

Darwin Initiative Main Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/>).

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2022

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS141
Project title	Habitat restoration and wise use for Akrotiri and Cape Pyla
Country/ies	Cyprus - Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia
Lead partner	BirdLife Cyprus
Project partner(s)	Terra Cypria - The Cyprus Conservation Foundation Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas Administration Environment Department (SBAA ED) RSPB (BirdLife in the UK)
Darwin grant value	£342,150.00
Start/end dates of project	01/07/2021 - 30/06/2024
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2021 – Mar 2022) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	July 2021 – March 2022, Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Martin Hellicar
Project website/blog/social media	- <i>(yet to be set up)</i>
Report author(s) and date	Martin Hellicar & Project Coordinator Phoebe Vayanou, 29/04/2022

1. Project summary

The DPLUS141 project “Habitat restoration and wise use for Akrotiri and Cape Pyla” aims to restore key wildlife habitats within the Cyprus SBAs, focusing on Akrotiri wetlands and native scrub on Cape Pyla (Dhekelia). It aims also to increase opportunities for the Akrotiri community to benefit from living in a protected natural area, specifically through supporting the long-term economic viability of cattle grazing, as a sustainable conservation tool and through the promotion of the area as a wildlife-friendly tourism destination.

Akrotiri peninsula and Cape Pyla are recognized and designated for their biodiversity importance. The effective management of these areas -something this project is designed to significantly enhance- can make a significant contribution to efforts to conserve biodiversity in Cyprus. Akrotiri peninsula has been identified as an Important Bird and Biodiversity Area, following recognized BirdLife International

criteria, and the wetlands on the peninsula enjoy protected status under SBA Ordinances. Cape Pyla is designated as protected for its habitat value and for key flora and fauna. The Akrotiri wetlands are also characterized as a RAMSAR site (wetlands of international importance).

Though enjoying legal protection, the reality on the ground is that both areas urgently need conservation action allied with management for wise use. Currently, there is increasing visitor pressure (especially at Akrotiri), insufficient practical conservation management and growing pressure for development. Most areas are heavily disturbed by vehicle traffic -especially off-road- and excess amounts of litter. On the Akrotiri peninsula in particular, access and traffic needs to be managed in order to protect important wildlife species and habitats. At the same time, the expansion of reeds at the marshes has resulted in loss of biodiversity and has obstructed the views for visitors and nature lovers. The need for a balanced management is identified both in the BirdLife Cyprus 2014 IBA inventory and in the SBAA management plans for the protected sites. Cattle grazing at the marsh can do wonders for managing the reeds, but its economic viability needs to be enhanced. At the same time, threatened plant species need targeted actions to boost their populations. Last but not least, invasive acacia remains hard-to-tackle, especially on Cape Pyla, where acacia thickets are also used by illegal bird trappers.

The project aims to address these problems through targeted habitat and visitor management actions and contribute to long-term sustainable management for key sites at Akrotiri and Cape Pyla. It will benefit the local Akrotiri community and the wider public in Cyprus, through biodiversity conservation actions allied with promotion of wildlife-friendly tourism on the peninsula (thus also enhancing ecosystem services). It will also promote this alternative tourism to the area during “quieter” touristic periods, i.e. early spring and winter.



Map 1: Location of the Project: Akrotiri Peninsula (left) and Cape Pyla (right)

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The project has involved all key partners for the implementation of its activities.

BirdLife Cyprus (BL) has been the lead partner of the project and responsible for the implementation of the majority of actions and for the overall project management, coordination and full overview of project implementation, while BL is also responsible for overseeing project spending and financial management. The organisation has been building on existing experience and knowledge both in project management related to the protection and restoration of wetlands, as well as on the knowledge and experience of the project area (threats, needs, opportunities) and related stakeholders.

Terra Cypria - The Cyprus Conservation Foundation (TC), through its long-term involvement in wetland inventory and efforts for the protection of the island's wetlands, has gained great experience on the wetlands of the island and especially the most important ones, including Akrotiri. Also, it has built very good relations with organisations working with wetland management at national, regional and international level. Additionally, TC is running a MAVA-funded project focusing on management actions on Akrotiri Peninsula, which -amongst others- include reed clearances at Zakaki marsh (related to output 2 of the project), construction of a bird screen with bird species information signs in Zakaki marsh (related to output 5 of the project) and access management actions in Lady's mile (related to output 4 of the project). All these actions, act as complementary to Darwin project's actions.

The Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas Administration Environment Department (SBAA ED) has been acting as a link between the project and the local communities and stakeholders. Additionally, the statutory knowledge of processes within the SBAs, as well as the ecological understanding of the local areas contribute to more targeted implementation of actions within the legal, statutory and policy framework of the SBAs.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) has extensive experience in wetland management both in terms of ecology and conservation as well as attracting visitors and has been contributing in those project outputs.

All project partners have been involved in decision making and moving the project forward. Project partners in Cyprus (BL, TC and SBAA ED) have regular meetings – both formal, such as Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings and informal, such as one-to-one meetings for specific actions, as well as site and field visits to plan actions ahead and take decisions. The RSPB is involved through online meetings to update on the project progress, through which the RSPB provides advice and support in relevant project actions. Further than that, there is regular communication through emails and telephone, as well as online calls when necessary.

Other key stakeholders have also been involved in project planning and decision-making, since the project success, both during and after project, is also dependant to the involvement, agreement and cooperation with all involved stakeholders. These stakeholders are:

- Forest Department (Republic of Cyprus) (FD)
 - Involved through numerous meetings and discussions for a number of relevant project actions.
 - Input for planning and permissions on output 1 (Acacia management), output 3 (Akrotiri marsh) mainly on plant species protection actions and grazing needs.
- Agricultural Research Institute (Republic of Cyprus) (ARI)
 - Involved through a couple of meetings and discussions for planning output 1 (Acacia management) and providing support in the field experiment (seed counting), output 3 (Akrotiri marsh) mainly on plant species protection actions (seeds storage).
- Department of Agriculture (Republic of Cyprus) (DA)

- Involved through a systematic consultation schedule (together with other stakeholders, such as ARI, CUT, Graziers) for the support of the local Cyprus cow breed and specifically through promotion of its beef (output 3 of the project).
- Akrotiri Community Council (ACC)
 - The president of the ACC was informed through a meeting about the project actions and was very supportive. Cooperation was established mainly for output 5 (ecotourism actions).
- Sewerage Board of Limassol – Amathus (SBLA)
 - Involved through a meeting for output 2 (Zakaki marsh) in order to achieve better coordination of actions related to reed clearances, as well as information on the hydrological regime of the lake.
- Cyprus University of Technology (CUT)
 - Involved through a systematic consultation schedule (together with other stakeholders, such as DA, ARI, Graziers) for the support of the local Cyprus cow species and specifically through promotion of its beef (output 3 of the project). The CUT is running a program on the genetic analysis of the local cow breed, as well as on the qualitative characteristics of the beef. These will provide input to the beef marketing study of this project (output 3).
- Graziers in Akrotiri Marsh
 - Involved through very frequent communication (meetings, field visits, phone calls, etc).

In Annex 4, a list of the main meetings with stakeholders is presented.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Horizontal Activities

The project award paperwork was received on 30th July 2021 and although in July 2021 some background/preparatory work was done, officially the project started in August 2021.

Horizontal activities that have taken place during this period, include:

- Formation of the **project team**
 - Recruitment of Project Coordinator (Phoebe Vayanou) at BirdLife Cyprus. Post taken up 1st of August 2021.
 - Recruitment of one part-time Scientific Officer (Theodosia Theodorou) at BirdLife Cyprus. Post taken up 1st of August 2021.
 - Recruitment of Conservation & Communication Officer (full-time) (Panagiotis Georgiou) at Terra Cypria. Post taken up 1st of November 2021.
 - Recruitment of one part-time Scientific Officer (Konstantinos Perikleous) at Terra Cypria – Post taken up 1st of November 2021.
- **1st Project Kick-off Meeting amongst the Project Partners – Project Steering Committee:**
17/09/2021 - All involved team members from the Project Partners participated. All project actions were discussed with the aim to share current experience and knowledge, to clarify the involvement of each partner in each action, to identify actions that might involve challenges (bureaucratic, stakeholders' views, etc) and discuss the best way forward.

- **2nd Project Steering Committee Meeting:** 17/01/2022 - All involved team members from the Project Partners participated. Progress update, discussion & exchange of ideas & thoughts on various project issues and next steps.
- **Acquisition of the 3 laptops** for the Project Team.
- **Scoping meetings** with project partners and/or stakeholders, **field visits** to the project target areas, etc, as described in the following paragraphs.
- **Financial organisation** of the project (templates, time sheets, expenses recording, monitoring, etc) within and amongst the Project Partners.

Output 1. Support for sustainable management of invasive Acacia saligna, with a focus on post clearance habitat restoration on Cape Pyla

1.1 The literature review on the post Acacia clearance approaches and methods for restoring natural vegetation and limiting regrowth of Acacia has been completed. In the framework of this action, discussions, meetings and emails were exchanged with local and international experts, in order to learn from their experience and share thoughts. Various methods have been analysed and a pre-selection of those has been made to test in Cape Pyla (Soil solarization at varying intensities, Chemical Treatment, Grazing Management, Revegetation). The literature review can be found in Annex 6 of this report.

1.2 The experimental design for the trial plots in Cape Pyla is being set up. In this context, a) various meetings/ discussions with relevant experts have taken place to share experience and thoughts on methodologies and experimental field trial plots design (SBAA ED, FD, IAP, Frederick University, TEPAK, Oded Cohen- expert on solarisation at Israel) and at the same time b) meetings have been made with SBAA to discuss permitting procedure for establishing experimental plots and c) with local community in order that they be informed of the experimental field setting. Field visits to Cape Pyla have taken place, in order to identify possible suitable areas, where the trial plots can be placed according to criteria, such as habitat suitability, background history of Acacia clearance, access, land ownership, management of the area, etc. Provisional areas have been identified, as well as provisional experimental plots. Soil samples from each plot have been collected in order to count the acacia seeds, which is currently being done. According to the results of the seed counts, the plots will be finalised (expected in May 2022). Two experiments will be set up:

a) Experiment A: Questions to be tested: 1. Effectiveness of grazing in Acacia post clearance management 2. Effectiveness of revegetation combined with chemical treatment follow ups.

b) Experiment B: Questions to be tested: 1. Effectiveness of Soil Solarisation (SH) with one and two plastic sheets. 2. Effectiveness of Soil Solarization (SH) without soil preparation.

The provisional experimental design on Cape Pyla is presented in detail in Annex 7 of this Report.

1.2.1 Field visits at the experimental plots of the area have been made to record the vegetation type, species and structure (baseline establishment). The method that will be used in the vegetation surveys will be Braun-Blanquet cover-abundance scale. Once the final selection of the trial plots is made, vegetation protocols will be completed for each trial plot.

1.3. (at later stage of project)

1.4 The programme for monitoring of illegal mist netting levels by BirdLife Cyprus with RSPB support continues. The autumn monitoring season was completed by mid-October, the results are found in Annex 10.

Output 2. Reed management solutions successfully piloted at Zakaki Marsh

2.1 Meetings concerning the scope of the hydrological study have been taken place within the team of the Project Partners, as well as with external consultants – local experts on the hydrology/ water management of the area, and with the Sewerage Board of Limassol – Amathus in order to identify the current state of knowledge and management of the hydrology of Zakaki area, while also examining reed ecology in relation mainly to water period and water quality. The contract with external consultants (I.A.CO Environmental & Water Consultants Ltd) for the hydrological study was signed on December 2021, which will be completed in December 2022, with mid-year interim results. The hydrological study contract and technical specifications can be found in Annex 8 of this report.

2.2 Mechanical reed clearance in front of the existing hide at the marsh took place on September 2021 under the MAVA-funded MedIsWetII project, which project partner Terra Cypria is leading on and a second one took place in February 2022 which was funded both by Darwin Plus and MAVA projects.

2.3 Bird counts at Zakaki Marsh have taken place every month to monitor the occurrence and numbers of the priority species *Aythya nyroca* and *Himantopus himantopus* and also of other birds (resident or migrant visitors) using the wetland. Results can be found in Annex 9.

Output 3. Sustainability established for conservation cattle grazing at Akrotiri Marsh

3.1 Various meetings, discussions and field visits have taken place to meet, to discuss issues/ problems/ needs while building/ renewing close cooperation with various stakeholders, such as Akrotiri Council President, Graziers, Forest Department, Water Development Department, SBAA, CUT. Based on the outcome of the above discussions, there is a need for better on-going management of the area in order to address various issues. In order to facilitate the formulation and implementation of a better management of the area, the Darwin team has drafted a proposal for key site management actions scheme for Akrotiri marsh for consultation purposes with all involved stakeholders. At the same time, it has been arranged to take aerial photos of the marsh using a drone (set for beginning of May 2022), in order to provide quantitative input on the wet grassland and reed bed areas and update the grazing levels. The focus of this stage has therefore been on re-establishing consultations, especially with the key stakeholders that are the Akrotiri graziers, and scoping for further action in this area.

3.2. The Terms of Reference for the Marketing plan for wildlife-friendly Akrotiri Marsh beef have been drafted. On this context, a systematic consultation schedule (together with other stakeholders, such as DA, ARI, Graziers, CUT) for the support of the local Cyprus cow species and specifically through promotion of its beef has been taken place. The ToRs of the Marketing Study will be further discussed with the graziers and then will be finalised. The Marketing Study is expected to commence in May - June 2022.

3.3 & 3.4 *Ex-situ* and *in-situ* actions for conservation of Akrotiri Marsh flora.

A number of meetings, discussions and field visits have taken place to organize the actions for conservation of Akrotiri Marsh flora with the SBAA ED team, the FD and some external local experts. It was decided that actions will take place for the following plant species: *Ipomoea sagittate*, *Euphorbia hirsute*, *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani* and *Mentha aquatica* – all of which are included in the Red Book of Cyprus Flora.

The sub-actions agreed with partners/experts include:

1) Vegetation surveys & monitoring: Mapping and population counts – This will take place all year round according to the flowering period of each plant. Additionally, drone pictures will be taken of the area to identify areas where plant species might be present and access is difficult, because of the high water levels at the marsh.

2) Seed collection for seedbank at Agricultural Research Institute (ARI) and use for replanting – Seeds will be collected to a) be stored in the already established seed bank of the ARI and b) to be used in *ex situ* planting actions.

3) *In situ* actions: Re-planting on the field to support population – Provisional areas for planting the species *in situ* to support existing population have already been identified: There is an existing fenced area for the protection of flora species in the marsh and two additional areas have been provisionally identified that will require appropriate fencing. The electric fences might not be suitable, because they require frequent cutting of vegetation in order to correctly function and we are considering other fencing alternatives. For these areas, grazing requirements will be identified, as well as possible clearings of other vegetation.

4) *Ex situ* actions: Planting to create a controlled successful *ex situ* population - Seeds and saplings will be collected to be planted in the Akrotiri Environmental Education Centre (AEEC) to create a controlled successful *ex situ* population, in order to provide a source for plants for *in situ* re-plantings.

5) Draft a long-term action plan for plant species management and conservation at Akrotiri Marsh. During the last year of the project, a concise long-term action plan for plant species management and conservation at Akrotiri Marsh will be drafted in order to maintain and promote the after-project results.

3.5 Increased engagement of local graziers in the management of the marsh and in maintaining Cyprus cows on the site has been taking place through frequent one-to-one meetings with the graziers in the field in order for them to meet with the new project team, to discuss issues/ problems/ needs they have, to be informed about the new project and to start renewing close cooperation. Also, a meeting with most of the graziers and the project team took place on November 2021, in order to discuss more thoroughly and in a group all the above matters. Additionally, BL CY through its own funds contributed to necessary repairs in the fencing of the marsh during December 2021 – January 2022 to support the graziers, as part of “bridge-building” efforts. Insufficient maintenance of the fencing that leads to animals escaping, causes problems in the neighbouring area (e.g. safety issues for people and animals across the road network, damages in neighbouring cultivated areas, fines for graziers, etc.).

Output 4. Reduced disturbance to key wildlife species, including birds and marine reptiles, through the implementation of an access management plan for sensitive Akrotiri habitats

4.1 A spatial mapping is currently being set up in ArcGIS layout with all the different layers that will act as input for the drafting of the Access Management Plan (i.e. sensitive wildlife areas, access routes, parking areas, recreational areas and facilities, administration boundaries, proposed developments, areas of interest, etc). At the same time, stakeholder identification and mapping are taking place, ahead of the necessary consultation procedures to follow. Field visits took place with members of all local project partners, to identify in the field problematic areas in terms of access and wildlife sensitivity.

4.2. Monitoring of birds (occurrence, numbers and breeding activity) is taking place on a monthly basis (see Annex 9 for relevant results).

4.3 *(at later stage of project – during turtle nesting period – Summer 2022)*

Output 5. Eco-tourism opportunities enhanced within Akrotiri peninsula, benefiting in particular the approx. 900 local residents of Akrotiri community

5.1 The project team has identified three existing wildlife-watching facilities (bird hides) in the Akrotiri area suitable for monitoring visitor numbers and accordingly has ordered three automatic ‘foot-fall’

recording equipment packages. We are in the process of receiving the equipment from company in UK and installing it on the field.

5.2 The structure of the website is being currently set up, in order to contact the website developer company.

5.3 This action (installing Wildlife camera in Akrotiri Salt Lake) turned out to be impossible to carry out for reasons relating to the sensitive military status of the area and the extremely complex and lengthy permitting process that would be involved. The budget foreseen for the camera was 6,000 GBP and the expenditure were scheduled within 2022/23 financial year. After an approved change request, the wildlife camera budget (6,000 GBP) was reallocated to a) visitor counts (additional budget from camera 3,325 GBP) (action 5.1) and b) to actions implementing the Akrotiri Access Management Plan (action 4.1) (additional budget from camera 2,674 GBP).

5.4 (*at later stage of project*) – Initial meeting with the President of Akrotiri Community Council took place in November 2021 to inform him about the project, incl. this action, to discuss the eco-tourism opportunities for the area, their aspirations and ideas, and he was positive and supportive to collaboration.

5.5 Field visits took place to identify potential hiking trails that also fulfil the following criteria: Accessibility, Low disturbance for wildlife, Wildlife interest along them and/or cultural interest, Varying degree of distance/ difficulty. Three potential hiking trails were identified and they are now under consultation with the SBAA.

5.6 The viewing screens will most probably be set up along the Lady’s mile walking trail (action 5.5). The location is under consultation with the SBAA and local birdwatchers.

5.7 (*at later stage of project*)

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Baseline Condition	Change recorded by 31/03/22	Indicator	Source of evidence
Output 1. Support for sustainable management of invasive <i>Acacia saligna</i>, with a focus on post clearance habitat restoration on Cape Pyla			
There is information available on how to remove Acacia plants, mainly through chemical treatment protocols, but there is insufficient and scattered information on Acacia post clearance habitat restoration. <i>A. saligna</i> has naturalized in Cyprus and it is one of the most serious invasive species in Cyprus, threatening many natural habitats, invading forests, maquis, garigue, phrygana, marshy areas and agricultural land. Limited research and field trials have been made on how to restore habitats	All information available on acacia post clearance habitat restoration methodologies through published articles, as well as personal communication with experts, was included in the literature review.	1.1 Practical post Acacia clearance restoration proposals drawn up based on review of up to date restoration techniques by December 2021.	Literature Review (Annex 6)
	The experimental design for the trial plots in Cape Pyla is being set up and the selection of trial plots will be finalised in May 2022. Field experiment to start in June – July 2022.	1.2 Plots identified and trials (treatment & control) carried out for restoration activities identified under 1.1 by December 2023. <i>1.2.1 Significant reduction of acacia re-growth on trial treatment plots compared with control plots by the end of the project.</i>	Experimental Design (Annex 7)
	N/A	1.3 Proposing recommendations on next steps and replicability for	

Baseline Condition	Change recorded by 31/03/22	Indicator	Source of evidence
after Acacia clearance and prevent or minimise re-establishment of Acacia.	<i>(Recommendations to be proposed by the end of project)</i>	trialled acacia management methods by the end of the project.	
Until recently, Cape Pyla was among the worst bird trapping 'hot spots' on the island. Continued field monitoring carried out by BL shows that increased enforcement has significantly reduced the illegal bird killing on the cape in recent years.	The presence of project staff in the area for the restoration trials and communication/ interaction with local community might act as an added deterrent against the return of trappers to the Cape Pyla.	1.4 Support for ongoing efforts to prevent illegal bird trapping activity on Cape Pyla – trapping levels continue to decrease, by 5% per year compared to 2020 levels.	Field data from systematic monitoring of illegal bird trapping (from ongoing BirdLife Cyprus programme) (Annex 10)
Output 2. Reed management solutions successfully piloted at Zakaki Marsh			
The Marsh has been taken over by reeds in recent years and lost habitat diversity and the open pool area. No clear hydrological regime picture for both the quantity and quality of water draining into the marsh.	Hydrological study commenced that will provide a good knowledge base on the hydrological regime of the marsh, that will be used to provide recommendations for the reed management.	2.1. Comprehensive review of water management issues at the Marsh (including field testing of water quality and water flow assessment), with recommendations for long-term reed management by December 2022.	Hydrological study contract with the technical specifications (Annex 8)
	Mechanical reed clearance in February 2022 to maintain the open pool area.	2.2. By project end, reed-bed managed (reduced in extent by at least 20%) on target areas of the marsh by the end of the project.	Reed clearance photos – Annex 5
Site is dominated by reeds with little diversity, esp. for priority breeding bird species.	<i>N/A (change to be recorded by end of project)</i>	2.3. Increase in occurrence of priority breeding bird species at Marsh: <i>Aythya nyroca</i> & <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> by at least 20% by project end.	Monthly Bird counts at Zakaki Marsh (Annex 9)
Output 3. Sustainability established for conservation cattle grazing at Akrotiri Marsh, through expert input on grazing levels, preparation of a marketing study for Akrotiri March 'eco-beef' and both in situ and ex situ conservation actions for key marsh flora species, building on progress achieved under the DPLUS034 project (2015-2017).			
The economic viability of conservation grazing on Akrotiri Marsh needs support, because currently it is not a financially sustainable activity and is over-dependant on subsidies from the government.	Consultations are in process on the needs and specifications of the Marketing Plan for wildlife-friendly Akrotiri Marsh beef.	3.1. Marketing plan for wildlife-friendly Akrotiri Marsh beef drawn up and agreed with cattle herders by March 2023.	-
The storage of genetic material from key plant species in the marsh is desirable in order to help in future conservation actions.	Seed collection will be made to a) be stored in the already established seed bank of Agricultural Research Institute and b) to be used in ex situ planting	3.2. Seed bank established for key marsh plant species by March 2024.	Seed collection activities photos (Annex 5)

Baseline Condition	Change recorded by 31/03/22	Indicator	Source of evidence
	actions, in order to create a controlled successful ex situ population and use plants for in-situ actions. Seeds of <i>Euphorbia hirsute</i> have been collected in March 2022. (overall change to be recorded by end of project)		
The target plant species population needs reinforcement and support in the marsh.	Vegetation surveys and seed collection have already started, in March 2022. Replanting of targeted species <i>in situ</i> is scheduled for spring 2023. (overall change to be recorded by end of project)	3.3. By project end, cover of target plant species has increased in marsh (by 25-50%).	Vegetation surveys photos (Annex 5)
The current number of graziers in the marsh are 5 and cattle number is around 120.	Increased engagement, consultation and cooperation with local graziers in the management of the marsh and in maintaining Cyprus cows on the site has been taking place (change to be recorded by end of project).	3.4. By project end, increase number of graziers maintaining animals at the marsh from the current 5 to 7.	-
Output 4. Reduced disturbance to key wildlife species, including birds and marine reptiles, through the implementation of an access management plan for sensitive Akrotiri habitats			
The levels of disturbance to key wild life species and their habitats are high, due to uncontrolled access in most parts of Akrotiri Peninsula.	<i>Preparatory Actions for access management plan & Monitoring Program for birds</i> (change to be recorded by end of project)	4.1 Phase I of management plan implemented by end of 2 nd project year (most sensitive sites protected through limitation of access), allowing for maintenance of numbers of key migrant and breeding bird species at key wetland sites by project end.	Monthly Bird counts at Akrotiri Peninsula (Annex 9)
	<i>Preparatory Actions for access management plan & Monitoring Program for turtle nesting</i> (change to be recorded by end of project)	4.2. Phase I of management plan implemented by end of 2 nd project year (most sensitive sites protected through limitation of access), allowing for maintenance of numbers of marine turtle nests on key beaches by project end.	Turtle nesting monitoring program. At later stage of project – during turtle nesting period (summer 2022)
Output 5. Eco-tourism opportunities enhanced within Akrotiri peninsula			
The area offers great potential for ecotourism, but still this sector is largely unknown and has	The structure of the website is being currently set up.	5.1. Dedicated Akrotiri eco-tourism website (set up by March 2022) has at least 2,000 visits by project end.	-

Baseline Condition	Change recorded by 31/03/22	Indicator	Source of evidence
not been promoted for the Akrotiri Peninsula.	<i>(The website will be operational by March 2023.)</i>	<i>Please note that this indicator was mistakenly included in the logframe as March 2022 and not March 2023, when it is actually scheduled according to the project timeframe.</i>	
	After an approved change request, this action was removed, because it turned out to be not possible for reasons relating to the sensitive military status of the area and the complex and lengthy permitting process that would be involved.	5.2. Salt Lake wildlife camera in operation by September 2022.	-
	<i>N/A (change to be recorded at a later project stage)</i>	5.3. Holding of two Akrotiri nature festivals, in Spring 2023 and Spring 2024 with at least 100 participants attend each.	-
	Three potential hiking trails were identified and they are now under consultation with the SBAA.	5.4. Three Akrotiri walking routes established by project end (first route set up by end September 2022).	-
	The viewing screens will most probably be set up along the Lady's mile walking trail (action 5.5). The location is under consultation with the SBAA and local birdwatchers.	5.5. Viewing screens set up for Lady's Mile Pools by end 2023.	-
	<i>N/A (change to be recorded at a later project stage)</i>	5.6. Akrotiri visitors' wildlife guide produced (in mobile application form).	-

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Project Outcome: Key wetland and scrub habitat restored in Cyprus SBAs, with long-term nature conservation gains secured through enhanced, low-impact visitor use, with associated gains for wildlife tourism.

A review of indicators for measuring the intended Outcome, as well as an updated assessment of the likelihood of the project to achieve the Outcome have been made, and up to now the indicators are adequate for measuring the intended Outcome and the project will achieve the Outcome by end of funding. Please see the Table below.

Baseline Condition	Progress to date	Indicator	Source of evidence
Scrub habitat restoration in Cape Pyla: There is information available on how to remove Acacia plants, mainly through	- Literature review on the post Acacia clearance approaches and methods for restoring natural vegetation and limiting	Assessment of management & restoration methods for post Acacia clearance based on trial treatment plots and	Annexes 6, 7

Baseline Condition	Progress to date	Indicator	Source of evidence
chemical treatment protocols, but there is insufficient and scattered information on Acacia post clearance habitat restoration.	regrowth of Acacia has been completed. - The experimental design for the trial plots in Cape Pyla is ready, and experimental plots are being set up. - Vegetation surveys are also being set up.	vegetation survey results at Cape Pyla with recommendations for replication and/or further work by the end of the project.	
Wetland habitat restoration in Akrotiri: The Zakaki Marsh has been taken over by reeds in recent years and lost habitat diversity and the open pool area. No clear hydrological regime picture for both the quantity and quality of water draining into the marsh.	- Hydrological study commenced that will provide a good knowledge base on the hydrological regime of the marsh, that will be used to provide recommendations for the reed management.	Zakaki marsh reed-bed management report agreed by key stakeholders by December 2022.	Annex 8
Wetland habitat restoration in Akrotiri: The economic viability of conservation grazing on Akrotiri Marsh needs support in order to be a sustainable activity in the marsh, because currently it is not a financially sustainable activity and is over-dependant on subsidies from the government.	- Consultations are in process on the needs and specifications of the Marketing Plan for wildlife-friendly Akrotiri Marsh beef. - <i>Ex-situ</i> and <i>in-situ</i> actions for conservation of Akrotiri Marsh flora. - Renew close cooperation with graziers and other stakeholders.	Sustainability for cattle grazing management at Akrotiri Marsh, through the achievement of the number of cattle to be within the limits recommended by grazing capacity study drawn up under the DPLUS034 project: 1–1.75 Eurostat Livestock Units (LSU) per ha by the end of the project.	-
Wetland habitat restoration in Akrotiri: The levels of disturbance to key wild life species and their habitats are high, due to uncontrolled access in most parts of Akrotiri Peninsula.	- A spatial mapping is currently being set up in ArcGIS layout with all the different layers that will act as input for the drafting of the Access Management Plan. - Stakeholder identification and mapping are taking place.	Agreed Akrotiri Access Management Plan by key stakeholders, including relevant map, by December 2023.	-
Enhance low-impact visitor use, with associated gains for wildlife tourism for Akrotiri.	- The project team has identified three wildlife facilities (bird hides) in Akrotiri area suitable for monitoring visitor numbers and accordingly has ordered three automatic 'foot-fall' recording equipment. - Preparatory actions are in process for ecotourism support and promotion, as described in sections 3.1 and 3.2.	Increased visitors within the range of 20-30% to Akrotiri wildlife-watching facilities (hides and paths) by project end. Baseline to be set by mid-2022 (as currently unknown). <i>The baseline for the above indicator above might be moved to beginning of</i>	-

Baseline Condition	Progress to date	Indicator	Source of evidence
		<i>2023, since the automatic visitor counters will be installed in the field within May 2022. It took more time than anticipated for the equipment to be prepared and sent.</i>	
There is not yet any agreed sustainability plan in place for target sites and project actions.	<i>At a later project stage</i>	Detailed sustainability plan in place and agreed by Cyprus SBAs for target sites and project actions with clear recommendations and course of future action by the end of the project.	-

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The risks and assumptions described in the project application have been reviewed and are still considered valid.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty alleviation

The project is on the way to delivering sustainable conservation management at two important biodiversity sites, including through facilitation of low-impact use by visitors. This will benefit biodiversity, ecosystems and Cyprus society in the long-term.

More specifically, the impact and change expected can be broken down as:

1. Invasive *Acacia saligna*: A way forward identified for restoration of natural scrub on Cape Pyla. Improved practical management techniques for the restoration of natural habitats, with benefits for biodiversity. This action will also further help prevent the use of acacia thickets on Cape Pyla for the setting of mist nets for illegal bird trapping (with long-term benefits for migrant birds).
2. Reed management at Zakaki Marsh: Both diversification of the site's habitat with biodiversity benefits in the short-term (including increased occurrence of *Aythya nyroca* and *Himantopus himantopus*) and identification of solutions for long-term management, helping to enhance the ecological value of the marsh in the long-term (with added benefits for human visitors).
3. Reduced disturbance at key wildlife sites on Akrotiri peninsula, with benefits for wildlife (breeding birds, nesting sea turtles, with increased occurrence of *Charadrius alexandrinus* and turtle nests) in both the short and long-term and also for local tourism, as an access management plan draw up under the project will facilitate disturbance-free enjoyment of wildlife by visitors.
4. Foundations established for sustainable long-term grazing management at Akrotiri Marsh: this will have benefits for the local economy (viability of traditional grazing at the marsh) in the medium-to-long-term and will build on and reinforce the biodiversity gains from the management regime set up under the DPLUS034 project, while broadening them to ensure priority marsh plants also benefit.
5. Increased eco-tourism opportunities on Akrotiri peninsula, with medium-to-long-term benefits for the local economy and knock-on benefits for nature conservation in the long-term (alternatives established to mass tourism and associated over-development).

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project will contribute towards three Conventions:

1. Convention on Biological Diversity

The Akrotiri wetlands complex forms the most important wetland in Cyprus, rich in biodiversity and of unique importance for Cyprus. Several activities threaten its protection and management, including uncontrolled access to key habitats, expansion of reedbeds and disturbance of species. This project aims to improve the conservation status of key habitats and species by improving the management of these threats. It also aims to contribute to the local economy by helping support development of a more sustainable use of wetlands and promoting ecotourism opportunities within the area. In addition, management of Invasive Alien Species, one of the CBD aims, will take place at Cape Pyla with the eradication of *Acacia saligna*, which has taken over in the area.

2. Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

Cyprus is within one of the major bird migration routes across the Mediterranean and Cape Pyla and Akrotiri, especially, are key migration stop-over points (indeed Akrotiri is a raptor migration 'bottleneck' site). The CMS convention specifically mentions the SBA areas of Cyprus as one of the OCT areas of the UK where the convention needs to be applied. 139 Annex I and II CMS species have been recorded in Cyprus and most of them have been recorded within the two project focus areas. Through actions to reduce human disturbance through access management, to control reed expansion at Zakaki Marsh and to promote sustainable conservation cattle grazing, more good habitat and disturbance-free space will be made available for migrants to stop at Akrotiri. By improving *Acacia saligna* management, this proposal will build on a recent partnership approach and SBAA zero tolerance policy to illegal bird trapping of migratory species, while helping restore important habitats affected by this invasive species.

3. RAMSAR Convention

The Akrotiri Wetland complex is one of the two designated RAMSAR areas in Cyprus. We consider all the actions that will take place within the area as efforts to conserve and promote the wise use of the wetland thus working in parallel with the mission of the convention. The project will further contribute towards the implementation of RAMSAR Resolution XII.14 on Conservation of Mediterranean Basin island wetlands, which amongst others asks contracting parties to address urgently the significant human-induced pressures threatening island wetlands through effective and decisive legislative or executive measures and other actions which apply a precautionary approach that would prevent their destruction.

Regarding local legislation the project supports proper implementation of the provisions of the two nature SBAA ordinances: 'The Protection and Management of Nature and Wildlife Ordinance of 2007' and 'Game and Wild Birds Ordinance 2008'. Specifically, the project supports proper management of sites designated under the provisions of the 2007 and 2008 Ordinances: Akrotiri peninsula (Akrotiri) and Cape Pyla (Dhekelia). The project will also contribute towards delivery of both Cape Pyla and the Akrotiri Management Plans developed by the SBAA, contributing to the Administration's stated aim to "...to encourage good ecological and conservation practice".

5. Project support to poverty reduction

Although the project is taking place in Upper Middle-Income Countries, its aims and actions -as already described- support the long-term economic viability of local communities and local stakeholders, by promoting cattle grazing as a sustainable conservation tool through the formulation of a marketing plan for beef and additionally support the local community to develop its eco-tourism potential with related financial benefits, through the promotion of the area as a wildlife-friendly tourism destination.

Indirectly, the project through its conservation and restoration actions contributes to improved ecosystem services and increased awareness about the value of wildlife.

6. Consideration of gender equality issues

All project partners comply with relevant laws concerning equal opportunity for men and women and non-discrimination. Gender equality was considered through the development of the project and the actions related to local stakeholders. All studies, such as the beef marketing plan, the hydrological study for Zakaki Marsh, etc, are/will be gender balanced and will seek to benefit both men and women. The activities that will be promoted during festivals, on social media and under the broader project outreach strategy will target both women and men. All project indicators recording physical presence of people will also monitor gender; adjustments to following activities and their promotion will be made if significant bias towards one sex is observed. All contractors that we will be approached to collaborate with large scale work (such as catering events and reed cleaning) will be asked to prove their gender equality policy or practices. Gender equality criteria were applied during the process to select the project officers.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

The project is set up with a set of clear and measurable indicators for delivery of all actions according to the project log frame, in order to facilitate good monitoring and evaluation. The project implementation timetable has also been set up to ensure actions are carried out in a timely manner, while allowing a little bit of 'room' for 'catch-up' where factors, such as the ongoing Covid pandemic, might cause delays.

BirdLife Cyprus is responsible for monitoring project implementation and project partners are also involved. The work of the Project Coordinator, who overviews and coordinates project implementation is overviewed by the Project Leader Director.

Additionally, a key part of the monitoring & evaluation process is the establishment of a Project Steering Group which consists of the Project Leader, Project Coordinator and all project officers and representatives from all project partners. The Steering Group oversees progress on all actions, plans steps ahead, revises implementation timeframe as needed and reviews budget spending. Two meetings (one every 3 months) have taken place to share current experience and knowledge, to clarify the involvement of each partner in each action, to identify actions that might involve challenges (bureaucratic, stakeholders' views, etc), to update on the project progress and to discuss and exchange of ideas on various project issues and next steps.

Specific indicators and information are used to demonstrate that the outputs and activities actually contribute to the project outcome, such as baseline studies and species monitoring, drone aerial photographs, record of visitors and participants to events.

8. Lessons learnt

- Early involvement of stakeholders

One of the main lessons learned is that the project scope, aims and actions should be well and in detail communicated at the early stages of the project with project partners and involved stakeholders in order to decide on the realistic and best way forward in the planning, as well as implementation of actions. This approach helps to avoid administrative "surprises", and helps secure and establish the appropriate role and involvement of each project partner and stakeholder. In this context, it is also

important to maintain also a formal communication for various issues in writing. Maintaining communication and involving all key partners in both the design and implementation phases of the project also helps deliver a project within timeline and in an effective way.

- Early organisation of actions

The implementation of most actions involves some logistical unforeseen parameters, that need to be incorporated into the design and implementation of the project. This requires an early organisation of the implementation of actions, in order to be within the time schedule.

- Costing of actions

The costing of actions that was estimated in the proposal stage of the project might have some deviations from the actual costing of actions during the detailed design and implementation. This needs some room of adaptive management, early organisation and some degree of logical re-allocation of funds between the different actions, in formal communication (request of change procedure) with the Darwin Initiative Team.

- Managing Expectations

One other lesson learnt from the first year of the project was that the expectations of the stakeholders need careful management. The project team tries to communicate the project aims, actions and long-term benefits in a suitable manner, in order to manage expectations. This is important with most stakeholders, but especially with the graziers at Akrotiri Marsh as well as the local communities (Xylophagou at Cape Pyla and Akrotiri village at Akrotiri). It is important to communicate that foreseen changes would not happen overnight and therefore most of the economic benefits to the graziers and local community would need time to become evident.

- National Travel/ Fieldwork Travel

A lesson also learned during the first months of the project is that the expenses allocated for the National Travel and Fieldwork Travel at the proposal stage, seem to be insufficient, because the implementation of the project actions involves frequent travelling to the project areas, both of which are at a distance from BirdLife Cyprus and Terra Cypria offices. This has been addressed up to now, by trying to combine field and meeting activities, as much as possible and scheduling national travel needs as efficiently as possible, but it might be the case, that some re-allocation of budget might be requested among the actions, to cover this cost. This might -at first sight- seem contradicting to the “travel and subsistence expenses”, as shown in Table 1 of Section 15 of the report (-17% variance), but this is the case, because the full project team was in place three months after the start of the project and also the initial project months involved scoping meetings and field visits, whereas from December 2021 and onwards, there are systematic field visits.

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

N/A

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

- Recruitment procedures

The recruitment of the Scientific Officer under the SBAA Environment Department was changed after communication and approval from the Darwin Plus team. Under DPLUS141, three of the project partners (BirdLife Cyprus, Terra Cypria and the SBA Environment Department) had funding for a Project officer each. In preparing and planning for the hiring process as a project team, it was realised that the required hiring process under the SBAA is complicated and time-consuming. So, it was decided that the

Project Scientific officer under the SBAA ED to be hired instead, by BirdLife Cyprus and Terra Cypria, as two part-time Project Scientific officer posts. This option was seen by all project partners as a practical alternative, it was approved by Darwin Plus team and of course it did not alter the total budget allocation in any way. In addition, the recruitment under Terra Cypria for the a) Scientific Officer (part-time) and b) Conservation & Communication Officer (full-time) took more time than anticipated, because the two suitable candidates for the position that were planned to be recruited, found a job position elsewhere and this created some delays in the recruitment procedure. This slight delay did not impact negatively on any of the project activities. This affected only the budget in terms that for the months that these two positions were not filled up, there was an underspent (as it is shown in Section 15 of this report).

- Akrotiri Marsh Management

As it has been already mentioned in section 3.1 of this report, through the various meetings, discussions and field visits that have taken place for the Akrotiri Marsh with the various stakeholders (such as Akrotiri Council President, Graziers, Forest Department, Water Development Department, SBAA, CUT), there is a need for better on-going management of the area in order to address various issues. So, it was decided by the Darwin team to use the opportunity of this Darwin Plus project, as a springboard for agreeing a long term and on-going management plan for the marsh. In this context, the Darwin team has drafted a proposal for key site management actions scheme for Akrotiri marsh in order to initiate and facilitate a consultation procedure with all involved stakeholders.

11. Sustainability and legacy

During the first months of the project, its scope, aims and actions have been promoted in various ways, i.e. through events, internet/ social and other media, as follows:

Related events:

- Private screening of the documentary “Eleonora’s Falcon – Life in the Balance” featuring the environmental richness and threats of Akrotiri Peninsula - 10/12/21 by BirdLife Cyprus at Limassol. In the context of the visit to Cyprus of Martin Harper, Regional Director for BirdLife Europe & Central Asia, a private screening of the above documentary took place, where various stakeholders of the Akrotiri Peninsula management were invited. After the screening, a discussion followed for the future of the Peninsula and ways of best collaboration practices for the better management and protection of this unique site. During the discussion, the Darwin Plus project was presented, and its scope, aims and main actions were described. The film was produced with support from BL CY and the RSPB (own funds). After communication of the producer of the film, Madelaine Westwood, with the RSPB, who had won an award to make a film by the National Film and Television School, UK, it was suggested to make a film about Akrotiri Peninsula and she was referred to BL CY. The film was produced during August 2021.
- World Wetlands day – 02 & 05/02/22: An event was organised by Project Partner, Terra Cypria, in collaboration with BirdLife Cyprus, at Zakaki marsh through the MedisWet project (co-funded by MAVA foundation). The 2-day event included the formal opening of the newly constructed bird hide at Makria lake, bird watching at the marsh area and related activities for visitors. Through this event, the Darwin project was also presented and promoted to the participants.
<https://www.facebook.com/terracypria/posts/2048099522029310>
- 1st worldwide screening of the documentary “Eleonora’s Falcon – Life in the Balance” featuring the environmental richness and threats of Akrotiri Peninsula - 06 & 07/04/22 by BirdLife Cyprus. The creation of the documentary was supported by the RSPB (BirdLife in the UK) and BirdLife Cyprus.

After the screening, a discussion followed for the future of the Peninsula. During the discussion, the Darwin Plus project was presented, and its scope, aims and main actions were described and discussed with the participants.

<https://fb.watch/cl8ldwxseq/>

Internet and Social Media

- BirdLife Cyprus Website

<https://birdlifecyprus.org/akrotiri-cape-pyla-darwin-project/>

<https://birdlifecyprus.org/lessons-from-cyprus/>

- BirdLife Cyprus Social Media

<https://www.facebook.com/BirdLifeCyprus/posts/4724488017597868>

<https://www.facebook.com/BirdLifeCyprus/posts/4136244763088866>

<https://www.instagram.com/p/CPp6byxI5hi/>

- Terra Cypria Website

<https://terracypria.org/habitat-restoration-and-wise-use-for-akrotiri-and-cape-pyla-project/?fbclid=IwAR27UjtUzhxmIPSOUKyjm0xd14PZmZX0dbLbYaylIRf9Rbbpq2AWkdBDCUM>

Media mentions:

- News

<https://dialogos.com.cy/draseis-prostasias-stis-perioches-akrotiriou-kai-kavo-pyla-se-exelixi/> (also in printed form in Haravgi newspaper)

- TV show/ interview

<http://cybc.com.cy/video-on-demand/%CF%81%CE%B9%CE%BA-1/%CF%8C%CE%BB%CE%B1-%CF%83%CF%84%CE%BF%CE%BD-%CE%B1%CE%AD%CF%81%CE%B1/> (23/03/22)

- Article in BirdLife Cyprus Magazine (Autumn 2021, p. 23-29)

Concerning the planned exit strategy and sustained legacy of the project, the partnership approach is a key element in the legacy of this project, not only between partner organizations, but also with stakeholders and especially communities. The engagement with local communities aims to ensure that conservation of their landscape can benefit their economy by developing the tools to grow eco-tourism.

The outputs of this project are derived from current designated site objectives in the SBAs. This enables these outputs to form part of future management plans for these designated sites, to be delivered in partnership with our stakeholders. The partnership group are committed to developing a sustainability plan to help ensure the long-term and ongoing development of stakeholder relationships is a legacy of this project.

12. Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative funding has been recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity, throughout the project implementation. All stakeholders involved in the project (i.e. RoC Departments, consultants who work for the project, locals, and of course project partners) understand that the project is funded by the UK Government and that the Darwin Initiative provides grants for projects working in UK Overseas Territories (OTs) to support conservation actions.

In all writing communication with stakeholders, the Darwin logo is always included and it is always mentioned that the project is funded by the UK Government through the Darwin Initiative. This is the case also in presentations and meetings with all stakeholders, as well as official project reports.

At the same time, in all promotional actions (events, media, internet presence – pl. refer to section 11) the Darwin logo is included and the funding source of the project is clearly mentioned – promoted.

13. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

COVID_19 has impacted the project in the following aspects:

- Many meetings took place online: This is a way to work under the pandemic measures and to keep progressing, as planned. The downside to this, is that the personal contact through in-person meetings helps to build better relationships and also have a more effective and personal communication.
- Work from home model: Members of the project team in various phases of the project needed to work from home in order to comply with the pandemic measures, as well as due to close contact and/or Covid case. This can have some positive aspects, but also presents some downsides that can affect the efficiency of work and that relate mainly to more direct in-person communication, as well as additional responsibilities, e.g. additional time for childcare, etc.

The Project Leader, as well as all Project Partners, set as priority the health and safety of project staff and beneficiaries and relevant adjustments to the way, approach and schedule of work were made accordingly. It is expected that new ways of working adopted over the past year (e.g. flexible working schedule, i.e. work from home/ combined to office days, as well as greater use of virtual meetings in appropriate cases) will continue to some extent once the pandemic passes. There are no longer term delays to the project actions expected currently due to the pandemic.

14. Safeguarding

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

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

15. Project expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2021/22 Grant (£)	2021/22 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)	██████	██████	██████	Please refer to Section 10 of this report "Recruitment procedures".
Consultancy costs	██	██	██	
Overhead Costs	██████	██████	██████	Proportional to the rest of the expenses.
Travel and subsistence	██████	██████	██████	Exchange rate variation.
Operating Costs	██████	██████	██████	Exchange rate variation.
Capital items (see below)	██████	██████	██████	Exchange rate variation.
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)	██	██	██	

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2021/22 Grant (£)	2021/22 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

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

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

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Y
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Y
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	N
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Y
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? 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.	N
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	