



Project Ref No. 162/12/023

*Darwin Initiative Assessment of the Coastal
Biodiversity of Anegada, BVI*

Final Report June 2006



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Darwin Initiative

Final Report

1. Darwin Project Information

<i>Project Ref. Number</i>	162/12/023
<i>Project Title</i>	Darwin Initiative Assessment of the Coastal Biodiversity of Anegada, BVI
<i>Country(ies)</i>	UK, British Virgin Islands
<i>UK Contractor</i>	University of Exeter
<i>Partner Organisation(s)</i>	BVI Conservation and Fisheries Department BVI National Parks Trust Governor of the BVI H. Lavity Stoutt Community College, BVI Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, UK Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, UK
<i>Darwin Grant Value</i>	164,205
<i>Start/End dates</i>	1 October 2003 - 31 March 2006
<i>Project website</i>	www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/anegada
<i>Author(s), date</i>	McGowan, A., C. Broderick, C. Clubbe, S.D. Gore, G. Hilton, N.K. Woodfield and B.J. Godley 29 June 2006

2. Project Background/Rationale

- Describe the location and circumstances of the project

This project was carried out on Anegada, British Virgin Islands. It is one of the largest unspoilt islands in the Caribbean but one that is under extreme development pressure. It hosts a globally important coral reef system, regionally significant populations of marine turtles, is of regional importance to birds and supports globally important endemic plants.

- What was the problem that the project aimed to address?

The project aimed to carry out a detailed assessment of the coastal biodiversity of Anegada leading to the development of an implementable Biodiversity Action Plan.

- Who identified the need for this project and what evidence is there for a demand for

this work and a commitment from the local partner?

This project arose from extensive consultation between Dr. Godley and heads of BVI Conservation and Fisheries Department (CFD) and BVI National Parks Trust (NPT) who requested that funding be sourced for a project which: 1. Allowed the coastal biodiversity of Anegada to be assessed; 2. That contributed significantly to local institutional capacity; 3. That contributed to environmental awareness both in Anegada and in the wider BVI. The support from these organisations was evident from the substantial contributions being offered from their limited human resources and operating costs. Furthermore, the Governor of the BVI endorsed this project as a priority. It is without a doubt that this project had unconditional local support and that the project outcomes were needed and desired locally.

3. Project Summary

- What were the purpose and objectives (or outputs) of the project? Please include the project logical framework as an appendix if this formed part of the original project proposal/schedule and report against it. If the logframe has been changed in the meantime, please indicate against which version you are reporting and include it with your report.

The project was carried out according to the logical framework in the project bid. This is included as Appendix V.

There were three fundamental objectives:

Objective A. Integrated documentation and scientific monitoring of three important taxa (Marine Turtles, Birds and Plants):

A1. Marine turtles:- With two of the local Anegadian fisherman as part of the project team, an intensive in-water study was successfully implemented. A total of 383 turtles (238 hawksbill, 145 green) being captured, tagged and released. This is now one of the best marked turtle populations in the Caribbean for growth and demographic studies. Tissue samples, collected from all captured turtles, have undergone genetic analysis in order to determine the nesting colony of origin of the juvenile turtles living in the waters around Anegada. We surveyed all possible nesting beaches and recorded 48 turtle nests (22 hawksbill, 25 green, 1 leatherback) over the course of two nesting seasons. Despite the small population size, 7 clutches (4 hawksbill, 3 green) were known to have successfully hatched with an average hatching success of 92% for hawksbills and 61% for greens. The nesting survey project was rolled out across the archipelago using aerial surveying methodology highlighting that Anegada is the last location of significant hardshell turtle nesting in the whole BVI. As part of the project we contributed to a legal overview of turtle harvest legislation in the Caribbean and this is now in press in *Journal of International Wildlife Law and Policy*. Data and samples were gathered until October 06 and are currently in advanced stage of data analysis/writing with a minimum of 3 manuscripts to be submitted for peer review in the next 2-6 months in partnership with local authors. These will include a paper on nesting population status, another on genetics and another on demography and growth. We also established a turtle specimen reference collection which will be used a teaching aid in the local schools and college.

A2 Birds:- All habitat types in Anegada have been surveyed and the diversity and abundance of bird species present has been recorded. In total, 99 different bird species, from 27 families have been recorded on Anegada and 30 of these species have been confirmed as breeding. Furthermore, a series of point count locations have been established around the island and systematically monitored throughout the year. These data have been submitted and are currently under peer review with *Caribbean Journal of Science*. Furthermore, we extended our surveying of seabirds to include all of the BVI, the findings of which have recently been published in

the international open access conservation journal *Endangered Species Research* (see below for full details). The power of open access publication is evidenced by the fact that it has been downloaded over 480 times in the 5 weeks since publication. We also established the first ever bird banding scheme for the BVI in December 2004; an event featured in the DI Newsletter. In addition, we have also established a Darwin avian specimen reference collection and bird image library that will function as a teaching aid for the local schools and college. Local common names have been gathered as part of liaison with local community members.

Plants: Surveys of Anegada have been undertaken at a habitat and species level. A stratified random plot-based sampling approach has enabled the typification of Anegada habitats types. Working with recent flown aerial photographs of Anegada this habitat classification and ground truthing will allow the production of a vegetation map of Anegada, which is nearing completion. This will be an important planning tool for our BVI partners. A species level identification and plant collecting programme has been undertaken which has yielded significant results. The Anegada checklist currently comprises a flora of 332 taxa. Of these 288 are native and 44 have been introduced to Anegada. The native flora comprises 13 regional Puerto Rican Bank endemics of which 3 are found only on Anegada: *Acacia anegadensis*, *Metastelma anegadense* and *Senna polyphylla* var *neglecta*. These represent the highest conservation priority for BVI. An initial red list assessment has been undertaken of all taxa and 17 species have been listed as threatened (5 critically endangered, 3 endangered, 9 vulnerable). All threatened species have been independently verified and are included on the IUCN Global Red List of Threatened Species (www.redlist.org). The distribution of the most important endemic and threatened species has been documented and a monitoring protocol instigated. Plant species have been introduced to Anegada over many years and for reasons including as crops, ornamentals, for shade and soil stability. Most introduced species are benign in terms of their impacts on native vegetation, but some become invasive and can have serious negative impacts on native flora, fauna and habitats. For this reason significant efforts have been put into identifying and documenting Anegada's invasive species. Of the 44 introduced species, 38 are considered naturalised and are unlikely to pose any significant threats. Six species have been identified as invasive and are a serious threat to native biodiversity. The distribution of these has been documented and recommendations made for dealing with them. The field observations of plant species are supported by the collection of voucher specimens which have been dried, mounted and labelled in the Kew Herbarium. All collections have been made in duplicate. One set has formed the new national plant collection for BVI, held at the newly established herbarium at the JR O'Neal Botanic Garden on Tortola. The second set has been incorporated into the Kew herbarium. All of the plant information is being incorporated into a *Red List of Anegada* which will be published in late 2006.

To support the identification and monitoring work *in situ* an *ex situ* conservation programme for Anegada's threatened plants has also been established. All five critically endangered plant species have been collected and are in cultivation at the J. R. O'Neal Botanic Garden. Specimens are on display to the public to highlight the importance of Anegada's threatened flora. A seed collecting programme has been initiated in collaboration with Kew's Millennium Seedbank Project at Wakehurst Place. Duplicate seed is held in a locally established seed bank at the J. R. O'Neal Botanic Garden. 20 species have so far been banked. These *ex situ* activities are on-going collaborations with the BVI National Parks Trust funded from Kew core funds.

Objective B. Institutional strengthening and capacity building.

B1 Darwin Steering Group Meetings:- This was very much a collaborative project steered and assessed locally through the input and discussion from the Darwin Project Steering Committee. During this project the steering group met 7 times in the BVI and the UK project partners met on 4 additional occasions in the UK. As well as directing this Darwin project these meetings acted as an excellent forum for representatives from all three local biodiversity partners to discuss and

strategise. All meetings were fully minuted and distributed to all on the Darwin Project Listserv. Regular email circulations maintained clear communications between meetings. The strong consortium of UK partners established as part of this Darwin Initiative project again joined resources to submit a successful bid in a previous round of Darwin Funding. This bid, "*In Ivan's wake: A Biodiversity Action Plan for the Cayman Islands*" draws directly from the experiences of this current project, increasing the legacy of the project being reported here.

B2 Darwin Project Workshops:- Four Darwin project workshops were conducted during the course of the project.

Workshop 1: "Methods for Assessing the Biodiversity of Anegada" consisted of classroom sessions followed by fieldwork where project participants received hands-on practical training in the techniques used in the monitoring of plants, sea turtles, and birds.

Workshop 2: "Advanced botanical identification and mapping" consisted of one weeks field work and continued to help develop the field identification skills of the workshop participants, as well as developing good botanical collection techniques. Plant specimens and seeds were collected and comprehensive field notes to accompany these are essential and training in these specialist skills was provided. Identification of habitat types was further developed in order to refine the habitat classification and mapping work.

Workshop 3: "An Introduction to Bird banding" consisted of classroom sessions in conjunction with fieldwork where project participants received hands-on practical training in the techniques used in bird banding and the monitoring of birds.

Workshop 4: "A Biodiversity Action Plan for Anegada" was facilitated by project partners RSPB and was largely based in Anegada in the local community centre. A wide ranging group of BVI biodiversity stakeholders, local partners in Anegada, members of the Anegada community and general public as well as representatives of UK project partners carried out an intensive workshop detailing a list of the problems facing Anegada's biodiversity and a list of objectives on how to address these problems. This was followed by fieldtrips to share the results of the biodiversity assessment directly with the wider local community.

B3 Additional Training Opportunities:

The project provided funding/support for the following additional training opportunities:

1. Raymond Walker from the BVI National Parks Trust to achieve an International Diploma in Herbarium Techniques at RBG Kew
2. Clive Petrovic from H. Lavity Stoutt Community College to attend the 14th Regional Meeting of the Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds, and present a paper on house sparrows in the BVI
3. Arlington Pickering and Gary Frett from BVI Conservation and Fisheries Department to attend the 24th International Sea Turtle Symposium 2004 in Costa Rica
4. Moreen Barrie from the BVI National Parks Trust to attend a media training week in Bermuda held by the RSPB.
5. Arlington Pickering from BVI Conservation and Fisheries Department and Jim White from the Anegada Community to attend the 25th International Sea Turtle Symposium 2005 in Savannah, Georgia, USA.

B4 Darwin Project Listserv. A project listserv was initiated so that members from each of the project partner organisations (30 individuals) are involved in all aspects of the running of the project and provides a forum for raising any project related issues. It was used to circulate draft documents such as minutes, newsletter articles etc, subsequent comments on drafts and then final

copies. It should be noted that some project partners do not have online access but information is cascaded from key individuals in each organisation.

B5 Engagement of Anegada Community Members. For a number of historical reasons, in the past there has been resistance to biodiversity conservation projects in Anegada when they have been based in Tortola or from overseas. To help redress this and forward this project and biodiversity conservation in general, community members were actively involved in this project from its inception and were consulted on an ongoing basis. Three community members were directly employed as fieldworkers and we engaged as many of the service sector businesses as possible; sharing the spend of the project in all outlets. We feel that this increased the good will towards conservation on the island and will facilitate the work of BVI project partners in the future. Many other community members were involved through the extensive involvement of Darwin project activities in the local schools (see below) or through informal conversations within the small community, often resultant from Darwin Newsletter items or wider media coverage. The Darwin BAP workshop was held on Anegada and an invitation was offered to all community members, with several participating actively in discussions.

Objective C. Increasing environmental awareness in general public and key stakeholders

Activities towards this objective have been diverse, numerous and impactful:

C1. Seminars

C1a In the BVI

The project carried out a series of public meetings and talks aimed at increasing public awareness of the project and promoting community involvement. We held several public meetings in Anegada and Tortola where we gave presentations about the aims and objectives of the project and held an open question and answer session for members of the public.

We have given a variety of seminars throughout the BVI and a list of those is as follows:

1. 25-Nov-03 Darwin Seminar HLSCC, BVI. *Marine Turtle Conservation*
2. 26-Nov-03 Darwin Seminar St Marys PS, Virgin Gorda - *Marine Turtles in the BVI*
3. 26-Nov-03 Darwin Seminar UG at HLSCC, BVI. *Plant Ecology of the BVI*
4. 18-Feb-04 Darwin Seminar St Mary's Community Centre, Virgin Gorda - *What is the Darwin Project?*
5. 18-Feb-04 Darwin Seminar St Mary's Community Centre, Virgin Gorda - *Plants of Virgin Gorda*
6. 18-Feb-04 Darwin Seminar St Mary's Community Centre, Virgin Gorda - *Historical Sites in the BVI*
7. 19-Feb-04 Darwin Seminar Anegada Primary School *Sea Turtles of the BVI*
8. 25-Feb-04 Darwin Initiative Seminar HLSCC Lecture Series - *Darwin Initiative Assessment of the Coastal Biodiversity in Anegada – the plants of Anegada*
9. 25-Feb-04 Darwin Seminar Anegada Secondary School *What is the Darwin Project?*
10. 25-Feb-04 Darwin Seminar Anegada Secondary School *Special Plants of Anegada*
11. 21-Jul-04 Darwin Initiative Seminar HLSCC Lecture Series – *Sea Turtles, Birds and the role of the BVI*
12. 26-Jul-04 Darwin Seminar BVI Schools Summer Program - *Marine Turtles in the BVI*
13. 16-Nov-04 Darwin Seminar Century House Montessori, Tortola - *Marine Turtles in the BVI*
14. 8-Dec-04 Darwin Seminar HLSCC, BVI. *Darwin Initiative Assessment of the Coastal Biodiversity in Anegada*
15. 24-Feb-05 Darwin Seminar HRH Princess Anne, JR O'Neal Botanic Gardens - *Plant Conservation Initiatives in the BVI supported by the British Government*

16. 25-Feb-05 Darwin Seminar Robinson O'Neal Memorial Primary School, Virgin Gorda *Sea Turtles and the role of the BVI*
17. 5-Apr-05 Darwin Seminar Two Boats School Ascension Island *Turtles in the UK Overseas Territories*
18. 15-Jun-05 Darwin Seminar Anegada School - *Importance of Anegada's Flora*
19. 13-Jul-05 Darwin Seminar BVI Schools Summer Program - *Sea Turtles and the role of the BVI*
20. 16-Sep-05 Darwin Seminar Series in the BVI – *Why is Anegada special and worth conserving? - findings from the Darwin project*
21. 21-Sep-05 Darwin Seminar Anegada School - *Why is Anegada special and worth conserving? - findings from the Darwin project*

C1b In UK

We have presented 11 Darwin Seminars in the UK, which are as follows:

1. 12-Jan-04 Darwin Seminar Series in UK - *Anegada: a British Biodiversity Hotspot in the Caribbean*, London, The Kew Mutual Improvement Society Colin Clubbe
2. 29-Jan-04 Darwin Seminar Series in UK - *Darwin Initiative Assessment of the Coastal Biodiversity of Anegada, BVI*, London, Wider Caribbean Working Group, Andy McGowan
3. 5-Aug-04 Darwin Seminar Series in UK, Cornwall, Cornwall Wildlife Trust, Brendan Godley (Invited speaker) *Turtles in the UK Overseas Territories*
4. 16-Oct-04 Darwin Seminar Series in UK, Chester, British Chelonia Group Annual Meeting. *Turtles in the UK Overseas Territories*
5. 5-Nov-04 Darwin Seminar Series in UK, University of Plymouth, (Invited speaker), *Marine Turtle Conservation*.
6. 4-Dec-04 Darwin Seminar Series in UK, Herpetological Conservation Trust Annual Scientific Meeting (Invited speaker), Milton Keynes, *Marine Turtle Conservation in the UKOT's*.
7. 22-July-05 Darwin seminar series in the UK, RBG Kew, - *Plant Conservation in practice: case study from Anegada, BVI*, International Diploma course in Plant Conservation Strategies, Colin Clubbe,
8. 22-July-05 Darwin seminar series in the UK, RBG Kew, - *Role of horticulture in conservation and species recovery*, International Diploma course in Plant Conservation Strategies, Martin Hamilton
9. 7-Sep-05 Darwin Seminar series in the UK, *Seabirds in the BVI: findings from the Darwin Initiative Project Anegada*, British Ecological Society Annual Meeting 2005, University of Hertfordshire, Andy McGowan,
10. 7-Sep-05 Darwin Seminar series in the UK, *Conservation Status and Current Research on Marine Turtles in the UK Overseas Territories* British Ecological Society Annual Meeting 2005, University of Hertfordshire, Brendan Godley
11. 7-Sep-05 Darwin Seminar series in the UK, *The identification and conservation of threatened plant species in Anegada*, British Virgin Islands British Ecological Society Annual Meeting 2005, University of Hertfordshire, Colin Clubbe

C2. School Visits in the BVI

We carried out a several visits to the primary school on Anegada where we gave talks about the project and involved them in a two separate plant common name competitions for the local threatened plants, *Metastelma anegadense* and *Leptocereous quadricostatus*. Short pieces about the plant common name competitions appear on the project website. We also visited several other schools in the Territory; St Mary's Primary School, Virgin Gorda; Century House Montessori School, Tortola; Robinson O'Neal Memorial Primary School, Virgin Gorda, where we talked about "Anegada and the Turtles in the BVI" with students and school staff. Project partners having just as much fun as the children. Project staff also led several educational field trips with the children of the Anegada Primary and Secondary Schools as well as the Robinson O'Neal

Memorial Primary School, VG to look at the plants and turtles of Anegada and the threats they are under. We also took part in the BVI Summer Schools program in 2004 and 2005 and talked to a variety of school children from 6-16 years old on Conservation of Marine Turtles in the BVI.

We have also been involved with the biology students at the H. Lavity Stoutt Community College and have given seminars on "Marine Turtle Conservation"; "Plant Ecology"; "Assessment of the Coastal Biodiversity of Anegada" as part of the "Environments in the BVI" course at the college and a seminar for the HLSCC lecture series on "Biodiversity of Anegada - Marine turtles of the BVI". Project staff led an educational field trip to Sage Mountain, Tortola as part of the "Environments in the BVI" course at the college

C3. Media

C3a In the BVI

This project has issued 13 press releases in the BVI resulting in 21 national press articles. Also in the BVI we achieved 14 main features on the national television VITV, several of which were the lead item on the National News, as well as 10 radio features on the national radio stations.

C3b In the UK

Over the duration of this project we have issued 4 national and 4 local press releases. We have achieved press articles in a number of international, national and local media as well specialist media. The list of our UK press articles is as follows:

1. 23-Mar-03 UK National Press article - BBC news science / nature
2. 1-Jun-03 UK Specialist Media - Newyddion issue 44
3. 1-Dec-03 International Specialist Publication - On Course RBG Kew issue 7
4. 18-Dec-03 UK Local Press article - The West Briton
5. Jan-04 International Specialist Publication - UKOTCF Annual Report 2002/2003
6. 14-Feb-04 UK Specialist Media - Uni of Exeter Dept of Chemistry Newsletter
7. 1-Apr-04 International Specialist Publication , Kew Scientist, Issue 25
8. Jul-04 International Specialist Publication - UKOTCF Forum News Issue 25
9. Oct-04 International Specialist Publication - Birdlife International Caribbean Newsletter # 1
10. Oct-04 International Specialist Publication - Kew Scientist, Issue 26
11. 31-Jan-05 International Specialist Publications – BG Journal Vol 2 #1 January 2005
12. 8-Feb-05 DEFRA Darwin Website Project News Article
13. 31-Mar-05 DEFRA Darwin Initiative Newsletter Article
14. May 2005 International Specialist Publication - Birdlife International Caribbean Newsletter # 2

We also conducted two separate local radio interviews with Pirate FM and Radio Cornwall.

C4. Darwin Project Newsletter

Each edition of the project newsletter "Darwin Anegada" has been circulated to every family on Anegada and local businesses, throughout the BVI, freely distributed the newsletter to visiting tourists. We had a circulation of 2000 copies of the newsletter in the BVI, 600 copies in the UK and 300 copies internationally. There has also been over 3000 downloads of the project Newsletters from the project website and over 2000 downloads of the Darwin Birdlists for Anegada. The final newsletter summarises the main findings of the project including the results of the BAP Workshop and thus will allow the Darwin legacy to be well disseminated.

C5. Darwin Project Website

Since the launch of the project website in November 2003 we have had over 100,000 visitors with over 300 individuals signing up for regular project updates. There have been over 23,350 viewings of images from the Darwin Initiative project online photo library.

- Were the original objectives or operational plan modified during the project period? If significant changes were made, for what reason, and when were they approved by the Darwin Secretariat?

In general the project went very much to plan. A minor setback arose as a result of change in resources available to local partners, outside the direct control of the consortium. It was expected that the H. Lavity Stoutt Community College would have significant boat resources available in order for the project to achieve proposed outputs 4a and 4b. However, due to logistical and budget constraints of HLSCC this vessel was not commissioned. The Darwin Secretariat was made aware of this as soon as the problem became apparent in the first year of the project. We made extensive efforts to redress this imbalance (lectures and field trips with college students) informing the Darwin Secretariat of our alternative solutions. The suitability of these alternative activities was approved by the Secretariat.

- Which of the Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) best describe the project? Summaries of the most relevant Articles to Darwin Projects are presented in Appendix I.

All activities of the project were designed to assist the British Virgin Islands, a country rich in biodiversity but poor in resources with the conservation of biological diversity and implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Conservation and Fisheries Department, one the two main partners in this project, is the CBD national focal point in the host country. There was a significant impact in the ability of the local conservation organisations in carrying out work which allowed the British Virgin Islands to meet obligations under the CBD: i.e. **Article 6a** – Development of a Biodiversity Action Plan; **Article 7a,b,c,d** - Identification of components of biodiversity important for conservation and sustainable use, monitoring, identification of adverse impacts, maintaining data; **Article 8a,b,d,e,f** Establishing Protected Areas, Developing Management Guidelines, Promoting the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species, Promoting sustainable development; Promote the recovery of threatened species. **Article 12a,b,c** - Research and Training; and, **Article 13a,b** - Public Education and Awareness. Local environmental awareness was raised to an all time high and a contribution was made to the local economy in Anegada through employment of Darwin Field Assistants and the training of local people to carry out activities related to sustainable ecotourism. This project additionally contributed to the thematic programme on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity (Jakarta Mandate) and targets key cross-cutting issues such as Biological Diversity and Tourism, the Ecosystem Approach, Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, Protected Areas, Public Education and Awareness and Sustainable Use. The project will contribute substantially to helping UK and BVI fulfil commitments under the Environment Charter for the BVI (UK: Commitments 1, 7, 8, 9 11; BVI: Commitments 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11).

- Briefly discuss how successful the project was in terms of meeting its objectives. What objectives were not or only partly achieved, and have there been significant additional accomplishments?

The project has been tremendously successful with all objectives being achieved. The project exceeded almost every output target with over 70 extra outputs beyond the project bid being achieved.

4. Scientific, Training, and Technical Assessment

- Please provide a full account of the project's research, training, and/or technical work.
- **Research** - this should include details of staff, methodology, findings and the extent to which research findings have been subject to peer review.

The research carried out in the project has been diverse and has largely involved detailed survey and monitoring methodologies of the key taxa. To date 5 peer-reviewed papers have been submitted: 3 are now published, another is "in press" and another is in review. Additionally, a minimum of another 3 will be submitted over the coming months. It is expected that a conservative estimate is that at least 8 peer-reviewed publications will result from the project.

- **Training and capacity building activities** – this should include information on selection criteria, content, assessment and accreditation.

The main **training and capacity building activities** for the project included:

1. Four Darwin project workshops:

Workshop 1: "Methods for Assessing the Biodiversity of Anegada"

Workshop 2: "Advanced botanical identification and mapping"

Workshop 3: "An Introduction to Bird banding"

Workshop 4: "A Biodiversity Action Plan for Anegada"

All of these included staff from BVI Partners, Anegada Community Members and UK Project partners.

2. Support for BVI Partners to participate in other training opportunities.

The project provided funding/support for the 6 BVI partners to attend additional training opportunities (detailed in Section 3). Selection for these was carried out transparently in conjunction with project partners at steering group meetings.

5. Project Impacts

- What evidence is there that project achievements have led to the accomplishment of the project purpose? Has achievement of objectives/outputs resulted in other, unexpected impacts?

The project has undoubtedly achieved its purpose of enhancing knowledge to inform, capacity and willingness to undertake biodiversity conservation in the BVI in general and Anegada in particular. Achievement of project objectives lead to unexpected impacts in that we were able to greatly promote BVI project partners, Anegada and biodiversity in general with our active press outreach strategy. Local people in Anegada are involved in biodiversity research more than ever before.

- To what extent has the project achieved its purpose, i.e. how has it helped the host country to meet its obligations under the Biodiversity Convention (CBD), or what indication is there that it is likely to do so in the future? Information should be provided on plans, actions or policies by the host institution and government resulting directly from the project that building on new skills and research findings.

The work has undoubtedly contributed to the BVI's capacity to meet its obligation under the CBD (See **Appendix I**).

Article 6. All data gathered have been spatially explicit and integrated with the BVI's National GIS which is used to inform planning and all natural resource use to help promote sustainability

Article 7 A large part of this project was to identify and monitor key components of the biodiversity to help inform eg planning and fisheries law

Article 8 Large areas of Anegada are already pencilled in to BVI National Parks Trust Systems Plan. Data gathered will greatly help in prioritisation of areas to be targeted first.

Article 12 Significant research and training was undertaken to allow the work to feed into article 6 and 7. This enhanced the skills of many of the project partners.

Article 13 Perhaps the area where this project over-achieved the most was in the enhancement of environmental awareness in Anegada and the BVI as a whole.

- Please complete the table in Appendix I to show the contribution made by different components of the project to the measures for biodiversity conservation defined in the CBD Articles.

See Appendix I

- If there were training or capacity building elements to the project, to what extent has this improved local capacity to further biodiversity work in the host country and what is the evidence for this? Where possible, please provide information on what each student / trainee is now doing (or what they expect to be doing in the longer term).

There has been a clear increase in local capacity with work being extended in absence of UK project partners on birds, plants and turtles. Most trainees are still working with BVI project partners.

- Discuss the impact of the project in terms of collaboration to date between UK and local partner. What impact has the project made on local collaboration such as improved links between Governmental and civil society groups?

The project has gone a long way to helping bridging the gap between Tortola-based BVI biodiversity professionals and the local people on the island.

- In terms of social impact, who has benefited from the project? Has the project had (or is likely to result in) an unexpected positive or negative impact on individuals or local communities? What are the indicators for this and how were they measured?

The project cemented and enhanced long term collaborations between UK and BVI partners. This helped to facilitate communication among BVI project partners. The linkage with the Anegada Community in this project was very good, with three individuals deriving significant financial rewards from the biodiversity work and acting as conduits of communication with the members of the community who may have been intrinsically suspicious of overseas or even Tortolan biodiversity workers. Several people have been paid directly by the project and many local service related businesses have benefited by the project. The good will generated is evidenced by the fact that these business disseminate Darwin Newsletters and display Darwin Posters.

6. Project Outputs

- Quantify all project outputs in the table in Appendix II using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Output Measures.

Project outputs are detailed in **Appendix II**

- Explain differences in actual outputs against those in the agreed schedule, i.e. what outputs were not achieved or only partly achieved? Were additional outputs achieved? Give details in the table in Appendix II.

In summary, the project has significantly over-achieved attaining 100% or greater of total project targets on outputs **3** (100%), **6a**(230%), **6b**(115%), **8**(108%), **9**(100%), **12a**(133%), **13a**(150%), **13b**(100%), **14a**(200%), **14b**(300%), **15a**(260%), **16a**(100%), **16b**(400%), **16c**(300%), **17a**(200%), **18a**(700%), **19a**(333%), **19d**(100%), **20**(100%), **22**(747%) and **23**(154%).

There are only two areas slightly under target.

11A/B Scientific papers. Although our tally of 6 papers submitted and published within the time frame of the project was slightly over-ambitious, we will definitely exceed this total. To date 5 papers have been subject to peer review: 3 are now published, another is “in press” and another is in review. Additionally, a minimum of another 3 will be submitted over the coming months. It is expected that a conservative estimate that at least 8 peer-reviewed publications will result from the project.

15C/D/18D/19B Media Activity in UK. Our activity with some outputs related to the UK media has been slightly less than outlined in the bid. We feel, however, that this is more than balanced by our extraordinary successes in the popular press in the BVI and International Specialist Publications (see below)

Outputs achieved above and beyond the project proposal are as follows:

- 21** National Press Articles in BVI
- 1** Press Articles in UK popular Media
- 2** Articles in UK Specialist Media
- 8** Articles in International Specialist Publications
- 3** Public Meetings in Host Country
- 8** Darwin Seminar Series in the UK
- 1** Online Darwin Initiative Photo Library
- 1** Darwin Initiative/FCO Seedbank
- 3** Darwin Initiative Plant Conservation Poster Series
- 4** Darwin Seminar Series in the BVI
- 4** Darwin Initiative Project Educational Field Trips
- 2** Darwin Initiative Plant Common Name Competition
- 1** National Press Articles in UK
- 2** Silver Medal Awarded to Kew for the Darwin Display
- 1** Darwin initiative Threatened Plants of the BVI Display
- 1** DEFRA Darwin Initiative Website - Project News Article
- 1** DEFRA Darwin Initiative Newsletter Article
- 2** Darwin Initiative Resources CD's
- 1** Darwin Initiative landscape designs for JR O'Neal Botanic Garden and Iguana Headstart Facility
- 1** BVI Exhibition 'Caught in Time' at Wakehurst Place
- 1** Darwin Training Day: Orchid Cultivation and Basic Pruning
- 1** Darwin Training Day: Seed Sowing and Advanced Pruning
- 1** Darwin Training Day: Hardwood Cuttings, Herbarium Specimen Collection, Potting Plants, Soil Mixing and Mixes, Orchid Propagation

- Provide full details in Appendix III of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Details will be recorded on the Darwin Monitoring Website database.

Details are included in Appendix III

- How has information relating to project outputs and outcomes been disseminated, and who was/is the target audience? Will this continue or develop after project completion and, if so, who will be responsible and bear the cost of further information dissemination?

Information relating to project outputs and outcomes has been disseminated in a number of ways:

1. Darwin Steering Group Listserv (for project partners)
2. In the Darwin Newsletter (for local people, regional specialists)
3. Regional and Taxon Specific Listservs (for regional/taxon specialists)
4. In press releases and associated media (for the wider BVI)
5. On the project website (for all sectors)

The project website will remain in place and publications are freely downloadable so there are no ongoing cost issues.

7. Project Expenditure

BUDGET HEADS	BUDGETS PER APPLICATION	AGREED BUDGET CHANGES	TOTAL AGREED BUDGETS	VIREMENTS	REVISED BUDGETS AS PER CLAIMS	EXPENDITURE				TOTAL EXPENDITURE	(OVER) / UNDER SPENDS
						2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£

- Explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget.

8. Project Operation and Partnerships

- How many local partners worked on project activities and how does this differ from initial plans for partnerships? Who were the main partners and the most active partners, and what is their role in biodiversity issues? How were partners involved in project planning and implementation? Were plans modified significantly in response to local consultation?

The project operation and partnerships went very much according to plan. The main partners in the project were Anegada Community, BVI Conservation and Fisheries Departments and BVI National Parks Trust. The former group are of course intrinsic to biodiversity stewardship on their islands and the latter two organisations are between them responsible for biodiversity conservation throughout the BVI. Although H. Lavity Stoutt Community College and BVI Governors Office were also involved, this was slightly less than had been envisioned as a result of a few logistical issues. This was more than made up for by the fact that additional resources allowed additional involvement of members of the Anegada Community in the day-to-day running of the project, with data being collected when no UK or Tortola based staff were on Island. The project was continually examined and kept on track through the steering committee with representatives of all project partners.

- During the project lifetime, what collaboration existed with similar projects (Darwin or other) elsewhere in the host country? Was there consultation with the host country Biodiversity Strategy (BS) Office?

This Darwin project has synergised with a number of complimentary initiatives:

1. Fed genetics samples and marine turtle fishery data into the FCOEF/DEFRA funded Turtles in the Caribbean Overseas Territories.
2. Enhanced the collaboration of Steve Alton from the Seed Conservation Department, RBG Kew whose is involved in the Millennium Seed Bank at Kew, Wakehurst Place. This has resulted in the establishment of a Darwin Initiative/FCO seed bank at the J.R. O'Neal Botanic Garden, Tortola, BVI.
3. Angela Easterling, an independent artist, Barrie Blewitt, and Pat Griggs both of RBG, Kew were all involved in creating the images that were used as part of the "Treasured Islands" exhibition at the Chelsea Flower Show which resulted in the Silver Lindley Medal award. The images were used in publicity material of the project and an exhibition of Angela's work and project activities at RBG Wakehurst Place which ran for nearly a year in the Gallery at Wakehurst Place which attracts over 800,000 visitors a year.
4. We collaborated with Dr Mike Gillman from the Open University whose specific areas of research interest are butterflies and the role they play in plant / pollinator interactions. Dr Gillman identified all the butterfly species encountered on Anegada and gathered data on their spatial distribution. This consisted of 17 species in total, two of which are endemic. Mike also recorded and identified a large number of different pollinators of a wide variety of plant species, including several of the Red Data Book plant species. This collaboration enhanced the multi taxa approach and added to the data that was used for the final biodiversity action plan.
5. This Darwin project will harmonise with the project partners on some of the planned educational outputs of an FCO/DfID funded OTEP project which involves turtles and their habitats in a focus on promoting Marine Turtles, MEA's and the Environment Charter in the

OT's.

6. We have also disseminated our Newsletter widely in hardcopy courtesy of UKOTCF and by online pdf. It is expected that this will help foster collaboration.

7. This project is in discussion with US based iguana researchers about respective projects, dissemination outputs and possible collaborations. The iguana researchers have already contributed an article to our newsletter Darwin Anegada. . We have also identified those plants which are important components of the diet of the critically endangered Anegada Rock Iguana they are working on.

- How many international partners participated in project activities? Provide names of main international partners.

International partners involved in the project numbered (21). The following all partook in field activities in the BVI:

Organisation	Name	Organisation	Name
Uni. Exeter	Dr. A. McGowan	RSPB	Dr G. Hilton
Uni. Exeter	Dr B.J. Godley	RSPB	S. Sanders
Uni. Exeter	Dr A.C. Broderick	RSPB	M. Davies
Uni. Exeter	M. Witt	RSPB	Dr.C. Caffrey
RBG Kew	Dr. C. Clubbe	Open University	Dr. M. Gillman
RBG Kew	Dr. M. Hamilton	Open University	H. Erenler
RBG Kew	Dr A. Eastwood	Uni. Sheffield	Dr S.P. Sharp
RBG Kew	A. Easterling	RBG, Wakehurst Place	S. Alton
RBG Kew	B. Blewett		
RBG Kew	P. Griggs		
RBG Kew	M. Sanchez		
RBG Kew	J. Song		
RBG Kew	L.Crellin		

In addition, Michael Coyne of SEATURTLE.org carried out web hosting of the project and its outputs.

- To your knowledge, have the local partnerships been active after the end of the Darwin Project and what is the level of their participation with the local biodiversity strategy process and other local Government activities? Is more community participation needed and is there a role for the private sector?

The local partners now have all data and are committed to taking the results of this Darwin project forward as an intrinsic part of their remit to BVI Government. The strengthened partnerships still continue.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation, Lesson learning

- Please explain your strategy for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and give an

outline of results. How does this **demonstrate** the value of the project? E.g. what baseline information was collected (e.g. scientific, social, economic), milestones in the project design, and indicators to identify your achievements (at purpose and goal level).

For such an ambitious project with such diverse and numerous outputs it is important to sequentially examine the progress towards agreed Darwin output measures. The progress of the project was continually assessed at steering group meetings in the BVI and of the UK project partners in the UK. All meetings were minuted, reviewed by all partners before finalisation and circulation via project e-mail listserv. On a more ad hoc basis, in Anegada we were in touch with the community through their extensive involvement with the project and were able to gauge local feeling as the project progresses. The project was carefully designed with the project segments integrally building towards a sound Biodiversity Action Plan, given that we are very much on target based on all the building blocks of this project i.e. Darwin output measures. As we continued to meet key milestones and reach or exceed output targets and received positive Darwin assessor feedback. It became clear that this project was working well and demonstrated the value of the project

- What were the main problems and what steps were taken to overcome them?

There were a few problems which impacted the capacity of local partners to focus on the Darwin project as much as they would have liked to. The project had strength in depth and all difficulties were overcome.

Other than the range of severe natural weather events that must be endured by all Caribbean peoples:

BVINPT: Tragically, after a very short illness, Raymond Walker died. He was very much involved in the full range of biodiversity work in Anegada and will be sadly missed. The Darwin BAP contains a dedication to him.

BVICFD: Mechanical problems with boats meant that BVI CFD staff had to fly to Anegada to take part in project activities.

HLSCC: As outlined in previous reports, the College did not receive the boat that was expected and thus alternate agreed activities were focussed on the students.

- During the project period, has there been an internal or external evaluation of the work or are there any plans for this?

We have submitted a series of manuscripts for peer review and have presented the work at many national and international fora. Given we were largely meeting or exceeding DI targets and knew we would be subject to DI Assessor's report, we have not sought additional peer review.

- What are the key lessons to be drawn from the experience of this project? We would welcome your comments on any broader lessons for Darwin Initiative as a programme or practical lessons that could be valuable to other projects, as we would like to present this information on a website page.

Our main take home messages are much as interim reports to DI:

Collaboration and consultation among local partners and local community is key.

A sound media strategy yields dividends. Our press releases in BVI are accompanied by a CD of attractive images that have been used by press and TV to illustrate stories.

The very strong and diverse project consortium yields dividends in the depth of skills, knowledge and additional collaborations that can be brought into play.

For one of our most recent paper submissions we chose **Endangered Species Research**

which currently has free open access publication as it is newly launched. We would recommend that DI promote open access publication thus increasing the legacy of Darwin projects. Open access typically costs Euro 1500 per article and DI would need to either encourage budgeting of this or set up a pool of money that could be applied for such fees.

10. Actions taken in response to annual report reviews (if applicable)

- Have you responded to issues raised in the reviews of your annual reports? Have you discussed the reviews with your collaborators? Briefly summarise what actions have been taken over the lifetime of the project as a result of recommendations from previous reviews (if applicable).

Yes, we responded to the single issue that was raised in the 2004 Annual Report review. The reviews were circulated to all the project partners and discussed. The only slight criticism we received was that a little more information could have been provided with regards to the structure of individual workshops. Based on University of Exeter in Cornwall Teaching Accreditation pro-forma we provided structured detail regarding the content of teaching of Darwin Workshop #3, and retroactively applied the same procedure for the previous two Darwin Workshops that were held in year 2003/2004.

11. Darwin Identity

- What effort has the project made to publicise the Darwin Initiative, e.g. where did the project use the Darwin Initiative logo, promote Darwin funding opportunities or projects? Was there evidence that Darwin Fellows or Darwin Scholars/Students used these titles?

The project was called the “Darwin Initiative Assessment.....” and the PDRA employed on the project was called a Darwin Research Fellow. We produced a Darwin Biodiversity Action Plan, Darwin Newsletters, Darwin Website and Darwin Teachers educational packs, Darwin Resources CD’s, held 2 two Darwin Initiative Plant Name Competitions and gave numerous Darwin Seminars. All outputs, had the Darwin logo displayed prominently and the Darwin Initiative was acknowledged in all scientific articles and media outputs.

- What is the understanding of Darwin Identity in the host country? Who, within the host country, is likely to be familiar with the Darwin Initiative and what evidence is there to show that people are aware of this project and the aims of the Darwin Initiative?

There was a broad understanding of the Darwin Identity in the host country among partners, the media and the public. This included reference to the Darwin project for school visits, public meetings, seminars, TV broadcasts and radio slots. The project also benefited from the legacy of a previous Darwin project managed by the BVI National Parks Trust.

- Considering the project in the context of biodiversity conservation in the host country, did it form part of a larger programme or was it recognised as a distinct project with a clear identity?

The project was considered as a discrete collaborative project within the joint remit of all project partners.

12. Leverage

- During the lifetime of the project, what additional funds were attracted to

biodiversity work associated with the project, including additional investment by partners?

Considerable extra funds were invested and included the provision of 304 extra field days by local partners as well as boat provision to carry out extended seabird surveying. The Royal Virgin Islands Police Force kindly donated their surveillance plane to carry out extended sea turtle nesting surveys throughout the Territory. Additional complimentary Natural Environment Research Council and Overseas Territories Environment Programme funded research on marine turtles was carried out by BVI and UK based Darwin Project staff in the summer of 2005. We also had numerous online donations from businesses and the general public to help support our work in the BVI.

- What efforts were made by UK project staff to strengthen the capacity of partners to secure further funds for similar work in the host country and were attempts made to capture funds from international donors?

Considerable efforts were made by UK project staff to strengthen the capacity of partners to secure further funds for similar work in the host country. One extremely successful outcome was the winning of an OTEP grant by BVINPT and BVICFD for a CD Atlas of the BVI from bid writing supported by Dr Godley of the University of Exeter during one of his Darwin visits to the BVI.

- What project achievements are most likely to endure? What will happen to project staff and resources after the project ends? Are partners likely to keep in touch?

The project achievements that are most likely to endure are the data that will now inform the design of a protected areas network in Anegada; an aim that BVI partners are very much committed to. Project staff are all retained by BVI partner organisations, including two Anegadians who are extension officers for BVICFD and BVINPT, respectively. Partners will stay in active collaborative contact.

- Have the project's conclusions and outputs been widely applied? How could legacy have been improved?

It is early to say how well the project's conclusions will be applied. A significant impediment to long-term land use agreement in Anegada is the lack of resolution over land claims by islanders. Should this be resolved, as well as potentially opening the path to swift commercial development, it might also open the path to resolution of biodiversity conservation needs.

- Are additional funds being sought to continue aspects of the project (funds from where and for which aspects)?

There are no current plans for applications for external funding to support follow-up work but within their core activity all project partners (in BVI and UK) are committed to continuing to support work in Anegada.

- Considering the costs and benefits of the project, how do you rate the project in terms of value for money and what evidence do you have to support these conclusions?

Given the costs and benefits of the project, we can confidently state that we feel this project demonstrated extreme value for money. This is evidenced by almost every category in Appendix II and the extra outputs outlined above

13. Appendix I: Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Please complete the table below to show the extent of project contribution to the different measures for biodiversity conservation defined in the CBD Articles. This will enable us to tie Darwin projects more directly into CBD areas and to see if the underlying objective of the Darwin Initiative has been met. We have focused on CBD Articles that are most relevant to biodiversity conservation initiatives by small projects in developing countries. However, certain Articles have been omitted where they apply across the board. Where there is overlap between measures described by two different Articles, allocate the % to the most appropriate one.

Project Contribution to Articles under the Convention on Biological Diversity		
Article No./Title	Project %	Article Description
6. General Measures for Conservation & Sustainable Use	10	Develop national strategies that integrate conservation and sustainable use.
7. Identification and Monitoring	30	Identify and monitor components of biological diversity, particularly those requiring urgent conservation; identify processes and activities that have adverse effects; maintain and organise relevant data.
8. In-situ Conservation	20	Establish systems of protected areas with guidelines for selection and management; regulate biological resources, promote protection of habitats; manage areas adjacent to protected areas; restore degraded ecosystems and recovery of threatened species; control risks associated with organisms modified by biotechnology; control spread of alien species; ensure compatibility between sustainable use of resources and their conservation; protect traditional lifestyles and knowledge on biological resources.
9. Ex-situ Conservation	10	Adopt ex-situ measures to conserve and research components of biological diversity, preferably in country of origin; facilitate recovery of threatened species; regulate and manage collection of biological resources.
10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity		Integrate conservation and sustainable use in national decisions; protect sustainable customary uses; support local populations to implement remedial actions; encourage co-operation between governments and the private sector.
11. Incentive Measures		Establish economically and socially sound incentives to conserve and promote sustainable use of biological diversity.

12. Research and Training	20	Establish programmes for scientific and technical education in identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components; promote research contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, particularly in developing countries (in accordance with SBSTTA recommendations).
13. Public Education and Awareness	10	Promote understanding of the importance of measures to conserve biological diversity and propagate these measures through the media; cooperate with other states and organisations in developing awareness programmes.
14. Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts		Introduce EIAs of appropriate projects and allow public participation; take into account environmental consequences of policies; exchange information on impacts beyond State boundaries and work to reduce hazards; promote emergency responses to hazards; examine mechanisms for re-dress of international damage.
15. Access to Genetic Resources		Whilst governments control access to their genetic resources they should also facilitate access of environmentally sound uses on mutually agreed terms; scientific research based on a country's genetic resources should ensure sharing in a fair and equitable way of results and benefits.
16. Access to and Transfer of Technology		Countries shall ensure access to technologies relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity under fair and most favourable terms to the source countries (subject to patents and intellectual property rights) and ensure the private sector facilitates such assess and joint development of technologies.
17. Exchange of Information		Countries shall facilitate information exchange and repatriation including technical scientific and socio-economic research, information on training and surveying programmes and local knowledge
19. Bio-safety Protocol		Countries shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities and to ensure all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis, especially where they provide the genetic resources for such research.
Total %	100%	Check % = total 100

Appendix II Outputs

Please quantify and briefly describe all project outputs using the coding and format of the Darwin Initiative Standard Output Measures.

Code	Total to date (reduce box)	Detail (←expand box)
Training Outputs		
1a	Number of people to submit PhD thesis	NA
1b	Number of PhD qualifications obtained	NA
2	Number of Masters qualifications obtained	NA
3	Number of other qualifications obtained	1 - International Diploma in Herbarium Techniques RBG Kew, Raymond Walker BVINPT
4a	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	NA
4b	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	NA – as per communication with Secretariat
4c	Number of postgraduate students receiving training (not 1-3 above)	NA – as per communication with Secretariat
4d	Number of training weeks for postgraduate students	NA
5	Number of people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification(i.e not categories 1-4 above)	NA
6a	Number of people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (i.e not categories 1-5 above)	46
6b	Number of training weeks not leading to formal qualification	46
7	Number of types of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	NA
Research Outputs		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	104
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the host country (s)	1- Biodiversity Action Plan for Anegada
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	NA
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	4
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	5 – in the project bid and previous reporting output 11b was described as the number of papers submitted to peer reviewed journals and not as stated in this report. Our number reflects the original definition

Code	Total to date (reduce box)	Detail (←expand box)
12a	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/generic information) and handed over to host country	4 – Darwin Initiative Sea Turtle Database; Darwin Initiative Plants of Anegada Database; Darwin Initiative Bird Database; Darwin Initiative Bird Banding Database
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	NA
13a	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	3 - Darwin Plant Reference Collection at JR O'Neal Botanical Gardens Tortola, BVI; Darwin Turtle Reference Collection at Conservation and Fisheries Tortola, BVI; Darwin Avian Specimen Reference Collection Conservation and Fisheries Tortola, BVI
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	1 - Enhanced specimen reference collection at RBG Kew

Dissemination Outputs		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate findings from Darwin project work	<p>17 - Darwin Seminar UG at HLSCC, BVI. Marine Turtle Conservation</p> <p>Darwin Seminar St Marys PS, Virgin Gorda - Marine Turtles in the BVI</p> <p>Darwin Seminar UG at HLSCC, BVI. Plant Ecology</p> <p>Darwin Seminar St Mary's Community Centre, Virgin Gorda - Project B'ground</p> <p>Darwin Seminar Anegada Primary School</p> <p>Darwin Initiative Seminar HLSCC Lecture Series, Darwin Seminar Anegada Secondary School</p> <p>Darwin Initiative Seminar HLSCC Lecture Series, Darwin Seminar BVI Schools Summer Program - Marine Turtles in the BVI</p> <p>Darwin Seminar Century House Montessori, Tortola - Marine Turtles in the BVI</p> <p>Darwin Seminar UG at HLSCC, BVI. Darwin Initiative Assessment of the Coastal Biodiversity in Anegada</p> <p>Darwin Seminar HRH Princess Anne, JR O'Neal Botanic Gardens</p> <p>Darwin Seminar Robinson O'Neal Memorial Primary School, Virgin Gorda</p> <p>Darwin Seminar Two Boats School Ascension Island Presentation to Anegada School - Importance of Anegadas Flora</p> <p>Darwin Seminar BVI Schools Summer Program - Sea Turtles in the BVI</p> <p>Darwin Seminar Anegada School</p>

14b	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	12 - 14th Regional Meeting of the Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds Meeting, Clive Petrovic, HLSCC 24th Sea Turtle Symposium, Costa Rica 2004, Arlington Pickering and Gary Frick BVICFD 25th Sea Turtle Symposium, Savannah Georgia 2005, Andy McGowan, UEC; Arlington Pickering BVICFD, Jim White, Anegada Community; Mervin Hastings BVICFD. 15th Regional Meeting of the Society for the Conservation and Study of Caribbean Birds Meeting Andy McGowan UEC; Esther Georges BVINPT British Ecological Society 2005 Andy McGowan and Brendan Godley UEC, Colin Clubbe RBG Kew.
15a	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	13
15b	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	NA
15c	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	4
15d	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	4
16a	Number of issues of newsletters produced in the host country(s)	5
16b	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	2000
16c	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	600
17a	Number of dissemination networks established	2
17b	Number of dissemination networks enhanced or extended	NA
18a	Number of national TV programmes/features in host country(s)	14
18b	Number of national TV programme/features in the UK	NA
18c	Number of local TV programme/features in host country	NA
18d	Number of local TV programme features in the UK	0
19a	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	10
19b	Number of national radio interviews/features in the UK	0
19c	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country (s)	NA
19d	Number of local radio interviews/features in the UK	2
Physical Outputs		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	£3000

21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established	NA
22	Number of permanent field plots established	747
23	Value of additional resources raised for project	552,115

Appendix III: Publications

Provide full details of all publications and material that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Details will be recorded on the Darwin Monitoring Website Publications Database that is currently being compiled.

Mark (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)	Cost £
<i>Journal</i>	Abundance, distribution and conservation significance of regionally endemic plant species on Anegada, British Virgin Islands, <i>Colin Clubbe, Michael Gillman, Pedro Acevedo-Rodríguez and Raymond Walker, 2004</i>	<i>Oryx, Cambridge, UK</i>		<i>Free</i>
<i>Journal</i>	Building capacity and developing botanical infrastructure for conservation: a case study from the British Virgin Islands, <i>Colin Clubbe, 2005</i>	<i>Journal of Botanic Gardens Conservation International, Richmond, UK</i>		<i>Free</i>
<i>Journal</i>	Breeding Seabirds in the British Virgin islands, McGowan et al. 2006	<i>Endangered Species Research Inter-Research, Germany</i>	www.int-res.com/home	<i>Free</i>
<i>Journal</i>	Can MEAs facilitate sustainable marine turtle fisheries in the UK Overseas Territories in the Caribbean?	<i>Journal of International Wildlife Law and Policy,</i>		<i>Free</i>
<i>Online</i>	Birdlist v.1		www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/anegada	<i>Free</i>
<i>Online</i>	Birdlist v.2		www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/anegada	<i>Free</i>
<i>Online</i>	Birdlist v.3		www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/anegada	<i>Free</i>
<i>Online</i>	Birdlist v.4		www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/anegada	<i>Free</i>

<i>Online</i>	Birdlist v.5		www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/aneгада	<i>Free</i>
<i>Online</i>	Birdlist v.6		www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/aneгада	<i>Free</i>
<i>Online</i>	Birdlist v.7		www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/aneгада	<i>Free</i>
<i>Online</i>	<i>Darwin Anegada Newsletter</i>		www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/aneгада	<i>Free</i>
<i>Online</i>	<i>Darwin Anegada Newsletter 2</i>		www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/aneгада	<i>Free</i>
<i>Online</i>	<i>Darwin Anegada Newsletter 3</i>		www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/aneгада	<i>Free</i>
<i>Online</i>	<i>Darwin Anegada Newsletter 4</i>		www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/aneгада	<i>Free</i>
<i>Online</i>	<i>Darwin Anegada Newsletter 5</i>		www.seaturtle.org/mtrg/projects/aneгада	<i>Free</i>

Appendix IV: Darwin Contacts

To assist us with future evaluation work and feedback on your report, please provide contact details below.

Project Title	Darwin Initiative Assessment of the Coastal Biodiversity of Aneгада, BVI
Ref. No.	162/12/023
UK Leader Details	
Name	Dr. Brendan Godley
Role within Darwin Project	PI
Address	Centre for Ecology and Conservation, University of Exeter Cornwall Campus, Penryn, TR15 8RR
Phone	
Fax	
Email	
Other UK Contact (if relevant)	
Name	Dr Colin Clubbe
Role within Darwin Project	Major UK Partner
Address	Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Richmond, Surrey , TW9 3AB, UK.
Phone	
Email	
Other UK Contact (if relevant)	
Name	Dr. Sarah Sanders
Role within Darwin Project	Major UK Partner
Address	RSPB
Phone	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Mr Bertrand Lettsome (Director) Shannon Gore (Projects Officer)
Organisation	Conservation and Fisheries Department
Role within Darwin Project	Main contacts BVI CFD
Address	Conservation and Fisheries Dept, Tortola, BVI
Email	
Partner 2 (if relevant)	
Name	Mr Joseph Smith-Abbott (Director) Nancy Woodfield (Project Officer)
Organisation	BVI National Parks Trust
Role within Darwin Project	Main contacts with BVI NPT
Address	BVI National Parks Trust, Tortola, BVI
Email	

Appendix V. Achievements against Logical Framework

<i>Project summary</i>	<i>Measurable Indicators</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Important assumptions</i>
<p>Goal: To draw on expertise relevant to biodiversity from within the United Kingdom to work with local partners in countries rich in biodiversity but poor in resources to achieve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity, • The sustainable use of its components, and • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources 			
<p>Purpose Carry out an assessment of the coastal biodiversity of Aneгада and create the capacity for its future monitoring and conservation, increase environmental awareness</p>	<p>Increased knowledge of the patterns of biodiversity of Aneгада. Effective management of biodiversity in Aneгада</p>	<p>Fieldwork underway. Reports and publications by partner organisations Minutes of Steering Committee Meetings</p>	<p>BVI Partner organisations incorporate new knowledge into future strategies and workplans</p>
Outputs			
<p>Two partner organisations able to undertake long-term monitoring & management of the biodiversity of Aneгада</p>	<p>Minimum of 15 staff from 3 partner organisations trained in key biodiversity assessment techniques</p>	<p>Field reports, participation in field activities, workshop reports, correspondence, biological databases</p>	<p>A high proportion of participants continue current employment</p>
<p>Greatly enhanced knowledge of key biodiversity elements in Aneгада</p>	<p>Habitat maps, Population assessments of key species</p>	<p>Habitat maps, biological databases, scientific papers</p>	
<p>Publications and Presentations</p>	<p>Computer databases, biodiversity action plan, peer reviewed papers, conference presentations, website, conference, research seminars, press releases and articles, radio items, newsletter educational teachers packs</p>	<p>Copies of all outputs sent to Darwin Initiative</p>	

Activities	Activity Milestones (Summary of Project Implementation Timetable)
<p>Research Programme</p> <p>Capacity BuildingEnvironmental</p> <p>Awareness/Publicity material</p>	<p>Years 1 and 2 Full field season: turtles, birds, plants. Year 3: Limited field season-turtles Milestones for completion of field seasons 1-3: Dec 03, Dec 04 and Dec 05, respectively. Milestones for submission of peer-reviewed papers 1-4: Jul 04, Jan 05, Jul 05, Jan 06,, respectively. Biodiversity Action Plan Apr06.</p> <p>Years 1 -3: Training Workshops and Output Production with local partners. Milestones for completion of workshops 1-4 are Nov 03, Jul 04, Nov04, Jul 05 Years 1 and 3: Trainees to training courses with Kew/RSPB as per scheduled timing Years 2 and 3: Trainees to International Sea Turtle Symposium as per scheduled timing Year 3 Training course for local people regarding ecotourism (Feb 06)</p> <p>Years 1-3: Website (Oct 03), Public Awareness Workshop, Media outputs, Newsletters Year 2:Darwin Seminars (Apr 05) Year 3: Teachers Education Pack (Dec 05), Reporting Conference (Apr 06)</p>

Note: Please do NOT expand rows to include activities since their completion and outcomes should be reported under the column on progress and achievements at output and purpose levels