Darwin Plus Main & Strategic: Annual Report

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

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2025

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

Darwin Plus Project Information

Scheme (Main or Strategic)	DPLUS Main
Project reference	DPLUS206
Project title	Climate impacts on Falkland Islands past, present and future freshwater dynamics
Territory(ies)	Falkland Islands (FI)
Lead Organisation	South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI)
Project partner(s)	UK Centre for Ecology and Hydrology and Falkland Islands Government
Darwin Plus grant value	184,302
Start/end dates of project	01 July 2024 – 31 December 2026
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2024-Mar 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2)	Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dr Alastair Baylis
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.south-atlantic-research.org/dplus206-climate-impacts-on-falkland-islands-past-present-and-future-freshwater-dynamics/
Report author(s) and date	Dr Nyein Ko & Alastair Baylis 28 April 2025

1. Project summary

Small Island territories and nations lack the capacity to tackle climate change at a global level, but can locally mitigate and adapt by understanding risks and impacts to natural systems. FI climate is increasingly becoming dry. Lakes and ponds are now susceptible to complete desiccation – which until recently, was simply unprecedented. This was demonstrated by fieldwork and landowner engagement during SAERI's DPLUS116 project (2020-2022). The causes of this unprecedented drying are unclear in the absence of baseline data, but are likely a combination of ongoing regional drought affecting a large part of South America and now over 10 years in duration (thought to be the most severe of the last millennium), and likely exacerbated by climate change and land management. With the recognition that the FI climate is changing, and that this change has already impacted FI hydrology, focus is now on water security, adaptation and mitigation. FI freshwaters cover a vast area, play a key role in maintaining terrestrial biodiversity, in the hydrology of peatlands and carbon storage, and sustain FI water supplies and livelihoods. Hence, an urgent requirement is for baseline data on FI freshwater, with which to understand and inform management.

Our project will use satellite imagery (freely available Landsat, Sentinel 1 and 2B with a resolution of 10-30 m) to identify hydrological change (soil moisture and surface water) over the last 30 years, and how spatiotemporal trends relate to climate and land use practices. The resolution of imagery has proven to be sufficient for peat condition assessment in the UK and assessment of global surface water (https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/). Furthermore, the return period for Sentinel 1 data (currently 12 days) enables temporal as well as spatial assessment, which higher-resolution products may not. Modelled future scenarios will provide insights into how different habitat types are influenced by drying. Finally, we will hold an adaptation, mitigation and resilience workshop to identify opportunities for enhanced monitoring, and mainstreaming findings into policy and land management (as appropriate). In doing so, our project addresses all four of the broad Darwin Plus themes: improving and conserving biodiversity, responding to, mitigating and adapting to climate change, and improving the condition of our natural environment.

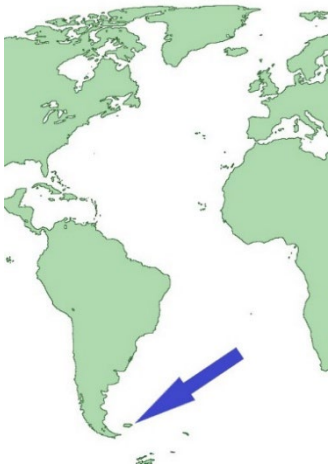

Figure 1: Location of the Falkland Islands.

2. Project stakeholders/partners

Falkland Islands Government (FIG) Department of Agriculture are project partners. They have been actively involved in developing the project with SAERI, to ensure the outputs are targeted and relevant. FIG Department of Agriculture will provide expertise in the context of land management practices, logistical support, lead landowner communications and support landowner engagement. The key lead from FIG is Dr Matt Davies – Head of the Department of Agriculture.

FIG Environment Department are project partners and have also been involved in the design of the project. FIG Environment Department will provide strategic policy and environmental strategy advice, and help to mainstream project findings. FIG Environment Department have contributed 5,000 in funding to support the roll out of the project.

All project partners are represented on the **Project Management Group (PMG)**, which helps guide and support project delivery**.**

Other key project stakeholders are the FI rural community. In July 2023, we gave a presentation at Farmers Week to introduce the project. Although we highlighted funding was not secured, we wanted to engage key stakeholders as early as possible and provide a project overview, and examples of the type of project deliverables envisaged. Projects tackling the evolving threats to FI freshwater security, such as this project, are viewed as high priority by both FIG and landowners. It was particularly beneficial to introduce the project, as we secured stakeholder support and opened discussions about other available data that could be included

in the project, and how the project could, for example, support FIG initiatives, such as those exploring the feasibility of introducing a water scarcity 'early warning' for landowners. We will engage the rural community through workshops and established communication routes (*e.g.,* Farmers Week, newsletters).

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

We have continued to engage closely with project partners over the last year, including meetings with the new Falkland Islands Government head of the Department of Agriculture, Environment Department, Rural Business Association and our CEH partners. Similarly, we have reached out to landowners via a project presentation during Farmers week (04 July 2024) to introduce the project. With regard to Activity 1: An unexpected sequence of administrative delays—beyond SAERI's control—led to a significant gap between the appointment of our Project Manager and their arrival in the Falkland Islands. The delayed arrival of the Project Manager has impacted the delivery of Activity 1. Despite this, we have made meaningful progress on Activity 1 through one-on-one meetings with landowners. The PMG identified one-to-one meetings with landowners as a far more effective approach to gathering up-to-date insights about the current state of freshwater. We are confident we can finalize Activity 1 by the end of the first quarter in 2025 (as per workplan template). Regarding Activity 2, we are pleased to report significant progress, including a report on baseline data, which is submitted with this annual report (Figure 2). The report reflects the collation of satellite imagery for surface water and soil moisture (Activity 2.1 and 2.3). We have already identified 20 soil moisture loggers that are in-situ and where data collected is available to the project (Activity 2.4). We have also purchased additional water loggers for streams, which will support Output 3 - modelling freshwater dynamics). These new loggers build upon and expand the legacy of our previous DPLUS116 Wetlands project, and will be an important legacy of the current DPLUS206 project. Activity 3 and Activity 4 have not yet formally commenced, as per the log frame.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

1. **Report card on terrestrial climate change impacts (from the perspective of key stakeholders)**

We have made meaningful progress on Activity 1 through one-on-one meetings with landowners. The PMG recommended that farm visits and individual discussions, would be a far more effective approach to gathering up-to-date insights about the current state of freshwater on individual properties. This work package is ongoing, and while delayed, we anticipate will be delivered on time.

2. **Establish a freshwater baseline using satellite imagery**

Complete. A report has been compiled, and is a live document that will continue to be updated during the project (please refer to report submitted with the annual report – Figure 2).

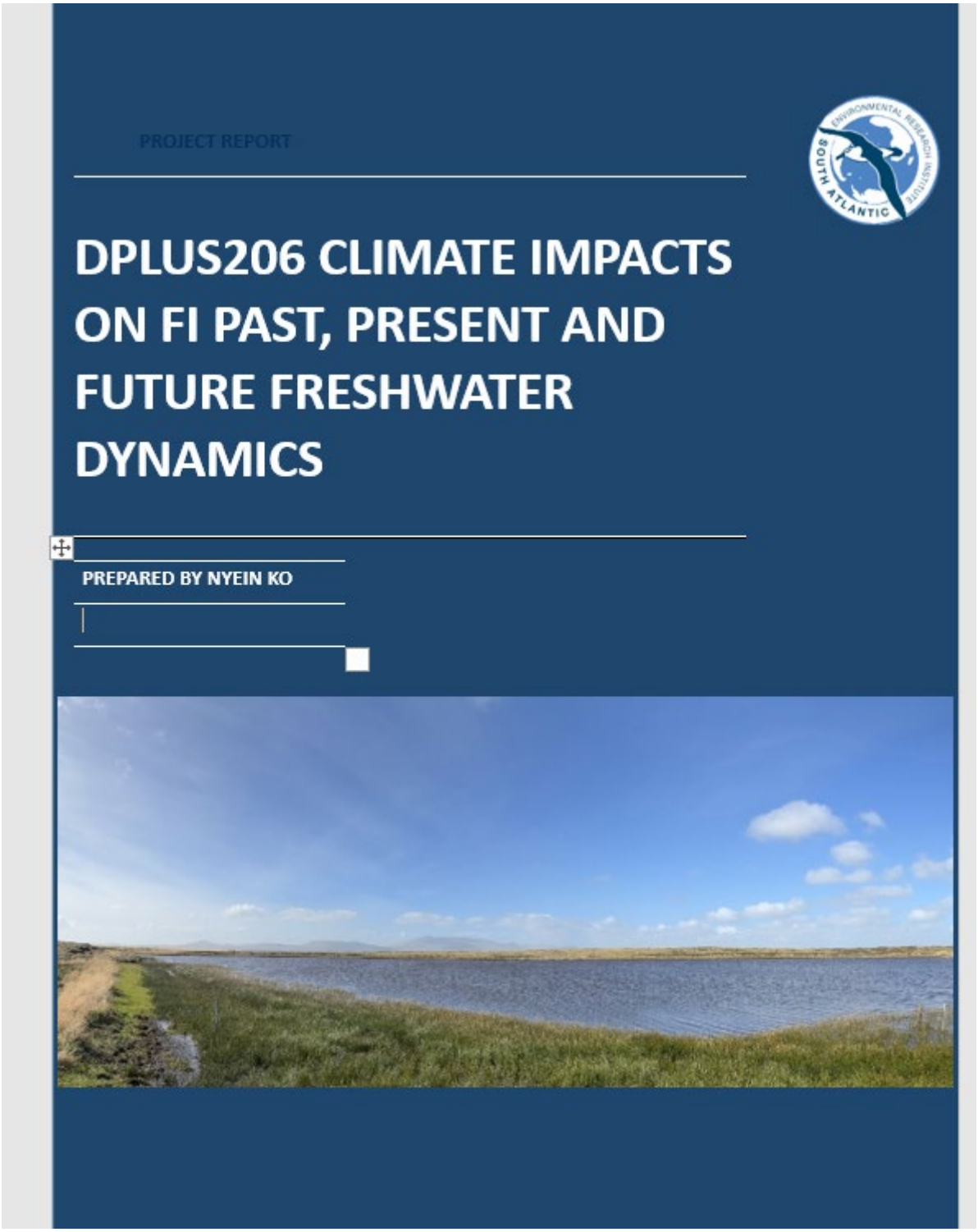

Figure 2: The first project report that details data availability and establishing a freshwater baseline. A copy of the report is submitted with this annual report.

3. **Model future freshwater dynamic scenarios under a range of climate change scenarios**

Not yet commenced, as per log frame.

4. **Climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience workshop**

Not yet commenced, as per log frame.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project is progressing well towards its outcome, with baseline data on surface freshwater and soil moisture successfully established (report submitted with annual report – Figure 2). Reports have been circulated to the PMG, and engagement with stakeholders for WP1 is ongoing. Initial feedback indicates increased awareness and commitment to future monitoring. Indicators are adequate, and the project is likely to achieve its outcome by the end of funding. Continued stakeholder engagement, data updates, and integration into policy frameworks will ensure long-term impact.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: Government and stakeholders remain committed to the project and engage in project activities (government are project partners and will form part of the Project Management Group).	Still holds true. The Head of Agriculture, Dr Matt Davies is on the PMG and has been excellent in helping to guide the project during start-up, to ensure the project outcomes will be relevant and compliment activities within DoA. We have also engaged with the FIG Climate Chage Officer, who is also on the PMG and will help ensure the project is embedded within Environment Department activities, including monitoring programs.
Assumption 2: Recruitment for the project manager is not delayed (we have allocated 5 months for recruitment).	Still holds true. Recruitment was successful, but there was a delay in the Project Manager arriving in the Falkland Islands. This will not impacted overall project delivery.
Assumption 3: Partners have the capacity and resource to collaborate in the analysis of data.	Still holds true. Prof. C. Evans (UKCEH) and Dr M. Davies (FIG DoA) are part of the PMG and continue to provide technical support, including data analysis. Our PM is an expert in the analysis of freshwater dynamics. As of April 2025, we have also included the FIG Environment Department Climate Change office on the PMG (D. Barlow). We are confident we have the right balance of in-house expertise and project partner expertise.
Assumption 4: FIG and stakeholders endorse findings and incorporate into their policy/strategy and management.	Still holds true. As mentioned, the Head of Agriculture is a project partner and active PMG member. The involved of DoA will help to ensure findings are relevant to strategy and land management.

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

The Project has made significant progress in assembling baseline data on surface water and soil moisture in the Falkland Islands. Although the project is still in early stages, the project will be relevant numerous international conventions and national legislation. These include:

- Convention 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);

The national legislation and policies include:

- 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;
- Environment Charter 2001;
- FI Environment Strategy 2021-2040: several key objectives and actions, e.g., "increase knowledge of the … aquatic environments and biodiversity, through identifying and filling key knowledge gaps", "manage and protect our native … aquatic ecosystems" and climate change resilience and adaptation.
- FI Biodiversity Framework 2016-2030: cross-cutting challenge "lack of information".
- 'The Islands Plan 2023-26': vision to "Develop a mitigation and adaption plan for climate change that will include addressing the challenges of drying land, water management and rainfall."

5. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)

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

- **GESI Considerations in Project Design**

From the outset, the project has embedded Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) principles by ensuring that participation is accessible and equitable for all stakeholders, particularly landowners. Our recruitment strategy reflects our commitment to inclusivity, ensuring diverse representation within the team.

- **Meaningful Participation**

Recognizing the importance of inclusive engagement, we have actively worked to remove barriers to participation. This includes tailoring engagement strategies to accommodate different groups, fostering an environment where all voices can be heard, and addressing any structural challenges that might prevent meaningful involvement.

- **Advancing Equity for Women and Marginalized Groups**

One of the most significant achievements in this area has been the recruitment of our Project Manager, originally from Myanmar, but living in Thailand. To support their transition, we adapted our project structure, allowing for an initial remote working period in Thailand and providing extensive support for securing travel and work permits for relocation to the Falkland Islands, with their family. This demonstrates our commitment to equitable employment opportunities and the removal of systemic barriers.

- **Avoiding Increased Inequities**

While the project is still in its early stages, we have taken proactive steps to ensure that no aspect inadvertently exacerbates inequalities. By embedding GESI considerations into recruitment, engagement, and operational planning, we have laid a foundation that prioritizes fairness and inclusivity.

- **Lessons Learned**

Flexibility in project design is crucial, and we typically allow 4-6 months for recruitment. We offer proactive support mechanisms (e.g., visa assistance, remote working options at the start and end of projects), which in this instance, were important in enabling a successful recruitment.

Notable Achievements and Adjustments

The successful adaptation of the project to support our Project Manager has reinforced the importance of responsive and adaptable project structures in promoting inclusion and equity. Moving forward, we will continue refining our approach to ensure that GESI remains a central pillar of our work.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

The project's internal M&E system is structured around a formalized Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan, developed in the first six months and approved by the Project Management Group (PMG). The key systems and processes employed this year include:

Quarterly Progress Reporting – The Project Manager (PM) compiles and presents quarterly reports to the PMG. These reports include:

- Progress against deliverables
- Updates on M&E activities
- A financial summary

- Identification of any risks or challenges affecting project implementation

The project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan (not submitted, but available on request) includes a set of evaluation and monitoring questions designed to assess whether the outputs and activities effectively lead to the intended outcomes. The plan outlines specific indicators, data sources, and data collection methods to track progress. Additionally, the at-least quarterly meetings, where the Project Manager (PM) updates the Project Management Group (PMG) on progress, will ensure that activities are aligned with the intended outcomes, and necessary adjustments can be made if required. **T**he project employs both qualitative and quantitative indicators to measure progress. These indicators are defined in the M&E plan and approved by the PMG. Data sources and collection methods will be specified in the plan and will include direct observations, stakeholder feedback, and project deliverables. The PM will oversee data collection and report findings in quarterly reports to assess whether targets are being met.

Since the M&E plan was developed within the first six months of the project and submitted to the PMG for approval, modifications may be made based on project needs, unforeseen challenges, or feedback from stakeholders. Any changes will be approved by the PMG and incorporated into the reporting process to ensure continued alignment with project goals.

M&E responsibilities are shared among the project partners—SAERI, FIG, and UKCEH—who are all part of the PMG. The PM oversees the M&E plan's delivery, while the PMG ensures compliance and effectiveness. Information is shared through quarterly reports, which include updates on deliverables, finances, and overall project performance. The PMG provides oversight and guidance based on these reports to keep the project on track.

7. Lessons learnt

We allocated substantial time for recruitment and were delighted with the high calibre of applicants. However, since our Project Manager is from Myanmar, the visa and travel processes proved to be more complex and time-consuming than we have previously experienced. The delay between their appointment and arrival in the Falkland Islands affected project progress during the first six months. Despite these initial setbacks, overall project delivery remains on track, and we do not plan on submitting a formal Change Request at this time. Given that we had already planned for a six-month recruitment period, we believe the project could not have been structured differently.

Recommendations for Others Doing Similar Projects:
For those working on similar projects, particularly in locations like the Falkland Islands, which are considered by many to be remote, it's crucial to allocate ample time for visa processing, especially when hiring internationally. Engaging with immigration authorities early and seeking expert guidance on visa procedures can help mitigate delays. Additionally, having contingency plans in place—such as remote working - can keep the project moving forward during administrative hold-ups.

Building This Learning into the Project and Future Plans:
Given our experience with recruitment and visas, we will refine our planning processes for future projects by incorporating additional flexibility in timelines, particularly remote working during project start-up. We will also explore ways to streamline onboarding, such as establishing partnerships with legal and immigration consultants who can expedite processes.

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

- *clarity is needed on how landowner engagement would be maintained post-project to ensure best implementation of project outcomes;*

SAERI has a close working relationship with the Department of Agriculture (DoA). Landowner engagement post-project would be managed through the DoA, with the support of SAERI's GIS Data Officer, which would ultimately be responsible for maintaining (and updating) data products produced.

- *how could the results be used practically to benefit biodiversity and what mechanisms could there be for this? How could the involvement of local conservation NGOs help support the development of biodiversity benefits and long-term sustainability?*

Project outputs, including baseline data on FI freshwater dynamics, will provide FIG with key data to support the delivery of national initiatives associated with climate change adaptation and mitigation. For example, a greater understanding of changes in FI freshwater over time, and the relationship with habitats and land use, will focus and enhance terrestrial habitat restoration efforts, and land management. The project will identify options and recommendations for the continued monitoring of freshwater and data tools from the project (e.g., maps) will be made freely available within the Falkland Islands data portal, which combined with workshops, will have a lasting legacy in support of biodiversity. Improved understanding of the impacts of changing climate and land-management on the hydrology of the FI will also help with developing policies to protect and enhance the vast carbon stocks held in Falkland peatlands, which are critically dependent on the maintenance of high-water levels and thus highly vulnerable to loss (leading to CO2 emissions) if exposed to sustained drying.

- *consider whether higher resolution datasets from Sentinel have a longer return period than 12 days;*

Thank you - we will look at higher resolution datasets from Sentinel. Our Project Manager is yet to commence work packages. However, we can provide further information in our annual report (March 2025).

- *it would be encouraging to see examples of existing terrestrial habitat restoration projects and potential scale for adaptation to enhance/sustain biodiversity;*

Our Project Manager is yet to commence work packages. We will certainly do our best to understand how existing/ongoing habitat restoration projects impact freshwater dynamics. We will provide further information on the feasibility of this, in our next half year report (September 2025).

- *will the report card evaluate evidence based on terrestrial climate change impacts, incorporating, but not restricted to, key stakeholder perspectives?*

Yes. We will undertake a small review of current state of the knowledge, including stakeholder perspectives. This will be reported in the second half-yearly report.

- *indicators for outputs 2 and 3 are timebound to the end of the project, but no milestone indicators are included. Indicators should monitor progress towards outputs, not only completion of an output;*

Our log frame for Output 2 and Output 3 now includes a progress report to the Project Management Group by Y2, Q3.

- *indicator 0.2 is not a measure of stakeholder understanding/knowledge: attendance at a workshop is an indicator of presence only. Indicators which measure learned and/or applied knowledge would be beneficial;*

Our log frame now includes a post-workshop questionnaire to measure change in knowledge/practice.

- *incorporate M&E plans into the logframe at the beginning to ensure transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness;*

We have included M&E into the logframe. The M&E plan has been developed and submitted to the PMG.

- *consider if you can measure benefits to people.*

Noted. This will be an ongoing appraisal as the project develops, and we will provide detail in our second half-year report on any metrics to formalize measuring benefits to people.

9. Risk Management

There have been no new risks in the last 12 months. The project risk register is up to date.

10. Scalability and durability

The project is still being rolled out. However, the project will provide baseline data on FI freshwater status and change over time. Our exit strategy includes identifying opportunities for monitoring surface water cost effectively, opportunities for adaptation and mitigation, and finally, opportunities for mainstreaming key findings into policy/strategy. These will help identify and progress management options for freshwater security. A large part of the project involves the development of data tools understand changes in freshwater dynamics (via Work Package 2). The collation of data and its upkeep will be covered by the existing member of staff in the IMS-GIS data centre.

The project will also provide sustainable benefits to people – particularly the rural sector – by providing the tools (e.g., online maps) to educate and inform stakeholders how land management can impact or benefit freshwater stocks, long after the project ends. Again, sustainability of data tools will be managed through the FI IMS-GIS data centre. Finally, the project will have sustainable benefits to biodiversity and conservation. Not only will the project identify areas that are at risk of drying, or have now become seasonally dry, and areas that remain less prone to drying, but crucially, it will identify options for (alternative) land management practices and freshwater monitoring to help conserve FI freshwater and the biodiversity and livelihoods it sustains.

11. Darwin Plus identity

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

in presentations and meetings with stakeholders. The DPLUS206 Freshwater Project will always be presented as a distinct project with a clear identity attached to the Darwin Plus.

The logo was displayed in the following outreach:

- Farmers week 2024 – where an overview of the project was provided (Figure 3).
- Project Website
- Social media blog posts (figure 4).

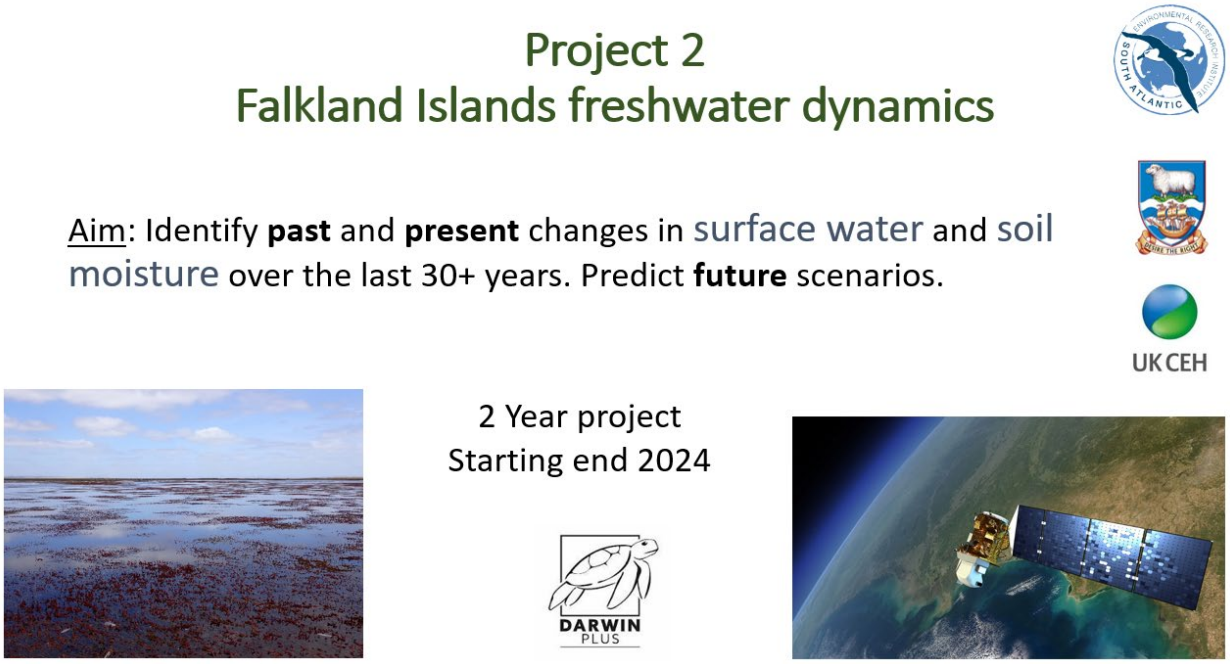

Figure 3: Introducing the DPLUS206 project to local farmers, during farmers week in 2024.

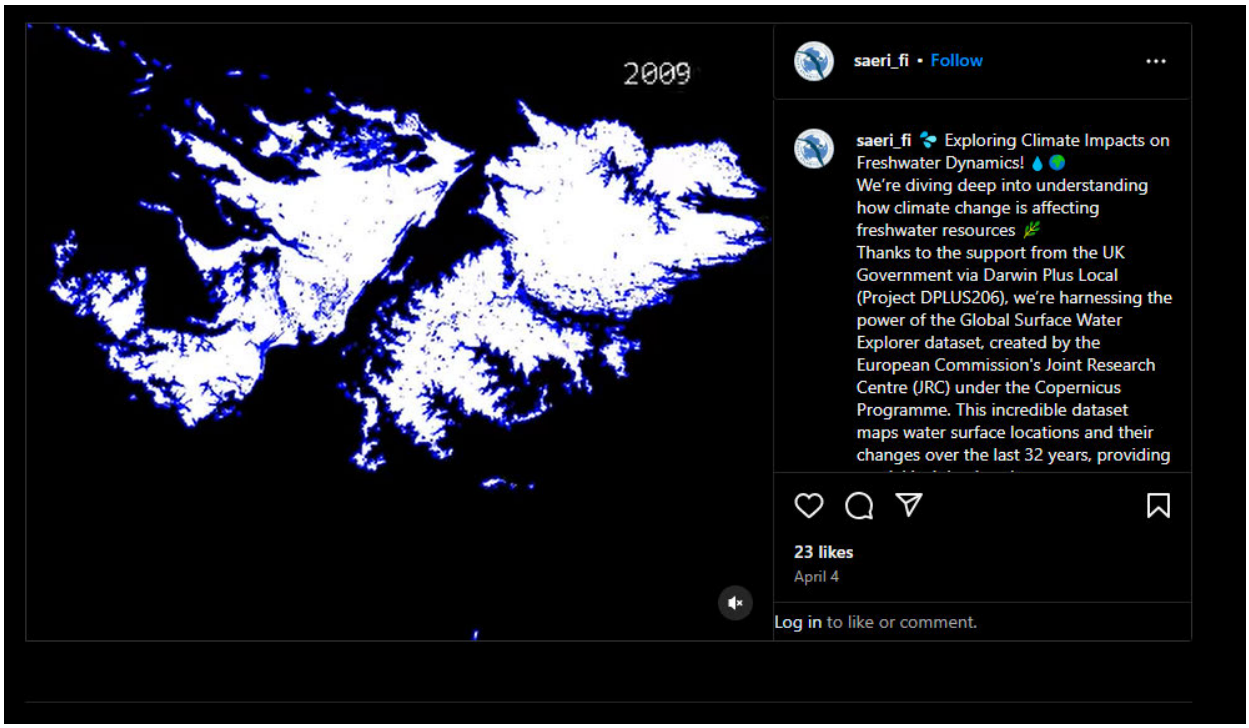

Figure 4: An example of DPLUS206 social medial post

12. Safeguarding

[redacted]

13. Project expenditure

[redacted]

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)

Project spend (indicative) in this financial year	2024/25 D+ Grant (£)	202/25 Total actual D+ Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs	[redacted]			
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others (Please specify)				
TOTAL	**50,390**	**50,390**		

[redacted]

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)	[redacted]		SAERI, UKCEH, Falkland Islands Government Environment Department (£5,000 cash payment)
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)	0	NA	NA

14. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

15. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes.

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2024-2025

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Baseline for FI freshwater established enabling climate change resilience and mitigation to be mainstreamed into policy, strategy and land management.	Baseline data on surface freshwater and soil moisture successfully established.	
Outcome Robust baseline data enables past, present and future FI freshwater dynamics to be understood and provides informed, evidence-based recommendations for climate change mitigation and adaptation		
Outcome indicator 0.1 Baseline data (x2) on surface freshwater and soil moisture established (Y3, Q3).	Baseline data on surface freshwater and soil moisture successfully established and available on the Falkland Islands Data portal. The data and exploration of the data is summarized in a Technical Report submitted along with the annual report.	Continue to explore remote sensing data products, to identify most useful datasets for the Falkland Islands. Establish additional river monitoring stations and collate existing soil moisture data.
Outcome indicator 0.2 Stakeholders (at least n = 10) understand how the data can be used to inform land management, have an appreciation of future monitoring options, and understand how findings can be mainstreamed into policy/strategy. Measured through workshop attendance (Y3, Q3).	Not yet commenced.	Continue to reach out to landowners on both one to one, and during Farmers week (austral winter 2025). However, this outcome indicator will not be realized until Y3, Q3.
Output 1 Report card on terrestrial climate change impacts (from the perspective of key stakeholders)		

Output indicator 1.1 One meeting/workshop with stakeholders including government and local landowners (at least n =10) by Y2Q1 **[DPLUS-B05].**	We have continued to engage closely with project partners over the last year, including meetings with the new Falkland Islands Government head of the Department of Agriculture, Environment Department, Rural Business Association and our CEH partners. Similarly, we have reached out to stakeholders, via a project presentation during Farmers week (04 July 2024) to introduce the project. We have made meaningful progress on Activity 1 through one-on-one meetings with landowners over the past few weeks (after the Project Manager arrived on-island). The PMG identified one-to-one meetings with landowners as a far more effective approach to gathering up-to-date insights about the current state of freshwater.	Continue to reach out to government and landowners on one to one.
Output indicator 1.2 Report card on terrestrial climate change impacts (key stakeholder perspectives) produced by Y2, Q1 **[DPLUS-C01].**	Ongoing, and expected to be delivered on-time.	Consolidate our one-to-one meetings into a short summary of stakeholder perspectives.
Output 2. Establish a freshwater baseline using satellite imagery		
Output indicator 2.1. Current and historical freshwater dynamics (surface water and soil moisture (Normalized Difference Moisture Index) over the last 30 years established through analysis of satellite imagery and findings published in a report by Y3, Q3 **[DPLUS-C01].**	Significant progress (as is evidenced through Technical Report 1 submitted with the annual report).	Statistical analysis to establish trends over time
Output indicator 2.2. Establish satellite derived soil moisture indices (e.g., NDMI & Soil Water Index) by Y3, Q3 **[DPLUS-C01].**	Complete.	Apply these indices for analysis of trends over time.
Output indicator 2.3.	The network of soil moisture probes has been expanded by ongoing initiatives via our project partner, FIG Department of Agriculture (17 sites). We have	Assess how in-situ soil moisture data can improve

Use SAERIs existing in-situ soil moisture probes (n = 6), and expand this network (at least n=10), to inform and improve the accuracy of the satellite derived soil moisture indices (that is, provide confidence around these estimates)**,** by Y3, Q3.	complimented the soil moisture probes by purchasing river flow loggers, which will enable a better understanding of hydrology.	satellite derived soil moisture indices
Output 3. Model future freshwater dynamic scenarios under a range of climate change scenarios		
Output indicator 3.1. Model future scenarios of FI freshwater dynamics using data from WP1. Produce a report on future scenarios by Y3, Q3 **[DPLUS-C01].**	Not yet commenced	Identify and develop suitable models for predicting freshwater dynamics.
Output 4. Climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience workshop		
4.1 Workshop with stakeholders (at least n = 10) that covers key project topics including (i) opportunities for monitoring surface water cost effectively **[DPLUS-B01]** (ii) how the key findings relate to land management, and opportunities for adaptation and mitigation [**DPLUS-D02**] and (iii) Identify opportunities for mainstreaming key findings into policy/strategy. Produce a report on workshop by Y3, Q3.	Not yet commenced	All of the activities planned for the next year will feed-into and support the final project workshop.
4.2 Stakeholders (at least n = 10 individuals, and including x2 government departments) understand how to access and use the project data created by Y3, Q3 **[DPLUS-A03].**	Not yet commenced	All of the activities planned for the next year will feed-into and support the final project workshop.

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Baseline for FI freshwater established enabling climate change resilience and mitigation to be mainstreamed into policy, strategy and land management.			
Outcome: Robust baseline data enables past, present and future FI freshwater dynamics to be understood and provides informed, evidence-based recommendations for climate change mitigation and adaptation	0.1 Baseline data (x2) on surface freshwater and soil moisture established (Y3, Q3). 0.2 Stakeholders (at least n = 10) understand how the data can be used to inform land management, have an appreciation of future monitoring options, and understand how findings can be mainstreamed into policy/strategy. Measured through workshop attendance (Y3, Q3).	0.1 Publication of datasets (x2) on the FI IMS-GIS data centre portal http://dataportal.saeri.org/ and reports circulated to stakeholders. 0.2 Adaptation and resilience workshop attendance.	Government and stakeholders remain committed to the project and engage in project activities (government are project partners and will form part of the Project Management Group).
Output 1 **1. Report card on terrestrial climate change impacts (from the perspective of key stakeholders)**	1.1 One meeting/workshop with stakeholders including government and local landowners (at least n =10) by Y2Q1 **[DPLUS-B05].** 1.2 Report card on terrestrial climate change impacts (key stakeholder perspectives) produced by Y2, Q1 **[DPLUS-C01].**	1.1 Verification through the publication of a workshop report. 1.2 Report card (x1) published on the project website and disseminated to key stakeholders.	Government and stakeholders remain committed to the project and engage in project activities (government are project partners and will form part of the Project Management Group).

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
2. Establish a freshwater baseline using satellite imagery	2.1 Current and historical freshwater dynamics (surface water and soil moisture (Normalized Difference Moisture Index) over the last 30 years established through analysis of satellite imagery and findings published in a report by Y3, Q3 **[DPLUS-C01].** 2.2 Establish satellite derived soil moisture indices (e.g., NDMI & Soil Water Index) by Y3, Q3 **[DPLUS-C01].** 2.3 Use SAERIs existing in-situ soil moisture probes (n = 6), and expand this network (at least n=10), to inform and improve the accuracy of the satellite derived soil moisture indices (that is, provide confidence around these estimates), by Y3, Q3.	2.1 Report produced (x1). Published on the project website and disseminated to key stakeholders. One presentation tailored to both public and government to disseminate findings. (Y3, Q3). 2.2 Report produced (x1). Published on the project website and disseminated to key stakeholders. (Y3, Q3). 2.3 Fieldwork report (x1) will be made available on the project website, and data will be deposited in the Falkland Islands data portal. (Y3, Q3).	Recruitment for the project manager is not delayed (we have allocated 5 months for recruitment).
3. Model future freshwater dynamic scenarios under a range of climate change scenarios	3.1 Model future scenarios of FI freshwater dynamics using data from WP1. Produce a report on future scenarios by Y3, Q3 **[DPLUS-C01].**	3.1 Report produced (x1). Report published on the project website and disseminated to key stakeholders (Y3Q3).	Partners have the capacity and resource to collaborate in the analysis of data. Results provide anticipated insights into climate impacts and a drying FI.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
4. Climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience workshop	4.1 Workshop with stakeholders (at least n = 10) that covers key project topics including (i) opportunities for monitoring surface water cost effectively **[DPLUS-B01]** (ii) how the key findings relate to land management, and opportunities for adaptation and mitigation **[DPLUS-D02]** and (iii) Identify opportunities for mainstreaming key findings into policy/strategy. Produce a report on workshop by Y3, Q3. 4.2 Stakeholders (at least n = 10 individuals, and including x2 government departments) understand how to access and use the project data created by Y3, Q3 **[DPLUS-A03].**	4.1 Report produced (x1). Published on the project website and disseminated to key stakeholders (Y3Q3). 4.2 Workshop report (x1) and webGIS project data (x1) publicly available (Y3Q3).	Government and stakeholders remain committed to the project and engage in project activities (government are project partners and will form part of the Project Management Group – key stakeholders include local landowners, and water security is a key area of concern). FIG and stakeholders endorse findings and incorporate into their policy/strategy and management.
Activities (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) Output 1 1.1 Host workshop in FI to establish current knowledge and freshwater 'report card' 1.2 Submit workshop findings to Project Management Group 1.3 Publish workshop findings on project website			

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
2.1 Collate satellite imagery 2.2 Analyse current and historical freshwater dynamics 2.3 Establish satellite derived soil moisture indices (e.g., NDMI & Soil Water Index) 2.4 Expand the network of existing (n = 6) soil moisture probes (at least n = 10 new sites) 3.1 Model future freshwater dynamics using a range of scenarios 3.2 Results captured in a report that is published on the project website 4.1 Host workshop in FI, with a focus on climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience 4.2 Submit proposals/report stemming from workshop to FIG's Environment Committee for consideration 4.3 Publish workshop report on project webpage			

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

Please see the Standard Indicator guidance for more information on how to report in this section, including appropriate disaggregation.

DPLUS Indicator number	Name of indicator	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DPLUS-B05	Meeting with stakeholders including government and local landowners to understand current state of freshwater	People	New	10	0	0	0	10
DPLUS-C01	Report on available data for surface water and soil moisture	Number	Report	1	0	0	1	1
DPLUS-C01	Report on analysis of trends in surface water and soil moisture over time	Number	Report	0	1	0	0	1
DPLUS-C01	Report on predictions of future surface water and soil moisture	Number	Report	0	1	0	0	1
DPLUS-B01	Workshop with stakeholders	People	New	0	10	0	0	10
DPLUS-D02	Identify how key findings relate to land management, and opportunities for adaptation and mitigation	People	New	0	10	0	0	10
DPLUS-A03	Stakeholders understand how to access and use the project data created	People	New	0	10	0	0	10

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
DPLUS206 Climate impacts on FI past,	Report	2025	Female	Myanmar	SAERI	Publisher

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
present and future freshwater dynamics						

Annex 4: Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

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, scheme, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and **deleted the blue guidance text** before submission?	X
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please consider the best way to submit. One zipped file, or a download option, is recommended. We can work with most online options and will be in touch if we have a problem accessing material. If unsure, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
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.	X
Have you provided an updated risk register? If you have an existing risk register you should provide an updated version alongside your report. If your project was funded prior to this being a requirement, you are encourage to develop a risk register.	X
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 15)?	X
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	X
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	X
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	