



Darwin Initiative Main: Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/>).

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

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

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS140
Project title	Assessment and conservation of Cayman Islands’ deep-water reefs and fishes
Country/ies	Cayman Islands
Lead Partner	Heriot-Watt University
Project partner(s)	Marine Conservation International, Beneath the Waves & Cayman Islands Dept. of Environment
Darwin Initiative grant value	£207,681
Start/end dates of project	01/10/2021 – 31/03/2024
Reporting period and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	Apr 2022-Mar 2023, Annual Report 2
Project Leader name	Mauvis Gore & Austin Gallagher
Project website/blog/social media	Doe.ky
Report author(s) and date	Austin Gallagher and Mauvis Gore, 24 May 2023

1. Project summary

The project aims to assess the biodiversity of large fish and sharks in the coastal deep-sea ecosystems of the Cayman Islands. By obtaining these new data and records, we seek to fill critical knowledge gaps on the biodiversity in one of the least explored and understood ecosystems on our planet. This information is valuable to regional conservation decision-makers, particularly those tasked with sustainably managing the marine resources of the Cayman Islands and the broader Caribbean.

2. Project stakeholders/ partners

Engagement between all partners has been strong and professional. All partners are working well together and are engaged. To that end, over the last year, all project partners were involved in project planning, monitoring, evaluation, and decision-making. In particular, the teams from Marine Conservation International, Beneath The Waves, Heriot-Watt University have worked very well with the Department of the Environment, Cayman Islands, and in this way continuing to contribute strongly to their demand in using data from the project to inform their management strategies. The project stakeholders (i.e., external to project leads) have been very positive in response to and excited by the results we have produced to date, with regard to the fauna and types of habitat.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

The designated Outputs from this project contribute data, knowledge, and decision-making support tools, and have been identified in the logframe as databases, papers, reports, informing of management plans, and multimedia outputs. The creation and delivery of these Outputs are largely driven by planning, preparation, and the execution of fieldwork activities for data collection, analysis and interpretation of these data, incorporation these data within GIS maps, as well as discussions and meetings between project partners and stakeholders.

Output 1 is a database of observations showing the diversity and abundance of significant deep-reef fish, sharks, hard and soft corals, and major biotopes. To create this database, considerable field work and data collection are needed. Within the last year, we have deployed a significant number of BRUVS at 50-200m around the islands and offshore on the Cayman Bank (Activity 1.1), resulting in a cumulative 144 of 160 deployments collected throughout the year. Similarly, we have advanced on the deployment of drop-down camera rigs from 500-2000m in similar locations (Activity 1.2), resulting in 32 of 40 deployments from targeted expeditions occurring in July 2022, September 2022, and April 2023. Pelagic BRUV videos in 100-200m zones around the islands and offshore banks have also occurred (Activity 1.3), resulting in 20 drops with 5 more planned in May 2023. Technical dives to 100m at focal areas will not take place (Activity 1.4), as local scuba divers from DiveTech are no longer able to assist. We have continued our informal discussions with anglers and fishers on our results (Activity 1.5), who have advised us on areas of interest with deep-sea biodiversity and fish stock. Details of these activities are described below (Output 5). A total of 57 videos from the standard deep BRUVS (50-200m) have been analysed for fish species, and 20 of the deeper drop down camera BRUVS (500-2000m) have been analysed (Activity 1.6); related categories for substrate and habitat classification have been made, with these analyses underway. Data from analyses of the deep BRUVS (50 – 200m) and deep drop down camera rigs have been recorded in a digital database and shared with the DoE (Activity 1.7).

Output 2 are maps showing the distribution of species and biotopes including deep-water areas of conservation significance, with inclusions of coral rich biotopes, and fish foraging and spawning areas. Data from analyses of the standard deep BRUVS (50 – 200m) have been shared with the DoE GIS Officer and are now part of the DoE GIS system, and maps with the relevant habitat/substrate classifications are being made (Activity 2.1). We plan on adding data from the deeper drop down BRUVS into the GIS system shortly. Regular meetings with the DoE GIS Officer have resulted in data from the standard deep BRUVS (50 – 200m) being used to generate a first map for 100m for fish (Activity 2.2).

Output 3 comprises scientific report(s) and/or paper(s) on the survey/research findings. Following analyses of both types of BRUV deployments, data have been collated and patterns have been viewed; however, we have not yet analysed them statistically (Activity 3.1). We have begun analysing patterns with GIS (Activity 3.2). We have successfully written a scientific paper with selected results from the project (Activity 3.3). This initial manuscript documented and reported the first records of lantern sharks in the region, as detected using the deep drop cameras in the project. This paper was published in the journal *Frontiers in Marine Science* in April 2023 (Activity 3.4). Additional manuscripts are now being prepared for submission to journals in the final year of the project.

Output 4 is a Habitat Action Plan for mesophotic and sub-mesophotic habitats areas and Species Action Plans (HAPs) for deep-water groupers, snappers and elasmobranchs. To that end, we have held discussions with the DoE Manager of the Legislation, Implementation & Coordination Unit on developing the HAP for consideration by the NCC (National Conservation Council) and then by the public (Activity 4.1). We have also discussed developing the appropriate Species Action Plans (SAPs), focusing on the management of deep-water fish stocks (Activity 4.2). We have also held meetings (as in item 4.1) with the Director and Deputy Director of the DoE to discuss our findings to date and how these can be most appropriately developed into management recommendations (4.3). By the end of the project, we will pull

together our data and discussions into these reports, which will be considered by the NCC (Activity 4.4-4.7).

Output 5 is press and social media releases - and also talks - on the project aims and progress. These outputs are directed at strengthening stakeholder support for Action Plans and MPA recommendations. Four media pieces have been prepared and two have been released by project partners (see below, Activity 5.1).

1: https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid0uZreAXbmLTAx5mQveAZEDxpc7qovagcPoVay2vQnoxaJEUdC8NAgkyenZkvBmKFWl&id=100064457990837

2: <https://fb.watch/gnNqkXzEuf/>

One of the media pieces has been released and posted on both DoE and BTW (Beneath The Waves) social media platforms (Activity 5.2). Talks describing the purpose, progress, and findings from the project have been prepared (Activity 5.3). A presentation was given to the Cayman's NCC (National Conservation Council) in Sept. 2022 describing the purpose, progress and findings of the project to date (Activity 5.4). The response of the NCC was very positive. The DoE Director and Deputy Director remarked that the project is both timely and important for the work of the DOE, since it has become pressing to extend the project's objectives and activities further offshore. Lisa Hurlston-McKenzie, Senior Policy Advisor (Environment) in Cayman's Ministry of Sustainability and Climate Resiliency, noted that Cayman is working towards a climate change policy, and consultants on climate change risk assessment highlighted the deep sea and offshore environment as a knowledge gap for Cayman and that this project was providing information to help fill this gap.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

Overall, very good progress is being made towards the project Outputs. A significant volume of data has been collected, which has advanced the project to the current phase, which is completing data collection, collating and analysing data, and building capacity for application to management. We have accomplished an over 50% increase in deployments for each of the types of BRUVs in the last year (Output 1). We have also begun mapping and GIS work for the project, which had not begun until this year (Output 2). Similarly, scientific outputs have dramatically increased now that our team has collected a significant volume of data, with a 100% increase in peer-reviewed publications evidenced this year compared the prior (Output 3). We have demonstrated an increase in meetings and talks for building capacity with local stakeholders and management, which we anticipated will lead to important policy outputs in the coming year (Output 4). We have seen a 100% increase in media releases and communication outputs as well (Output 5). Overall, we are proud of the clear advancement from baseline in all output categories. We believe that the final outputs will be generated naturally as the project continues to develop and advance towards completion.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The main project Outcome will be the generation of species and habitat action plans for mesophotic and sub-mesophotic environments in the Cayman Islands, including recommendations for management of fish stocks, protected species, and for new offshore MPAs or offshore extensions of existing MPAs. By advancing swiftly in our data collection and capacity building with the DoE, we are progressing well towards this Outcome. We have been assured that the DoE and Cayman Government will use the data and conclusions provided in our discussions and the HAP/SAP reports, to inform future measures in-line with the DoE's marine spatial planning goals. To be sure that we remain on the path towards advancing our project to this Outcome, we will remain vigilant in our communications with DoE such that project results are shared with DoE before reports are generated. Therefore, we are confident that these formal species and habitat action plans for mesophotic and sub-mesophotic environments will be approved by the National Conservation Council (NCC), or draft action plans will be available, if not yet approved, by end of project. This is a measurable indicator of

our success. The other main indicator of the progress towards this Outcome will be that our recommendations for one of more MPAs (or extensions of existing MPAs into deep ocean areas) will be presented to NCC and/or DoE by the end of the project. To conclude, we believe that we will achieve this Outcome by the end of funding.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Assumption 01: Continuing support of DoE directorship and staff

Comments: Still holds true

Assumption 02: DoE accommodation, vessels and vehicles available as agreed

Comments: Still holds true

Assumption 03: Weather conditions suitable for fieldwork during planned fieldwork periods (arranged for best weather periods of year)

Comments: Still holds true

Assumption 04: Covid-19 epidemic under control in UK and Cayman Island open to visiting scientists (subject to vaccination) by late 2021 through to end of project

Comments: Still holds true

Assumption 1.1: DoE vessels and crew available for fieldwork and weather conditions suitable

Comments: Still holds true

Assumption 1.2: Scientific gear (deep water camera housings etc.) acquired and operational

Comments: Still holds true

Assumption 2.1: Sufficient data generated by fieldwork to permit formulation of policies and action plan

Comments: Still holds true

Assumption 2.2: DoE GIS officer available to complete task

Comments: Still holds true

Assumption 3.1: Provision of data and analyses by partner organisations

Comments: Still holds true

Assumption 3.2: Continuing availability and cooperation of relevant scientific staff

Comments: Still holds true

Assumption 3.3: Scientific report approved by DoE and NCC

Comments: We believe this still holds true and have no reason to assume they will not be approved

Assumption 3.4: Scientific paper accepted by journal for publication

Comments: Still holds true, in fact, we have already achieved this

Assumption 4.1: Sufficient data generated by fieldwork to permit formulation of policies and action plan

Comments: Still holds true

Assumption 4.2: Timetable of NCC meetings permits timely consideration of draft Action Plan and Recommendations

Comments: Still holds true

Assumption 5.1: Interest of stakeholders in participating

Comments: Still holds true

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

The Government of The Cayman Islands has clearly demonstrated their commitment to improving the management of its marine resources, and the Department of the Environment supported and endorsed our project due to its potential to provide critical information on deep-sea fish biodiversity. They have also made clear their desire to use the findings from our project to assist with expanding their network of shallow water MPAs out into the adjacent deep waters. These actions will be supported by our deep-sea biodiversity data, and therefore this project should have a positive impact on biodiversity. As an island nation with a large reliance on healthy oceans and marine resources to support its GDP and the myriad jobs the maritime and tourism industries support, this project will also have a positive indirect impact on poverty reduction and human well-being.

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

This project is a priority for the Cayman Department of Environment since, while being tasked with promoting the biological diversity and sustainable use of natural resources throughout the Islands and their surrounding waters, almost no information is available from the Cayman Islands on the character of the deep reef and sea-bed below 50m, nor on the principal species present. Although a well-managed network of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) effectively protects shallow-water coastal reefs and associated habitats such as mangrove forest and seagrass beds, as yet no planning is possible to protect or manage the greater part of Cayman territorial waters, let alone the huge extent of Cayman Islands' EEZ.

Protection of marine habitats and species throughout national waters is a requirement of both the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which was extended to the Cayman Islands in 1992, and the Cayman Islands Environment Charter (2001), which includes a commitment (item 2) to "Ensure the protection and restoration of key habitats and speciesthrough legislation and appropriate management structures and mechanisms...". Subsequently the National Strategic Plan (Vision_2008) stated an objective "to protect the coral reefs of the Cayman Islands from further adverse impacts," while the Cayman National Biodiversity Action Plan (2009) had the goal of "no net loss of biodiversity", to be achieved through a two-pronged approach, including the preservation of key species, through Species Action Plans, and of critical habitats through the establishment of Protected Areas.

In 2013 a further National Conservation Law (2013/24) was enacted in order *inter alia*: to promote and secure biological diversity and the sustainable use of natural resources in the Cayman Islands; to protect and conserve endangered, threatened and endemic wildlife and their habitats; and to provide for protected terrestrial, wetland and marine areas. The legislation established a new National Conservation Council and gives protection (in Schedule_1) to all species of marine mammal (cetaceans), sharks and rays (elasmobranchs), sea-urchins and starfish (echinoderm) and hard and soft corals (Anthozoa), even though their occurrence outside near shore water is poorly known.

The law was also established to give effect within the Cayman Islands to the provisions of a series of international agreements including not only the CBD, the Convention on the Migratory Species (CMS) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, but also several regional agreements including a) the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPA) and b) the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region.

However, although the National Conservation Council may designate any area of Cayman waters as a protected area, those established to date include only shallow-water environments, usually to a depth of 24m. The present project will assess biodiversity to a depth of 2000m, and is likely to record species, especially of elasmobranchs, included in the CMS Appendices (such as the hammerhead sharks *Sphyrna lewini* and *S. mokarran*).

5. Project support to poverty reduction

Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ¹ .	66%
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6. Monitoring and evaluation

The project team and leaders involved hold monthly planning meetings to monitor and evaluate our progress and the overall scope of activities against our logframe. This is a shared responsibility of all organisations. Furthermore, by facilitating frequent and close communication between stakeholders, namely those within DoE and Government, we are confident in our ability to use project outputs and activities to leverage our intended outcome.

7. Lessons learnt

Over the course of the last year, project partners improved the level of communication, planning and execution of field work, and overall collaboration. This has worked very well, and was encouraging to see given that the previous year's scope of activities were slightly truncated and delayed. Setting up monthly meetings was a great concept to keep all groups accountable and in good communication.

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

We have provided clear responses to any previous comments and reviews. Moreover, we were further evaluated and audited by an external reviewer, who interviewed project team members and did a field site visit. The comments in their review were overwhelmingly positive.

The previous DEFRA reviewer report is appended to the email and submission, and it is hopefully clear in the present Annual Report that we have addressed many of the previous concerns.

10. Risk Management

There are no new risks that have arisen in the last year, that were not previously accounted for.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A

12. Sustainability and legacy

The local interest within the Cayman Islands public and private sector for this project has been consistently high and encouraging. This is evidenced by the large numbers of individuals from the public who attended our public talks, and also in the responses and engagement to our social media posts. We firmly believe that this project has had a positive impact on the legacy of marine conservation projects of this scale that will be conducted in Cayman in future years.

13. Darwin Initiative identity

The Darwin Initiative has a long-history of activation within the Cayman Islands and DoE. We have carried on this positive reputation by being good stewards of the Darwin brand and identity in all aspects of the project, and we have been clear of Darwin support of the project in

¹ Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

all outward-facing communications and publicity. This project is a single standalone project, but one which builds on previous projects led by some of the partners, and also has clear links to other ongoing projects, leading to synergies. Project partners have used their social media accounts to publicise this joint work and project outcomes.

14. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes/No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	Yes/No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes/No [If yes, please provide their name and email]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes/No [If yes, please provide date and details of training]
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding? N/A	Past: % [and number] Planned: % [and number]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. N/A	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. N/A	

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

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

We have published an exciting peer-reviewed scientific paper in the journal *Frontiers in Marine Science*, which the citation is listed below. The paper is open access and freely available from the journal website.

Gallagher AJ, Shipley ON, De Silva C, Kohler JK, Fernandes TF, Austin T, Ormond RF and Gore MA (2023) First records of the blurred lantern shark *Etmopterus bigelowi* from the Cayman Islands, Western Atlantic. *Front. Mar. Sci.* 10:1165207. doi: 10.3389/fmars.2023.1165207

<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2023.1165207/full>

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023

Actions required/planned for next period

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact:</p> <p>(Max 30 words) Enhanced MPA protection of Cayman's deep reefs and seabed to 2000m, of fishes that are threatened (e.g. sharks) or of commercial interest (deep-water snappers), and of hard and soft corals</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words)</p> <p>Species and habitat action plans for mesophotic and sub-mesophotic environments including recommendations for management of exploited fish stocks and for new offshore MPAs or offshore extensions of existing MPAs.</p>	<p>01. Formal species and habitat action plans for mesophotic and sub-mesophotic environments approved by the National Conservation Council (NCC), or draft action plans available, if not yet approved, by end of project</p> <p>02. Recommendations for one of more additional Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) or extensions to existing MPAs presented to NCC and / or DoE by end of project</p>	<p>Significant discussions have been facilitated with DoE and NCC, which have advanced progress to this outcome. This has been particularly beneficial since the project was highly active all year, with exciting data and results coming in.</p>	<p>Further consultation and discussions with stakeholders to ensure the reports we generate will be effective and applicable.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p>			
<p>1. Database of observations showing diversity and abundance of significant species of deep-reef fish, sharks, hard and soft corals, and of major biotopes</p>	<p>1.1 Formal copy of database for each field season prepared within 6 months of each field campaign</p>	<p>Significant progress achieved.</p>	<p>Finalising database with analysed results.</p>

<p>2. Maps showing distribution of species and biotopes including deep-water areas of conservation significance including coral rich biotopes, and fish feeding and spawning areas</p>	<p>2.1 Maps prepared by DoE GIS officer based on project data: provisional map(s) after one year, final map(s) after two years</p>	<p>Significant progress achieved.</p>	<p>Finalising maps with plotted results. Full analyses of GIS patterns.</p>
<p>3. Scientific report and / or paper on survey / research findings</p>	<p>3.1 Scientific report completed within 3 months of final fieldwork phase; scientific paper published within 1 year of end of project</p>	<p>Significant progress achieved, with a published paper generated.</p>	<p>Publication of at least 1 additional paper, and preparation/submission of at least 1 more.</p>
<p>4. Habitat Action Plan for mesophotic and sub-mesophotic habitats areas and Species Action Plan(s) for deep-water groupers, snappers and elasmobranchs</p>	<p>4.1 Draft Action Plans completed by end of final field phase; any necessary revision of Action Plan following consideration by NCC with 6 months of end of project</p>	<p>Significant discussions have been facilitated with DoE and NCC, which we believe have advanced progress to this output, but this will not be completed until all data are collected and analysed.</p>	<p>Final reports will be completed.</p>
<p>5. Press / social media releases and talks on project aims and progress directed at strengthening stakeholder support for Action Plans and MPA recommendations</p>	<p>5.1 A minimum of 4 per year media releases distributed and talks given</p>	<p>Consistent progress has been made.</p>	<p>Efforts will continue to produce media outputs, particularly those focused on project completion.</p>

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: (Max 30 words) Enhanced MPA protection of Cayman's deep reefs and seabed to 2000m, of fishes that are threatened (e.g. sharks) or of commercial interest (deep-water snappers), and of hard and soft corals</p>			
<p>Outcome: (Max 30 words) Species and habitat action plans for mesophotic and sub-mesophotic environments including recommendations for management of exploited fish stocks and for new offshore MPAs or offshore extensions of existing MPAs.</p>	<p>01. Formal species and habitat action plans for mesophotic and sub-mesophotic environments approved by the National Conservation Council (NCC), or draft action plans available, if not yet approved, by end of project 02. Recommendations for one of more additional Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) or extensions to existing MPAs presented to NCC and / or DoE by end of project</p>	<p>01. Official copies of approved or draft species and habitat action plans available from National Conservation Council or from DoE directly or via respective websites 02. Recommendations for one of more additional Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) or extensions to existing MPAs available from National Conservation Council or from DoE within Action Plans or as separate documents</p>	<p>01. Continuing support of DoE directorship and staff 02. DoE accommodation, vessels and vehicles available as agreed 03. Weather conditions suitable for fieldwork during planned fieldwork periods (arranged for best weather periods of year) 04. Covid-19 epidemic under control in UK and Cayman Island open to visiting scientists (subject to vaccination) by late 2021 through to end of project</p>
<p>Outputs:</p>			
<p>1. Database of observations showing diversity and abundance of significant species of deep-reef fish, sharks, hard and soft corals, and of major biotopes</p>	<p>1.1 Formal copy of database for each field season prepared within 6 months of each field campaign</p>	<p>1.1 Copy of database for each field season available from project lead or from DoE within 6 months of each field campaign</p>	<p>1.1 DoE vessels and crew available for fieldwork and weather conditions suitable 1.2 Scientific gear (deep water camera housings etc.) acquired and operational</p>
<p>2. Maps showing distribution of species and biotopes including deep-water areas of conservation significance including coral rich biotopes, and fish feeding and spawning areas</p>	<p>2.1 Maps prepared by DoE GIS officer based on project data: provisional map(s) after one year, final map(s) after two years</p>	<p>2.1 Copy of map(s) available from project lead or from DoE.</p>	<p>2.1 Sufficient data generated by fieldwork to permit formulation of policies and action plan 2.2 DoE GIS officer available to complete task</p>

<p>3. Scientific report and / or paper on survey / research findings</p>	<p>3.1 Scientific report completed within 3 months of final fieldwork phase; scientific paper published within 1 year of end of project</p>	<p>3.1 Copy of report or paper available from project lead or from DoE</p>	<p>3.1 Provision of data and analyses by partner organisations 3.2 Continuing availability and cooperation of relevant scientific staff 3.3 Scientific report approved by DoE and NCC 4. Scientific paper accepted by journal for publication</p>
<p>4. Habitat Action Plan for mesophotic and sub-mesophotic habitats areas and Species Action Plan(s) for deep-water groupers, snappers and elasmobranchs</p>	<p>4.1 Draft Action Plans completed by end of final field phase; any necessary revision of Action Plan following consideration by NCC with 6 months of end of project</p>	<p>4.1 Copy of Action Plans available from project lead or from DoE</p>	<p>4.1 Sufficient data generated by fieldwork to permit formulation of policies and action plan 4.2 Timetable of NCC meetings permits timely consideration of draft Action Plan and Recommendations</p>
<p>5. Press / social media releases and talks on project aims and progress directed at strengthening stakeholder support for Action Plans and MPA recommendations</p>	<p>5.1 A minimum of 4 per year media releases distributed and talks given</p>	<p>5.1 Copies of media releases available 5.2 Copy of talk available 5.3 Minutes of meetings with DoE and NCC 5.4 Examples of press, radio, TV, social media items retained and made available</p>	<p>5.1 Interest of stakeholders in participating (not an issue during previous projects)</p>

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
E.g. DI-A01	E.g. People who attended training on CBD Reporting Standards	E.g. Number of officials from national Department of Environment who attended training on CBD Reporting Standards	People	Men	20			20	60
E.g. DI-C17	E.g. Articles published by members of the project team	E.g. Number of unique papers published in peer reviewed journals	Number	None	1			1	4

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)
First records of the blurred lantern shark <i>Etmopterus bigelowi</i> from the Cayman Islands, Western Atlantic.	Frontiers in Marine Science	Gallagher AJ, Shipley ON, De Silva C, Kohler JK, Fernandes TF, Austin T, Ormond RF and Gore MA; 2023	Male	USA	Frontiers in Marine Science (journal)	https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmars.2023.1165207/full

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	Y
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	Y
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	N
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.	Y
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.	N
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	N/A
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Y
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Y
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	