

## 1. Darwin Project Information

Project title: Developing biodiversity management capacity around the Ramsar site in the Turks & Caicos Islands

Country(ies): Turks & Caicos Islands

Contractor: CABI Bioscience / UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum

Project Reference No.: 162/8/164

Grant Value: GB£124,100 in total

Start/Finishing dates: October 1999 – March 2002

Reporting period: April 2000 – April 2001

## 2. Project Background

The Turks & Caicos Islands (TCI), one of the UK's Overseas Territories, are located at the southern end of the Bahamas, approximately 150 miles north of Hispaniola, and 350 miles east of Cuba. A substantial Ramsar site (wetland habitat of international importance) occurs within TCI, centred on the island of Middle Caicos. The terrestrial habitats in this area support a fascinating range of species, many of which are poorly documented. Middle Caicos is (as yet) largely untouched by major tourist developments, and local people are keen to protect the assets of their natural environment. The project aims to start a process of characterising the terrestrial habitats and species here: visiting scientists, specialising in plants, insects, bats, birds and herpetiles, will conduct surveys and train a local team in identification and monitoring techniques. A management plan will be developed, which it is hoped will facilitate sustainable, low-impact tourist activities. Information collected by the project will feed into the local planning process and environmental education programmes, raising awareness of, and extending protection to, biodiversity in TCI. Principal local collaborators are the Turks & Caicos National Trust (TCNT).

### **3. Project Objectives**

**Project purpose :** Through technical inputs and capacity building, to enable the local people of TCI to develop a biodiversity management plan and to initiate a viable sustainable programme of development based on eco-tourism.

**Project objectives :** to collect baseline biodiversity data; to provide training for local people both in scientific background (to enable them to monitor the biodiversity of the habitats) and the biodiversity management planning process, and in raising awareness (through environmental education) of the importance of their natural resources; to develop a draft management plan with the local community; to build capacity in a local NGO (the Turks & Caicos National Trust).

The table of Project Outputs and Implementation Timetable agreed under the Project Schedule are attached here as Appendices I and II respectively.

The overall objectives and proposed operational plan have not been significantly modified over the last year. Modifications to specific aspects of the project (timetable, outputs, etc) are discussed elsewhere in this report. Two administrative issues required discussion with the Darwin Secretariat, as follows.

For reasons outside the control of the project partners, a difficulty arose over the salary available for the Project Officer. This would have made it difficult to recruit and retain a good candidate, and was resolved by the generous agreement of the Darwin Initiative to increase available funding (see correspondence with Darwin Secretariat).

The departure of Val Brown from CABI Bioscience during the reporting period should be noted, although this has had no impact on the implementation of the project. However, it did result in a minor adjustment to the allocation of work and funds for project staff (see correspondence with Darwin Secretariat).

### **4. Progress**

A valuable project initiation visit by UK personnel (November 1999) allowed an important network of local contacts to be reinforced and extended, and included the first steps towards the development of an MoU between the project and the TCI Government. During this visit, the project was given a high-profile, official launch at the AGM of the Turks & Caicos National Trust (TCNT). Immediately prior to this reporting period, efforts were directed at the recruitment of a locally-based Project Officer [Conservation Officer in the Project Schedule] and the establishment of a locally-based Project Committee [MCBMC in the Project Schedule]. Throughout the months to the beginning of this reporting period, the TCNT was (and continues to be) active in pursuing initiatives distinct from, but complementary to, the Darwin project, which will underpin the sustainability of the project and its outputs.

At the beginning of this reporting period, a locally recruited Project Officer, Bryan Manco, was appointed. Bryan is based on Middle Caicos and managed through the TCNT. A Project Committee, comprising representatives of the UK grant-holding institutions, the TCNT, relevant TCI Government Departments and Middle Caicos residents, was also established at this time. With the Project Officer and Project Committee in place, the first project newsletter was produced and circulated in summer 2000 (attached here as Appendix III [hard copy only, but see Table 2, Section 7 regarding access to an electronic version]). This, along with other promotional outputs (see Sections 6 and 7) contributed to the wider awareness-raising objectives of the project, and increased the profile of the project itself.

The relationship between the project and the TCI Government has been generally positive from the outset. This was formalised in November 2000, with the signing of an MoU between the project (represented by the implementing organisations) and the TCI Government (represented by the Ministry of Natural Resources). Practical aspects of the relationship between the project and the Government do not always run smoothly (see below regarding provision of a vehicle for the project), but have the potential to benefit the project substantially. A particular example of this was the agreement of the Government (during summer 2000) to transfer a former school building, in Bambarra, Middle Caicos, to the TCNT for use by the project and beyond. The building requires considerable renovation before it can be used effectively, but it is already a major asset nonetheless. The TCNT, with the support of the TCI Government, UKOTCF and others, is seeking funding for the necessary work from various sources, mainly in-country. Such shared endeavours in addressing practical problems represent, in themselves, valuable contributions by the project to building capacity in TCI Government bodies, the TCNT and the local community.

Two phases of biodiversity survey work are planned under the project (see Appendix II). The first of these was conducted in three rounds during this reporting period (some supported by complementary funding):

- November 2000: herpetiles, plants and habitat mapping (satellite-image ground-truthing)
- January 2001: insects, plants and bats
- April 2001: birds and preliminary management planning

In conjunction with the November 2000 round of activities, a launch event for the survey work was held on Middle Caicos, attended by TCI Government representatives, local people and visiting scientific specialists. Scientific specialists were drawn from a range of institutions in the UK, the US (where knowledge of Caribbean biodiversity in relation to certain taxa is concentrated), and elsewhere - see Section 5. In line with the proposal, almost all of the time of these specialists was given as an in-kind contribution to the project.

In conjunction with taxon-specific biodiversity survey work, the importance of mapping habitat types across the study area has become increasingly apparent. Such work not only provides valuable (and, as yet, lacking) baseline information on distribution of habitats themselves, but allows more efficient, stratified surveys to be conducted for each of the target taxa. A provisional habitat map (based on satellite imagery) was prepared during the reporting period, and “ground truthing” is on-going in order to refine this. Some additional resourcing from outside the Darwin project has been found for this, partly because the material can be used further to provide the first accurate maps for the Ramsar site, required by UK and TCI Governments to meet international commitments.

Information collected during the first phase of biodiversity surveys has been/is being collated, for use in relation to management planning, environmental education, and refinement of activities in the second survey phase. Early indications suggest (as might be expected) that most progress has been made with the least speciose target taxa. Herpetiles and bats have been relatively well covered by initial surveys. Endemic iguanas were found surviving on some of the bigger islands, although they are still threatened there by introduced predators, such as dogs. The presence of other, smaller endemic reptiles was also confirmed. Bats of five species were recorded. Four of these are cave-dwelling (and had been previously reported from TCI), while the fifth (the Red Bat *Lasiurus borealis*) was a new record for the islands. Recommendations were formulated to minimise potentially damaging disturbance to the bats in the caves while still allowing visitors to experience these sites. Some valuable new bird records have also been collected. In addition to the well-known importance of wetlands, the woodlands were found to provide both important breeding sites of characteristic local birds, and vital wintering areas for some North American breeding populations, including the threatened Kirkland’s Warblers. It is most unlikely that comprehensive data for insects or plants will be collected during the lifetime of this project, given the sheer number of species involved in either case. First phase survey work on insects focused particularly on butterflies and dragonflies/damselflies, in order to concentrate effort on a manageable number of species within “charismatic” groups of particular value to the wider aims of the project (environmental education and eco-tourism). In addition, preliminary surveys of beetles were conducted, as a step towards characterising the local fauna of this diverse and ecologically important insect group. Early indications for both plants and insects suggest a flora and fauna that are essentially Bahamian in character, with relatively little influence from the nearest Greater Antillean island, Hispaniola.

The most appropriate design for a biodiversity database to be established under the project is currently under discussion. Specimens of plants and insects arising from the first phase of biodiversity survey work will form the basis of reference collections to be established under the project. Both sets of material are currently being examined in order to obtain authoritative identifications. The intention is to accumulate sufficient material to establish duplicate collections for both insects and plants: one set of material will be held at an appropriate repository outside TCI, whilst the other set of specimens will be returned to the islands when suitable facilities for their long-term maintenance are in place.

Difficulties have been encountered in obtaining and maintaining a suitable vehicle(s) for use by the Project Officer and visiting scientists on Middle Caicos. Early indications of a willingness on the part of the TCI Government to provide a vehicle were slow to come to fruition. When a vehicle was finally obtained, it was an ex-police vehicle which had clearly worked hard, and remained operable only for a short period. Although the island is relatively small (approximately 15 x 5 miles), and most sites are not directly accessible by road, the absence of reliable transport undoubtedly impeded the coverage of the first phase of biodiversity surveys and work by the Project Officer. However, this transport problem has been overcome in advance of the second survey phase, with the recent provision of a brand new vehicle by the TCI Government.

The training element of the project has had to remain flexible in order to accommodate local circumstances. Overall, it is considered that training in relation to management planning and environmental education has exceeded expectations, whilst a proportion of the anticipated training in biodiversity surveying has been delayed (see Section 7). The constituency of potential technical trainees within TCI is small. It mostly comprises professionals (government personnel, educationalists, etc) who have found it difficult to reschedule their activities in order to join in with survey work while visiting specialists have been present in TCI. Difficulties over transport (see above) and availability of affordable accommodation (see below) have compounded these problems. There is, however, considerable interest in participation, and there will be further opportunities to make the most of this during the second phase of biodiversity surveys. During the specialists' (first phase) visits, a wide range of those interested in developing skills were invited to join in on Middle Caicos. Amongst those who were able to take advantage of this opportunity were the local school on Middle Caicos and the British West Indies Collegiate from Providenciales. Extensive training has also been provided to the project officer, and (through him) to a young person from Middle Caicos. This individual's professional skills and knowledge of local biodiversity have developed sufficiently that he has been able to take up a wardening post elsewhere in TCI with the TCNT. Another area of training where there have been significant successes relates to capacity-building in the Middle Caicos community as a whole, enabling residents to take an increased part in decision-making relating to the future of their island. This has been facilitated by the representation of the local community on the Project Committee, regular (wider) community meetings, and the generally inclusive, participatory approach adopted by the project.

General subsistence costs, and accommodation costs in particular, have proven to be higher than anticipated, placing a strain on the project budget. This has limited the opportunities for extended visits by scientific specialists, and has made it difficult to accommodate additional personnel (including trainees). An extra benefit of the acquisition of the Bambarra School building (see above) was the potential to ameliorate this problem. Although the building could not be refurbished and made habitable in time for the first phase of biodiversity surveys, it is hoped that alternative arrangements can be put in place for the next survey phase.

In relation to on-going biological monitoring, an aim of the project is to enable residents and visitors to do as much of this as possible in the future. Birds are generally suitable for such monitoring, but work with woodland birds in the tropics is recognised as one of the most difficult forms of survey. Despite this, the project wants to formulate methods that will be easy for non-specialists to use in the future. Therefore, apart from undertaking the basic survey work, analysis is in progress to develop such techniques. In this way, even those new to such studies should be able to contribute to keeping a watchful eye and ear on the future of the wildlife for which the islands are uniquely important. Such work will be aided significantly by a new photographic bird guide for TCI, to be published in 2001 by the TCNT. The project was pleased to co-operate with the production of this important guide, which will help to fulfil another of the project objectives.

In terms of longer-term capacity-building and the implementation of a management plan (resulting from the draft plan which will be a major output of this project), there has been considerable progress. This will help to ensure the sustainability of outputs and initiatives beyond the end of this project. The mutual confidence being developed between the local communities, the TCNT, and the TCI Government has meant that all are increasingly amenable to taking forward real participatory management planning. There is already tangible evidence of this: a Government convened local meeting resulted in the local community asking Government to vest in the TCNT responsibility for the management of some nominally protected areas. On the basis of such positive indications, it is now practicable to seek support for the actual implementation of a management plan (as opposed to the development of a draft), to develop the necessary local capacity, and to make it self-sustainable. Work has therefore started on trying to resource this, so that there is no gap between the end of this Darwin project and the application of its results.

For a summarised timetable of project activities over the next reporting period, see Appendix II.

## **5. Partnerships**

This project has brought together a group of scientific specialists from a range of institutions, many of whom have not previously worked together. The biodiversity surveys conducted during the reporting period have drawn on:

- expertise in conservation management, organisational capacity building and ornithology from the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum;
- entomological expertise from CABI Bioscience and the Natural History Museum in London;
- botanical expertise from The Fairchild Tropical Gardens (Florida) and the National Trust of the Cayman Islands;
- knowledge of bats from Tony Hutson (UK, the joint chairman of the IUCN/SSC Chiroptera Specialist Group and conservation advisor to The Bat Conservation Trust) and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History (Pennsylvania);
- expertise in herpetiles from the Zoological Society of San Diego

- satellite image-based habitat mapping skills from the National Trust of the Cayman Islands;
- the photographic skills of Richard Ground, the TCI Chief Justice.

In each case, the work of these recognised international specialists has been complemented by the knowledge of local people.

Broader aspects of the collaboration between the local community, the TCNT, the TCI Government, and the NGOs and specialist institutions and individuals listed above, are described in Section 4.

## **6. Impact and Sustainability**

The project is very widely recognised within TCI as “The Darwin Project”. This recognition is a consequence of well-attended launch events (see above), promotional material circulated by the project partners (see Section 7), and regular meetings between project representatives and relevant stakeholders, including the TCI Government and the local community. Indeed, the project has had so much success in getting the Darwin name recognised that it has had to redirect efforts slightly in order to avoid an assumption that all conservation projects belonged to the Initiative! (This would not have been healthy for either the Darwin Initiative or local conservation.) The first project newsletter (see Appendix III) was produced and circulated in summer 2000, reaching an audience well beyond TCI. The newsletter has also been put on the Forum’s web-site, for even wider access.

The project has already established a forum for the discussion of biodiversity management issues, with the TCNT, local government and local people (currently the Project Committee), which should develop beyond the lifetime of project itself. The work has led to greater consideration of biodiversity in the developing National Physical Plan, with the inclusion of TCNT personnel on the planning board, and by influencing the attitudes of ministers and senior officials. There are already indications that the Darwin Initiative project has led national decision makers to question whether intensive development is the only option for the future.

See also impact and sustainability issues outlined in Section 4.

## **7. Outputs, Outcomes and Dissemination**

See Appendices I and II respectively for table of Project Outputs and Implementation Timetable agreed under the Project Schedule.

**Table 1. Project Outputs (According to Standard Output Measures)**

<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>April - June 2000</b>		
17A*	1 network established	Project Committee formed [given as MCBMC in the Project Schedule, and not given specific output status other than “towards 21” – now considered to be consistent with output 17A]
15C*	2 articles	Articles in <i>CAB International Annual Review 1999</i> ; <i>UKOTCF Forum News18</i>
15B*	1 article	Article (appointment of Project Officer) in <i>TCNT Bulletin Board</i> newsletter
<b>August – Oct 2000</b>		
16A	1 newsletter	First of five project newsletters produced; distributed within TCI (16B), UK (16C), and elsewhere [delayed from March 2000].
16B	c.350	Circulation of newsletter within TCI
16C	c.200	Circulation of newsletter within UK
14B*	1 conference attended	<i>Calpe 2000</i> Conference (Gibraltar) on environmental conservation in small territories, with presentations on the project by TCI staff, and discussions with many others from elsewhere who showed interest in using this as a model. The interest stimulated by the project in “mainstreaming” biodiversity issues helped TCI to be the only country at this international conference with a representative from the Finance Ministry as well as environmental ministries.
15C*	1 article	Article in <i>UKOTCF Annual Report 1999-2000</i>
<b>Nov 2000 – Jan 2001</b>		
15A	1 article	Article in <i>Turks &amp; Caicos National Trust Review for the Year 2000</i>
20	c.GB£4.5K	Physical assets transferred to TCNT (biodiversity survey equipment, reference materials, etc). Some items still to be transferred (during second survey phase).
8	20 person weeks	20 person weeks spent in TCI by UK (US and other) project staff, on survey work, etc. [brought forward from March 2001].
6A	8 people	Biodiversity management planning training [see notes below].
6B	6 person weeks	Biodiversity management planning training [see notes below].
6A	10 people	Environmental education training [see notes below].
6B	10 person weeks	Environmental education training [see notes below].
23*	c.GB£25K	Value of in-kind contribution (specialists’ time) made to the project by individuals/institutions [this was noted in the project proposal, but not given in the Project Schedule, as it was very difficult to estimate at the outset. The figure given here is considered a conservative estimate, as considerable preparatory and post-visit time has been contributed, as well as time devoted to survey work on the ground.]



**Feb - Mar  
2001**

15C	1 article	Article in <i>UKOTCF Forum News 19</i> [delayed from December 2000]
15B*	1 article	Article (Middle Caicos launch event) in <i>TCNT Bulletin Board</i> newsletter
5	1 person	Project Officer (Bryan Manco) having received one year of professional training from the TCNT and visiting scientists.
17B	1 network enhanced	Existing informal information dissemination network amongst those in TCI with environmental interests enhanced [first year of operation of the Project Committee and wider project activities, eg. encouragement of traditional local crafts and facilitation of awareness-raising about these and the use of native plants by organisation of craft fair on main island].

\* denotes outputs that are additional to those laid down in the Project Schedule  
(see Appendix I)

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The production of the second and third project newsletters (output 16, September 2000 and March 2001) has been delayed, and these are now being amalgamated into a 'double issue', which better accommodates the reporting of findings from the first phase of biodiversity surveys. A greater number of articles relating to the project have appeared in other 'press releases' from the project partners (output 15) than was anticipated. A further additional output (14B) in relation to communications, was the attendance of an international conference by project personnel, at which aspects of the project were discussed. The TV and radio features (outputs 18A/19A) anticipated by the Project Schedule for December 2000 are yet to be developed, pending a more complete assessment of the results of biodiversity surveys.

The production of identification manuals (output 10) and environmental education training materials (output 7) anticipated for December 2000 under the Project Schedule is not yet complete. Both are dependent on the further collation of information from biodiversity surveys, and will be reported on when final versions are available. However, the project has worked with locally based colleagues to help produce a photographic guide, which will fulfil this function for birds; this will be published by the TCNT later in 2001. The Project Schedule also anticipates the establishment of a computer-based biodiversity database (output 12A) and reference collections for insects/plants (output 13A) for December 2000. Progress has been made on both fronts (see Section 4). However, it is again considered appropriate to defer formal reporting on these outputs until the facilities to which they refer are more firmly established.

As noted in Section 4, for a variety of reasons, flexibility has been necessary in relation to the training element of this project. The anticipated training outputs (6A/B) for December 2000 fall into three categories: biodiversity survey training (15 people/25 person weeks); biodiversity management planning training (8 people/6 person weeks); environmental

education (10 people/10 person weeks). There is also an associated output (17B) relating to the enhancement of an informal dissemination network amongst TCI education professionals. Our assessment is that the first and last of these outputs are yet to be fully realised (hence their omission from Table 1 above). Training in these areas will be reported on for the project as a whole following the second phase of biodiversity survey, from which similar outputs are anticipated for December 2001. Conversely, a significant increase has been made in the amount of training in relation to the second and third outputs listed above. A great deal of participatory management planning involving local stakeholders has been undertaken, as well as a range of environmental education activities (eg. based at the local school on Middle Caicos, and in the wider sense of encouraging the sustainable traditional use and marketing of products utilising natural resources - see above). The precise numbers of individuals (and days of training) involved in these activities are difficult to determine precisely, and the figures given in the Project Schedule are reported in Table 1 above. It is felt that these are very conservative estimates, and that they are outputs that have not been confined to the period indicated (as they reflect activities that have been on-going throughout the reporting period).

A significant additional output (23) is the value of in-kind contributions made to the project during the reporting period. The largest part of this relates to the time “donated” by scientific specialists. Although anticipated (and considered difficult to quantify in advance) by the original project proposal, this was not included in the agreed Project Schedule. A conservative estimate is that GB£25,000 worth of scientists’ time was given to the project during the reporting period.

**Table 2: Publications**

<b>Type*</b> (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	<b>Detail</b> (title, author, year)	<b>Publishers</b> (name, city)	<b>Available from</b> (e.g. contact address, website)	<b>Cost £</b>
Newsletter	<i>Forum News 18</i> , May 2000	UKOTCF	Electronically at: www.ukotcf.org	none
Annual report	<i>CAB International Annual Review 1999</i> , Ed. Zoe Armitage, June 2000	CAB International	CAB International	none
First project newsletter*	August 2000	project partners	Hard copy from project partners, or electronically at: <a href="http://www.ukotcf.org/pdf/darwin.pdf">http://www.ukotcf.org/pdf/darwin.pdf</a>	none
Annual report	<i>UKOTCF Annual Report 1999-2000</i>	UKOTCF	Electronically at: www.ukotcf.org	none
Conference proceedings ( <i>Calpe 2000: Linking the Fragments of Paradise</i> , Gibraltar)	<i>Little Water Cay Nature Trails and Middle Caicos Darwin Initiative Project Ethlyn</i> Gibbs-Williams, Sept 2000 [published Sept 2001]	UKOTCF	Electronically at: www.ukotcf.org	none
Annual report	<i>Turks &amp; Caicos National Trust Review for the Year 2000</i> , November 2000	Turks & Caicos National Trust	Turks & Caicos National Trust	none
Newsletter	<i>Forum News 19</i> , Feb 2001	UKOTCF	Electronically at: www.ukotcf.org	none

Details of other dissemination activities undertaken during the reporting period are given above in the analysis of outputs. Further dissemination outputs anticipated during the project lifetime are listed in Appendices I and II. It is intended that project material will be disseminated by the TCNT well beyond the end of the project, through the assimilation of project-derived information and products into their on-going and future initiatives towards the conservation of biodiversity in TCI.

## 8. Project Expenditure

**Table 3: Project expenditure during the reporting period**

Item	Budget	Expenditure
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Allocations of salary costs between project staff for the reporting period vary somewhat from those given in the original project documentation, owing to changes agreed (see correspondence with Darwin Secretariat):

- i) an additional GBP4K granted for the Project Officer's salary, and
- ii) re-allocation of salaries made after the departure of Val Brown from CABI in mid-2000.

Expenditure on honoraria was 0 in 2000/01, as arrangements for the payment of honoraria to participating specialists are yet to be finalised.

Variance in other budget lines can be explained by delays in the processing of expenditure. In some cases this results in an apparent overspend (capital items - expenditure from 1999/2000 carried forward to the reporting period), in other cases it results in an apparent underspend (expenditure made in the reporting period not yet registered on the accounts). Particular difficulties arise in relation to timely accounting for this project, as a consequence of delays in invoices being passed from one project partner to another (see previous Annual Report). As can be seen from the above, temporary differences between expenditure in individual categories tend to cancel one another out. Overall, final project expenditure in each of the main budget categories is expected to conform closely to those agreed.

## 9. Monitoring, Evaluation and Lessons

The UK project personnel have met regularly to assess progress and discuss necessary actions. Maintaining contact with TCI can be difficult, and delays in obtaining a (Cable & Wireless) telephone line for the Project Officer, to facilitate telephone and e-mail contact, were a particular barrier to communications early in the reporting period. However, persistence (and regular visits by UKOTCF personnel to TCI in relation to other activities) has generally allowed timely exchange of information with host country partners.

The contribution of outputs and outcomes to the project purpose will be most clearly manifest in the development of a management plan for the study area, and in the increased capacity of the TCNT to use this document (and other project outputs) to ensure that biodiversity conservation is a major consideration in future developments in TCI.

For commentary on lessons learned during this year's work, and their influence over future plans, see (in particular) Sections 4 and 7.

## **10. Author(s) / Date**

Oliver Cheesman, CABI Bioscience

Mike Pienkowski, UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum

September 2001

## Appendix II

PROJECT OUTPUTS		
Year	Output ref. no.	Details
<b>1999/2000</b>		(Oct-March)
Nov 99	15A	National press release in TCI marking the commencement of the project.
	8	4 person weeks spent in TCI by UK project staff for project initiation.
March 00	16A, B, C	First of five project newsletters produced; distributed within TCI (circulation approx. 350); distributed within UK (circulation approx. 200); distributed to other OTs (circulation approx. 100).
<b>2000/2001</b>		(April-March)
Apr 00	towards 21	Middle Caicos Biodiversity Management Committee (MCBMC) formed; Conservation Officer in place.
Sept 00	16A, B, C	Second of five project newsletters produced; distributed within TCI (circulation approx. 350); distributed within UK (circulation approx. 200); distributed to other OTs (circulation approx. 100).
Dec 00	20	Transfer of physical assets (computer, software, field sampling apparatus, field recording equipment), estimated value UK£4.5K.
	6A	Biodiversity survey training provided to a total of 15 local people, over 2-3 days with each of five visiting survey teams (insects, higher plants, birds, bats, herpetiles).
	6B	25 person weeks biodiversity survey training provided.
	10	A total of five manuals to be produced, in relation to the identification, classification and recording of: insects; plants; birds; bats; herpetiles.
	towards 9	Baseline biodiversity data collected by visiting survey teams.
	12A	Middle Caicos biodiversity database established.
	13A	2 species reference collections established (insects and plants).
	6A	Biodiversity management planning training provided to a total of 8 local people (the MCBMC), over 5 days, in conjunction with biodiversity surveys and their outputs.
	6B	6 person weeks biodiversity management planning training provided.

	towards 9	Draft management plan produced.
	6A	Environmental education training provided to a total of 10 local people, using material generated from biodiversity survey outputs and management planning process.
	6B	10 person weeks environmental education training provided
	7	4 types of environmental education training materials produced (1 leaflet + 1 poster for each of 2 age groups)
	17B	Existing informal information dissemination network amongst TCI education professionals enhanced.
	15A, C	National press releases in TCI/UK reporting outputs from first biodiversity survey period.
	18A, 19A	Coverage of outputs from first biodiversity survey period by TCI national TV/radio, as news items or features.
March 01	16A, B, C	Third of five project newsletters produced; distributed within TCI (circulation approx. 350); distributed within UK (circulation approx. 200); distributed to other OTs (circulation approx. 100).
	5	Conservation Officer – on-going professional training over the course of 2000/01, in relation to biodiversity survey, management planning, environmental education and related issues. Inputs from: Director of TCI NT; UK project personnel (Forum officers and scientists, whilst in TCI and from UK as required); other (non-UK) project personnel as applicable.
	8	20 person weeks spent in TCI by UK project staff, on biodiversity survey and training, biodiversity management planning and training, environmental education and training.
	17B	Existing informal information dissemination network amongst those in TCI with environmental interests (and/or professional responsibilities) enhanced.
<b>2001/2002</b>		(April-March)
Sept 01	16A, B, C	Fourth of five project newsletters produced; distributed within TCI (circulation approx. 350); distributed within UK (circulation approx. 200); distributed to other OTs (circulation approx. 100).
Dec 01	6A	Additional biodiversity survey training provided to a total of 15 local people, over 1-2 days with each of five visiting survey teams (insects, plants, birds, bats, herpetiles).

March 02	6B	15 person weeks biodiversity survey training provided.
	towards 9	Additional baseline biodiversity data collected by visiting survey teams.
	12B	Middle Caicos biodiversity database enhanced
	13B	2 species reference collections enhanced (insects and plants)
	6A	Additional biodiversity management planning training provided to a total of 8 local people (the MCBMC), over 5 days, in conjunction with biodiversity surveys and their outputs.
	6B	6 person weeks biodiversity management planning training provided.
	towards 9	Draft management plan revised.
	6A	Additional environmental education training provided to a total of 10 local people, using material generated from additional biodiversity survey outputs and management planning process.
	6B	4 person weeks environmental education training provided.
	7	4 types of environmental education training materials produced (1 leaflet + 1 poster for each of 2 age groups)
	17B	Existing informal information dissemination network amongst TCI education professionals enhanced.
	16A, B, C	Fifth of five project newsletters produced; distributed within TCI (circulation approx. 350); distributed within UK (circulation approx. 200); distributed to other OTs (circulation approx. 100).
	5	Conservation Officer – on-going professional training over the course of 2000/01, in relation to biodiversity survey, management planning, environmental education and related issues. Inputs from: Director of TCI NT; UK project personnel (Forum officers and scientists, whilst in TCI and from UK as required); other (non-UK) project personnel as applicable.
8	12 person weeks spent in TCI by UK project staff, on biodiversity survey and training, biodiversity management planning and training, environmental education and training.	
17B	Existing informal information dissemination network amongst those in TCI with environmental interests (and/or professional responsibilities) enhanced.	
9	Biodiversity management plan finalised and delivered to MCBMC for on-going biodiversity management on Middle Caicos and spreading of approach to other islands.	



	11A, B	2 papers submitted to (and published in!) peer reviewed journals. (Outputs of biodiversity surveys / analysis of project overall).
	14A	Workshop/seminar organised in TCI, providing overview of project and facilitating spreading of the approach within TCI.
	14B	Project presentation at UK OTCF AGM seminar (to an audience of representatives of UK NGOs and OTs).
	21	MCBMC begins the work of spreading the approach to other islands.

## Appendix II

<b>PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>Key milestones</b>
<b>1999/2000</b>	(Oct-March)
Nov 99	<p>Project initiation visit to TCI by UK project staff.</p> <p>Formation of the Middle Caicos Biodiversity Management Committee (MCBMC), and recruitment of Conservation Officer initiated.</p>
<b>2000/2001</b>	(April-March)
Apr 00	<p>MCBMC formed; Conservation Officer recruited, and in place to coordinate activities.</p>
Dec 00	<p>Baseline biodiversity surveys carried out for: insects; higher plants; bats; birds; herpetiles. Each survey involving a 2-3 week visit to TCI by a specialist team, and each survey generating 2-3 days biodiversity survey/monitoring training for 15 local people. Entry of relevant biodiversity data onto database, and collation of reference material (for insects/plants) initiated.</p> <p>Biodiversity management planning training delivered by members of survey teams to 8 local people (the MCBMC). Draft biodiversity management plan produced.</p> <p>Environmental education training delivered to 10 local people. Environmental educational materials produced.</p> <p>Survey work continued by 15 local people over the year, coordinated by Conservation Officer and MCBMC.</p>
<b>2001/2002</b>	(April-March)
Dec 01	<p>Additional biodiversity surveys carried out for: insects; higher plants; bats; birds; herpetiles. Each survey involving a 1-2 week visit to TCI by a specialist team, and each survey generating (at least) 1-2 days biodiversity survey/monitoring training for 15 local people. Entry of relevant biodiversity data onto database, and collation of reference material (for insects/plants).</p> <p>Biodiversity management planning training delivered by members of survey teams to 8 local people (the MCBMC). Draft biodiversity management plan revised.</p>

March 02	<p>Environmental education training delivered to 10 local people. Environmental educational materials produced.</p> <p>Survey/monitoring work continued by 15 local people, coordinated by Conservation Officer and MCBMC.</p> <p>Draft biodiversity management plan revised and final version delivered to MCBMC.</p> <p>Project outputs disseminated through papers submitted to (and published in) peer reviewed journals, workshop/seminar in TCI and presentation at UK OTCF AGM seminar.</p> <p>Survey/monitoring work continued by 15 local people, coordinated by Conservation Officer and MCBMC, who also initiate the spread of the approach to other islands.</p>
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## **Appendix III**

First Project Newsletter – hard copy only.