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

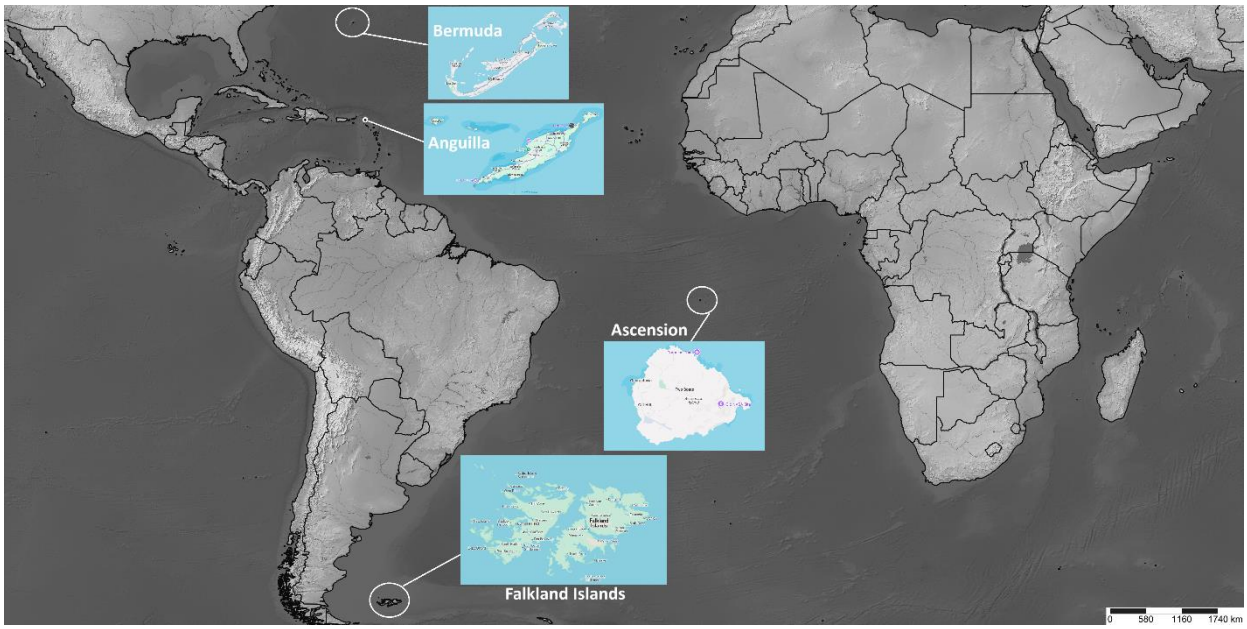
Scheme (Main or Strategic)	Main
Project reference	DPLUS-216
Project title	Supporting Atlantic Territories Invertebrate Conservation
Territory(ies)	Anguilla, Ascension Island, Bermuda, the Falkland Islands.
Lead Organisation	Buglife – the Invertebrate Conservation Trust
Project partner(s)	Anguilla National Trust, Government of Anguilla, Ascension Island Government Conservation & Fisheries Directorate, Bermuda Government, Bermuda National Trust, Falkland Islands Government, The Species Recovery Trust, and Buglife
Darwin Plus grant value	£399,173
Start/end dates of project	01/04/2024–30/06/2027
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2024-Mar 2025) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2)	Apr 2024–Mar 2025: Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Jamie Robins (Buglife Project Leader)
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.buglife.org.uk/projects/supporting-atlantic-territories-invertebrate-conservation/
Report author(s) and date	Danni Sherwood (Buglife Project Manager)

1. Project summary

Invertebrates underpin all of life on earth, comprising 95% of the total biodiversity of the world. On the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOT), invertebrates account for over 65% of all endemic taxa. Despite this, knowledge of the invertebrates of the UKOTs is very scarce and very few targeted conservation measures have been implemented to benefit them. Indeed, there is estimated to be a large number of species as yet unknown to science occurring on the UKOTs. Given the ongoing extinction of general life on earth, our project helps address the urgent need to prevent the extinction of unique and rare invertebrates in the UKOTs. Thus, we risk losing species before they are even named. The Supporting Atlantic Territories Invertebrate Conservation project is building capacity on four UKOTs (Anguilla, Ascension Island, Bermuda, and the Falkland Islands) to work towards Territory-led conservation of invertebrates. This project was developed hand-in-hand with partners on all four Territories aforementioned to ensure maximum benefit for local agencies and conservations, helping to ensure the project has an enduring local impact. This project was desired by the four Territories with the aim of increasing their general understanding of invertebrates and consequently being able to embed invertebrate conservation actions into their broader projects and strategies.

Anguilla, Bermuda, the Falkland Islands and Ascension Island are all located within the broad Atlantic Ocean region, with Anguilla being situated in the Caribbean, Bermuda in the North

Atlantic, and both Ascension Island, and the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic [see Map immediately below].



Providing bespoke training on invertebrate sampling, collection, identification and monitoring will build long-term capabilities in UKOT partners to ensure benefits can be applied well beyond the lifespan of the current project. Through taxonomic identification of previously undocumented invertebrates, and subsequent identification of key sites for endemic and indigenous invertebrates we will prioritise and inform the local conservation and restoration of unique habitats, defining these areas through the data-driven approach of Important Invertebrate Areas (IIAs). The provision of IIA mapping will lead to conservation actions for invertebrates being able to be embedded into existing wider work programmes on each Territory, and lead to future work on invertebrate conservation. The project has established an iNaturalist project to collect citizen science records, has collected scientific material to build reference collections, and will be red listing threatened species (IUCN Red List) as the project progresses.

This project builds upon existing evidence-base by utilising data collected for Ascension invertebrates by DPLUS135 (as outlined in our Stage 2 Darwin application letter) and from lessons learned from both Darwin and non-Darwin work on invertebrates of another UKOT, Saint Helena (e.g. Saint Helena Cloud Forest Project: FCDO). Through this, the initial production of 3 data bases for the other (Anguilla, Bermuda, and the Falklands) Territories in the project accumulated all previous published invertebrate data and identified knowledge gaps which are to be addressed by the current project.

The identification of initial problems that informed the proposal and creation of this project was enabled by meetings organised by Buglife and Species Recovery Trust with colleagues on the UKOTs which were used to gauge interest and feasibility in inclusion in this project. This is outlined in more detail in our application letter for Darwin Stage 2.

2. Project stakeholders/partners

Key project partners include: Anguilla National Trust, Government of Anguilla, Ascension Island Government Conservation & Fisheries Directorate, The Bermuda National Trust, The Government of Bermuda, Falklands Conservation, Falkland Islands Government, The Species Recovery Trust, and Buglife - The Invertebrate Conservation Trust. Partner development was in part preestablished (Ascension Island Government were the lead partner of DPLUS135) and in part (for the remaining three Territories) achieved through contacting individual organisations in each island and holding meetings to gauge interest and feasibility in being involved in this new project.

All UKOT partners were involved in the development of the final project and respective organisation leads sit on the project steering group, established by the Project Manager (PM) in 2025. Following the start of the project, all have since been in regular contact with the UK partners, Buglife and The Species Recovery Trust. All three of the Territories which required fieldwork (Anguilla, Bermuda, the Falkland Islands) received bespoke training on invertebrate sampling by The PM and another senior project partner, Vicky Wilkins of The Species Recovery Trust [Evidence 1]. All invertebrate surveying, required in Y1, has been led or heavily involved local partners. On Bermuda, the Bermuda National Trust and Bermuda Government partners have conducted 100% of the fieldwork [Evidence 2]. On Anguilla, fieldwork both directly by the Anguilla National Trust and Anguilla Government and by PM Danni Sherwood, who visited in early 2025, led to significant collections of invertebrates. This included many putative new species, currently being identified and described by Danni Sherwood and other scientists, with Anguilla partners as integral coauthors of all publications. Fieldwork on the Falklands has been carried out mostly by a local Saint Helenian freelance entomologist with some support from a local PhD Student [Evidence 3], due to capacity issues with our Falklands partners, nonetheless, the project partners were also able to make ad hoc collections of invertebrates to bolster the collecting efforts of the freelancer [Evidence 3]. A key further collaboration has been with Falklands Conservation, another local organisation which has collected specimens and attended training sessions. Falklands Conservation received funding from our contractor budget line to allow for fieldwork, since they were not a project partner [Evidence 4].

A number of key achievements have already been made with local partners: 1) on Bermuda, a flyer was released, and a citizen scientist discovered an endemic spider never before photographed and this led to a Buglife press release [Evidence 5] and subsequent media coverage in the Royal Bermuda Gazette [Evidence 5]. 2). On Anguilla, a flyer was distributed and the PM visited the island to train partners and conduct fieldwork [see Evidence 10]. 3). On the Falklands, a flyer was released, an article ran in Penguin News (newspaper), and with support from project partners, the freelance entomologist contracted by Buglife delivered a public talk on local invertebrates and also shared on YouTube [Evidence 6]. Citizen scientists uploading novel data to our iNaturalist project [Evidence 7] demonstrate a relevant role in which local community stakeholders not formally partners on the project are able to engage and contribute to our knowledge base. There have been 1019 records uploaded since the project began [Evidence 7].

Whilst the project has started extremely successfully, a challenge of local partner capacity (identified and with mitigation plans detailed in the risk register) was present on Falklands and Anguilla. In both cases, the local partners later advised us (Anguilla verbally) of capacity issues. For the Falklands, this was evident early in the project and meetings held to solve the problem [Evidence 8], whereas the capacity problems with Anguilla were not foreseen during initial meetings [Evidence 9] and only became apparent around December. Fortunately, in the first case, the hiring of a freelance entomologist to conduct a large amount of fieldwork, supported in two trips by a PhD student [see Evidence 3] was very successful. Indeed, local partners were then subsequently able to conduct ad hoc fieldwork and pass further samples to the freelancer for processing [see Evidence 3]. Similarly, a fieldtrip to Anguilla by the PM in early 2025 assisted local partners to collect more material, with several thousand invertebrates collected [Evidence 10]. This also led to the opportunity to deliver further in-person bespoke training to the Anguilla National Trust and Anguilla Government [see Evidence 11].

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Summary

Project activities for Y1, all detailed below, are almost entirely on track in terms of timing (i.e. met during Y1) and in the details of their execution. The only exception to the latter is that for Activity 1.3 (and thus Indicator 1.2) training focused heavily on collection methods rather than extensively covering broader ecological or conservation topics. This was necessary as partners required training tailored to their upcoming fieldwork, and there were capacity issues as detailed elsewhere in this report, meaning less opportunities to meet for training, and field skills were therefore prioritized. There is intention in Y2 to expand training to include broader ecology and conservation topics.

Output 1 Activities

Activity 1.1: All existing invertebrate data was compiled into a spreadsheet for each of the four Territories [Evidence 12 1.1].

Activity 1.2: After reviewing the aforementioned spreadsheets, meetings were held with Anguilla, Bermuda and Falkland partners to agree plans for prioritised areas for upcoming new surveys [Evidence 12 1.2].

Activity 1.3: A gap analysis was performed. The Project Manager Danni Sherwood and project partner Vicky Wilkins planned and delivered bespoke training on invertebrate sampling methods for Anguilla, Bermuda and Falkland partners and produced a field sheet [Evidence 12 1.3]. All partners opted for entry-level training in Y1, and plans will be drawn up for more advanced training (e.g. identification of specific invertebrate groups under the microscope) in Y2 based on results of the questionnaires [see Evidence 1].

Activity 1.4: Training on specimen preservation and curation was given in the aforementioned training, Anguilla also received further in-person training delivered by the Project Manager Danni Sherwood in 2025 [see Evidence 11].

Activity 1.5: Achieved, please see evidence re. Outputs 1.3 and 1.4.

Activity 1.6: Equipment for the collection and study of invertebrates was sent to Anguilla, Bermuda, and the Falklands [Evidence 12 1.6] and used by local partners for fieldwork.

Activity 1.7: We continue to provide ongoing support for trainees, Buglife and the Species Recovery Trust are in regular contact with local partners to keep them engaged in the ongoing research that will result from analysis of the collected samples. Furthermore, extra opportunistic fieldwork is being taken on Bermuda [Evidence 12 1.7].

Activity 1.8: Although this was not scheduled for Y1, we have already promoted the use of iNaturalist in Anguilla, Bermuda, and the Falklands, which led to records [see Evidence 7]. Buglife created a press release for the Falklands, which was further bolstered by a talk with the freelance entomologist [see Evidence 6].

Activity 1.9: Basic identification of invertebrate orders was facilitated on the Falklands by a freelancer [see Evidence 6] and further in-field training in Anguilla was provided by the Project Manager Danni Sherwood [see Evidence 11]. Bermuda partners already had basic invertebrate order identification skills.

Activity 1.10: The project steering group was established, including all project partners plus other local stakeholders, and held its first meeting in November 2024 [Evidence 12 1.10].

Output 2 Activities

Activity 2.1: Fieldwork was undertaken on Anguilla and Bermuda, and the Falklands. Further Bermuda fieldwork for a short duration in Y2 has been funded through utilisation of underspend [see Evidence 12 1.7]. All samples are either in the UK (Anguilla samples transported by PM Danni Sherwood), or are planned for transit in Y2 in regards to Bermuda, given their extended field efforts [see Evidence 12 1.7].

Activity 2.2: Fieldwork was undertaken on Falklands, in part my project partners, but predominately by a freelancer hired by Buglife [see Evidence 6]. The specimens will soon be in transit to the UK [Evidence 12 2.2].

Activity 2.3: The Project Manager Danni Sherwood has sorted all Anguilla invertebrates to order level [see Evidence 10], Falklands samples have been sorted prior to transit by the freelancer [see Evidence 6], Bermuda sampling is ongoing with sorting being conducted by local partners with further plans to have the remaining samples sorted with engagement from local high school/college students [Evidence 12 2.3].

Activity 2.4: Although not a Y1 activity, work on this has already started for Anguilla as the samples are already in the UK and undergoing expert investigation [see Evidence 10].

Output 3 Activities

Activity 3.2: Analysis of data for Ascension was completed, but further work is required to refine the criteria to be used to properly identify the localities of all endemic invertebrates and

invertebrate hotspots. Therefore, we produced preliminary non-IIA hotspot maps [Evidence 12 3.2] which were discussed with Ascension partners [Evidence 12 3.2], and formal IIA mapping will be started in early Y2. The delay, whilst unforeseen, is necessary to ensure the best quality data informs the IIA methodology and produces the most scientifically rigorous maps.

Output 4 Activities

Activity 4.3: Data for all Invasive Non-native Species (INNS) on Ascension has been collated [see Evidence 12 1.1] and they feature prominently in our heatmap [see Evidence 12 3.2]. Due to the delays detailed in Output 3.2, a full assessment has not been formalised in a document yet, but this will be done promptly in Y2 [see Evidence 12 3.2] upon recommencement of IIA mapping tests.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Output 1: The project is on track to meet the goal of increasing knowledge for local conservation professionals and volunteers. This is supported by all the evidence given in Sections 2 and 3.1. As shown in our questionnaires [see Evidence 1 and Evidence 11] Y1 training has increased confidence and knowledge of participants. Many felt they had little knowledge of sampling and studying invertebrates at the start of the project, yet are now confident they can continue fieldwork and monitoring.

Output 2: The project is on track to meet the goal of generating species data for both native and non-native invertebrates and making this accessible to local Territories for decision making. Species data from historical data have been fully compiled, and fieldwork was carried out on the three relevant Territories as evidenced in Sections 2 and 3.1. The databases have already been shared with relevant partners.

Output 3: The project is in progress to produce IIAs and this work has started for Ascension Island, with further work required to define the criteria to properly define IIAs, as detailed in Section 3.1.

Output 4: As per Output 3, Ascension INNS records have been fully included in our database for on-demand mapping, which has been offered to our local partner, as evidenced by the meeting we held mentioned in Section 3.1. Output 3 will be progressed for other territories in future project years.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Progress towards the outcome of increasing invertebrate knowledge, capacity and skills across the four participating territories to identify and manage their endemic and IINS invertebrates has certainly been made.

Indicators specifically for Y1 -

Indicator 1.1: 3 invertebrate species pre-existing data datasets collated, plus priority site identification and training plan completed for Bermuda, Anguilla and Falklands, to be used to tailor training and sampling for each territory by year 1 [see Evidence 1, Evidence 2, Evidence 11 and Evidence 12 1.1 and 1.3]

Indicator 1.2: professional conservationists/volunteers with increased knowledge in broad invertebrate ecology and conservation issues by year 1. This indicator was met through using training, detailed in Sections 2 and 3.1, which covered invertebrate collection methods and explained how different techniques are used to collect different orders of insects. This new knowledge will be built on with further training in ecology and conservation issues in year 2. Regarding training on ecology and conservation more broadly, see Summary of Sections 2 and 3.1.

Indicator 1.5 Cross-Territory invertebrate working group active and exchanging knowledge and ideas by year 1 [see Evidence 12 1.10]

Indicator 2.2: “1200 specimens from Territory surveys identified by world-class taxonomists 200 by year 1 and 1000 by year 2”. Over 200 identifications have been achieved just through the sorting of Anguilla samples by the PM [see Evidence 10].

Indicators for later years but already met -

Indicator 1.3: 9 conservationists/volunteers fully trained and provided with equipment to conduct invertebrate biodiversity surveys by year 2 has been fully met [see Evidence 1 and Evidence 12 1.3]

Regarding Indicators for Outcome 3, as detailed in Sections 3.1 and 3.2, we are resuming testing in early Y2 to help resolve delays in IIA mapping for Ascension invertebrates after holding M&E meetings to monitor the situation ongoing [see Evidence 12 Extra].

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 1: "Interest in engaging with invertebrate conservation is sustained on the Territories (project was built engaging with those territories with the highest interest)"

Comment: This remains correct and is being monitored, all local partners remain engaged, as shown in evidence in Sections 1-3. No issues have currently arisen.

Assumption 2: "The knowledge gained through the project is applied and retained post the project’s end (the project will aim to upskill and then support a number of people for each territory to spread skills)"

Comment: This remains correct and is being monitored, training has been delivered on-island as detailed with evidence in Sections 2 and 3.1. No issues have currently arisen.

Assumption 3: "Political and organisational will remains and allows changes to be made to existing conservation documents to allow new actions to be added (a tailored approach to each territory will allow for alternative documents or approaches if necessary)"

Comment: This is being monitored by the project and its partners, although we note that these documents have not yet been produced as they are reliant on outputs being deliverable in Y2 or Y3, not Y1. This is being monitored and no issues have currently arisen.

Assumption 4: "Data is accessible long-term beyond the end of the project (Data will be integrated into most effective system for each territory to facilitate accessibility)"

Comment: This remains correct and is being monitored, all data in spreadsheets will be placed online in Y2 as outlined in Activity 2.7. No issues have currently arisen.

Assumption 5: "Trained staff remain on territory post the project allowing new skills to be applied (training session will be recorded and so can be used to train new staff members)"

Comment: This assumption is still true, however we are only just finishing the first year of the project, and we cannot predict changes in staffing with local partners. This is being monitored but no issues have currently arisen.

Assumption 6: "Ongoing interest in a cross-territory invertebrate working group beyond the end of the project (this working group has already been requested by a number of other Territories and Buglife/Species Recovery Trust are committed to long term support)"

Comment: The steering group is already established and will meet again in May 2025. All territories attended or provided commentaries for the first meeting [see Evidence 12 1.10]. The “ongoing interest” is being monitored, no issues have currently arisen.

Assumption 7: "Staff and volunteer resource is consistent enough to complete surveys in the Territories within the desired timeframe (a flexible sampling timescale, together with staff time finance to mitigate constraints)"

Comment: As detailed in Sections 1 and 3.1, there were capacity issues, but surveying has been carried out by local Territories and also supported by Lead Partner, as outlined in evidence provided in Section 1. This is being monitored, and the issues were addressed through M&E meetings with local partners, as detailed in evidence in Section 3.1.

Assumption 8: "Ability to recruit relevant specialists for all taxon groups to allow identification and verification (collection methods will focus on groups from known specialists)"

Comment: This will be carried out as a deliverable of Y2, but Buglife has already contracted an expert on flies and true bugs [Evidence 13] and the Project Manager, an expert arachnologist, is identifying all arachnid samples for the project in-house [see Evidence 10], eliminating any need for contractor costs for this invertebrate group. Voluntary assistance from other taxonomists will be sought for other groups in Y2 but we see no significant challenges in obtaining such assistance. For example, a moth expert has already offered to assist with Falklands material [Evidence 13]. This assumption is being monitored. No issues have currently arisen.

Assumption: 9: "Ability to manage invertebrate collections on the Territories (by focusing on key species the management of these very small collection should be possible, also using NHM or other museum as a remote alternative)"

Comment: The monitoring of this assumption is ongoing, but there is already increased confidence in collecting and preserving samples in Anguilla following in-person training (see evidence in Sections 2 and 3.1). No issues have currently arisen.

Assumption 10: "Sufficient distribution data is gathered to allow Red Listing of endemics (the priority site surveys, IIA mapping with habitat layers will feed into Criterion B of the Red List assessment process)"

Comment: This is on track and being monitored, the data already collated from historical sources, and the data now being generated from Y1 collected samples, is detailed in the evidence found in Sections 2 and 3.1. There were issues with delays in IIA mapping which should resolve in Y2, as detailed elsewhere.

Assumption 11: "Sufficient understanding of species ecology to ascertain habitat associations and threats to conservation (knowledge will be supplemented from closely related species where necessary)"

Comment: This is on track, but is a deliverable which is more tied to years 2 and 3 of the project. Initial data collection of species ecology is being achieved through the fieldwork that was undertaken in Y1, and this material forms the basis of material needed to achieve this Assumption in Y2 and Y3. This is being monitored, no issues have currently arisen.

Assumption 12: "Emerging invasive invertebrates and their impacts on native and endemic invertebrates can be identified (information from other Territories and wider work will be utilised)"

Comment: This is on track, evidenced by the same rationale given for Assumption 11. It continues to be monitored. No issues have currently arisen.

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

We are focusing on developing the evidence base and prioritizing species and areas through our IIA approach before addressing long-term strategic UKOT objectives. We are already advocating for, and raising the profile of, invertebrates through engagement with local partners (particularly

government partners) and the ongoing research resultant from local collections of invertebrate samples. Previous work on Ascension Island, DPLUS135, demonstrated that significant advances could be made in integration of invertebrates into policy [Evidence 14], and experience on the FCDO funded Saint Helena Cloud Forest Project resulted in significant outputs, both scientific and conservation, benefiting endemic invertebrates [Evidence 14]. We wish to highlight that the real impacts and delivery of environmental/climate outcomes will come in the latter half of the project when there are new prioritised IIA layers, combined data with prioritised species, information compiled on INNS, and the advocacy portion of the project being in full swing.

As noted in our Stage 2 application, a number of goals, both international and local, are predicted to benefit from the project. Below, we focus on quantitative differences made to date.

International:

• UK A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment Strategic, Aim 1 of the 2014 UKOT Plan.

The provision of training in collecting of invertebrates, as well as the specimens consequently collected, and creatin of databases of historic data has increased knowledge of invertebrates in local organisations. This will in turn contribute to Aim 1, which outlines that UKOTs need to be enabled to advance conservation and sustainable biodiversity, because partners in the Territories now have a knowledge base relating to invertebrates which will be honed later in the project to translate into local management and policy.

Anguilla:

• Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act 2009.

• Invasive Species Strategy.

Again, the provision of training and the collection of specimens benefits the two above acts, as they will lead to new knowledge of biodiversity, which remains very unknown on Anguilla. The samples also included INNS and thus this data will contribute towards keeping knowledge of invertebrate INNS up to date within the Territory.

Bermuda:

• Biodiversity Action Plan Objectives A, D, J and K.

• Invasive Alien Species Act 2021.

Once again, training, specimen collection, and collation of databases will increase knowledge of the above strategic aims of Bermuda.

Ascension:

• Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2022-2025).

• Environmental Charter (2001).

Once again, training, specimen collection, and collation of databases will increase knowledge of the above strategic aims, but also in Y2 this will be bolstered by the finalisation of IIA mapping on Ascension, which serves as an important 'test case' for other UKOTs.

Falkland Islands:

- Island Plan (2022-2026).
- Environment Strategy (2021-2040) Policies 8.1 and 8.3.
- Biodiversity Framework.

The collection of specimens, training, fieldwork in a variety of sites including some managed by Falkland partners directly, contributes to ES Policy 8 by increasing knowledge of invertebrates which fulfils the need to protect local biodiversity. Equally, it contributes to the Biodiversity Framework in the same way, especially in gathering data on INNS which may inform in the long-term potential risks to indigenous and endemic species.

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	

Our project is GESI sensitive, and we have aspirations to raise it. Gender Equality comments are detailed below. Firstly however, we quote from our Stage 2 application regarding Social Inclusion relating to all data and outputs that will result from the project: "To halt the historic one-way transfer of invertebrate taxonomic knowledge from Territories, all new and existing information will be returned immediately to Territories via resources to upskill local professionals – thus building capacity and reducing dependence on external specialists. Where specialised outputs are derived by collaborators, e.g. species descriptions and Red Listing, at least one local author will be included from each relevant Territory to a) acknowledge equality with local experts and b) further build capacity through international collaboration and publishing."

Rights: Women have equal rights under the law in all four Territories as the UKOTs are part of the United Kingdom; the project considers the equal rights of women and invites all female project partners to all meetings and events, including our steering group, and any relevant knowledge products arising from the project.

Practice: As all Territories are UKOTs, there are no strong cultural beliefs which overtly discourage women from pursuing conservation work or project activities. However, like almost all parts of the world, there may be hidden pressures. The project works closely with local partners who are in the respective cultures, we are attentive to their input and comments, although we have received none to indicate any GESI problems to date. Local partners are able to deliver local events where relevant, and thus those events will be culturally sensitive.

Environment: Again, all Territories are UKOTs, so there are no environmental impacts locally, to our knowledge, which exclusively impact underrepresented groups. Climate change will effect everyone regardless of gender or other variables of GESI. Nonetheless, we will consider this variable if it becomes relevant later in the project as a result of discussions with local partners, although at present it is not a main focus of our project.

Roles and Responsibilities: As outlined above, there may be individually-variant constraints on perceived ability to work due to marriage or motherhood. To date, our project has not faced this directly, as detailed above, we work closely with our local partners in respective cultures to ensure we are mindful of all cultural aspects that may arise during the project.

Representation: Historically, invertebrate conservation and broader research has been male-dominated. However, in our project there is significant representation of strong female expertise. Anguilla National Trust Executive Director Farah Mukhida, Project Manager Danni Sherwood, and project partner and advisor Vicky Wilkins of the Species Recovery Trust are examples of women leading on areas of the work. Furthermore, the female freelancer employed for fieldwork on Falklands is an example of a non-partner represented on the project: Christy Jo Scipio-O'Dean.

Resources: As the Territories are all UKOTs, there are no national cultural restrictions on access to resources to our knowledge. No problems have been communicated to us of this nature thus far during the project. All knowledge products will be open access and easy to obtain on the Territories, ensuring that the resources are freely available to people of all walks of life.

The project is considering social inclusion by ensuring that public outreach activities such as talks, social media posts, and iNaturalist recording are widely publicised on the participating Territories. As outlined above, the partners comprise a diverse team in regard to gender and to professional expertise (e.g. conservationists, habitat management specialists, a taxonomist). Our approach has a strong emphasis on female participation on the project, evidenced above. We have not observed any barriers socially to the project, but remain receptive to local opinion on the project and will work with local partners to adapt public outreach to enable further participation where possible.

No new lessons on GESI were learnt, but the existing knowledge of the importance of having women in strategic positions on the project has been further evidenced by the great successes achieved in fieldwork and research, as evident in Sections 2 and 3. We have decided to integrate discussions on GESI into all steering group meetings from Y2 onwards.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

As noted in our Stage 2 application we aimed to: "M&E of project progress will be carried out quarterly through a meeting with all project partners to assess progress against specific activities shown in the project timetable. Where important milestones are missed, all relevant project partners will agree actions to regain the original timetable and prevent other outputs being delayed as a consequence. An adaptive approach will be taken whereby actions that are failing to produce the required outputs and outcomes will be reviewed and revised during virtual

meetings of the project partners. Including focused meetings with individual Territories to resolved Territory focused issues when necessary." The project's senior strategic staff (Jamie Robins, Danni Sherwood, and Vicky Wilkins) have had two full day in-person meetings over Y1 of the project to review progress against aims. The M&E is led by Buglife (the lead partner) and Species Recovery Trust to reduce impacts on capacity of local partners, but they are always updated on the resultant conversations. In addition, separate meetings are held regularly local partners to assess progress and resolve issues [see Evidence 2, Evidence 8, Evidence 9, Evidence 12 1.2, Evidence 12 1.10]. The indicators of achievements are outlined in the project logframe (see Appendix 2).

Outputs and activities in Year 1 have been focused on increasing knowledge, such as the demonstrable capacity built in field skills in Anguilla, Bermuda, and the Falklands [see Evidence 1, Evidence 11], and the increase in iNaturalist records per month between 2024 and 2025, which steadily have increased in number as the project goes on [see Evidence 7]. Furthermore, Y2 analysis of data collecting during Y1 , has provide initial datasets for the UKOTs [see Evidence 12 1.1], which is an evidence base for IIA mapping, itself leading onto to be justification for improving the representation of invertebrates in local conservation policy on the partner Territories.

There was a change to M&E processes as it was not possible to hold quarterly sessions of the steering group with all UKOT partners due to limited time and capacity, which meant there were many occasions where one or multiple partners would not have been represented in a meeting. Therefore, these quarterly reviews were performed by the Project Lead, PM, and Project Advisor instead. Other areas of the M&E plan are unchanged, when and if targets are seen to be at risk of, or are now, behind, we have arranged meetings with partners. This is evidenced by the delay in IIA mapping, where we have held a meeting with Ascension Island Government to get their perspective on desired outcomes of the data before attempting retesting.

Buglife currently lead on M&E with support from Species Recovery Trust. Nonetheless, in our initial steering group meeting we discussed current progress of the project at that time (see Section 3.1 for link to meeting minutes). We also will continue to summarise M&E in future steering group meetings and dedicated meetings with local partners (as discussed above).

7. Lessons learnt

For the most part, the project went to plan, as shown in evidence in Sections 1 and 3.

Due to delayed confirmation of funding, there was no project manager in place from the start of the project until early July 2024. The PM started managing the project in early July. The time without staff fully in place left large underspend on both our staff cost and overhead budget lines. Therefore, a change request was sent to extend the end of the project from 31st March 2027 (Y3) to 30th June 2027 (Y4, new). Happily, this was accepted by DEFRA. Therefore, it is important to note that from the Y1 underspend, not all is forfeited, as £15,389.25 will now transfer to the newly-created Y4 if the project.

Two significant lessons related to the technical aspects of the project were learned as outlined in Section 2: A) initial lack of capacity by local partners for fieldwork on Anguilla and the Falklands, and B) delay in the IIA mapping for Ascension Island, which highlighted a need to re-evaluate the criteria to be used for the mapping.

Regarding lack of capacity (A), the lesson learnt is that changes in capacity after a project has started should be contingencies planned for prior to project start, such as having a plan of other organisations or individuals who could assist formal partners. Since fieldwork is now completed, this problem will unlikely continue in Y2, as capacity expectations on local partners is much lower.

Regarding delay in IIA map work (B), the lesson learnt is that more frequent meetings should be held for work where there is a risk of hypotheses or methodology changing after initial test/experimental periods. To this end, we will continue to organize meetings such as that done at the end of Y1 [see Evidence 12 3.2] to show partners our progress and get their input before going ahead with formal IIA mapping. We do not foresee this problem continuing to significantly affect the project in Y2.

In summary, if we were planning the project again, we have learned that we would factor in more contingency for assisting with fieldwork during any issues of capacity, and to start earlier with IIA mapping.

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

This is the first annual report of the project and thus we have no previous review comments from annual reports to respond to. There were review comments during the Darwin application. All of which were responded to in our cover letter when applying at Stage 2 [Evidence 15].

9. Risk Management

No new risks have arisen. Our risk register remains unchanged from the version submitted with our 2024 Half Year Report, except for a change in the risk contact [Evidence 16]

10. Scalability and durability

Project adopters/partners have learnt about invertebrate collection and identification through training, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3. The use of iNaturalist has also enabled partners to see how enthusiastic local engagement with invertebrates can be achieved with minimal cost, as the website is free to use for all parties. Giving a long-term sources of data and information that is self managed, as the platform of iNaturalist, and the knowledge instilled in local partners, are project benefits that will well outlive the lifespan of the project itself. Also, the training given to staff will allow them to continue to put surveying and identification skills into practice within any future projects which may involve invertebrates and with current programmes, and enables them to pass these on to others.

The positive responses and feedback from local partners [see Evidence 1] has demonstrated that the project is attractive and is aligned with their incentives. Particularly, the feedback for training included a section where partners could indicate future areas of desired training. All responders did this, and this has given us a number of areas to explore for future training opportunities within the scope of the project, and demonstrates they are already thinking forwards to further adapting this information and their skill sets into ongoing work.

It is too early to specify significant leverage of policy for invertebrates on the four territories, as IIA mapping is still in testing, and Y2 involves the analysis of all data collecting during work in the field in Y1.

The engagement on iNaturalist, and attendance of a night walk on Anguilla led by the PM (see Sections 2 and 3), demonstrate that even at an early stage, the project is changing social norms around invertebrates, giving them a more positive local profile.

We have trained a number of staff members in each partner organization (and indeed in some non-partner agencies such as Falklands Conservation) to provide sustainability in locally-based invertebrate knowledge in response to possible long-term staff turnover. Furthermore, with continued training in Y2 (requested by the partners), more permanent text-based resources will be produced to allow for training of new staff after the end of the project. The steering group is already active (see Section 3.1), and data accrued from analysis of specimens collected in Y1 will be fully shared with partners through steering group meetings, and collaborative scientific

outputs. Another positive development was ‘peer to peer’ training, as project partners from Anguilla and Bermuda have now met each other at a separate conference about INNS, which meant joint knowledge sharing undertaken locally.

11. Darwin Plus identity

The Darwin Plus logo has been used in all media outputs (i.e. 2 news articles in Bermuda and the Falkland Islands respectively, 1 radio talk [broadcast not available online] and 1 outreach talk [available on YouTube] in the Falklands, 1 press release by Buglife on a Bermudian spider, and 3 social media posts), and the funding information contained in all press and public talks, see examples provided [Evidence 5 and Evidence 6]. Darwin Plus was always regarded as a distinct entity, and Darwin is the sole funder of the project. BCF is tagged in all social media posts as shown above. All Territory partners are very familiar with Darwin Plus and BCF in general, as they are independently involved in other projects you fund.

12. Safeguarding

[redacted]

[redacted]

13. Project expenditure

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	[redacted]			
Capital items				
Others (Please specify)				
TOTAL	**£137,957.00**	**£119,439.09**		

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]	[redacted]	Anguilla Government Anguilla National Trust Ascension Island Government Conservation & Fisheries Directorate Bermuda National Trust Bermuda Government Falkland Islands Government Consultant at University of Hong Kong [Evidence 18]
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)	N/A	N/A	N/A

14. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

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

In Year 1 of the Supporting Atlantic Territories Invertebrate Conservation project, some exciting new discoveries were made. The promotion of citizen science to help address the distribution of invertebrates on Bermuda led to the first photographs of the endemic Bermuda Sac Spider (*Anyphaena bermudensis*) being submitted to Buglife. This was then covered in the Royal Bermuda Gazette, following a press release. On the Falklands, a freelance entomologist Christy Jo Scipio-O'Dean contracted by Buglife collected specimens for the project and held a public awareness talk, assisted by the Project Manager Danni Sherwood. On Anguilla, the Project Manager visited to conduct fieldwork and train local partners to help develop this critical first phase of the project of understanding the island's biodiversity.

Image, Video or Graphic Information:

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)**
Image	DPLUS216PRY1_A	A live photograph of the endemic Bermuda Sac Spider, photo credit: Claire Russell	Buglife, Bermuda Government, Bermuda National Trust, and Species Recovery Trust	Yes
Image	DPLUS216PRY1_B	Photograph of freelance entomologist Christy Jo Scipio-O'Dean conducting Falklands fieldwork, photo credit: Stephen Gillanders	Buglife, Falkland Islands Government, Species Recovery Trust, and Falklands Conservation	Yes
Image	DPLUS216PRY1_C	Photograph of Project Manager Danni Sherwood whilst she conducted fieldwork on Anguilla, photo credit: James Gumbs	Anguilla National Trust, Anguilla Government Department of Natural Resources, Species Recovery Trust, and Buglife	Yes
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2024 - March 2025	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Effective long-term conservation of invertebrate biodiversity in four UKOTs.	The training of staff (who indicated they benefitted greatly from training sessions) has increased local knowledge of invertebrates and built capacity for locally led fieldwork, the resulting specimens collected, combined with databasing of previous invertebrate data for each Territory ,is an achievement that will ensure knowledge will feed into conservation work locally and help establish baselines for later years in the project. Furthermore, progress towards IIA mapping on Ascension is starting to identify priority areas and the final methodology in Y2 will be used as a model for the other Territories. In summary, achievements in Y1 have set the project up well for continued success.	
Outcome An increase in invertebrate knowledge, skills and capacity across four UKOTs, to identify, understand and manage native, endemic and invasive invertebrate species for the long-term conservation of invertebrate biodiversity.		
Outcome indicator 0.1 9 local professional conservationists and volunteers of in-territory organisations collecting and utilising invertebrate data by year 2	Indicator related to 1.1 which was achieved. Training and fieldwork has been commenced by local partners, and this is generating data in addition to the historical databases also produced. [see Evidence 1, Evidence 2, Evidence 11 and Evidence 12 1.1 and 1.3]	Further work planned for Y2, focusing on supporting further fieldwork, writing knowledge outputs, and providing advanced training.
0.2 IIA maps are informing decision making by year 3	Planned for Y3.	Planned for Y3.
0.3 9 individuals demonstrating and applying new invertebrate knowledge within their existing roles across 3 organisations within the Territories by year 3	Planned for Y3.	Planned for Y3.
0.4 8 native invertebrate focused actions integrated into conservation programmes of 4 territories by year 4	Planned for Y4.	Planned for Y4.

0.5 3 territories utilising modern technologies to monitor occurrence of invertebrate species of high conservation importance, collecting 200 new data records by year 3	Planned for Y3.	Planned for Y3.
Output 1: Increased conservation professionals and volunteers knowledge and skills of local invertebrate species, ecology, threats, survey methods, data, management and conservation; including new technologies to increase capacity and efficiency		
Indicator 1.1 3 invertebrate species pre-existing data datasets collated, plus priority site identification and training plan completed for Bermuda, Anguilla and Falklands, to be used to tailor training and sampling for each territory by year 1	Achieved [see Evidence 1, Evidence 2, Evidence 11 and Evidence 12 1.1 and 1.3].	See 0.1.
Indicator 1.2 9 professional conservationists/volunteers with increased knowledge in broad invertebrate ecology and conservation issues by year 1	This indicator was met through using training, detailed in Sections 2 and 3.1, which covered invertebrate collection methods and explained how different techniques are used to collect different orders of insects. This new knowledge will be built on with further training in ecology and conservation issues in year 2. Regarding training on ecology and conservation more broadly, see Summary of Sections 2 and 3.1.	See 0.1.
Indicator 1.3 9 conservationists/volunteers fully trained and provided with equipment to conduct invertebrate biodiversity surveys by year 2	This has already been achieved in Y1 [see Evidence 1 and Evidence 12 1.3].	Ongoing ad hoc fieldwork will be encouraged and supported. PM will provide taxonomic expertise to all collected samples.
Indicator 1.4 16 conservation professionals/volunteers with active iNaturalist accounts for updating island species data and exploring use of other technologies by year 3	Planned for Y3.	Planned for Y3.
Indicator 1.5 Cross-Territory invertebrate working group active and exchanging knowledge and ideas by year 1	Achieved [see Evidence 12 1.10].	Steering Group will continue to meet.
Output 2: Species data for both native and non-native invertebrates collated and accessible on Territories for ongoing decision making.		
Indicator 2.1 Invertebrate survey data collected from 50 sites across 3 Territories and habitat/species conservation action needs published by year 2	Planned for Y2. Fieldwork efforts have been summarised in Sections 2 and 3.	See 0.1 and 1.3.
Indicator 2.2 1200 specimens from territory surveys identified by world-class taxonomists 200 by year 1 and 1000 by year 2	>200 identifications achieved for Y1 [see Evidence 10].	Identification of all collected samples planned for Y2.

Indicator 2.3 Reference collections of key species available for the 2 territories and wider collections housed remotely (as appropriate) by year 4	Planned for Y4.	Planned for Y4.
Indicator 2.4 Survey data collated with past species records for 3 Territories and stored in accessible online database or on-Territory system by year 2	Planned for Y2.	Planned for Y2.
Output 3: Important Invertebrate Areas and endemic invertebrate species integrated into long-term conservation planning, work plans and decision-making.		
Indicator 3.1 IIA maps and invertebrate data fully accessible within 4 Territory to both government and NGO stakeholders by year 3	Planned for Y3. Regarding Indicators for Outcome 3, as detailed in Sections 3.1 and 3.2, we are resuming testing in early Y2 to help resolve delays in IIA mapping for Ascension invertebrates after holding M&E meetings to monitor the situation ongoing [see Evidence 12 Extra]. Planned for Y3.	Planned for Y3.
Indicator 3.2 2 professionals per territory (total 4) trained to identify priority groups and endemics using images and short guide by year 2	Planned for Y2.	Planned for Y2.
Indicator 3.3 6 flagship endemic species Red List assessed, at least one per territory and additional endemic species red listed if distribution data available by year 4	Planned for Y4.	Planned for Y4.
Indicator 3.4 Important Invertebrate Areas and habitat associations of native/endemic species incorporated into existing habitat anagement plans by year 4	Planned for Y4.	Planned for Y4.
Output 4: Threats to invertebrate biodiversity from invasive invertebrate species identified and understood.		
Indicator 4.1 High-risk invasive invertebrates threats to endemic and native invertebrates identified. Improved information on distribution of invasive species made available to stakeholders, with an assessment of risk to IIAs from INNS. Available by year 3	Planned for Y3.	Planned for Y3.
Indicator 4.2 3 professionals per territory trained (total 6) on invasive invertebrate identification by year 3	Planned for Y3.	Planned for Y3.

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: The recovery of native and endemic invertebrate biodiversity across understudied UKOTs through local expert-led habitat management/restoration and invasive invertebrate management; underpinning local ecosystems health and services. (Max 30 words)			
Outcome: An increase in invertebrate knowledge, skills and capacity across fourUKOTs, to identify, understand and manage native, endemic and invasive invertebrate species for the long-term conservation of invertebrate biodiversity (Max 30 words)	0.1 9 local professional conservationists and volunteers of in-territory organisations collecting and utilising invertebrate data by year 2 0.2 IIA maps are informing decision making by year 3 [DPLUS-A04*]. 0.3 9 individuals demonstrating and applying new invertebrate knowledge within their existing roles across 3 organisations within the Territories by year 3 [DPLUS-A03*]. 0.4 8 native invertebrate focused actions integrated into conservation programmes of 4 territories by year 4 [DPLUIS-B01*]. 0.5 3 territories utilising modern technologies to monitor occurrence of invertebrate species of high conservation importance, collecting 200 new data records by year 3 [DPLUS-C16].	0.1 Evidence of new invertebrate data being added to 2 territories datasets. 0.2 3 Case studies evidencing situations where IIAs and invertebrate data have been used in decision making. 0.3 Knowledge assessment in year 1 and 3 showing change in invertebrate knowledge, including evidence of application in 3 territories. 0.4 Conservation work programmes from 4 territories with new actions for invertebrates clearly outlined. 0.5 Records extracted from iNaturalist/GBIF and integrated into territory datasets	Interest in engaging with invertebrate conservation is sustained on the Territories (project was built engaging with those territories with the highest interest) The knowledge gained through the project is applied and retained post the project's end (the project will aim to upskill and then support a number of people for each territory to spread skills) Political and organisational will remains and allows changes to be made to existing conservation documents to allow new actions to be added (a tailored approach to each territory will allow for alternative documents or approaches if necessary)

Outputs: **1**. Increased conservation professionals and volunteers knowledge and skills of local invertebrate species, ecology, threats, survey methods, data, management and conservation; including new technologies to increase capacity and efficiency.	1.1 3 invertebrate species pre-existing data datasets collated, plus priority site identification and training plan completed for Bermuda, Anguilla and Falklands, to be used to tailor training and sampling for each territory by year 1 [DPLUSC01*]. 1.2 9 professional conservationists/volunteers with increased knowledge in broad invertebrate ecology and conservation issues by year 1 [DPLUS-A01*]. 1.3 9 conservationists/volunteers fully trained and provided with equipment to conduct invertebrate biodiversity surveys by year 2 [DPLUS-A01*]. 1.4 16 conservation professionals/volunteers with active iNaturalist accounts for updating island species data and exploring use of other technologies by year 3 [DPLUS-A01*]. 1.5 Cross-Territory invertebrate working group active and exchanging knowledge and ideas by year 1 [DPLUS-A03*].	1.1. Initial data collation, plus training plan and priority sites available electronically for 3 Territories. 1.2 Before and after training questionnaires demonstrating knowledge increase and application. 1.3 Field notes and high quality invertebrate samples collected and returned. 1.4 Active iNaturalist accounts submitting regular invertebrate records and other technologies 1.5 Minutes/notes of cross-territory group, plus number of organisations/territories engaged in meetings/forum.	Data is accessible long-term beyond the end of the project (Data will be integrated into most effective system for each territory to facilitate accessibility) Trained staff remain on territory post the project allowing new skills to be applied (training session will be recorded and so can be used to train new staff members) Ongoing interest in a cross-territory invertebrate working group beyond the end of the project (this working group has already been requested by a number of other Territories and Buglife/Species Recovery Trust are committed to long term support)
2. Species data for both native and non-native invertebrates collated and accessible on Territories for ongoing decision making.	2.1 Invertebrate survey data collected from 50 sites across 3 Territories and habitat/species conservation action needs published by year 2 [DPLUSC03*]	2.1 Species lists and survey and action needs reports completed for 50 sites	Staff and volunteer resource is consistent enough to complete surveys in the Territories within the desired

	2.2 1200 specimens from territory surveys identified by world-class taxonomists 200 by year 1 and 1000 by year 2 [DI-C16]. 2.3 Reference collections of key species available for the 2 territories and wider collections housed remotely (as appropriate) by year 4 [DPLUS C09] 2.4 Survey data collated with past species records for 3 Territories and stored in accessible online database or on-Territory system by year 2 [DPLUS-A03*].	2.2 Territory databases populated 1000 new invertebrate records for the 3 territories. 2.3 Photographic evidence of 2 invertebrate reference collections of key invertebrates available on Territories and log of remote museum specimens 2.4 Complete invertebrate species list available for each Territory, either integrated into existing data system or an accessible online location.	timeframe (a flexible sampling timescale, together with staff time finance to mitigate constraints) Ability to recruit relevant specialists for all taxon groups to allow identification and verification (collection methods will focus on groups from known specialists) Ability to manage invertebrate collections on the Territories (by focusing on key species the management of these very small collection should be possible, also using NHM or other museum as a remote alternative)
3. Important Invertebrate Areas and endemic invertebrate species integrated into long-term conservation planning, work plans and decision-making.	3.1 IIA maps and invertebrate data fully accessible within 4 Territory to both government and NGO stakeholders by year 3 [DPLUS-B11]. 3.2 2 professionals per territory (total 4) trained to identify priority groups and endemics using images and short guide by year 2 [DPLUS-C01*]. 3.3 6 flagship endemic species Red List assessed, at least one per territory and additional endemic species red listed if distribution data available by year 4 [DPLUS-C02*]. 3.4 Important Invertebrate Areas and habitat associations of native/endemic species incorporated into existing	3.1 Evidence of IIA maps and spatial invertebrate data used to inform conservation management work on Territories. 3.2 Endemic records submitted to database by trained professionals as a direct result of training. 3.3 Red listing profiles for 6 species published on IUCN red list website. 3.4 Important Invertebrate Areas and endemic invertebrates present in habitat management plans.	Sufficient distribution data is gathered to allow Red Listing of endemics (the priority site surveys, IIA mapping with habitat layers will feed into Criterion B of the Red List assessment process) Sufficient understanding of species ecology to ascertain habitat associations and threats to conservation (knowledge will be supplemented from closely related species where necessary)

	habitat management plans by year 4 [DPLUS-B01*].		
4. Threats to invertebrate biodiversity from invasive invertebrate species identified and understood.	4.1 High-risk invasive invertebrates threats to endemic and native invertebrates identified. Improved information on distribution of invasive species made available to stakeholders, with an assessment of risk to IIAs from INNS. Available by year 3 [DPLUS-C01]. 4.2 3 professionals per territory trained (total 6) on invasive invertebrate identification by year 3 [DPLUS-A01].	4.1 Maps of high risk sites and species relative to invasive invertebrate threats published and disseminated 4.2 Evidence of invasive invertebrate records being submitted by trained participants	Emerging invasive invertebrates and their impacts on native and endemic invertebrates can be identified (information from other Territories and wider work will be utilised)

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. Each activity should start on a new line and be no more than approximately 25 words.)

1.1 Collate existing invertebrate data to inform design and planning of training programme for each territory.
1.2 Produce prioritised plans, including species, habitat, and location priorities for new surveys on Anguilla, Bermuda and Falklands.
1.3 Devise tailored multi-level training programmes and plans for Bermuda, Anguilla and Falklands with introductory, mid-level, and expert-level options for upskilling staff and volunteers. Training to include invertebrate identification, invertebrate survey techniques, handling and processing samples.
1.4 Provide specific training on collection, preparation and storage of samples, including preservation for DNA bar-coding.
1.5 Deliver training sessions on-line, provide bespoke support for in-territory staff of partner organisations.
1.6 Provide equipment and materials to partner organisations for invertebrate survey (e.g. traps, nets, pots, and other sampling equipment, field guides where available).
1.7 Provide ongoing support for trainees.

1.8 Work with UKOT partners to promote the use of iNaturalist to volunteers and public to encourage increased recording and citizen science. Verify relevant records received via iNaturalist, and add to database.
1.9 Deliver basic level training on invertebrate identification available to all UKOTs (on-line).
1.10 Establish cross-territory working group (for all UKOTs) in year one, facilitate bi-annual meetings online. Investigate potential for annual in-person meeting.

2.1 Support is provided to partners to prepare for invertebrate surveys, and collect samples for identification.
2.2 Field surveys are completed on the Territories by partners, with ongoing advice.
2.3 Samples are preserved and sent to the UK.
2.4 Samples are sorted to Order level.
2.5 And then sent on to experts for identification to species level.
2.6 Collate new data and combine with historic data.
2.7 Work with Territory partners to create a shareable database for each territory.

3.1 Develop prioritised list of endemic invertebrate species requiring Red Listing, and identify priorities for Red Listing
3.2 Undertake Red Listing of key species.
3.3 Draft IIA map for Ascension and hold workshop with in-Territory partners and stakeholders to refine and finalise.
3.4 Produce IIA profile – to include key species and habitats, and an assessment of conservation threats and opportunities to protect/enhance/restore. (year 1)
3.5 Draft IIA maps for Anguilla and Bermuda and hold workshops to refine and finalise. Produce IIA profiles – to include key species and habitats, and an assessment of conservation threats and opportunities to protect/enhance/restore. (year 3)
3.6 Deliver training on identification and surveying for endemic species, to support long-term monitoring of key species
3.7 Work with in-Territory partners and other stakeholders to integrate IIAs with wider conservation initiatives (e.g. designation of protected sites, habitat/site management plans, nature recovery plans), land-use planning.

4.1 Deliver INNS survey and identification training sessions on-line, provide bespoke support for in-territory staff of partner organisations.
4.2 Produce distribution maps of high-risk invasive invertebrate species using data generated by data collation and collection.
4.3 Produce assessment of risk to IIAs from INNS as part of process to identify threats and opportunities for each IIA.

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	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DPLUSC01	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed. [Database for Bermuda]	1.1	1	UKOT	1			1	1
DPLUSC01	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed. [Database for Anguilla]	1.1	1	UKOT	1			1	1
DPLUSC01	Number of best practice guides and knowledge products published and endorsed. [Database for Falkland Islands]	1.1	1	UKOT	1			1	1
DPLUS-A01	Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training. [Anguilla]	1.2	4	Women	4			4	
DPLUS-A01	Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training. [Anguilla; note for all under this Standard Indicator, the total staff across UKOTs trained is 16 which means Indicator 1.3, planned for Y2, has also already been met]	1.2	3	Men	3			3	
DPLUS-A01	Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training. [Bermuda]	1.2	2	Men	2			2	
DPLUS-A01	Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training. [Falkland Islands]	1.2	2	Women	2			2	
DPLUS-A01	Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training. [Falkland Islands]	1.2	5	Men	5			5	

DPLUS Indicator number	Name of indicator	If this links directly to a project indicator(s), please note the indicator number here	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DPLUS-A03	Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity. [creation of Steering Group]	1.5	4	Organisations (Government)	4			4	4
DPLUS-A03	Number of local or national organisations with enhanced capability and capacity. [creation of Steering Group]	1.5	3	Organisations (NGO)	3			3	3
DI-C16	Number of records added to accessible databases.	2.2	200	Biodiversity (specimen records)	200	1000		200	1200

In addition to reporting any information on publications under relevant standard indicators, in Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. You should include publications as supporting materials with your report. Mark with an asterisk (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

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)
N/A						

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the **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.	
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.	