receive loggers in the beginning of project year 2) to monitor water level, temperature and light levels; one site also received loggers to monitor pH and conductivity; the latter provides an indication of salinity. The full fieldwork report is available on the [project website](#) (**Indicators 3.2 and 3.3**).

#### Output 4: Indicators established, capacity in indicator monitoring built and policy recommendations made

None of the indicators in Output 4 apply to the current reporting year.

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

The overall project outcome is for the wetlands of the Falkland Islands to be better understood through the establishment of indicators for long-term monitoring and triggering of rapid management interventions. This will be achieved by developing at least three indicators for long-term monitoring (**Indicator 0.1**) and the production of a policy paper to FIG's Environment Committee with recommendations on a Wetlands Action Plan (**Indicator 0.2**). The indicators are relevant and appropriate for achieving the outcome.

The first step in better understanding the Falklands wetlands was to review existing data. The baseline for the project was that some research on wetlands in the Falklands had taken place in the past but all projects were carried out by different researchers sporadically over the course of 30 years. The data had not been collated in one place and it was therefore difficult to judge how much was actually known about the FI wetlands. A literature and data review were completed and now provides a basis for the current state of knowledge.

This was followed by preliminary fieldwork to address some of the gaps identified in the review, which included the deployment of data loggers for long-term monitoring. A second and more intensive fieldwork season will take place in project year 2. The combined data from fieldwork and data loggers will inform the selection of indicators for long-term monitoring (**Indicator 0.1**) and will form the basis for a Wetlands Action Plan (**Indicator 0.2**).

The project has completed all year 1 activities and addressed all indicators. The preliminary fieldwork campaign also provided vital lesson and enabled piloting of approaches to ensure that the intensive field season will be successful. Everything that could have been achieved so far has been achieved; it is therefore highly likely that the project will achieve the outcome by the end of the project funding.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

#### Outcome

The assumptions for the project outcome are still relevant. The outcome will only be achieved if appropriate indicators are established that can be monitored with minimum resources (**Assumption 0.1**). Long-term monitoring lies beyond the project and will only be successful if sufficient resources are dedicated to future monitoring. FIG's support for this is crucial; it is

therefore important that the Environment Committee accepts and progresses the paper on policy recommendations in respect to a wetlands action plan (**Assumption 0.2**).

#### Output 1: Project Management System

The recruitment for the PM was completed as scheduled (**Assumption 1.1**) and the Environment Committee accepted the paper from the Wetlands Project (**Assumption 1.2**). Both assumptions were fulfilled and the indicators have been completed (see Section 3.3)

#### Output 2: Existing baseline data mined and collated and data gaps identified and prioritised

Published literature and unpublished data were available for the PM to carry out the literature and data review (**Assumption 2.1**). The assumption for Output 2 was therefore fulfilled and the relevant indicators have been completed (see Section 3.3).

#### Output 3: Priority data gaps addressed through fieldwork

The assumptions for Output 3 still hold true and are still relevant. The intensive field season can only take place if the weather is suitable (**Assumption 3.1**). Project partners can only join the fieldwork if Covid-19 related travel restrictions are lifted and travel from the UK to the Falkland Islands is possible and practical (**Assumption 3.4**). Project partners' visits can also only take place if the MOD flight from the UK to the Falklands operates without any problems (**Assumption 3.2**). The intensive field season can only take place across a wider geographical area if accommodation across the Falklands is available for the duration of the next austral summer (**Assumption 3.3**).

#### Output 4: Indicators established, capacity in indicator monitoring built and policy recommendations made

The assumptions for Output 4 still hold true and are still relevant. The end of project training workshop can only be successful if enough people are interested in participating in the workshop (**Assumption 4.1**). The final project paper with policy recommendations can only be presented if the Environment Committee agenda has a slot available (**Assumption 4.2**).

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

An initial review – part of the overall [literature review](#) – has been undertaken of the relevant international multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs) relevant to freshwater wetlands and their biodiversity in the Falkland Islands. These include the Conventions on:

- Biological Diversity (CBD);
- Wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat (Ramsar Convention);
- Conservation of Migratory Species of wild animal (CMS);
- the protection of world cultural and natural heritage (World Heritage Convention);
- International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES); and the
- Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP).

Other MEAs are relevant for other, coastal, wetland types in particular.

Summaries have also been made of principle national legislation and policies affecting freshwater wetlands, including:

- The Nature Reserves Ordinance of 1964;
- The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance 1964;
- Conservation of Wildlife & Nature Ordinance 1999;
- Endangered Species Protection Ordinance 2015;
- National Plan of Action concerning seabird bycatch;

- Environment Charter 2001;
- The Falkland Islands Development Plan 2001-2016; and
- The Falkland Islands Biodiversity Strategy 2008-18.

A more detailed briefing on the obligations under the Ramsar Convention on wetlands has been prepared for the Falkland Islands Government (FIG) – available on the [project website](#) – noting that it has previously designated two wetlands of international importance and has identified 30 other wetlands of international importance that qualify under the Ramsar Convention’s international criteria.

As well as summarising the main provisions of the Convention and implications for small island territories such as the Falklands, the briefing addresses the practical steps involved in moving towards further Ramsar Site designations – in particular:

- an introduction to the relevant UK and international organisations involved in the process;
- a summary of the process and obligations with respect to submitting and then regularly updating Information Sheets describing Ramsar Sites;
- summary information on the 30 internationally important sites in the Falklands and the criteria related to the reasons why each qualify under the Ramsar Convention; and
- possible different strategic approaches to prioritisation of designation amongst qualifying wetlands.

A simple ‘how-to-do-it’ guidance on the process of Ramsar Sites designation for the UK Overseas Territories does not appear to be available. The current **draft guidance prepared for FIG has significant potential to be further developed generically with potential use by all UKOT/CDs**. Frequent changes of government staff within UKOT/CDs and the infrequency with which these international designations are made, means that in any territory, organisational knowledge about such issues is soon lost.

There would be value in the UK government drafting and maintaining such guidance generally in support of encouraging effective implementation by the UKOT/CDs of their international conservation obligations.

## 5. OPTIONAL: Consideration of gender equality issues

In the SAERI office, the current staff cohort is 60% female and 40% male, and SAERI has an equal opportunities policy as part of its internal policy framework. The project leader and PM of the Wetlands Project are both female.

Most of the land in the Falkland Islands is privately owned and tends to be family managed, with both the men and women within the households making an active contribution to the maintenance and development of the farm. The initial email sent to landowners to participate in the project either through fieldwork on their land or through long-term monitoring (Section 2.2 stakeholders) was sent to all landowners irrespective of gender; therefore, everyone has an equal opportunity to participate in the project. Likewise, all future invitations for stakeholder talks and workshops will be open to everyone. The end-of-project training workshop on indicator monitoring (Indicator 4.3) will aim for at least half of the participants to be female.

## 6. Monitoring and evaluation

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan was developed for the project and is available on the [project website](#). The project is governed through an established PMG, which is formed by all project partners. The project partners work well together and regularly meet to discuss and steer the project. The PM updates the PMG in these quarterly meetings on the deliverables in the log

frame, the M&E, and budget. The PMG uses Google Drive to share documents and all project partners have editing rights.

It is the PMG's responsibility to facilitate project delivery on time and within budget and to review the quality of the outputs. Engagement and involvement of stakeholders ensures that the outcomes delivered through the product actually meets stakeholder requirements. The indicators of achievements is the evidence produced by each activity; Section 3 outlines how the activities feed into the project outputs and outcomes.

The project had a challenging start (see Section 7), which required additional M&E efforts within SAERI. In order to compensate for this the budget allocation to M&E was increased for project year 1 and will be decreased accordingly in project year 2. This does not require a change request because neither budget years nor budget lines are affected.

## **7. Lessons learnt**

Having both SAERI as well as the PM based in the UKOT, where the project is carried out, adds immense value and advantage to the project. The PM managing the Wetlands Projects is the same PM, who managed the DPLUS083 Soil Mapping Project; she is therefore able to use lessons learned from the Soil Mapping Project in respect to project management and fieldwork planning as well as links to landowners from her previous work. Having the PM based in the UKOT allows outreach activities to take place, which otherwise could not be implemented, such as work experience for local students, careers day in the local school and representation at local events such as GIS Day. These events strengthen the breath of outreach and awareness.

Whilst the project is based in the Falkland Islands and can therefore maximise its local outreach, is also benefits from the expertise of international project partners – a concept, which worked very well for the Soil Mapping Project as well as this one.

SAERI maintain the Falkland Islands data portal and all WebGIS project and have the necessary expertise and infrastructure in place. This will ensure project legacy and availability of data beyond the project and provides the PM with GIS and data support on a day-to-day basis. SAERI is also a member of the Falkland Islands Environment Committee and therefore well-placed to present the project and relevant issues at committee meetings.

The project faced several Covid-19 related challenges but all were overcome and the first project year was completed successfully. The initial plan was for the PM to carry out a brief fieldwork trial, which was to be followed by project partners visiting the Falkland Islands for an intensive fieldwork season. Due to Covid-19 related travel restrictions such a visit was not feasible and the intensive fieldwork season was postponed to project year 2 in the 2021/22 austral summer. The PM was still able to carry out the preliminary fieldwork campaign in project year 1. This is now proving to be of great value, because the project will be able to host two fieldwork seasons, which means that more sites than initially anticipated will be visited. This is only possible because the PM is based in the Falkland Islands and therefore did not rely on international travel to carry out fieldwork.

The PM started work on the project in the beginning of October 2020. After placing online orders for equipment and consumables, it normally takes freight at least two months to arrive in the Falklands by boat; therefore, the earliest freight arrival for the project was January 2021, which meant that fieldwork could not take place until February 2021, later than anticipated. Covid-19 challenges in the UK meant that many companies were slower than normal in providing quotes and dispatching goods. As a result, not all required items arrived on time for the first fieldwork trip. This was mitigated by borrowing a probe (for measuring pH, conductivity and dissolved oxygen) from Falklands Conservation and by amending the fieldwork protocol for the first field trip.

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

Not applicable.

## 9. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

In the start-up PMG meetings discussions focussed on further refinement of the technical elements of the project scope. The PM drafted a project brief, which the PMG signed off; this is now available on the [project website](#). The project scope was initially based on the ecoregions as listed in FIG's 'Falkland Islands Ecoregions, Habitats, Species and Sites Strategy' (2016 – 2020) (EHSSS). As outlined in the project brief, these ecoregions are not defined, have only high-level descriptions and are not mapped, which makes it difficult to directly apply these to the project. The EHSSS expired at the end of 2020 and FIG are currently undergoing a complete review of the environmental strategy; it is therefore uncertain whether these ecoregions will still be relevant in the near future. Therefore, the PMG expertise around wetlands frameworks will feed through to the FIG environment strategy review.

The intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetlands is the [Ramsar Convention on Wetlands](#), which provides a framework for the definition of different wetland types. In order to allow the comparison of Falkland Islands wetlands to be undertaken not only nationally but also internationally, it would be beneficial for their definition, mapping and ecological assessment to adhere to these international standards. The [project brief](#) therefore applied the Ramsar definition to wetlands and focusses on inland wetlands only, excluding peatlands. For the scope of the project this means that 'estuaries', originally part of the project proposal, are removed from the project and instead are replaced by 'brackish and saline' waterbodies.

Peatlands are covered by a current Darwin Plus 110 project on peatlands managed by Falklands Conservation (FC). Coastal wetlands were covered by the former Darwin Plus 065 project on Coastal Mapping. To obtain a holistic wetland inventory, the results of these projects will need to be collated in future.

## 10. Sustainability and legacy

Maintenance of the ecological character of wetlands, through the principle of wise use (i.e. sustainable use) is one of the core obligations that FIG has assumed by being a signatory to the Ramsar Convention. To that end, specific attention has been paid this year in understanding the provisions of FIs conservation legislation and policies and how adequately this delivers the international obligations FIG has assumed.

Of particular note in this regard, although the details are yet to be finalised, is the current negotiation under CBD of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework which will establish enhanced national ambitions to address the global biodiversity crisis. It is likely that one of the key targets within the Framework will relate to the need for enhanced protected area establishment and management, and this is something where the Falklands are well-placed to contribute.

The planned exit strategy is still valid and currently in development. The project will provide FIG with the baselines, knowledge and training to implement a long-term strategy to monitor and protect wetlands beyond the duration of the project. By producing recommendations for a Wetlands Action Plan the project will enable FIG to fulfil the Falkland Island Biodiversity Framework (2016-2030). During the project we will establish long-term monitoring sites, and intend to support the collection of data from wetlands using archival loggers, long after the project ends. FIG is a key project partner and project stakeholder and the project ensures that FIG are involved in all aspects of the project to enable FIG to be in a position to take up the recommendations at the end of the project. In this reporting period this involved a [briefing to FIG](#) on the Ramsar designation process as well as regular project processes such as fieldwork planning discussed in PMG meetings.

Furthermore, engagement with different audiences (see [Section 2.2](#)) provides opportunities for local stakeholders to further understand the importance of the project, appreciate their local wetlands on different levels, and hopefully have an increased interest in protecting them by the end of the project.

## 11. Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative funding was recognised in every communication and public engagement event. The logo was displayed in presentations and the Darwin Initiative was recognised in press articles and the funding through the UK government was explained in presentations and meetings with stakeholders.

The Wetlands Project was always presented as a distinct project with a clear identity attached to the Darwin Initiative as the funding donor. The Darwin Initiative funding programme was known to some people as there have been previous Darwin Projects on the Falklands; however, the project's outreach work has increased public awareness of the Darwin Initiative, e.g. the MOD community seemed less aware of the Darwin Initiative prior to engaging with the PM.

The Darwin logo was displayed in the following outreach:

- The Landrover 130 puma purchased by the Wetlands project has the Darwin logo displayed on the hood (Figure 11).
- DPLUS083 Soil Maps presented by the Wetlands Project PM at the SAERI stall for Map Day 2020, an event organised for the general public ([Annex 3.3](#)).
- Careers Day presentation to year 7, 8 and 9 students at FICS ([Annex 3.2](#))
- [Project Website](#)

The Darwin Initiative was mentioned in the following outreach:

- Several Facebook posts and tweets in which the Darwin Initiative was tagged (examples in Figures 6 and 7)
- [FITV interview](#)
- [Penguin News article](#)
- Email to all Landowners ([Annex 3.1](#))
- SAERI Newsletter (Figure 12)



Figure 11: SAERI vehicle with the Darwin logo purchased by the Wetlands Project.

### Kitting up for the new Darwin Plus Wetlands Project

Dr Steffi Carter

In October Dr Steffi Carter was appointed Project Manager of the Darwin Plus project (DPLUS 116) which focusses on Wetlands and Aquatic Habitats in the Falkland Islands. Steffi has been busy online shopping for lab and field equipment such as a spectrophotometer and a hand-held probe for pH, electric conductivity and dissolved oxygen, similar to the one used by Shackleton Scholar Stacey Felgate last year (see image). Steffi also purchased loggers for continuous monitoring of pH, conductivity, water level, temperature and light. Once the desk-based study of existing data is completed, Steffi is looking forward to going out into the field again. Find out more about Steffi's project [here](#).



Figure 12: Update on the Wetlands Project in the SAERI Newsletter.

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

As highlighted in Section 7, the project faced two Covid-19 related challenges:

**1. International travel:** Project partners were not able to visit the Falkland Islands as planned due to Covid-19 related travel restrictions. The intensive fieldwork campaign with project partners has now been moved to project year 2. A relevant change request was submitted to LTS and accepted. The PM – based in the Falkland Islands – carried out preliminary fieldwork with temporary field assistants. The project has gained from this because there will now be two fieldwork seasons during which baseline data will be collected.

**2. Equipment delays:** Some equipment and consumables took longer to arrive in the Falklands because of Covid-19 related delays in the UK, as described above (Section 7). This was mitigated by borrowing a probe (for measuring pH, conductivity and dissolved oxygen) from Falklands Conservation and temporarily amending the fieldwork protocol.

We do not expect any long-term impacts on the project. If the Covid-19 related travel situation has not improved by the next austral summer, the PM will be able to complete the intensive field campaign with local assistants. Most required equipment and consumables are now present in the Falklands, and any additional consumables can now be ordered with a long lead-in time before the next austral summer.

The Falkland Islands have not had community transmission of Covid-19 in Stanley. Therefore, the Falkland Islands has not faced the same level of national lockdowns as in the UK and other UKOTs, which has enabled fieldwork to be undertaken. The Falklands currently have a strict 14-day quarantine law in place for anyone arriving on the Islands and the vaccine roll-out programme is well underway (people aged 45+ have had both vaccines, adults under 45 have had the first vaccine). SAERI have a Covid-19 response strategy in place for an unlikely event of an outbreak.

## 13. Safeguarding

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

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

No safeguarding violations have occurred in this reporting period. SAERI has a safeguarding policy as well as a whistle blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised.

## 14. Project expenditure

A change request was submitted and approved in this reporting period. The project partner's visit to the Falkland Islands had to be moved to project year 2 due to Covid-related travel restrictions; this affected funds for salary, overheads and travel and subsistence. A total of £20,237 was moved from project year 1 to year 2; no changes were made between budget lines. Agreed changes in the budget were as follows (Tables 2 and 3). Table 4 reflects the amended budget.

Table 2: Changes in the project year 1 budget as approved in the change request.

Budget Line	Original budget	Revised Budget	Difference
Staff Costs			
Consultancy Costs			
Overhead Costs			
Travel & Subsistence			
Operating Costs			
Capital Equipment			
Other Costs			
TOTAL			

Table 3: Changes in the project year 2 budget as approved in the change request.

Budget Line	Original budget	Revised Budget	Difference
Staff Costs			
Consultancy Costs			
Overhead Costs			
Travel & Subsistence			
Operating Costs			
Capital Equipment			
Other Costs			
TOTAL			

Table 4: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021)

Project spend (indicative) in this financial year	2020/21 D+ Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual D+ Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others (Please specify)*				



<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99,024.05</b>	<b>99,019.64</b>		
--------------	------------------	------------------	--	--

\* 'Others' includes the following lines: Monitoring & Evaluation, Data Storage, Shipping & Freight, Fuel, Cool Bags and Ice Packs, DIY consumables for peat cameras, soil moisture loggers and water logger moorings, Fieldwork Consumables, ID Guides, Lab Consumables, Lab standards, solutions, analysis kits, Leaving present volunteer, Logger moorings, Logger software, PPE, Water sample analysis (UK)

## Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021 – if applicable

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p><b>Impact</b></p> <p>Established indicators of change trigger early warnings, enabling more effective management of wetlands and aquatic habitats in the Falkland Islands.</p>		<p>In order to manage wetlands and establish an indicator monitoring system, wetlands need to be fully understood first. In this reporting period progress has been made by collating previous data, completing a literature and gap analysis, and by collecting additional data in the field.</p>	
<p><b>Outcome</b></p> <p>The wetlands of the Falkland Islands are better understood through the establishment of indicators for long term monitoring and triggering of rapid management interventions</p>	<p>0.1 At least 3 indicators for long term monitoring established by Y2Q4</p> <p>0.2 1x Paper on policy recommendations for Wetlands Ecoregion Action Plan presented to Environment Committee by Y2Q4</p>	<p>The basis for both the long-term monitoring indicators and the policy recommendations are the data and literature collated from previous projects combined with data gathered by the project's fieldwork and monitoring of certain environmental variables.</p> <p>The review of previous data and literature has been completed and the preliminary fieldwork campaign has been completed. The project is therefore on target with achieving the project outcome.</p>	<p>Key actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carry out intensive fieldwork campaign</li> <li>- Analyse data from project fieldwork in conjunction with data from previous work</li> <li>- Update WebGIS and data portal</li> <li>- Determine indicators for future long-term monitoring</li> <li>- Produce paper with recommendations for a Wetlands Action Plan</li> <li>- Organise and hold Symposium, training workshop and final stakeholder talk</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 1.</b></p> <p>An effective, efficient and accountable project management system established</p>	<p>1.1 1x PMG meeting held every 3 months</p> <p>1.2 1x Project Manager successfully recruited by Y1Q2</p>	<p>1.1 Quarterly PMG meetings were held in July 2020, October 2020 and January 2021; the meeting minutes are available on the <a href="#">project website</a>. Indicator is appropriate.</p> <p>1.2 The PM was recruited and started work on the project on 8 October 2020. The contract is available upon request. Indicator is appropriate.</p>	

	1.3 1x Monitoring and evaluation plan successfully completed by Y1Q3  1.4 1x Environment Committee update successfully completed in Y1 Q4	1.3 The Monitoring and Evaluation Plan was completed and is available on the <a href="#">project website</a> . Indicator is appropriate.  1.4 An end of Year 1 project update was provided to the FIG Environment Committee on 15 March 2021, evidence is provided in Section 3.2. Indicator is appropriate.
Activity 1.1 Organise and host quarterly project management group meetings and make notes available online	Completed.	Quarterly meeting schedule will be maintained for the remainder of the project.
Activity 1.2 Recruit the Project manager	Completed.	n/a
Activity 1.3 Write the Monitoring and evaluation plan and make it available online	Completed.	n/a
Activity 1.4 Provide an end of Year 1 project update to the FI Environment Committee	Completed.	n/a
<b>Output 2.</b> Existing baseline data mined and collated and data gaps identified and prioritised	2.1 1x Literature review of FI wetlands successfully completed by Y1Q3  2.2 1x Data mining and collation FI database successfully completed by Y1Q3  2.3 1x WebGIS of existing and new FI wetlands Spatial data successfully completed by Y1Q3.	2.1 A literature review was prepared and is available on the <a href="#">project website</a> . Indicator is appropriate.  2.2 All existing and available data previously obtained by visiting researchers in relation to wetlands and aquatic habitats have been collated and uploaded to the FI data portal (Table 2.2). Indicator is appropriate.  2.3 A WebGIS for this Wetlands Project has been created and includes the data uploaded to the data portal as well as data from the first field season; the WebGIS is available <a href="#">here</a> . Indicator is appropriate.
Activity 2.1. Undertake Literature review of FI wetlands and produce a summary report	Completed.	If literature previously not included in the review becomes available, the literature review will be updated.
Activity 2.2 Undertake a data mining exercise and upload all relevant data onto the FI data portal	Completed.	If data previously not uploaded to the data portal becomes available, it will be uploaded to the data portal.
Activity 2.3 Produce WebGIS of FI wetlands Spatial data	Completed.	Will be updated with new data from the project fieldwork throughout the

			duration of the project – covered under activity 3.5.
<b>Output 3.</b> Priority data gaps addressed through fieldwork	<p>3.1 6 field sites identified and sampled successfully by Y1Q4</p> <p>3.2 Gaps in spatial aspects of basic water quality in the inland waters successfully addressed in Y1Q4 ( Note: includes logging short term variations in salinity)</p> <p>3.3 1 x field season report successfully completed in Y1Q4</p> <p>3.4 1x field season Symposium successfully completed in Y2 Q4 with at least 20 attendees</p> <p>3.5 Fieldwork season with visiting project partners by Y2 Q4</p> <p>3.6 1 x field season database and WebGIS updates successfully completed in Y2 Q1</p>	<p>3.1 Six field sites were visited and a representative selection of waterbodies was surveyed at each of the sites. The full fieldwork report is available on the <a href="#">project website</a>. Indicator is appropriate.</p> <p>3.2 The gaps in spatial aspects of water quality in inland waters were addressed during the fieldwork. This is outlined in Section 3.2; the fieldwork report is available on the <a href="#">project website</a>. Indicator is appropriate.</p> <p>3.3 The fieldwork report was completed and is available on the <a href="#">project website</a>. Indicator is appropriate.</p> <p>3.4 n/a in this reporting period. Will be carried out in project year 2. Indicator is appropriate.</p> <p>3.5 n/a in this reporting period. Will be carried out in project year 2. Indicator is appropriate.</p> <p>3.6 n/a in this reporting period. Will be carried out in project year 2. Indicator is appropriate.</p>	
Activity 3.1 Organise and undertake preliminary fieldwork, and write up fieldwork report.	Completed	n/a	
Activity 3.2 Organise and undertake intensive field season	Planned for completion in project year 2.	An intensive field season will be carried out in the austral summer 2021/2022.	
Activity 3.3 Write up intensive field season report and make it available online	Planned for completion in project year 2.	The fieldwork report will be completed in Y2Q4.	
Activity 3.4 Organise and host intensive field season Symposium and make all of the presentations available online	Planned for completion in project year 2.	The Symposium will take place in the austral summer 2021/2022.	
Activity 3.5 Review new data and update the Falkland Islands data portal and WebGIS	The WebGIS was updated with the data from the preliminary fieldwork.	The WebGIS will be updated as soon as new data from the project's fieldwork becomes available. The data	

			from the project's fieldwork will be added to the data portal once the fieldwork is completed.
<b>Output 4.</b> Indicators established, capacity in indicator monitoring built and policy recommendations made.	4.1 At least 3 indicators successfully identified by Y2Q1  4.2 Long term monitoring protocols and procedures established by Y2 Q3  4.3 At least 5 FIG and 5 SAERI staff (at least 50% female) training feedback on indicator monitoring shows increased knowledge by Y2Q2 4.4 1x Paper on recommendations for wetlands action plan successfully completed by Y2Q3  4.5 1x Final project stakeholder talk successfully completed in Y2Q4	4.1 n/a in this reporting period. Will be carried out in project year 2. Indicator is appropriate.  4.2 n/a in this reporting period. Will be carried out in project year 2. Indicator is appropriate.  4.3 n/a in this reporting period. Will be carried out in project year 2. Indicator is appropriate.  4.4 n/a in this reporting period. Will be carried out in project year 2. Indicator is appropriate.  4.5 n/a in this reporting period. Will be carried out in project year 2. Indicator is appropriate.	
Activity 4.1 Analyse all of the data and Identify indicators and write a report on the methodology for determining the indicators.		Planned for completion in project year 2.	Data analyse and indicator identification will be carried out and a report will be written.
Activity 4.2 Prepare indicator monitoring manual and make it available online		Planned for completion in project year 2.	An indicator manual will be prepared and made available online.
Activity 4.3 Train FIG and SAERI staff in indicator monitoring		Planned for completion in project year 2.	A workshop will be organised to train FIG staff and SAERI in indicator monitoring.
Activity 4.4 Write up training workshop report and make available online with training workshop presentations		Planned for completion in project year 2.	A training workshop report will be written and made available online alongside the workshop presentations.
Activity 4.5 Write policy paper on recommendations for wetlands action plan		Planned for completion in project year 2.	A policy paper with recommendations for a wetlands action plan will be written.

Activity 4.6 Organise and host final project stakeholder/public talk	Planned for completion in project year 2.	A project stakeholder / public talk will be organised and delivered.
Activity 4.7 Present policy paper and end of project report to Environment Committee	Planned for completion in project year 2.	A policy paper and end of project report will be presented to the Environment Committee.

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

*N.B. if your application's logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact [Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk](mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk) if you have any questions regarding this.*

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Impact:</b> Established indicators of change trigger early warnings, enabling more effective management of wetlands and aquatic habitats in the Falkland Islands.			
<b>Outcome:</b> The wetlands of the Falkland Islands are better understood through the establishment of indicators for long term monitoring and triggering of rapid management interventions	0.1 At least 3 indicators for long term monitoring established by Y2Q4 0.2 1x Paper on policy recommendations for Wetlands Ecoregion Action Plan presented to Environment Committee by Y2Q4	0.1 Manual for indicator monitoring published online 0.2 Paper on policy and management recommendations presented at Environment Committee and reflected in the minutes of the Environment Committee meeting.	Appropriate indicators that can be monitored into the future with minimum resource requirements are able to be established Environment Committee accept and progress the papers recommendations.
<b>Output 1</b> 1. An effective, efficient and accountable project management system established	1.1 1x PMG meeting held every 3 months 1.2 1x Project Manager successfully recruited by Y1Q2 1.3 1x Monitoring and evaluation plan successfully completed by Y1Q3 1.4 1x Environment Committee update successfully completed in Y1 Q4	1.1 PMG meeting notes circulated to PMG members 1.2 PM Contract signed 1.3 Monitoring and evaluation plan online on project webpage 1.4 Environment Committee paper presented.	Recruitment runs to plan and Project Manager in place at the scheduled time.  Environment Committee agenda has a slot for the paper presentations at the scheduled time
<b>Output 2</b> 2. Existing baseline data mined and collated and data gaps identified and prioritised	2.1 1x Literature review of FI wetlands successfully completed by Y1Q3 2.2 1x Data mining and collation FI database successfully completed by Y1Q3 2.3 1x WebGIS of existing and new FI wetlands Spatial data successfully completed by Y1Q3.	2.1 Literature review online on project webpage 2.2 New data records in the Falkland Islands data portal managed by SAERI's IMS-GIS data centre 2.3 WebGIS project online on project webpage	The expert team established enables grey as well as published literature and unpublished as well as published data to be collated to avoid any duplication of previous work

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Output 3</b></p> <p>3. Priority data gaps addressed through fieldwork</p>	<p>3.1 6 field sites identified and sampled successfully by Y1Q4</p> <p>3.2 Gaps in spatial aspects of basic water quality in the inland waters successfully addressed in Y1Q4 ( Note: includes logging short term variations in salinity)</p> <p>3.3 1 x field season report successfully completed in Y1Q4</p> <p>3.4 1x field season Symposium successfully completed in Y2 Q4 with at least 20 attendees.</p> <p>3.5 Fieldwork season with visiting project partners by Y2 Q4</p> <p>3.6 1 x field season database and WebGIS updates successfully completed in Y2 Q1</p>	<p>3.1 Field season report online on project webpage</p> <p>3.2 New data records uploaded onto the FI data portal.</p> <p>3.3 Field season report available online</p> <p>3.4 Field season symposium presentations available online and attendance recorded</p> <p>3.5 Field season report online on project webpage</p> <p>3.6 New data records in the FI data portal WebGIS project online on project webpage has new records</p>	<p>Weather during the scheduled field season is suitable for fieldwork.</p> <p>Flights are on time and enable the full 2-week period of fieldwork to be undertaken.</p> <p>Sufficient accommodation available on the Falklands to carry out the fieldwork.</p> <p>Covid-19 related travel restrictions are lifted to enable travel from UK to the Falkland Island.</p>
<p><b>Output 4</b></p> <p>4. Indicators established, capacity in indicator monitoring built and policy recommendations made.</p>	<p>4.1 At least 3 indicators successfully identified by Y2Q1</p> <p>4.2 Long term monitoring protocols and procedures established by Y2 Q3</p> <p>4.3 At least 5 FIG and 5 SAERI staff (at least 50% female) training feedback on indicator monitoring shows increased knowledge by Y2Q2</p> <p>4.4 1x Paper on recommendations for wetlands action plan successfully completed by Y2Q3</p> <p>4.5 1x Final project stakeholder talk successfully completed in Y2Q4</p>	<p>4.1 and 4.2 Indicator report and training manual online</p> <p>4.3 Workshop/training report online</p> <p>4.4 Policy paper produced and circulated to PMG.</p> <p>4.5 Public talk advertisement, photographs and presentation available online. Minutes from the questions at the talk and a list of attendees circulated to the PMG.</p>	<p>There are enough people interested in undertaking the training to reach the target number.</p> <p>Environment Committee agenda has a slot for the paper presentations at the scheduled time.</p>



Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p><b>Activities</b> (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p><u>Output 1: Project Management System</u></p> <p>1.1 Organise and host quarterly project management group meetings and make notes available online  1.2 Recruit the Project manager  1.3 Write the Monitoring and evaluation plan and make it available online  1.4 Provide an end of Year 1 project update to the FI Environment Committee</p> <p><u>Output 2: Existing baseline data mined and collated and data gaps identified and prioritised</u></p> <p>2.1 Undertake Literature review of FI wetlands and produce a summary report  2.2 Undertake a data mining exercise and upload all relevant data onto the FI data portal  2.3 Produce WebGIS of FI wetlands Spatial data</p> <p><u>Output 3: Priority data gaps addressed through fieldwork</u></p> <p>3.1 Organise and undertake preliminary fieldwork, and write up fieldwork report.  3.2 Organise and undertake intensive field season  3.3 Write up intensive field season report and make it available online  3.4 Organise and host intensive field season Symposium and make all of the presentations available online  3.5 Review new data and update the Falkland Islands data portal and WebGIS</p> <p><u>Output 4: Indicators established, capacity in indicator monitoring built and policy recommendations made</u></p> <p>4.1 Analyse all of the data and Identify indicators and write a report on the methodology for determining the indicators.  4.2 Prepare indicator monitoring manual and make it available online  4.3 Train FIG and SAERI staff in indicator monitoring  4.4 Write up training workshop report and make available online with training workshop presentations  4.5 Write policy paper on recommendations for wetlands action plan  4.6 Organise and host final project stakeholder/public talk  4.7 Present policy paper and end of project report to Environment Committee</p>			

## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	no
<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>Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	no
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	