

Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note: (<https://dplus.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2021

Darwin Plus Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS119
Project title	Technical assistance programme for effective coastal-marine management in the TCI
Territory(ies)	Turks & Caicos Islands (TCI)
Lead organisation	Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC)
Partner institutions	Department of Environment and Coastal Resources (DECR), Turks & Caicos Islands Government (TCIG) South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI)
Grant value	£324,297
Start/end dates of project	Start: August 2020; End: March 2023
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2020-Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2)	Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Dr Megan Tierney
Project website/blog/social media	Project Website: https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/turks-caicos-islands-marine-coastal-management/#toc Social Media handles: @JNCC_UK, @SAERI_FI
Report author(s) and date	Dr Megan Tierney

1. Project summary

The Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI), one of the UK’s Caribbean Overseas Territories (Figure 1) face complex environmental management issues in the face of anthropogenic and climate change impacts. The ability of the natural environment to support the TCI economy and provide resilience to climate change impacts requires access to the best available evidence to inform decision making, from community to Ministerial levels.

The ‘*Technical assistance programme for effective coastal-marine management in the TCI*’ (DPLUS119) project is an international collaboration led by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). The project was awarded Darwin Plus funding in 2020 to undertake a 3-year project in the TCI. JNCC, the TCI Government Department of Environment and Coastal Resources (DECR), and the South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI) will work in partnership to develop an enhanced evidence base to support sustainable coastal and marine management approaches in the islands.

Working with local communities, science professionals and decision-makers, the project will provide in-depth support and capacity building in using information management, environmental indicators and environmental status assessments. New mapping tools will support decision making, maximising the use and value of existing data, and support implementation of a new TCIG Environment Strategy.

Specifically, the project will address the following needs/priorities of the TCI which to date have not been addressed through previous or current projects:

- Support the development of the TCIG’s new Environment Strategy and its request to JNCC for in-depth technical support to achieve this and for other projects/programmes.
- Maximise TCIG’s use and access to existing and newly emerging data from past and current projects and maximise connectivity between projects including the SAERI led project ‘Developing Marine Spatial Planning tools’ ([DPLUS094](#)) and eftec led ‘Caribbean Overseas Territories Regional Natural Capital Accounting Programme’ ([DPLUS108](#)), which JNCC and DECR partner on.
- Build evidence on marine and coastal natural assets to support informed decision making, and build local capacity to undertake marine and coastal asset status and condition assessments.
- Build, in collaboration with other Darwin Plus projects, on-island IT capacity, and implement knowledge transfer to build specialist skills and expertise for the long-term.

Through the following interrelated work packages, the project will deliver:

- Work Package 1 (WP1): A natural capital evidence base and tools, including asset register and ecosystem service maps.
- Work Package 2 (WP2): Status and vulnerability assessments for marine-coastal habitats within TCI territorial waters based on best available evidence.
- Work Package 3 (WP3): Marine indicators to monitor changes in marine-coastal natural capital enabling progressive adoption of a monitoring programme.
- Work Package 4 (WP4): Enhanced capacity of TCIG staff in natural capital approaches and heightened awareness by the community and stakeholders of the value of the TCIs marine and coastal environments.
- Work Package 5 (WP5): Improved IT and data management systems and protocols.

Through the provision of practical tools and enhanced capabilities to understand natural capital approaches by decision-makers and local communities, it is expected that the project will result in laying a strong foundation for strategic, sustainable management of the TCIs marine and coastal environments.

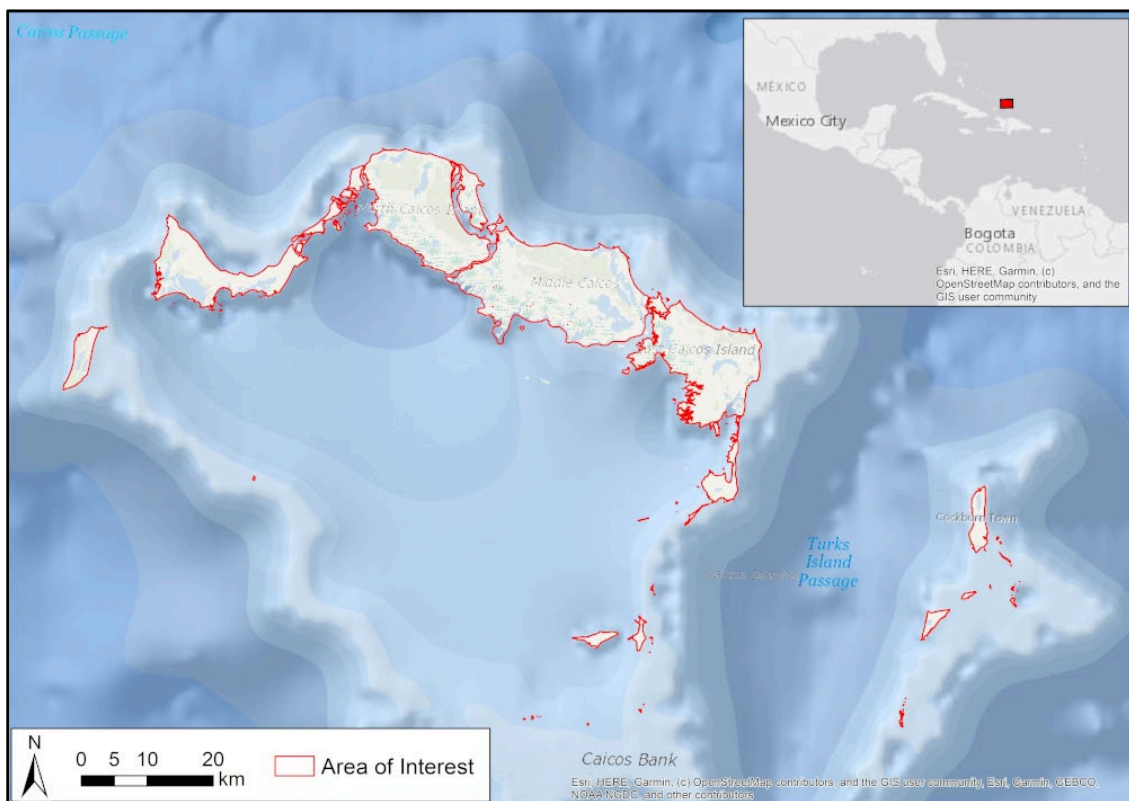


Figure 1. The Turks & Caicos Islands (map from Jones, G and Lightfoot, P (2020). Darwin Plus 081 Project: Mapping Terrestrial habitats of the TCIs. JNCC Report No. 664).

2. Project stakeholders/partners

Background to development of project partnerships and project conception

JNCC is the public body that advises UK Government, the devolved administrations and UK Overseas Territories (UKOTs) on nature conservation. More specifically, JNCC has been working with TCIG over a number of years on a range of environmental conservation and management projects and has a formal MoU in place with TCIG's DECR defining this partnership.

In terms of strategic environmental management, JNCC is working with TCIG to develop a new, long term, national Environment Strategy for the terrestrial and marine environments. TCIG formally requested technical support from JNCC to implement the Environment Strategy and assistance in developing other environmental management measures, recognising the limited on-island capacity, and increasing demands of multiple Darwin Plus, CSSF and potential future Blue Belt projects. The DPLUS119 project represents one element of the positive JNCC response to this request and will make a significant contribution to the Environment Strategy, enhancing connectivity between current and future TCI projects.

DPLUS119 is led by JNCC in partnership with DECR and SAERI. The project partners were involved with all aspects of project design, and together with relevant stakeholders have engaged and/or been kept informed of project progress during the reporting period as follows:

Project Partners

The Project Management Group (PMG), which is comprised of representatives from each of the project partners (JNCC, DECR, SAERI), was established. Terms of Reference (**Annex 6d**) were agreed for the PMG and state that the PMG will monitor and steer the project, ensuring it aligns with the project proposal, and that the project is delivered on time and within budget. The PMG will also consider and advise on the overall project management plan, including supporting documents such as the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Risk Register and Issues Log, and will review and approve all primary project outputs prior to external release. The PMG will also highlight synergies between this project and other, related projects which they may be involved with so as to align and maximise outputs of each.

Online (Microsoft TEAMS) start-up meetings were held with the PMG in August and September 2021 to initiate the project. Online meetings and/or email correspondence between PMG members were also used to discuss and prepare two Change Requests which were submitted, and subsequently approved by LTS/Defra, in July and December 2021.

A progress meeting was held online in March 2021 with all available PMG members to discuss all aspects of the project, including any risks or issues identified in the respective logs and discuss the on-going programme of work (**Annex 6c**). Minutes of the meeting were distributed to all PMG members.

Technical Teams

Ensuring early input and feedback from DECR on initial phases of the technical components of the project was seen as paramount to ensuring the tools and methods developed will be fit-for-purpose for the intended end-users – i.e. DECR and wider TCIG staff, as well as other relevant stakeholders.

Therefore, throughout this reporting period, a number of online meetings have been held between JNCC, DECR and SAERI technical staff in the first instance, to discuss proposed approaches, review draft products and comment on subsequent enhancements. These meetings have included: getting feedback on assets to be included in the natural capital asset register and presentation of the completed asset register (WP1), agreeing priority habitats for status and vulnerability and assessments (WP2), exploration of possible indicators that could be developed (WP3), and identification of data sources (all WPs). These technical meetings, together with forums held with the Project Advisory Group (where relevant) will continue throughout the life of the project.

Related DPLUS projects

To ensure activities are aligned with other on-going and relevant DPLUS projects, regular contact has been made, either through online meetings and/or email correspondence with the project leads for DPLUS094

(‘Developing Marine Spatial Planning tools for the TCIs’) and DPLUS108 (‘Caribbean Overseas Territories Regional Natural Capital Accounting Programme’).

Interactions with DPLUS094 have been particularly beneficial with respect to identification of available data through the newly developed TCI Data Portal (<https://dataportal.gov.tc/>). To ensure the DPLUS119 project can make maximum use of the Data Portal, JNCC DPLUS119 technical staff attended the Data Portal training session held by DPLUS094 in February 2021. DPLUS119 project management and WP4 (Comms and Stakeholder Engagement) staff also attended the DPLUS094 ‘Developing a policy framework for MSP in the TCI’ workshop in March 2021, which was very useful in terms of seeing the potential pathways policy development might take, and how the DPLUS119 project outputs might feed into this.

As DPLUS108 was also only in its first year of operation, interaction between this and the DPLUS119 project have primarily focussed on sharing progress updates. Sharing/integration of outputs will occur as each project progresses.

Project Stakeholders

Direct interaction with other project stakeholders has been limited in this reporting period, primarily because the project is not yet at a stage where extensive input has been required. However, JNCC technical staff leading on WP 4 (Comms and Stakeholder Engagement) have worked with the DECR Communication Officer and PMG members to identify members for the Project Advisory Group (PAG), and develop a Communications Strategy and Stakeholder Engagement Plan to ensure there is effective outreach to and/or input received from all relevant stakeholders at key points of the project. See further details in **Section 3.1 Output 4**.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1 – A natural capital evidence base and tools are developed through a capacity building process with TCIG staff (WP1)

Summary: All planned activities for this year have been completed.

Activity 1.1: An extensive search for benthic habitat data from beyond the shelf edge of the TCIs via examination of literature and databases (including that contained within the newly established TCI Data Portal), and discussions with other mapping experts (e.g. originators of The Nature Conservancy Map, and the UK Hydrological Office) determined there is currently no other relevant data available for off-shelf benthic habitats. Therefore, it was agreed that The Nature Conservancy (TNC) benthic habitat map was the most relevant map for use by DPLUS119 in subsequent activities (**Figure 2**). TNC have made a number of updates to the TCI maps, and have shared these with the DPLUS119 technical team as and when they have become available. The TNC habitat map has been added to the TCI Data Portal by DPLUS094, with links and instructions on how the maps can be accessed (**Figure 3**; <https://dataportal.gov.tc/dataset/benthic-habitat-map-tci>).

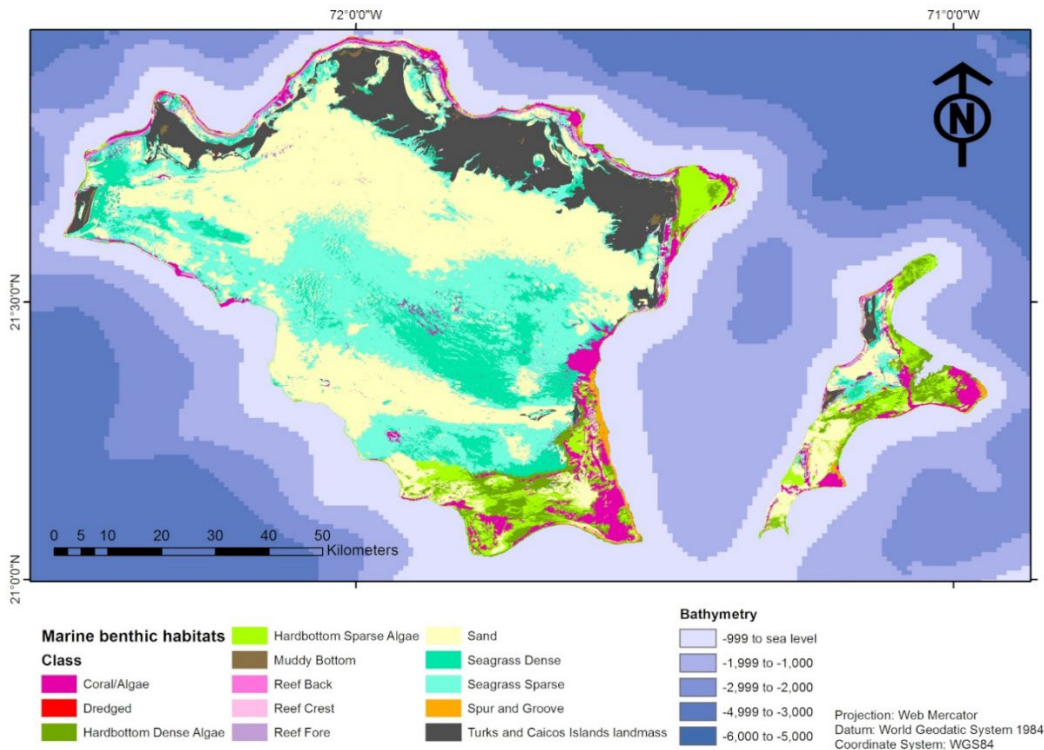


Figure 2. Benthic habitat map of the shallow marine-coastal habitats of the Turks and Caicos Islands. Bathymetry data from GEBCO2014.

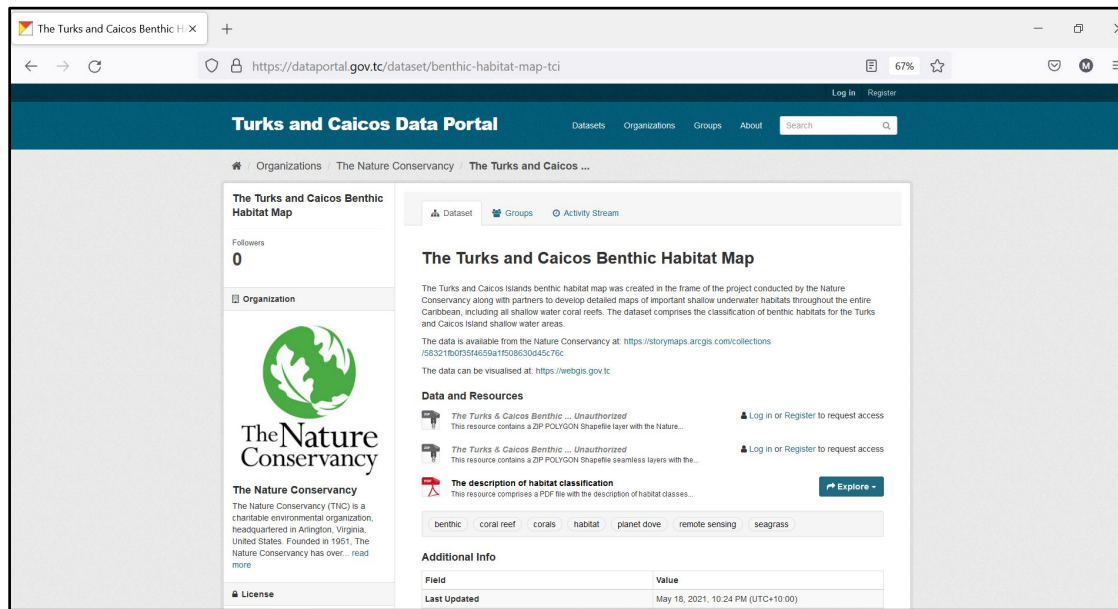


Figure 3. Screen grab of The Nature Conservancy TCI Benthic Habitat Map on the TCI Data Portal.

Activity 1.2: The natural capital asset register framework developed had two components. The first was the generic concept for a methodological process that incorporated a baseline habitat map, an asset register (which detailed asset extent), an asset-service matrix (to link assets with the level of ecosystem services provided) and ecosystem service maps to provide a spatial representation of the potential level of service delivery. The second component was the creation of a conceptual framework specific to the TCI which connected the goods and benefits quantified within the Natural Capital Accounts prepared for the TCI by JNCC in 2018/19* to the underlying species and habitats responsible for their supply (**Figure 4**). Certain services not directly connected to the goods and benefits within the accounts were also included. This was to increase the usefulness of the framework in other contexts, particularly in highlighting regulating services that may become important in management contexts such as addressing water quality issues.

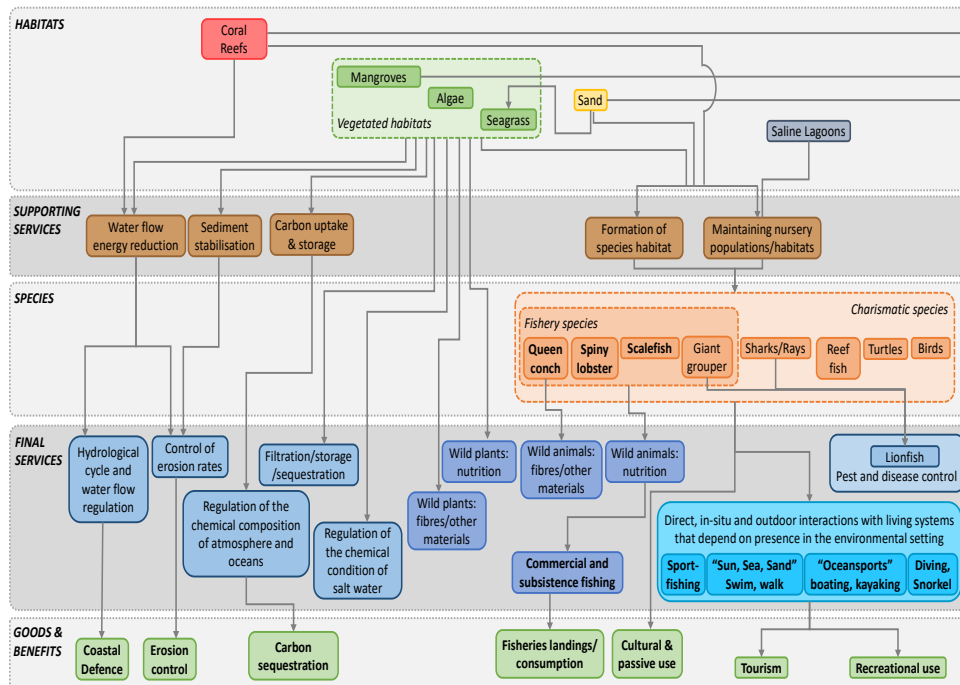


Figure 4. The conceptual framework linking habitats, species, services and goods and benefits. Bold type indicates services and benefits referred to in the natural capital accounts prepared by Eftec and JNCC in 2019*.

Activity 1.3: A literature review was undertaken to generate the necessary evidence to create the asset-service matrix summarising the level of delivery of ecosystem services by key habitats and species (**Figure 5**). Initially this focussed on literature from the TCI, but was expanded to consider regional and global studies where key local evidence gaps were identified. The review generated 310 individual pieces of evidence from 65 sources. Initially, the asset categories reflected the way habitats had been described within the original literature sources, but these were later related to the final marine asset list, which comprised the benthic habitats as categorised GIS shapefiles provided by The Nature Conservancy (and hence in the baseline habitat map). The asset list also included species of particular value in TCI (due to their importance to fisheries or recreation).






	A	B	D	E	F	G	H	
	Line ref	Full citation	Publication Year	Location	Species/Habitat	Research type	Service category	Service class
2	1	Anton, A., Simpson, M. S.,	2014	Bahamas	Groupers	empirical assessment	Regulating	Pest control
3	2	Baker, S., Paddock, J., Smi	2015	TCI	Seagrass	empirical assessment	Supporting	Habitat prov
4	3	Baker, S., Paddock, J., Smi	2015	TCI	Seagrass	empirical assessment	Supporting	Habitat prov
5	4	Baker, S., Paddock, J., Smi	2015	TCI	Seagrass	empirical assessment	Supporting	Habitat prov
6	5	Bates, N. R. (2002). Seaso	2002	TCI	Coral (coral reef)	empirical assessment	Regulating	Carbon uptal
7	6	Bates, N. R., Samuels, L., &	2001	TCI	Coral (coral reef)	empirical assessment	Regulating	Carbon uptal
8	7	Bechhofer, J., & Henderso	2018	TCI	Coral (patch reef)	empirical assessment	Supporting	Habitat prov
9	8	Bechhofer, J., & Henderso	2018	TCI	Coral (fringing reef - deeper)	empirical assessment	Supporting	Habitat prov
10	9	Bechhofer, J., & Henderso	2018	TCI	Coral (fringing reef)	empirical assessment	Supporting	Habitat prov
11	10	Bechhofer, J., & Henderso	2018	TCI	Coral (patch reef)	empirical assessment	Supporting	Habitat prov
12	11	Bechhofer, J., & Henderso	2018	TCI	Coral (fringing reef - deeper)	empirical assessment	Supporting	Habitat prov
13	12	Bechhofer, J., & Henderso	2018	TCI	Coral (fringing reef)	empirical assessment	Supporting	Habitat prov
14	13	Bos, A. R., Clark, S., & Gor	2003	TCI	Algal plain (Rhodophyta: <i>Neogo</i>	empirical assessment	Supporting	Habitat prov

Figure 5. Screen grab of the compilation of data and information from the literature review undertaken to create the asset-service matrix.

Activity 1.4 and 1.5: An asset register was produced that included the extent of the 12 benthic habitat classes within the TCI baseline habitat map (**Annex 3a**). This was supplemented by an asset-service matrix (**Figure 6**) showing the linkages between habitat and species assets and the ecosystem services they provide. In total, nine habitat assets were linked to 16 services and 9 species assets were linked to 7 services. Linkages were not possible for all assets or all services due to evidence gaps, highlighting a need for further research in those areas. A confidence level was given for each of the asset-service relationships identified, which took account of the provenance of the source information; the location and age of the study; the specificity of the evidence to a particular ecosystem service; and the level of difficulty in converting the empirical evidence from the original study to an ecosystem service delivery level.

Information from the benthic habitat maps and the asset-service matrix was combined to create maps showing ecosystem service delivery for four services: carbon storage; erosion and flood protection; habitat provision for adult and juvenile groupers; and snorkelling activity (**Figure 7**).

Key

Service delivery		Confidence	
	High	3	High
	Moderate	2	Moderate
	Low	1	Low
	Negligible		
	Not assessed		

Bold numbers with asterix next to them reflect TCI studies e.g. Grouper **2***

Habitats

	SUPPORTING							REGULATING						CULTURAL		
	Carbon		Habitat provision					Erosion/ Flood protection	Filtration/storage/ sequestration	Nursery habitat provision					Tourism	Snorkelling
	Carbon uptake	Carbon storage	Queen conch	Spiny lobster	Grouper	Reef fish	Turtle			Queen conch	Spiny lobster	Grouper	Shark	Turtle		
Dense/sparse algae			3*	1	1			1		2*	2*	1*				1
Dense/sparse seagrass		1	3*	1	1	2	3*	1	1	2*	2*	2*	3*	2*		1
Sand		2	3*	1	1		3*	1		3*				3*	3*	1
Coral/Algae			1*	3*	2*	2*	3*	1		1*	1	2*		1*		1
Reef Crest	3*		2	2	2*	3*		1*				2*		1*	3*	
Reef Back			2	2	2	2		2*		3*		2*				
Reef Fore	3*		2	3*	2*	3*	3*	2*				2*		3*	3*	
Spur and Groove	3*				2*	3*		1*				2*		3*	3*	

Figure 6. The habitat asset-service matrix for Turks and Caicos shallow marine-coastal areas. Note, a species asset service matrix was also produced (see full report noted in Annex 3a).

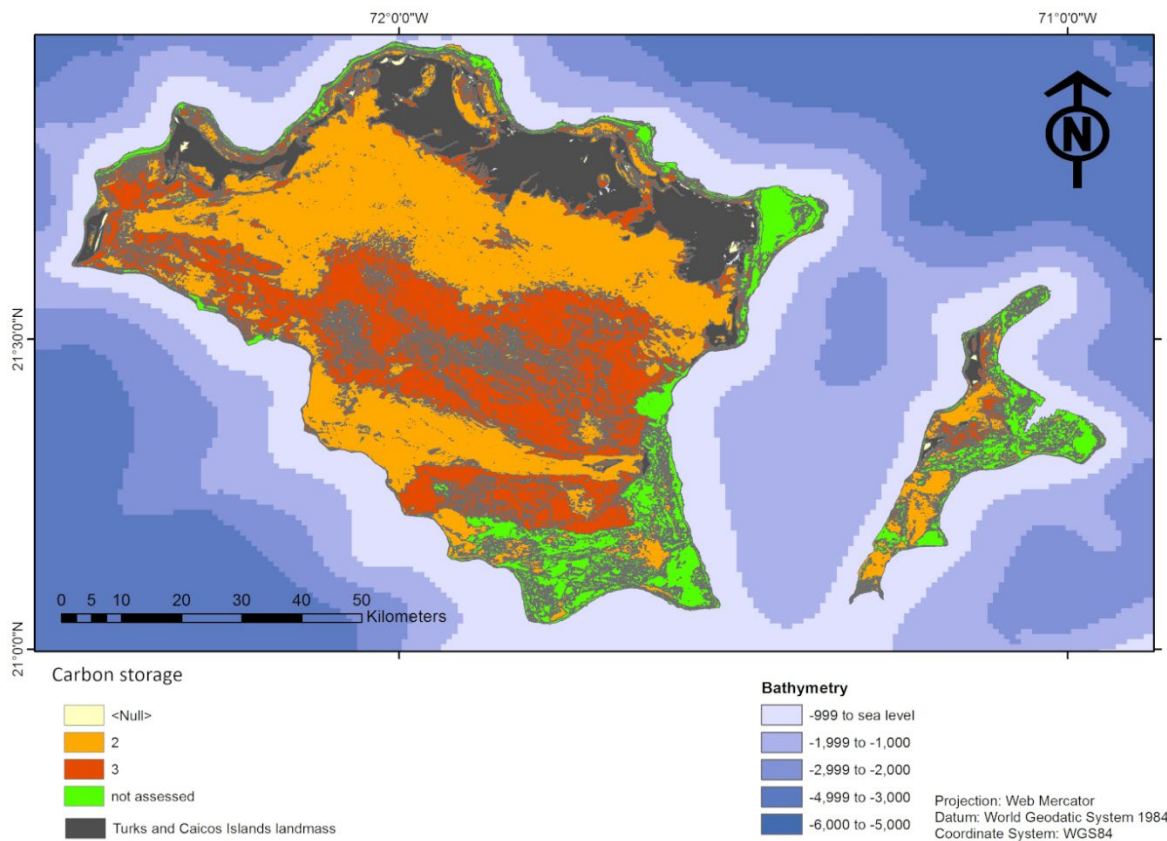


Figure 7. Relative carbon storage potential of shallow marine-coastal habitats of the Turks and Caicos Islands. Bathymetry data from GEBCO2014. Note, ecosystem service delivery maps for erosion and flood protection, habitat provision for adult and juvenile groupers, and snorkelling activity have also been produced (see full report noted in Annex 3a).

A framework report was compiled, and the draft findings for Activities 1.1 – 1.4 were presented to DECR partners at a workshop on 24 March 2021. Comments from DECR partners were incorporated into the final version of the report which was approved by the PMG and will be published on the project webpage in due course (**Annex 3a**). The JNCC WP1 lead and the DPLUS094 Data Officer are in the process of determining the most effective way to share the Natural Capital Asset Register on the TCI Data Portal.

Activities 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8: There was no planned work against these activities in this reporting period.

*Eftec and JNCC. 2018. *Turks and Caicos Islands Natural Capital Accounting- Initial Review*. November 2018. Retrieved from: <https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/0766c05e-0cfb-4510-81cd-b768701bce32/ot-nca-sup-cbn-19-tci-nca-Nov2018.pdf>

*Eftec and JNCC. 2019. *Annex – TCI 2018 NCA An update to the initial Natural Capital Accounts for TCI*. May 2019. Retrieved from: <https://data.jncc.gov.uk/data/0766c05e-0cfb-4510-81cd-b768701bce32/ot-nca-sup-cbn-21-TCI-nca-jun-2019.pdf>

Output 2 – Completed status assessments for marine and coastal habitats within TCI territorial waters based on best available evidence through a capacity building process with TCIG staff (WP2)

Summary: All planned activities for this year have been completed.

Activity 2.1: As part of the asset service matrix development (Output 1), calculations of extent were made for the shallow coastal and marine habitats included within the benthic habitat GIS shapefiles provided by The Nature Conservancy (**Table 1**). This showed the large expanse of sand (44% of the total) and also seagrass and algae habitats, which together occupy approximately 50% of the total area. Area calculations were used in the development of the asset register and ecosystem service maps (Activities 1.2 – 1.5) and will be further utilised in Activities 2.2 – 2.6.

Table 1. The extent component of the asset register for the Turks and Caicos shallow marine-coastal habitats.
Darwin Plus Annual Report Template 2021

Habitat type	Habitat extent (km ²)	Percentage of total benthic area
Sand	3216.30	43.59
Seagrass Sparse	1828.52	24.78
Seagrass Dense	906.65	12.28
Coral/Algae	497.25	6.73
Hardbottom Sparse Algae	417.31	5.65
Hardbottom Dense Algae	374.17	5.07
Spur and Groove	53.62	0.76
Reef Fore	30.41	0.41
Reef Back	22.33	0.30
Reef Crest	4.07	0.05
Muddy Bottom	26.86	0.36
Dredged	0.82	0.01

Activities 2.2 – 2.7: There was no planned work against these activities in this reporting period; however some initial discussions have taken place between JNCC and DECR technical staff around options and scope of these activities so as to be in a strong position to commence them in Year 2 of the project.

Output 3 – Marine indicators to monitor changes to coastal/marine natural capital enabling progressive adoption of a monitoring programme developed through a capacity building process with TCIG staff (WP3)

Summary: With the exception of Activity 3.1, all planned activities for this year have been completed.

Activity 3.1: A scoping exercise was undertaken to explore indicator priorities for the TCIs and to develop a plan for selected indicator development. This involved:

- Compiling an initial summary document outlining different indicator types and different indicator methods, which was shared with DECR in November 2020. This document also formed some of the basis for the literature review (see Activity 3.2). The summary document is archived in the project files; note, however that it cannot be made publicly available as it contains some sensitive information related to other reports.
- Conducting technical discussions in November 2020 between JNCC, DECR and SAERI on the objective of the work package and priority areas for indicator development (**Annex 4c**). These priority areas were incorporated into the literature review (see Activity 3.2).

Following the discussions on indicator priorities and exploration of local, regional and global datasets which could potentially be available, indicators which could be applicable to TCIs were tabulated and incorporated into the Scoping document (**Annex 4a**). The table included the reporting requirement or legislation which listed the indicator (e.g. Convention on Biological Diversity), name of the indicator, a brief description of the indicator, local data sources which could be used in the calculation of the indicator, regional or global data sources which could be used in the calculation of the indicator and whether the indicator is related to the measurement of ecosystem services in some aspect. Indicators which could be calculated from local, regional or global datasets already available were identified. The Scoping document will be published on the project webpage in due course.

JNCC technical specialists then met to discuss and select a shortlist of indicators for prioritisation. This shortlist will be presented to DECR in Year 2 of the project to collaboratively identify priority indicators for

development. Which indicators are put forward for development will depend, to an extent, on data availability. To avoid the risk of duplicating effort, a joint decision between JNCC and DECR was taken in March 2021 to postpone the indicator prioritisation process (originally planned for Year 1) until after the Pressures workshop being held as part of WP2 (see Activity 2.2). The WP2 workshop will have an element focussing on data availability and hence also provide WP3 with a sense of which data could be available for indicator development.

In March 2021, it was also agreed between JNCC, DECR and SAERI to conduct a pilot study on the top priority indicators for development. These pilot studies will form part of the indicator development during Year 2 of the project, but will allow data availability to be explored and to see if the indicator would work on a small case study area, before expanding across a wider area.

Activity 3.2: A literature review to identify metrics to underpin an indicator set for monitoring changes to coastal and marine natural capital was completed (**Annex 4b**). Feedback via written comments and meetings was received from DECR technical specialists and the PMG prior to finalisation (**Annex 4d**). The literature review will be published on the project webpage in due course.

Activities 3.3 – 3.7: There was no planned work against these activities in this reporting period.

Output 4 – Building TCIG staff capacity in natural capital approaches and raising awareness through community engagement and communications (WP4)

Summary: With the exception of activity 4.1, all planned activities for this year have been completed.

Activity 4.1: Extensive discussions about the planned capacity building programme, which was to include extensive on-island visits by JNCC technical specialists, have taken place throughout the reporting period. However, Covid-19 restrictions have meant that it has not been possible to complete this activity and on-island capacity building trips from JNCC staff have not been possible. Discussions between project partners are ongoing to scope as to when visits may be possible over the remainder of the project, however there is ongoing uncertainty at the current time. The PMG are exploring alternative options to ensure capacity building can be delivered, perhaps through virtual workshops, webinars and other routes.

Activity 4.2: Stakeholder Mapping has been undertaken for the project and a detailed Stakeholder Mapping report has been completed (**Annex 5a**). The report has been reviewed by DECR staff, notably the DECR project lead and Comms lead, and presented to the PMG. Channels for engagement have been scoped and discussed with DECR to ensure link up between activities where possible. Virtual communications activity will be joined up going forwards, however, the detail of face-to-face communications and engagement activity will evolve going forward in response to Covid-19 restrictions.

Activity 4.3: A Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and a Communications Plan have been developed and shared with project partners (**Annex 5b**). These will be published on the project webpage in due course.

Activity 4.5: A webpage for the project has been created on the JNCC website (**Figure 8**) and will be regularly updated over the life of the project. The webpage is available at: <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/turks-caicos-islands-marine-coastal-management/>.



Figure 8. Screenshot of Project webpage on the JNCC website.

Activity 4.6: A variety of updates about the project were made during the reporting period, including: a press release developed for the launch of the project, which was added as a news item to the JNCC website (<https://jncc.gov.uk/news/coastal-and-marine-management-in-tci/>; **Figure 9** and **Annex 5c**), and released by DECR (**Annex 5d**); social media activity undertaken around the launch (**Figure 9**); and articles in Autumn/Winter 2020 and Spring 2021 editions of JNCC's feature magazine 'Nature News' in (**Figure 10**). Links to the full articles are:

- https://issuu.com/jncc_uk/docs/nature_news_autumn_winter2020?fr=sMzZIMTg2NzZmZnw;
- https://issuu.com/jncc_uk/docs/final_nature_news_spring2021?fr=sNWMzZjg2NzZmZnw.

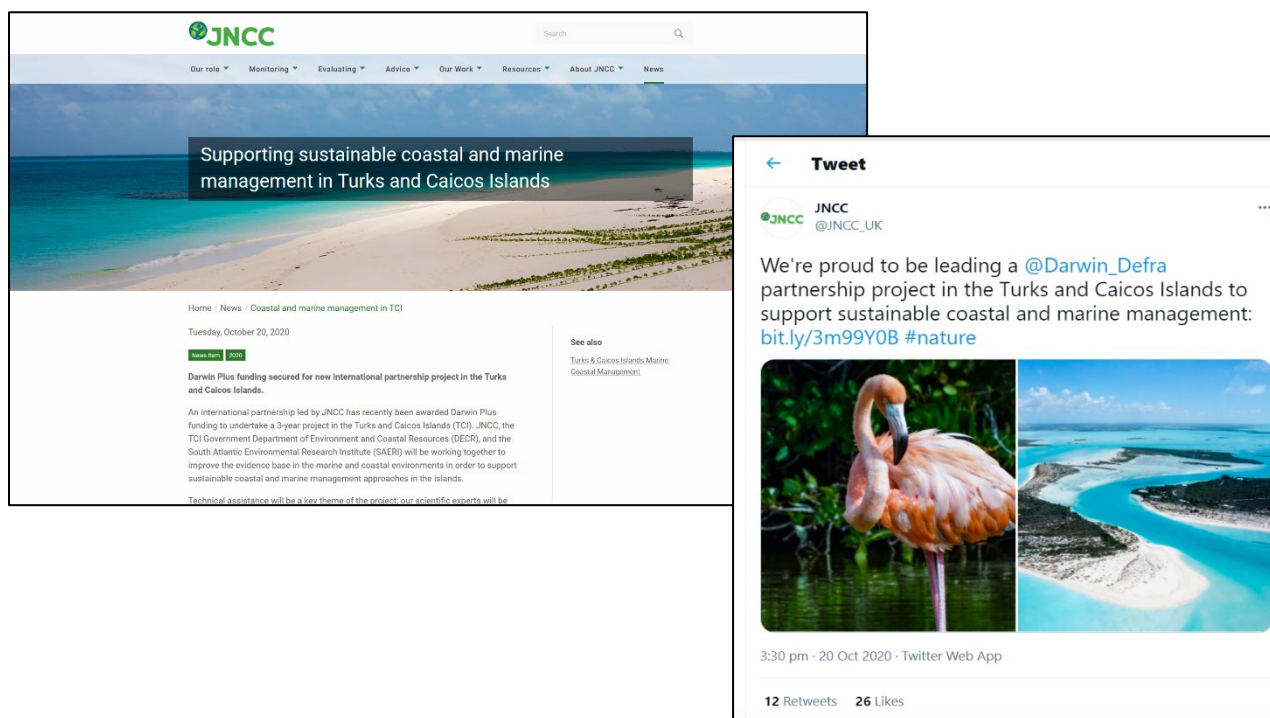


Figure 9. Press release and social media about the launch of the project.

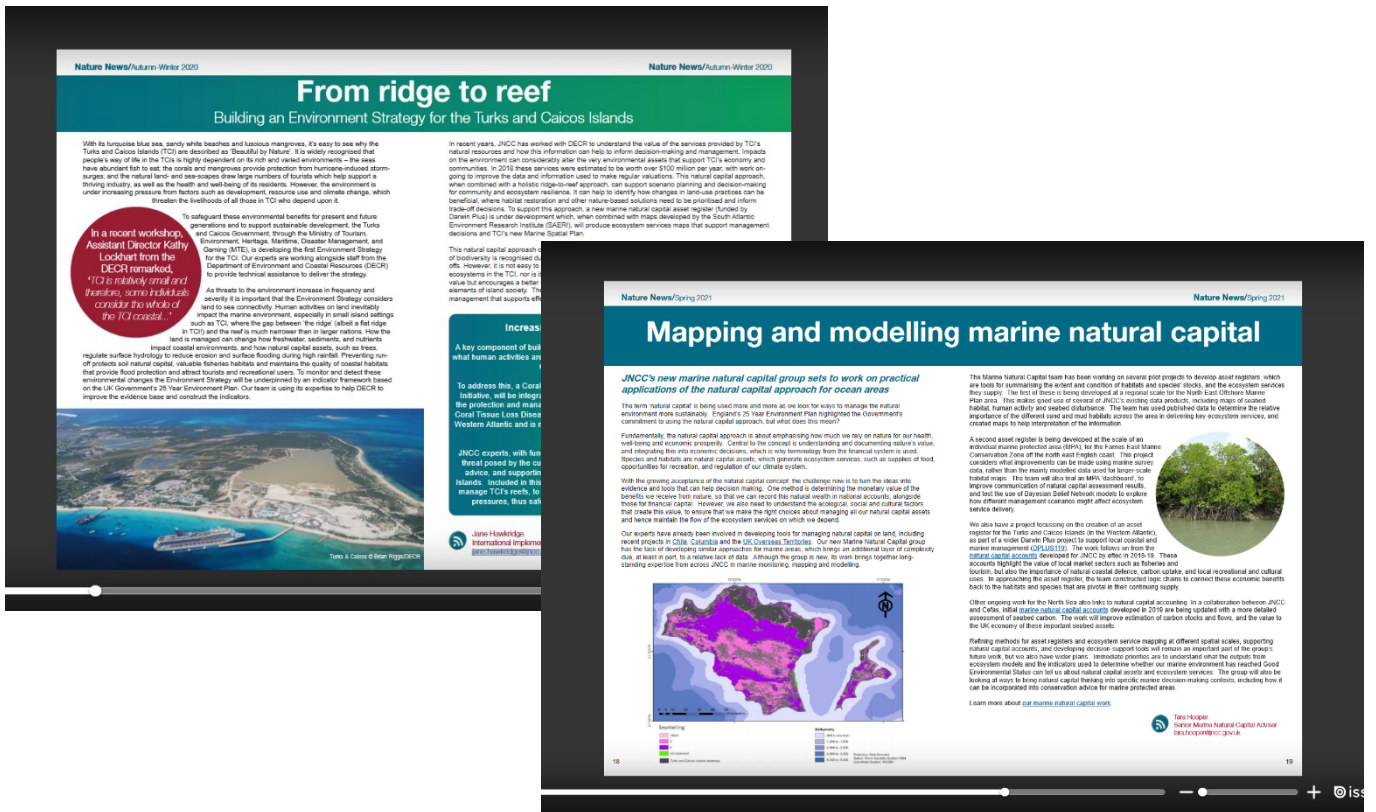


Figure 10. Screenshots of articles highlighting work of DPLUS119 in the Autumn/Winter 2020 and Spring 2021 editions of JNCC's feature magazine 'Nature News'.

Activities 4.4 and 4.7: There was no planned work against these activities in this reporting period.

Output 5 – Project management, reporting and IT

Summary: With the exception of activity 5.4, all planned activities for this year have been completed

Activity 5.1: MoUs between the lead partner (JNCC) and each project partner (DECR, SAERI) were developed, agreed and signed (**Annex 6a,b**).

Activity 5.2: As outlined in Section 2, the PMG which was established (see Activity 5.3) has met regularly to monitor project progress (**Annex 6c**).

Activity 5.3: As outlined in Section 2, a PMG was established at project start-up and Terms of Reference (ToRs) agreed (**Annex 6d**). The PMG have met regularly and minutes/actions shared with all members (**Annex 6c**).

JNCC technical staff leading on WP4 (Comms and Stakeholder Engagement) have worked with the DECR Communication Officer and PMG members to identify members for the Project Advisory Group (PAG) and ToRs drafted (**Annex 6f,g**). The PAG will provide a forum for the sharing of information, advice and expertise on activities undertaken as part of the DPLUS119 project. It was jointly agreed between PMG members that instead of having regular bi-annual meetings with the PAG, it would be more effective to hold participatory forums with the PAG at key points of the project. The first of these will be in August 2021 via the online workshop for WP2 which will explore activities and pressures on TCI marine habitats.

Activity 5.4: A monitoring and evaluation plan has been developed for the project (**Annex 6e**). This is updated regularly by the Project Manager and reviewed by the PMG at each PMG meeting. The Evidence Quality Assurance Project Audit Document, in line with JNCC EQA policy, is being prepared.

Activity 5.7: The DPLUS Half-yearly Report was submitted in October 2020 and shared with the PMG. The report is available on the DPLUS website: <https://dplus.darwininitiative.org.uk/project/DPLUS119/>.

Activities 5.5 and 5.6: There was no planned work against these activities in this reporting period.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Despite the challenges faced over the past year with the Covid-19 pandemic which has necessitated two (approved) Change Requests, the project has made good progress against all Outputs.

Output 1: A natural capital evidence base and tools are developed through a capacity building process with TCIG staff (WP1)

Output 1 is progressing according to schedule and progress against the individual Indicators is outlined fully in the **Annex 1** logframe. A number of tools have been developed for the first time for the TCIs, including: a natural capital service matrix (Indicator 1.2), a natural capital asset register (Indicator 1.3), and ecosystem service delivery maps (Indicator 1.1 and 1.3). These enhance the utility of the TCI Natural Capital Accounts which have been developed previously by JNCC and eftec in consultation with TCIG. The approaches used have numerous other benefits, including making good use of existing marine evidence and highlighting areas with multiple ecosystem benefits, and will form the baseline for the project's Work Packages focused on assessments of asset condition, development of asset indicators and future monitoring strategies. Work associated with Indicators 1.1 and 1.2 are complete. Work against Indicator 1.3 has commenced with the completion of four ecosystem service delivery maps, but may be further advanced during the project. Work against the remaining Indicators (1.4 – 1.6) was not planned for this reporting period. **Evidence for Output 1 is provided in Section 3.1 (Activity 1.1 – 1.5) and Annex 3.** It is expected that Output 1 will be achieved within the project timeframe, and the current Indicators are still considered appropriate.

Output 2: Completed status assessments for marine/coastal habitats within TCI territorial waters based on best available evidence through a capacity building process with TCIG staff (WP2).

Apart from one activity (2.1 Calculations for extent of habitats in marine and coastal waters of the TCIs), no work was planned in this reporting round for this Output. The work which was planned and associated with Indicator 2.1 was completed – see details outlined in the **Annex 1** logframe, and **evidenced in Section 3.1 Activity 2.1.** It is expected that Output 2 will be achieved within the project timeframe, and the current Indicators are still considered appropriate.

Output 3: Marine indicators to monitor changes to coastal/marine natural capital enabling progressive adoption of a monitoring programme developed through a capacity building process with TCIG staff (WP3)

Good progress has been made against Output 3 – see full details of progress against each Indicator in the **Annex 1** logframe. When starting this project, there was no shortlist of marine indicators which could be used and the applicability of local, regional and global data sources to marine indicators which could be used within TCIs had not been explored. The literature review which was completed in this reporting round has explored different indicator methods and has identified data requirements and metrics needed for each. Local, regional and global data sources which could be applicable have also been identified. The Output Indicators are being measured through producing an agreed indicator development plan (Indicator 3.1) and a literature review of indicators which could be used within the project (Indicator 3.2). This allows progress towards meeting the output to be tracked. Work associated with Indicator 3.2 is complete. Progress against 3.1 is steady with completion of a Scoping Document, and just the final prioritisation process to be undertaken in order to complete the indicator development plan. Work against the remaining indicators (3.3 – 3.7) was not planned for this reporting period. **Evidence for Output 3 is provided in Section 3.1 (Activity 3.1 – 3.2) and Annex 4.** It is expected that Output 3 will be achieved within the project timeframe, and the current Indicators are still considered appropriate.

Output 4: Building TCIG staff capacity in natural capital approaches and raising awareness through community engagement and communications (WP4)

Progress against the communications and stakeholder engagement has been mixed – see full details of progress against each Indicator in the **Annex 1** logframe. Project partners have made strong progress with undertaking stakeholder mapping and developing the communications and engagement plan which are specific to this project (Indicator 4.2). These have been shared with DECR and SAERI for input, and virtual communications have begun to share updates about the project (Indicator 4.4). However, constraints of the Covid-19 pandemic have made planning for capacity building visits challenging, as it is not currently clear when Covid-19 restrictions will lift to allow safe international travel. That said, communications between the project partners around this issue have continued, and contingency plans are being discussed (Indicator 4.1). Work associated with Indicator 4.1 is ongoing (due to Covid-19 challenges); work associated with Indicator 4.2 is complete, although implementation of the strategies will occur over the life of the project; and work associated with Indicator 4.4 has commenced but will also continue over the life of the project. Work against the remaining indicators (4.3 and 4.5) was not planned for this reporting period. **Evidence for Output 4 is provided in Section 3.1 (Activity 4.1 – 4.3, 4.5 – 4.6) and Annex 5.** With the continued Covid-19 restrictions it is expected that some changes to Output 4 will need to be made, including to the measurable Indicators. Any changes will be made through the formal Change Request process.

Output 5: Project management, reporting and IT (WP5)

Output 5 is progressing according to schedule and, and progress against the individual Indicators is outlined fully in the **Annex 1** logframe. This Output is primarily focussed on project management and enhancing environmental data management and IT capacity in the TCIs. Prior to the start of the project there was no project management structure in place, but this has now been developed and implemented. Work associated with Indicators 5.1 – 5.5 and 5.7 have been completed or commenced, noting Indicators 5.2, 5.3 and 5.7 are ongoing throughout the project. Work against the remaining indicators (5.6 and 5.7), and which are associated with the data management and IT activities were not planned for this reporting period. **Evidence for Output 5 is provided in Section 3.1 (Activity 5.1 – 5.4, 5.7) and Annex 6.** It is expected that Output 5 will be achieved within the project timeframe, and the current Indicators are still considered appropriate.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The stated outcome for this project is *'Foundations for strategic, sustainable management of TCIs marine/coastal environment are created through provision of practical tools and enhanced capabilities to understand natural capital approaches by decision-makers and local communities'*.

The project has made a commendable start towards achieving this Outcome in this first reporting period. While a range of preliminary work has been conducted in the TCIs to both identify and raise awareness of its natural capital and the important contribution it makes to the people that live there from both an economic and social context, it was also recognised that the evidence base and tools required to inform decisions around the sustainable use of natural capital was still largely lacking. In this first reporting period, work has primarily focussed on enhancing that evidence base and developing methodologies and tools that will enable effective monitoring and management of natural capital resources (see Section 3.1 Output 1, 2 and 3). Given this, Outcome Indicator 0.1 is still considered appropriate, and **evidence cited in Section 3.1 Output 1, 2 and 3 as well as Annexes 3 and 4 shows progression** against this. The development of a communications strategy and stakeholder engagement plan (**see Section 3.1 Output 4, Annex 5**) is a first step towards raising greater awareness and understanding of natural capital, approaches for monitoring and assessing it, and for embedding these approaches within TCIG policies and procedures for sustainable environmental, economic and social development (Outcome Indicators 0.2 – 0.5).

Hence, at this stage all Outcome indicators are still considered appropriate, and we anticipate that the project will be able to achieve the stated Outcome by the end of the project (March 2023).

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

A number of important Risks and Assumptions were identified for this project and included in the project logframe (see **Annex 2**). Unless otherwise noted below, all identified risks and assumptions remain true

for this reporting period. Also noted are any actions taken to manage assumptions relevant to this reporting period.

Assumption 0.5: Any continued or new impact from the global Covid-19 pandemic or other unforeseen event (e.g. natural disaster) on staffing commitments, logistics, expenses etc. can be mitigated within remaining time-frames and resources available to the project.

Comments: The ongoing restrictions to international travel imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic have impacted on this project, necessitating rescheduling of the Knowledge Exchange (KE) programmes and possibly the format in which they will be delivered (e.g. from on-island and in-person programmes to online/remote methods). Every effort is being made to ensure the KE programmes can be successfully delivered within the remaining timeframes and resources available to the project. Contingency plans are being discussed by the PMG and will likely require a Change Request to be submitted.

Assumption 1.1: The Nature Conservancy Map is of sufficient quality to inform the project and/or sufficient other data is available to fill data gaps.

Comments: The Nature Conservancy habitat map was determined the most applicable map for use by this project, and that it is based upon the best available data (**see details in Section 3.1 Output 1**). However, because it uses relatively broad habitat classes, this may limit the resolution of some of the follow-on work for this project.

The search for relevant marine habitat data for areas beyond the shelf concluded that there is none currently available. Therefore it has not been possible to extend The Nature Conservancy Map to include these offshore areas in the mapping activities, and those related to it.

Assumption 1.3: Sufficient data is available to inform the creation of a full asset register.

Comments: An extensive literature review and data search collated all available information to create the natural capital asset register, asset service matrix and ecosystem service maps for the TCIs (**see details in Section 3.1 Output 1 and Annex 3a**). However substantial gaps in baseline information were also identified which does limit the number of assets included in the natural capital register and which could then be used in the asset service matrix and creation of ecosystem service maps. Recommendations for future work, focusing on the knowledge gaps and refinements of current approaches to improve the accuracy and confidence in the natural capital asset register, asset service matrix and ecosystem service delivery maps have been made (**details included in report evidenced in Annex 3a**). Guidelines produced as part of the KE programme for this Output (Activity 1.7) should also ensure there is capacity within the TCIs to extend these products when baseline information becomes available.

Assumption 3.2: Sufficient data available to develop indicators.

Comments: The literature review has identified global and regional datasets which could be used (**see details in Section 3.1 Output 3 and Annex 4b**). There is limited local data available, although some has been identified. To mitigate this risk, pilot studies will be conducted on the indicators. This will allow datasets to be explored and for the marine indicator(s) to be applied to a small area before expanding across a wider area.

Assumption 4.4 International travel between the UK and TCIs and national travel within TCIs is possible/permissible w.r.t. Covid-19 restrictions; and

Assumption 4.5: It is logistically feasible to undertake extended knowledge exchange visit – i.e. costs, staffing capacity, and/or mandatory Covid-19 quarantine periods are not prohibitive to effective delivery of activities.

Comments: The KE programme planned under Output 4 was originally planned for Q4 of this reporting round and was to include a JNCC staff member travelling to the TCIs to deliver the programme. However due to international travel restrictions imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic this was not possible. A Change Request was submitted requesting that this activity been postponed until Year 2 of the project. This change was approved. As noted under Outcome Assumption 0.5, it is anticipated that further Change

Requests will be submitted to mitigate for the ongoing challenges around international travel and delivery of the KE programmes.

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

TCIG has a range of policies and strategies in place, or in development, which strive to achieve good environmental management and where their implementation will be enhanced by increased knowledge and tools provided by this project. Specifically, the project will contribute to helping TCI meet the TCI Vision 2040 Sustainable Development Goals 1 (High national income and wealth) and 3 (Healthy Natural Environment and Heritage and Cultural Assets), and the ten commitments under the TCI Environment Charter. It is also intended that outputs from the project will be incorporated into the new TCI Environmental Strategy that is under development. The Environmental Strategy will aim to rationalise environmental plans and activities, ensure effective implementation of environmental priorities, and support sustainable development. JNCC, the lead partner for DPLUS119, is also providing technical support for development of the Environment Strategy and therefore can help ensure outcomes from DPLUS119 and other related projects align with the objectives and framework established under the new strategy.

Project outcomes will also support UK policy objectives within the UK Overseas Territories Biodiversity Strategy (UKOTBS) and the 25 Year Environmental Plan (25YEP). Strategic priorities under the UKOTBS include providing UK Government support to: 1) enable data collection on the location and status of biodiversity interests and the human activities affecting biodiversity to inform the preparation of policies and management plans (including baseline survey and subsequent monitoring); develop tools to value ecosystem services to inform sustainable development policies and practices; and develop ecosystem-based initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of the marine environment. By improving knowledge and tools on natural capital approaches, including indicator development, this project will also contribute to the following key policy areas of the 25YEP: Recovering nature and Securing clean, healthy, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans.

Although the TCIs are yet to ratify the Convention of Biological Diversity, it is under consideration to do so by TCIG and this project will contribute achieving Aichi Targets 1 (Public Awareness), 10 (Vulnerable Ecosystems), 11 (Protected Areas), 14 (Ecosystem Services), and 19 (Knowledge, Science and Technology). UNCLOS 61(2) also requires coastal states to take 'into account the best scientific evidence available to it' in determining conservation and management measures.'

In this reporting round, the DPLUS119 project has progressed the collation of baseline evidence and development of tools that can be used for natural capital assessment and determining ecosystem service flows which have the potential to be built into policy and monitoring/management practices (**see Section 3.1 Output 1 and 2 and evidence in Annex 3**). Initial work has also been undertaken to identify potential indicators and data that could also be used to monitor and manage the state, use or pressures on natural capital assets (**see Section 3.1 Output 3 and evidence in Annex 4**).

5. OPTIONAL: Consideration of gender equality issues

It is recognised that both men and women use the marine and coastal environment of the TCIs and so will benefit from the outcomes of this project. Although no community or stakeholder events have taken place yet, when planning these, the project team will be mindful of being as inclusive as possible, ensuring events are accessible regardless of gender, age or ability. Events will be planned based on advice from DECR and on-island community representatives, to be held in convenient locations and at times that will be appropriate to reach the maximum number of participants (where Covid-19 restrictions allow). Following on from community events, if it is found from the attendance lists that a particular group of society (be it men or women, a specific age group, etc.) has not been adequately represented, the project team will explore options for holding targeted, follow-up engagement to reach these additional groups.

The core project team is of mixed gender, with 65% being women and 35% men. The Project Manager and leads for each Project Partner are women. The Project Advisory Group is 36% women and 64% men.

6. Monitoring and evaluation

Three tools have been developed for the project which are used by the PMG to effectively monitor and govern the project: a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, Risk Register, and Issues Log (**Annex 6e**). The Project Manager presents updates on each, plus financials, at each quarterly PMG meeting (see example PMG meeting agenda, **Annex 6c**). The PMG, which is comprised of representatives from each project partner (JNCC, DECR, SAERI) is jointly responsible for monitoring and steering the project, ensuring it aligns with the project proposal, and that the project is delivered on time and within budget. The PMG also reviews and approves all primary project outputs prior to external release. There have been no major changes or additions to the M&E Plan, Risk Register or Issues Log in this reporting period.

The project logframe (**Annexes 1 and 2**) provides a clear set of Indicators and Outputs against which the project can be monitored and evaluated. Timeframes have been amended (through two Change Requests) for some indicators in the logframe as a result of delays in project start date and challenges presented by the Covid-19 pandemic on international travel, but the indicators and outputs themselves have remained the same. Progress towards the stated Outcome and Outputs can be clearly cross-referenced with the relevant indicators. As most of the indicators relate to specific markers of progress or end products, they are relatively easy to measure – e.g. number of maps created and provision of access links, reports and guidelines produced, tallies of participants at events (e.g. workshops), results from before and after surveys to gauge levels of increased capacity.

7. Lessons learnt

In this first reporting period, the following aspects have seen the project make good progress, positioning it well for continued success, and would be recommended approaches for other projects if possible:

- *In-territory Partner*: Having DECR as a lead partner on the project has proved invaluable for i) ensuring the direction of the project and the outputs will be of true value and relevance to the TCIs; ii) providing access to data; iii) helping to liaise and engage relevant DECR staff and other TCIG departments; iv) identifying relevant stakeholders. Prompt responses and regular engagement with the DECR project lead has facilitated good progress with project activities.
- *Engaging closely with other related projects*: Engaging with other projects, especially DPLUS094 and DPLUS108 is enabling early identification of where and how outputs from each can be used to assist the others, avoiding duplication of work, and aligning events/meetings/workshops so as to avoid clashes and participant fatigue.
- *Working with known partners*: The strong, established relationships between all project partners (JNCC, DECR, SAERI) has resulted in good cooperation and smooth operation of the project, and has meant a high level enthusiasm for project has been maintained.
- *Adaptability and flexibility*: Partners and technical teams have also shown adaptability and flexibility in the face of uncertainty and challenges imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic. In particular, understanding the need to reschedule international travel and starting to consider how the capacity building elements can be delivered remotely.

Going forward, lessons that have been learnt from challenges encountered, and which will be built into future iterations of the project plan, or future proposals are:

- Allowing a greater lead-in time for Work Package leads to hold initial discussions with project partners and technical staff to ensure there is a common understanding between everyone working on a particular work package.

- Build in a more realistic time-frame for development of the project management tools and completing reporting obligations.

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

N/A – this is the first Annual Report for this project.

9. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A – all comments on progress have been covered in other sections of the report.

10. Sustainability and legacy

JNCC's submission to the 'Safeguarding the environment in British Overseas Territories: call for evidence' in 2019 highlighted significant problems that compromise the long-term ability of the UKOTs to benefit from DPLUS and other investment in the UKOTs including being limited by capability to maximise use of existing data from prior projects, lack of connectivity between projects and constrained human capacity. The DPLUS119 project was designed to address some of these issues, and the project will implement an innovative capacity-building approach between JNCC and the TCIs, aimed at achieving long-term sustainable management of marine and coastal resources and reducing reliance on external assistance. Building on previous work and existing data, it will establish robust evidence bases and tools to expand understanding of TCIs natural capital to inform future decision-making and management.

It will have a sustained legacy through:

- Primarily using existing data, adding long-term value to previous projects;
- Being closely aligned with the DPLUS094 and DPLUS108 projects to ensure connectivity and maximise benefits from these and other projects;
- Sitting within the wider context of a new long-term TCI Environment Strategy ensuring this and other projects have benefits beyond the short-term duration of the project;
- Provision of significant technical assistance to TCIG. This is of long-term benefit by enhancing on-island skills;
- Establishing long-term environmental monitoring through application of the UK Government 25YEP indicator framework.

As outlined previously (Section 3.1 Output 4), there have been some activities focussed on raising the profile of the project within the TCIs. This has been through the creation of a project webpage, press releases, social media and magazine articles. There have also been positive responses from those invited to join the PAG, with all 16 invitations issued to date being accepted. Focussed PAG forums and stakeholder events are not planned until Year 2 and 3, through which we anticipate seeing an elevated profile of the project within the TCIs.

11. Darwin identity

There is a good understanding of the Darwin Initiative within the TCIs, with a range of projects having been funded by it over the years.

Wherever possible, the project has publicised the Darwin Initiative, which to date has primarily involved including the logo on any project outputs – e.g. press releases (**Annex 5c,d**) and reports (**Annex 3,4,5**). It is also included on project documentation (e.g. meeting agendas and minutes; **Annex 4c,d and 5**). When posting on social media, we have linked to the Darwin Initiative handles (**see Section 3.1, Activity 4.6**). The project has clearly highlighted that it is funded by the Darwin Initiative in any presentations, which together through the use of the logo on other material, has meant it is clearly recognised as a distinct Darwin Initiative project.

12. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted on this project in four major ways: 1) there was a delay to the announcement of awards, which in turn led to a delay in the project start date from April 2020 to August 2020; 2) due to restrictions on international travel, it has not been possible for JNCC technical staff to travel to the TCIs to undertake the first of the planned Knowledge Exchange programmes; 3) members of the project team have had to juggle competing commitments that have been brought about by the requirement to work from home – e.g. home schooling, caring for family members etc.; 4) a need for continual replanning of the project schedule and budget due to ongoing uncertainties about how Covid-19 may impact on project delivery.

In response, the Project Manager, PMG and Work Package leads have been working closely together to monitor the situation and adjust the workplan and budget to best suit the known situation at the time. To date, two Change Requests have been submitted and approved (June 2020 and December 2020). It is anticipated that further Change Requests, particularly around delivery of the Knowledge Exchange programmes will need to be prepared for submission. The project team will be aiming to adjust the programme to maximise benefit and value of the project outputs.

All project partners are following the advice given by their respective governments and the executive committees/directors of their organisations to ensure the health and safety of all staff and beneficiaries involved with the project. This has included obeying stay-at-home orders, not undertaking international travel, and regular welfare checks on staff.

At this stage, the specific outputs from this project are unlikely to directly assist with the response to Covid-19 or reduce the impacts of future pandemics.

The whole project team has embraced some of the new ways of working, especially the greater use of virtual meetings and workshops. While lessons are still being learned as to the most effective way to use these approaches, it is anticipated that the project will continue to employ some of these tools to progress and deliver aspects of the project, which may reduce the need for all planned travel. However, it is also recognised that means of remote delivery cannot replace the effectiveness of in-person interaction in all situations. In these cases, and if the Covid-19 situation allows, the project will look to undertake these elements as was planned originally.

13. Safeguarding

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

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

As the lead partner, JNCC is committed to creating a safe environment for all staff and those with whom we work. For JNCC, safeguarding means protecting its staff and communities from potential harm from coming into contact with anyone working for, or with us, or from our activities/programmes of work. JNCC's primary safeguarding objective is to do no harm, and we take a zero-tolerance approach to anyone who contravenes our policies.

Safeguarding is a specific risk in the JNCC organisational risk register. JNCC's safeguarding policy makes clear the JNCC policy applies to all partners and contractors. For this project, the partner MoUs: a) incorporate JNCC's Safeguarding Policy or otherwise implement reasonable due diligence and monitoring procedures of its sub-awards consistent with JNCC's Policy; b) include appropriate language requiring contracting entities/individuals, and their employees/volunteers to abide with a Code of Conduct that reflects standards of JNCC's Policy; and c) expressly state that the failure of those entities/individuals to take preventive measures against sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse and child abuse, to

investigate and report allegations in a timely manner, or to take corrective actions when breaches have occurred, shall constitute grounds for JNCC to terminate such agreements.

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021)

Project spend (indicative) in this financial year	2020/21 D+ Grant (£)	2020/21 Total actual D+ Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others (Please specify)				
TOTAL				

List of Annexes:

- Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021
- Annex 2: Project's current logframe
- Annex 3: Evidence for progress against Output 1
- Annex 4: Evidence for progress against Output 3
- Annex 5: Evidence for progress against Output 4
- Annex 6: Evidence for progress against Output 5

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021 – if applicable

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>TCI government has knowledge and capacity, and community are engaged, to embed a natural capital approach and ethos into sustainable coastal/marine policies, planning and decision-making, supporting the TCI Environment strategy.</p>		<p>In this reporting period the primary contribution towards achieving the project's impact is that marine and coastal natural capital assets were characterised in the TCI enabling the development of an asset register, asset service matrix and ecosystem service delivery maps of the TCI. Hence the range of benthic habitats in the shallow marine-coastal areas of the TCI and the ecosystem services they have the potential to deliver has been demonstrated. The approaches developed have benefits to decision-makers and stakeholders working in policy, management and development areas. These approaches provide a baseline for further investigation of stocks and flows of natural capital in the TCI, including an assessment of condition and the development of indicators and natural capital monitoring strategies for the future.</p>	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Foundations for strategic, sustainable management of TCIs marine/coastal environment are created through provision of practical tools and enhanced capabilities to understand natural capital approaches by decision-makers and local communities.</p>	<p>0.1 Marine and coastal evidence base and tools to inform natural capital decision-making is enhanced by end of Y3 Q4.</p> <p>0.2 The natural capital approach is embedded within the TCIGs Environment Strategy and wider TCIG policy and procedures and is actively being used to help inform decision-making by end of Y3 Q4.</p>	<p>0.1 First suite of tools that can be used to inform natural capital decisions have been developed (see Annex 3a).</p> <p>0.2 – 0.5 Stakeholder mapping exercise undertaken and Stakeholder Engagement and Communication Plan developed. These mark the first steps this project is taking towards i) raising awareness of natural capital approaches and to</p>	<p>0.1 Commence development of Status and Vulnerability Assessment methodologies and undertake Phase 1 marine/coastal indicator development.</p> <p>0.2 and 0.4 Commence discussions with DECR and relevant Ministries about existing environmental management decision procedures and formulate steps required to achieve embedding natural</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>0.3 At least 8 DECR/TCIG employees demonstrate a 25% increased knowledge base/expertise to adopt a natural capital approach to sustainable coastal/marine decision making.</p> <p>0.4 TCIG work programme demonstrates intention to maintain Natural Capital Asset Register after duration of proposed project.</p> <p>0.5 At least 20% of attendees at events directed at TCI residents and local community group contact points demonstrate a better understanding of the services and value provided by the coastal/marine environment and understand/support why sustainable management is needed.</p> <p>0.6 Information management systems, including appropriate hardware/software/human resource established by end of Y3 Q4.</p>	<p>encourage embedding them within TCI policy procedures and work programmes; and ii) increasing knowledge and capacity to adopt natural capital approaches within TCI government and wider stakeholders.</p> <p>0.6 Scheduled for Y2 and Y3.</p>	<p>capital approaches into TCIG policies and procedures.</p> <p>0.3 and 0.5 Undertake the first of the Knowledge Exchange programmes and community events.</p> <p>0.6 Commence scoping exercise with DECR and DPLUS094 to understand DECR/TCIG IT and data management requirements.</p>
<p>Output 1. A natural capital evidence base and tools are developed through a capacity building process with TCIG staff (WP1)</p>	<p>1.1 Composite habitat map for territorial waters of the TCIs produced by collating and filling gaps in existing habitat maps by Y1 Q4.</p> <p>1.2 Natural Capital Asset Register for marine and coastal environment created, incorporating outputs from previous JNCC TCI Natural Capital Accounting - Initial Review, linking assets to the goods and services they provide by Y1 Q4. Elements</p>	<p>1.1 Complete. Extensive data mining determined no additional, appropriate offshore marine habitat data is available for the TCIs. Therefore agreed that The Nature Conservancy (TNC) benthic habitat map was the most relevant map for use by DPLUS119 in subsequent activities. The TNC habitat map has been added to the TCI Data Portal by DPLUS094, with links and instructions on how the maps can be accessed (Section 3.1 Output 1 and Section 3.2 Output 2).</p> <p>1.2 Complete. Literature review undertaken, and asset register developed which included the extent of the 12 benthic habitat classes within the TCI baseline habitat map. This was supplemented by an asset-service matrix in which 9 habitat assets were linked to 16 services, and 9 species assets were linked to 7 services. A confidence level</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>of this will be used by DPLUS108 to inform updates to TCI NCA.</p> <p>1.3 Minimum of 3 ecosystem service maps created to show Provisioning services, Regulation and maintenance services, and Cultural services in a format compatible with the MSP DPLUS094 data hub by Y3 Q1.</p> <p>1.4 Stakeholder workshop run by JNCC natural capital expert in TCIs to present outcomes of WP1 by Y2 Q1. Workshop attended by at least 50% of project Advisory Group members.</p> <p>1.5 Extended knowledge exchange visit delivered by 1 JNCC natural capital expert, to ensure all relevant DECR/TCIG staff have the skills and understanding to maintain the Asset Register in the future by Y3 Q2.</p> <p>1.6 Natural capital decision support tool developed (e.g. similar to the JNCC VINES Application - https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/chile-viticulture-vines-app/), utilising ecosystem service and asset status information produced through this project, enabling management interventions to be explored by Y3 Q4.</p>	<p>was given for each of the asset-service relationships identified. Outputs presented collectively as a framework which comprises: i) a generic concept for a methodological process that incorporated the baseline habitat map, the asset register (which detailed asset extent), the asset-service matrix (to link assets with the level of ecosystem services provided) and the ecosystem service maps (see Indicator 1.3); and ii) a conceptual framework specific to the TCI which connected the goods and benefits quantified within the Natural Capital Accounts prepared for the TCI by JNCC in 2018/19 to the underlying species and habitats responsible for their supply (see Section 3.1 Output 1, Section 3.2 Output 1 and Annex 3a).</p> <p>1.3 Progressing on schedule. Four ecosystem service delivery maps produced: carbon storage, erosion and flood protection, habitat provision for adult and juvenile groupers, snorkelling activity (see Section 3.1 Output 1, Section 3.2 Output 1 and Annex 3a)</p> <p>1.4 Scheduled for Year 2.</p> <p>1.5 Scheduled for Year 3.</p> <p>1.6 Scheduled for Year 3.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Collate any additional data available from beyond the shelf edge to inform gaps in The Nature Conservancy maps of territorial waters. Examine map classification and adapt as required to cover areas within territorial waters not covered by this map, in particular deeper areas off shelf. Update map based on available evidence to create composite map of territorial waters and update existing habitat classification.</p>		<p>Complete.</p>	<p>N/A – although note baseline map will be used by other elements of the project.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.2 Develop natural capital asset register framework by drawing on tools already developed by JNCC.		Ongoing. Natural Capital Asset Register Framework is complete. Sharing of outputs with DPLUS108 and adding register to TCI Data Portal ongoing.	Share relevant outputs with DPLUS108 Work with DPLUS094 to upload Natural Capital Asset Register to TCI Data Portal, ensuring appropriate formatting, file format, and data access rights are put in place.
Activity 1.3 Finalise marine asset list based on map created in activity 1.1. Undertake systematic literature search to identify links between marine and coastal habitats (assets) present in the TCIs and ecosystem services and benefits, using examples from the Caribbean where available.		Complete.	N/A
Activity 1.4 Populate asset register based on findings from activity 1.3, including confidence in the links between assets and services. Share final product with DPLUS094 and DPLUS108		Ongoing. Populating Natural Capital Asset is complete. Sharing of outputs with DPLUS108 and adding register to TCI Data Portal ongoing.	Share relevant outputs with DPLUS108 Work with DPLUS094 to upload Natural Capital Asset Register to TCI Data Portal, ensuring appropriate formatting, file format, and data access rights are put in place.
Activity 1.5 Develop maps using The Nature Conservancy habitat map and outputs from the TCI Asset Register to show the ecosystem services of Provisioning, Regulation and Maintenance, and Cultural services. Liaise with TCI MSP project DPLUS094 officers to ensure that mapping products are produced in format compatible with the MSP data hub and share outputs of activities 1.1, 1.4 and 1.5 to be uploaded to the hub.		Progressing on schedule. Four ecosystem service delivery maps produced: carbon storage, erosion and flood protection, habitat provision for adult and juvenile groupers, snorkelling activity (see Section 3.1 Output 1, Section 3.2 Output 1 and Annex 3a).	Work with DPLUS094 to upload Natural Capital Asset Register to TCI Data Portal, ensuring appropriate formatting, file format, and data access rights are put in place.
Activity 1.6 Hold workshop to present Asset Register to stakeholders.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 2.	Present Natural Capital Asset Register Framework to Project Advisory Group and other relevant stakeholders via online workshop (Y2Q3).
Activity 1.7 Extended knowledge exchange programme delivered by JNCC Natural Capital expert, to ensure DECR/TCIG have the skills and understanding to maintain the Asset Register in the future.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.	N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Activity 1.8 Using outputs from WP1 and WP2 create an ecosystem service scenario mapping tool to support decision making around the impacts of management decisions on ecosystem service delivery. The JNCC-developed VINES application (developed for the Chilean viticulture sector and allows vineyard managers to check ecosystem service delivery within their individual fields under different management options; https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/chile-viticulture-vines-app/) could be modified to develop models which will feed into a Bayesian Belief Network to generate a management tool that indicates how different management interventions within the TCI marine environment will affect delivery of ecosystem services.</p>		N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.	N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.
<p>Output 2. Completed status assessments for marine/coastal habitats within TCI territorial waters based on best available evidence through a capacity building process with TCIG staff (WP2)</p>	<p>2.1 Updated area calculations (extent) for at least 5 marine and coastal assets completed by Y1 Q4.</p> <p>2.2 Advisory Group workshop held to develop list of pressures associated with activities in the coastal/marine environment of TCIs held by Y2 Q2. Workshop attended by at least 50% of project Advisory Group members.</p> <p>2.3 Literature review examining sensitivity of at least 5 coastal/marine habitats in TCI to pressures (including human activities, climate change and invasive species) prepared by end of Y2 Q3.</p> <p>2.4 Vulnerability assessment completed for at least 5 coastal/marine habitats, based on composite habitat map produced under 1.1 and 2.1, activities data from DPLUS094 and sensitivity information collated under 2.3 by Y2 Q4.</p> <p>2.5 Informed conclusions on the condition of at least 5 coastal/marine habitats based</p>	<p>2.1 Calculations of extent were made for the 12 shallow coastal and marine habitat classes included within the benthic habitat GIS shapefiles provided by The Nature Conservancy (see Section 3.1 Output 2).</p> <p>2.2 Scheduled for Year 2. However, initial discussions have taken place between JNCC and DECR technical staff around options and scope of this and other activities under WP2 so as to be in a strong position to commence them in Year 2 of the project.</p> <p>2.3 Scheduled for Year 2.</p> <p>2.4 Scheduled for Year 2.</p> <p>2.5 Scheduled for Year 2.</p> <p>2.6 Scheduled for Year 2.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>on 2.1 – 2.4, and literature searches for evidence on feature condition. Feature condition assessments (with associated confidence scores) for at least 5 coastal/marine habitats added to the Asset Register by Y2 Q4.</p> <p>2.6 Extended knowledge exchange visit delivered by 1 JNCC sensitivity/condition expert, to ensure all relevant DECR/TCIG staff have the skills and understanding to update Vulnerability Assessments and conclusions on feature condition in the future by Y2 Q4.</p>		
Activity 2.1 Based on output of activity 1.1, undertake area calculations for extent of habitats in coastal and marine waters of TCIs.		Complete.	N/A – although note baseline map and extent data will be used by other elements of the project.
Activity 2.2 Using activities data collected through DPLUS094, plan for and hold a workshop with the Project Advisory Group to scope pressures associated with these activities on marine and coastal assets in TCIs, and collate any available data on feature condition.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 2.	Liaise with DECR and DPLUS094 to obtain/review activities data; hold workshop with PAG in Y2Q2 to scope priority pressures associated with these activities on marine and coastal assets in the TCIs.
Activity 2.3 Undertake a desk-based study to obtain any existing data on marine asset condition, making links to existing and ongoing projects such as coral action plan monitoring work etc.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 2.	Conduct literature review and data mining for information on marine asset condition (Y2Q2).
Activity 2.4 Review existing information and classifications for TCI marine environment and decide on best approach for developing sensitivity information. Complete literature review of the sensitivity of marine and coastal habitats to pressures.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 2.	Conduct literature review and data mining for information on sensitivity of marine and coastal habitats to priority pressures identified (Y2Q2).

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
			Develop methodology for assessing sensitivity (Y2Q3).
Activity 2.5 Using sensitivity data from activity 2.3, and activity data collated through the DPLUS094, scope options and then undertake a vulnerability assessment (http://archive.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=7298) to understand the likely condition of marine and coastal habitats in TCIs.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 2.	Conduct sensitivity analyses (Y2Q3 & Q4).
Activity 2.6 Using the outputs of activities 2.4 and 2.5, form an expert view on the condition of marine assets, and add outputs to asset register.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 2.	In consultation with DECR and PAG form expert view on condition of marine assets (Y2Q3). Add information about condition and sensitivity of marine habitats to Natural Capital Asset Register produced under Output 1 (Y2Q4).
Activity 2.7 Extended knowledge exchange visit delivered by JNCC status expert, to ensure DECR/TCIG have the skills and understanding to update Vulnerability Assessments and conclusions on feature condition in the future.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 2.	Prepare Knowledge Exchange (KE) material and programme (Y2Q4). Deliver KE programme (Y2Q4).
Output 3. Marine indicators to monitor changes to coastal/marine natural capital enabling progressive adoption of a monitoring programme developed through a capacity building process with TCIG staff (WP3)	3.1 Detailed plan prepared by Project Steering Group for developing list of 4 potential indicators for development by Y1 Q4. 3.2 Literature review and structured discussion with Steering Group/Advisory Group/other experts to identify metrics to underpin indicator set by Y1 Q4. 3.3 First set of indicators (at least one in total) developed by Y2 Q3. 3.4 Allowing for progression of the TCI Environment Strategy, DPLUS094, and this	3.1 List of indicators which could be developed has been produced. Indicator development plan still to be finalised (see Section 3.1 Output 3, Section 3.2 Output 3, and Annex 4a). 3.2 Complete. The literature review has been finalised and there have been discussions between JNCC, DECR and SAERI on indicator priorities (see Section 3.1 Output 3, Section 3.2 Output 3, and Annex 4b). 3.3 Scheduled for Year 2. 3.4 Scheduled for Year 3. 3.5 Scheduled for Year 3. 3.6 Scheduled for Year 3. 3.7 Scheduled for Year 3.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>project, a second set of indicators (at least one in total) developed by Y3 Q2.</p> <p>3.5 Advisory Group workshop held to review and validate proposed indicators by Y3 Q3. Workshop attended by at least 50% of project Advisory Group members.</p> <p>3.6 Development of an information management plan for managing environmental data on indicators and monitoring recommendations by Y3 Q4.</p> <p>3.7 Extended knowledge exchange visit delivered by 1 JNCC indicator expert, to ensure all relevant DECR/TCIG staff have the skills and understanding to manage and update the indicators as required by Y3 Q3.</p>		
Activity 3.1 Undertake scoping exercise to explore priorities and develop plan for indicator development.		Ongoing. Compilation of list of indicators which could be developed has been produced.	Finalise indicator development plan (Y2Q1).
Activity 3.2 Undertake literature review to identify metrics to underpin indicator set required to monitor changes to coastal/marine natural capital focussing on use of existing data and enabling progressive adoption of a monitoring programme as project proceeds.		Complete.	N/A
Activity 3.3 Phase 1 indicator development, focusing on more straight forward areas to extend JNCC-led 2019 consultation with TCI (on behalf of Defra) on adaptation and adoption of 25YEP indicators for use in OTs.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 2.	<p>Conduct a pilot study on one of the indicators prioritised under activity 3.1 (Y2Q1 and Q2)</p> <p>Develop at least one of the priority indicators (Y2Q2 & Q3).</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.4 Phase 2 indicator development, refining phase 1 outputs and addressing more complex indicators.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.	N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.
Activity 3.5 Hold workshop for Project Advisory Group to review and validate proposed indicators.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.	N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.
Activity 3.6 Develop information management plan for management of data to inform indicators and future monitoring recommendations.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.	N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.
Activity 3.7 Extended knowledge exchange programme delivered by JNCC indicator expert, to ensure DECR/TCIG have the skills and understanding to manage and update the indicators as required in the future.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.	N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.
Output 4 Building TCIG staff capacity in natural capital approaches and raising awareness through community engagement and communications (WP4)	<p>4.1 Agreed programme of technical support agreed between JNCC and DECR to deliver the technical elements of Work Packages whilst ensuring knowledge development within DECR/TCIG delivered by Y1 Q4.</p> <p>4.2 Detailed stakeholder/community engagement and communications strategy developed by Y1 Q4.</p> <p>4.3 At least 5 local events, targeting 20% of the population, held for TCI residents and other stakeholders across Providenciales, Grand Turk, Middle Caicos, North Caicos and South Caicos by Y3 Q4.</p> <p>4.4 Wider comms activity including press releases, project webpage and social media so that at least 50% of the population of the TCIs has heard about the project and its values by Y3 Q4.</p> <p>4.5 Extended knowledge exchange visit delivered by 1 JNCC stakeholder</p>	<p>4.1 Due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions, it has not been possible to agree a plan for capacity building during this reporting period. Instead, discussions are ongoing as to when it might be possible to arrange face-to-face visits by JNCC staff to the TCIs. Other options for capacity building are being scoped, such as virtual webinars and workshops to share knowledge. Meetings between project partners and technical teams have taken place for WPs 1-3 during this reporting period to support understanding of the work that has taken place to date.</p> <p>4.2 Detailed stakeholder mapping report and a communications plan have both been developed (see Section 3.1 Output 4, Section 3.2 Output 4, and Annex 5a).</p> <p>4.3 Scheduled for Year 2 and 3.</p> <p>4.4 Initial press release has been developed, and supported by news items, magazine articles and social media activity (see Section 3.1 Output 4, Section 3.2 Output 4, and Annex 5c,d).</p> <p>4.5 Scheduled for Year 2.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	engagement expert, to support all relevant DECR staff in the effective		
Activity 4.1 Work with DECR to finalise planned program of capacity building visits by JNCC staff. This will be tailored to DECR requirements and priorities as well as JNCC staff capacity and availability. This will be discussed during a project start up meeting with the project partners.		Ongoing. Extensive discussions about capacity building trips have taken place throughout the past year. However, COVID-19 restrictions have meant that it has not been possible to complete this activity and on-island capacity building trips from JNCC staff have not been possible.	Continue discussions to scope as to when visits may be possible to arrange over the remainder of the project; however, there is ongoing uncertainty at the current time. Continue to explore alternative options to ensure capacity building can be delivered – e.g. through virtual workshops, webinars and other routes.
Activity 4.2 Undertake focused stakeholder engagement planning. Confirm existing stakeholder groups and planned future events with DECR. Aim to avoid stakeholder fatigue through join-up of events and meetings planned under DPLUS094, DPLUS108 and ongoing work on the Environment Strategy. Decide on appropriate channels and approaches for engagement, as this is anticipated (through prior experience) to vary between groups.		Complete.	N/A
Activity 4.3 Develop a stakeholder engagement and communications strategy document setting out the planned delivery.		Complete.	N/A
Activity 4.4 Deliver stakeholder engagement and communications plan i.e. stakeholder events, focus groups, multimedia information dissemination, press releases.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 2 and 3.	Prepare and deliver events and communications throughout the life of the project.
Activity 4.5 Create project webpage, based on the JNCC website. Ensure page is updated on a regular basis with links to key documents, outputs and summary of progress.		Complete. Available at https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/turks-caicos-islands-marine-coastal-management/ .	Update webpage regularly.
Activity 4.6 Provide updates about the project via JNCC and DECR social media channels on a regular basis, signposting to project webpage, announcements, project updates and promoting key events.		Ongoing. In this reporting period there was a press release to mark project launch, news item on JNCC website, social media activity and magazine articles.	Continue to raise profile of project with ongoing comms activity throughout life of project.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 4.7 Knowledge exchange visit delivered by JNCC stakeholder engagement expert, to support DECR in the effective delivery of the engagement plan.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 2.	Prepare Knowledge Exchange (KE) material and programme (Y2Q1). Deliver KE programme (Y2Q1).
Output 5. Project management, reporting and IT (WP5)	<p>5.1 MOU developed and agreed by project partners by Y1 Q4.</p> <p>5.2 Project Steering Group comprising project partners established by Y1 Q4; meetings (by skype) held quarterly over the duration of the project (9 in total).</p> <p>5.3 Project Advisory Group comprising project partners and wider engaged stakeholders such as the T&C Reef Fund, School for Field Studies, The Nature Conservancy, Eftec, Watersports Association, Fisheries Cooperative etc. established by Y1 Q4. Meetings (by skype) held biannually over the duration of the project (5 in total).</p> <p>5.4 Project Monitoring and evaluation plan produced by Y1 Q4. Biannual updates provided to Project Steering Group (5 in total).</p> <p>5.5 JNCC Evidence Quality Assurance (EQA) Project Audit Document (PAD) developed by Y1 Q4 to ensure project deliverables are compatible with the JNCC EQA policy.</p> <p>5.6 Knowledge exchange visit delivered by JNCC IT expert to develop strategy with all relevant DECR/TCIG staff for the effective storage and management of</p>	<p>5.1 MoUs have been signed between partners (see Section 3.1 Output 5 and Annex 6a,b).</p> <p>5.2 Project Management Group (PMG) has been established and ToRs agreed; quarterly meetings held (see Section 3.1 Output 5 and Annex 6c,d).</p> <p>5.3 Members for Project Advisory Group identified and invited to participate; ToRs drafted (see Section 3.1 Output 5 and Annex 6f,g). It was jointly agreed between PMG members that instead of having regular bi-annual meetings with the PAG, it would be more effective to hold participatory forums with the PAG at key points of the project. The first of these will be in August 2021 via the online workshop for WP2 which will explore activities and pressures on TCI marine habitats.</p> <p>5.4 A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been developed and regularly reviewed (see Section 3.1 Output 5 and Annex 6e).</p> <p>5.5 EQA and PAD in process of being finalised.</p> <p>5.6 Scheduled for Year 3.</p> <p>5.7 Scheduled for Year 3.</p> <p>5.8 Half-yearly and annual reports approved by PMG and submitted.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>environmental data (to help deliver requirements identified through 3.6) by Y2 Q3.</p> <p>5.7 Implementation of IT strategy to provide storage for DECR to manage environmental data by Y3 Q3.</p> <p>5.8 DPLUS reports and project finances submitted as required (biannually).</p>		
Activity 5.1 Develop MOU between project partners, share for comment and agree final version.		Complete.	N/A
Activity 5.2 Maintain regular liaison between key project partners, including regular meetings to monitor project progress and delivery.		Ongoing – PMG established. Quarterly PMG meetings held in reporting period. Regular email contact between project points of contact and Work Package leads to discuss/agree steps and progress.	Quarterly PMG meetings Maintain regular communication between project leads and technical teams.
Activity 5.3 Create Project Steering and Advisory Groups and hold regular meetings (Quarterly for Steering Group and Biannually for Advisory Group). Manage groups, organising meetings, agendas, writing up minutes and actions.		Ongoing – PAG members identified and invited to participate.	Hold PAG forums – current plans include: WP1 Oct 2021; WP2 Aug 2021, Jan/Feb 2022, Mar 2022; WP3 Nov 2022.
Activity 5.4 Create monitoring and evaluation plan, and ensure it is regularly reviewed and updated on a regular basis. Create Evidence Quality Assurance Project Audit Document, in line with JNCC EQA policy, and ensure regular monitoring/ updates.		Ongoing – EQA and PAD in draft.	Finalise EQA and PAD (Y2Q1)
Activity 5.5 Undertake scoping with DECR/TCIG regarding environmental data storage and management requirements, including Disaster Recovery.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 2.	Undertake scoping exercise with DECR and DPLUS094 to understand IT and data management requirements (Y2Q1-Q3).
Activity 5.6 Install hardware and software to facilitate requirements identified in activity 5.5 and provide training, through extended knowledge exchange programme by JNCC IT expert, to enable use.		N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.	N/A - Scheduled for Year 3.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 5.7 Prepare regular activity and financial reports for Darwin Plus in line with the reporting timetable.		Ongoing – Half-yearly and annual reports approved by PMG and submitted.	Prepare and submit Half-yearly and annual reports.

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed) - if applicable. [This logframe is that agreed after submission of Change Requests in June 2020 and December 2020]

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact:</p> <p>TCI government has knowledge and capacity, and community are engaged, to embed a natural capital approach and ethos into sustainable coastal/marine policies, planning and decision-making, supporting the TCI Environment strategy.</p>			
<p>Outcome: Foundations for strategic, sustainable management of TCIs marine/coastal environment are created through provision of practical tools and enhanced capabilities to understand natural capital approaches by decision-makers and local communities.</p>	<p>0.1 Marine and coastal evidence base and tools to inform natural capital decision-making is enhanced by end of Y3 Q4.</p>	<p>0.1 Evidence base uploaded to MSP project DPLUS094 data portal. Natural capital tools stored within improved information management system owned by TCIG with a clear plan for maintenance and updates.</p>	<p>Project progresses as outlined in project timetable.</p> <p>Staffing turnover in lead and partner organisations enables project delivery.</p> <p>Political-will from the TCIG administration in power continues to support process.</p> <p>Local communities actively engage in events.</p> <p>Any continued or new impact from the global Covid-19 pandemic or other unforeseen event (e.g. natural disaster) on staffing commitments, logistics, expenses etc. can be mitigated within remaining time-frames and resources available to the project.</p>
	<p>0.2 The natural capital approach is embedded within the TCIGs Environment Strategy and wider TCIG policy and procedures and is actively being used to help inform decision-making by end of Y3 Q4.</p>	<p>0.2 Natural capital approach evidently embedded within TCI Environment Strategy and Departments; guidelines and Cabinet Papers presented to TCIG for adoption.</p>	
	<p>0.3 At least 8 DECR/TCIG employees demonstrate a 25% increased knowledge base/expertise to adopt a natural capital approach to sustainable coastal/marine decision making.</p>	<p>0.3 Before and after questionnaire to assess skills sets, plus DECR Directors’ observations.</p>	
	<p>0.4 TCIG work programme demonstrates intention to maintain Natural Capital Asset Register after duration of proposed project.</p>	<p>0.4 Relevant TCIG Departmental work programme and budgets (e.g. DECR, Department of Physical Planning, Department of Strategic Policy and Planning).</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	0.5 At least 20% of attendees at events directed at TCI residents and local community group contact points demonstrate a better understanding of the services and value provided by the coastal/marine environment and understand/support why sustainable management is needed.	0.5 Workshop/event evaluation and questionnaires.	
	0.6 Information management systems, including appropriate hardware/software/human resource established by end of Y3 Q4.	0.6 IT hardware listed on Departmental asset registers; guideline documents for data storage and use.	
Output 1 A natural capital evidence base and tools are developed through a capacity building process with TCIG staff (WP1)	1.1 Composite habitat map for territorial waters of the TCIs produced by collating and filling gaps in existing habitat maps by Y1 Q4.	1.1 Habitat map available on MSP DPLUS094 data portal.	<p>The Nature Conservancy Map is of sufficient quality to inform the project and/or sufficient other data is available to fill data gaps.</p> <p>Outputs from MSP project DPLUS094 (such as activities data) are available in time to inform proposed project.</p> <p>Sufficient data is available to inform the creation of a full asset register.</p> <p>Stakeholders are available to participate in workshop within given timeframe.</p> <p>Advisory Group continues to engage in project.</p>
	1.2 Natural Capital Asset Register for marine and coastal environment created, incorporating outputs from previous JNCC TCI Natural Capital Accounting - Initial Review, linking assets to the goods and services they provide by Y1 Q4. Elements of this will be used by DPLUS108 to inform updates to TCI NCA.	1.2 Natural capital asset register available through MSP data portal and being used to support development of updated NCA through DPLUS108.	<p>Sufficient data is available to inform the creation of a full asset register.</p> <p>Stakeholders are available to participate in workshop within given timeframe.</p> <p>Advisory Group continues to engage in project.</p>
	1.3 Minimum of 3 ecosystem service maps created to show Provisioning services, Regulation and	1.3 Ecosystem service maps available on MSP data portal.	<p>All data under WP1 and WP2 compiled and ready to inform tool development.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	maintenance services, and Cultural services in a format compatible with the MSP DPLUS094 data hub by Y3 Q1.		International travel between the UK and TCIs and national travel within TCIs is possible/permissible w.r.t. Covid-19 restrictions.
	1.4 Stakeholder workshop run by JNCC natural capital expert in TCIs to present outcomes of WP1 by Y2 Q1. Workshop attended by at least 50% of project Advisory Group members.	1.4 Workshop agendas, presentations, report.	It is logistically feasible to undertake extended knowledge exchange visit – i.e. costs, staffing capacity, and/or mandatory Covid-19 quarantine periods are not prohibitive to effective delivery of activities.
	1.5 Extended knowledge exchange visit delivered by 1 JNCC natural capital expert, to ensure all relevant DECR/TCIG staff have the skills and understanding to maintain the Asset Register in the future by Y3 Q2.	1.5 Report and guidance documents written by JNCC expert providing clear details of how the Natural Capital Asset Register should be maintained; plus before and after questionnaire to assess skills sets.	
	1.6 Natural capital decision support tool developed (e.g. similar to the JNCC VINES Application - https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/chile-viticulture-vines-app/), utilising ecosystem service and asset status information produced through this project, enabling management interventions to be explored by Y3 Q4.	1.6 Natural capital decision support tool and guidance documents stored within new TCIG IT server and available to TCIG to use for decision-making.	
Output 2 Completed status assessments for marine/coastal habitats within TCI	2.1 Updated area calculations (extent) for at least 5 marine and coastal assets completed by Y1 Q4.	2.1 Updated area figures available in Natural Capital Asset Register.	Activity data from DPLUS094 available in time to inform condition assessment.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
territorial waters based on best available evidence through a capacity building process with TCIG staff (WP2)	2.2 Advisory Group workshop held to develop list of pressures associated with activities in the coastal/marine environment of TCIs held by Y2 Q2. Workshop attended by at least 50% of project Advisory Group members.	2.2 Workshop agenda, attendee list, presentations, report detailing agreed list of pressures.	Sufficient evidence available through literature review to inform sensitivity assessment. Advisory Group continues to engage in project and are available to participate in workshop within given timeframe.
	2.3 Literature review examining sensitivity of at least 5 coastal/marine habitats in TCI to pressures (including human activities, climate change and invasive species) prepared by end of Y2 Q3.	2.3 Completed literature review available on project webpage.	Sufficient evidence available to inform condition assessments. International travel between the UK and TCIs and national travel within TCIs is possible/permissible w.r.t. Covid-19 restrictions.
	2.4 Vulnerability assessment completed for at least 5 coastal/marine habitats, based on composite habitat map produced under 1.1 and 2.1, activities data from DPLUS094 and sensitivity information collated under 2.3 by Y2 Q4.	2.4 Report presenting outcomes from vulnerability assessment available on project webpage.	It is logistically feasible to undertake extended knowledge exchange visit – i.e. costs, staffing capacity, and/or mandatory Covid-19 quarantine periods are not prohibitive to effective delivery of activities.
	2.5 Informed conclusions on the condition of at least 5 coastal/marine habitats based on 2.1 – 2.4, and literature searches for evidence on feature condition. Feature condition assessments (with associated confidence scores) for at least 5 coastal/marine habitats added to the Asset Register by Y2 Q4.	2.5 Evidence showing condition assessment available on MSP DPULS094 data portal.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>2.6 Extended knowledge exchange visit delivered by 1 JNCC sensitivity/condition expert, to ensure all relevant DECR/TCIG staff have the skills and understanding to update Vulnerability Assessments and conclusions on feature condition in the future by Y2 Q4.</p>	<p>2.6 Report and guidance documents written by JNCC expert providing clear details of how to perform Vulnerability Assessments; plus before and after questionnaire to assess skills sets.</p>	
<p>Ouput 3 Marine indicators to monitor changes to coastal/marine natural capital enabling progressive adoption of a monitoring programme developed through a capacity building process with TCIG staff (WP3)</p>	<p>3.1 Detailed plan prepared by Project Steering Group for developing list of 4 potential indicators for development by Y1 Q4.</p> <p>3.2 Literature review and structured discussion with Steering Group/Advisory Group/other experts to identify metrics to underpin indicator set by Y1 Q4.</p> <p>3.3 First set of indicators (at least one in total) developed by Y2 Q3.</p> <p>3.4 Allowing for progression of the TCI Environment Strategy, DPLUS094, and this project, a second set of indicators (at least one in total) developed by Y3 Q2.</p> <p>3.5 Advisory Group workshop held to review and validate proposed indicators by Y3 Q3. Workshop attended by at least 50% of project Advisory Group members.</p>	<p>3.1 Agreed indicator development plan on project webpage.</p> <p>3.2 Literature review and list of agreed metrics available on project webpage.</p> <p>3.3 Report detailing development of first set of indicators available on project webpage.</p> <p>3.4 Report detailing development of second set of indicators available on project webpage.</p> <p>3.5 Workshop agenda, attendee list, presentations, report detailing agreed verification of proposed indicators.</p>	<p>Defra continues to support implementation of 25YEP.</p> <p>Sufficient data available to develop indicators.</p> <p>Advisory Group continues to engage in project and are available to participate in workshop within given timeframe.</p> <p>International travel between the UK and TCIs and national travel within TCIs is possible/permissible w.r.t. Covid-19 restrictions.</p> <p>It is logistically feasible to undertake extended knowledge exchange visit – i.e. costs, staffing capacity, and/or mandatory Covid-19 quarantine periods are not prohibitive to effective delivery of activities.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	3.6 Development of an information management plan for managing environmental data on indicators and monitoring recommendations by Y3 Q4.	3.6 Data management plan available from project webpage.	
	3.7 Extended knowledge exchange visit delivered by 1 JNCC indicator expert, to ensure all relevant DECR/TCIG staff have the skills and understanding to manage and update the indicators as required by Y3 Q3.	3.7 Report and guidance documents written by JNCC expert providing clear details of how the indicators can be used/updated; plus before and after questionnaire to assess skills sets.	
Output 4 Building TCIG staff capacity in natural capital approaches and raising awareness through community engagement and communications (WP4)	4.1 Agreed programme of technical support agreed between JNCC and DECR to deliver the technical elements of Work Packages whilst ensuring knowledge development within DECR/TCIG delivered by Y1 Q4.	4.1 Minutes from project start-up meetings and agreed programme of work in project file structure.	<p>Permissions (e.g. TCI Customs & Immigration, institutional) obtained for extended visits to TCIs by JNCC staff.</p> <p>Local residents willing to engage in the project.</p> <p>Access to resources and media required to develop community engagement material.</p> <p>International travel between the UK and TCIs and national travel within TCIs is possible/permissible w.r.t. Covid-19 restrictions.</p> <p>It is logistically feasible to undertake extended knowledge exchange visit – i.e. costs, staffing capacity, and/or mandatory Covid-19 quarantine periods are not prohibitive to effective delivery of activities.</p>
	4.2 Detailed stakeholder/community engagement and communications strategy developed by Y1 Q4.	4.2 Stakeholder engagement and communication plan available on project webpage.	
	4.3 At least 5 local events, targeting 20% of the population, held for TCI residents and other stakeholders across Providenciales, Grand Turk, Middle Caicos, North Caicos and South Caicos by Y3 Q4.	4.3 Events materials, photos, attendance lists.	
	4.4 Wider comms activity including press releases, project webpage and social media so that at least 50% of the population of the TCIs	4.4 Press releases, social media activity, project webpage updates, questionnaire of subset of	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>has heard about the project and its values by Y3 Q4.</p> <p>4.5 Extended knowledge exchange visit delivered by 1 JNCC stakeholder engagement expert, to support all relevant DECR staff in the effective delivery of the engagement plan by Y2 Q1.</p>	<p>population to measure reach of engagement.</p> <p>4.5 Guidance report written by JNCC expert providing summary of stakeholder engagement, and recommendations for future engagement.</p>	
<p>Output 5</p> <p>Project management, reporting and IT (WP5)</p>	<p>5.1 MOU developed and agreed by project partners by Y1 Q4.</p> <p>5.2 Project Steering Group comprising project partners established by Y1 Q4; meetings (by skype) held quarterly over the duration of the project (9 in total).</p> <p>5.3 Project Advisory Group comprising project partners and wider engaged stakeholders such as the T&C Reef Fund, School for Field Studies, The Nature Conservancy, Eftec, Watersports Association, Fisheries Cooperative etc. established by Y1 Q4. Meetings (by skype) held biannually over the duration of the project (5 in total).</p> <p>5.4 Project Monitoring and evaluation plan produced by Y1 Q4. Biannual updates provided to Project Steering Group (5 in total).</p>	<p>5.1 Signed partner MOU's available in project file structure.</p> <p>5.2 Minutes of Project Steering Group meetings circulated to project partners and available within project files.</p> <p>5.3 Minutes of Project Advisory Group meetings circulated to project partners and available within project files.</p> <p>5.4 Monitoring and evaluation plan available from JNCC and DECR. Progress reports circulated to Project Steering Group and available within project files.</p>	<p>Continued resource from project partners available to engage with the project for its duration.</p> <p>Continuity/availability of staff/capacity is sustained throughout the project duration to enable project delivery.</p> <p>Agreement is reached within DECR/TCIG about the most effective Information Management System to install and government funding is available for its continued upkeep and implementation.</p> <p>Steering and Advisory Group members continue to engage in project.</p> <p>International travel between the UK and TCIs and national travel within TCIs is possible/permissible w.r.t. Covid-19 restrictions.</p> <p>It is logistically feasible to undertake extended knowledge exchange visit – i.e. costs, staffing capacity, and/or</p>

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	5.5 JNCC Evidence Quality Assurance (EQA) Project Audit Document (PAD) developed by Y1 Q4 to ensure project deliverables are compatible with the JNCC EQA policy.	5.5 EQA policy and PAD available in the project file structure.	mandatory Covid-19 quarantine periods are not prohibitive to effective delivery of activities.
	5.6 Knowledge exchange visit delivered by JNCC IT expert to develop strategy with all relevant DECR/TCIG staff for the effective storage and management of environmental data (to help deliver requirements identified through 3.6) by Y2 Q3.	5.6 Report and guidance documents written by JNCC expert providing clear IT technical instructions.	
	5.7 Implementation of IT strategy to provide storage for DECR to manage environmental data by Y3 Q3.	5.7 New Information Management System in place and being used by TCIG.	
	5.8 DPLUS reports and project finances submitted as required (biannually).	5.8 Reports held by Darwin Plus.	
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Collate any additional data available from beyond the shelf edge to inform gaps in The Nature Conservancy maps of territorial waters. Examine map classification and adapt as required to cover areas within territorial waters not covered by this map, in particular deeper areas off shelf. Update map based on available evidence to create composite map of territorial waters and update existing habitat classification.</p> <p>1.2 Develop natural capital asset register framework by drawing on tools already developed by JNCC.</p> <p>1.3 Finalise marine asset list based on map created in activity 1.1. Undertake systematic literature search to identify links between marine and coastal habitats (assets) present in the TCIs and ecosystem services and benefits, using examples from the Caribbean where available.</p> <p>1.4 Populate asset register based on findings from activity 1.3, including confidence in the links between assets and services. Share final product with DPLUS094 and DPLUS108.</p>			

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<p>1.5 Develop maps using The Nature Conservancy habitat map and outputs from the TCI Asset Register to show the ecosystem services of Provisioning, Regulation and Maintenance, and Cultural services. Liaise with TCI MSP project DPLUS094 officers to ensure that mapping products are produced in format compatible with the MSP data hub and share outputs of activities 1.1, 1.4 and 1.5 to be uploaded to the hub.</p> <p>1.6 Hold workshop to present Asset Register to stakeholders.</p> <p>1.7 Extended knowledge exchange programme delivered by JNCC Natural Capital expert, to ensure DECR/TCIG have the skills and understanding to maintain the Asset Register in the future.</p> <p>1.8 Using outputs from WP1 and WP2 create an ecosystem service scenario mapping tool to support decision making around the impacts of management decisions on ecosystem service delivery. The JNCC-developed VINES application (developed for the Chilean viticulture sector and allows vineyard managers to check ecosystem service delivery within their individual fields under different management options; https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/chile-viticulture-vines-app/) could be modified to develop models which will feed into a Bayesian Belief Network to generate a management tool that indicates how different management interventions within the TCI marine environment will affect delivery of ecosystem services.</p> <p>2.1 Based on output of activity 1.1, undertake area calculations for extent of habitats in coastal and marine waters of TCIs.</p> <p>2.2 Using activities data collected through DPLUS094, plan for and hold a workshop with the Project Advisory Group to scope pressures associated with these activities on marine and coastal assets in TCIs, and collate any available data on feature condition.</p> <p>2.3 Undertake a desk-based study to obtain any existing data on marine asset condition, making links to existing and ongoing projects such as coral action plan monitoring work etc.</p> <p>2.4 Review existing information and classifications for TCI marine environment and decide on best approach for developing sensitivity information. Complete literature review of the sensitivity of marine and coastal habitats to pressures.</p> <p>2.5 Using sensitivity data from activity 2.3, and activity data collated through the DPLUS094, scope options and then undertake a vulnerability assessment (http://archive.jncc.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=7298) to understand the likely condition of marine and coastal habitats in TCIs.</p> <p>2.6 Using the outputs of activities 2.4 and 2.5, form an expert view on the condition of marine assets, and add outputs to asset register.</p> <p>2.7 Extended knowledge exchange visit delivered by JNCC status expert, to ensure DECR/TCIG have the skills and understanding to update Vulnerability Assessments and conclusions on feature condition in the future.</p> <p>3.1 Undertake scoping exercise to explore priorities and develop plan for indicator development.</p> <p>3.2 Undertake literature review to identify metrics to underpin indicator set required to monitor changes to coastal/marine natural capital focussing on use of existing data and enabling progressive adoption of a monitoring programme as project proceeds.</p> <p>3.3 Phase 1 indicator development, focusing on more straight forward areas to extend JNCC-led 2019 consultation with TCI (on behalf of Defra) on adaptation and adoption of 25YEP indicators for use in OTs.</p> <p>3.4 Phase 2 indicator development, refining phase 1 outputs and addressing more complex indicators.</p>			

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<p>3.5 Hold workshop for Project Advisory Group to review and validate proposed indicators.</p> <p>3.6 Develop information management plan for management of data to inform indicators and future monitoring recommendations.</p> <p>3.7 Extended knowledge exchange programme delivered by JNCC indicator expert, to ensure DECR/TCIG have the skills and understanding to manage and update the indicators as required in the future.</p> <p>4.1 Work with DECR to finalise planned program of capacity building visits by JNCC staff. This will be tailored to DECR requirements and priorities as well as JNCC staff capacity and availability. This will be discussed during a project start up meeting with the project partners.</p> <p>4.2 Undertake focused stakeholder engagement planning. Confirm existing stakeholder groups and planned future events with DECR. Aim to avoid stakeholder fatigue through join-up of events and meetings planned under DPLUS094, DPLUS108 and ongoing work on the Environment Strategy. Decide on appropriate channels and approaches for engagement, as this is anticipated (through prior experience) to vary between groups.</p> <p>4.3 Develop a stakeholder engagement and communications strategy document setting out the planned delivery.</p> <p>4.4 Deliver stakeholder engagement and communications plan i.e. stakeholder events, focus groups, multimedia information dissemination, press releases.</p> <p>4.5 Create project webpage, based on the JNCC website. Ensure page is updated on a regular basis with links to key documents, outputs and summary of progress.</p> <p>4.6 Provide updates about the project via JNCC and DECR social media channels on a regular basis, signposting to project webpage, announcements, project updates and promoting key events.</p> <p>4.7 Knowledge exchange visit delivered by JNCC stakeholder engagement expert, to support DECR in the effective delivery of the engagement plan.</p> <p>5.1 Develop MOU between project partners, share for comment and agree final version.</p> <p>5.2 Maintain regular liaison between key project partners, including regular meetings to monitor project progress and delivery.</p> <p>5.3 Create Project Steering and Advisory Groups and hold regular meetings (Quarterly for Steering Group and Biannually for Advisory Group). Manage groups, organising meetings, agendas, writing up minutes and actions.</p> <p>5.4 Create monitoring and evaluation plan, and ensure it is regularly reviewed and updated on a regular basis. Create Evidence Quality Assurance Project Audit Document, in line with JNCC EQA policy, and ensure regular monitoring/ updates.</p> <p>5.5 Undertake scoping with DECR/TCIG regarding environmental data storage and management requirements, including Disaster Recovery.</p> <p>5.6 Install hardware and software to facilitate requirements identified in activity 5.5 and provide training, through extended knowledge exchange programme by JNCC IT expert, to enable use.</p> <p>5.7 Prepare regular activity and financial reports for Darwin Plus in line with the reporting timetable.</p>			

Checklist for submission

	Check
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	✓
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	✗
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	✓
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	✗
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	✓
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	✓
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	