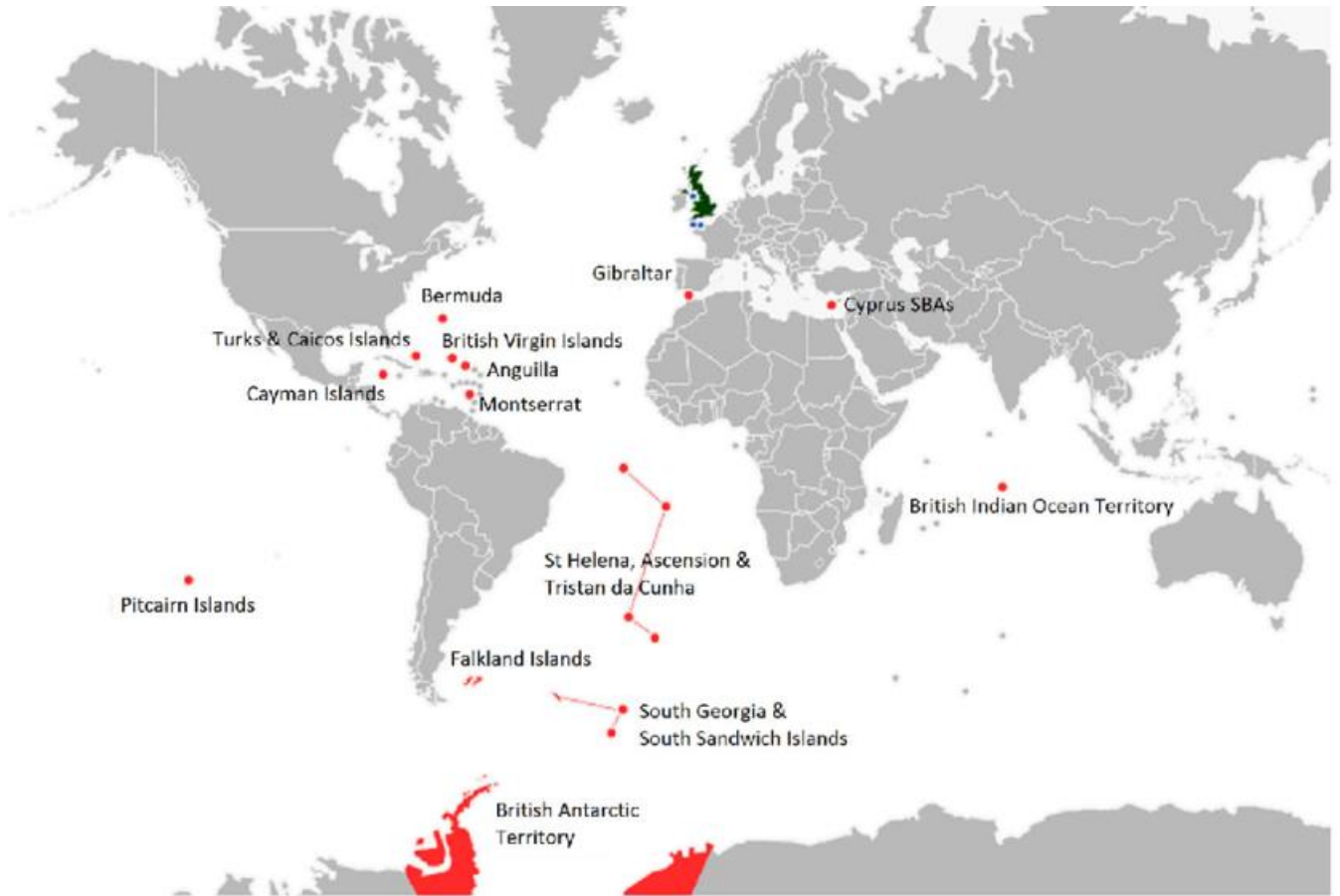


6 Annexes

6.1 Annex A – Map of UK and UK Overseas Territories



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

6.3 Annex C – Darwin Plus Main Round 6 Project Outputs

This annex shows a summary of the wider project outputs (environmental etc.), both quantitative and qualitative, for round 6 of Darwin Plus projects. This covers a total of 13 projects from a total indicated spend of £3,822,838 (£2,684,717 Darwin Plus funding, £1,138,121 matched indicated funding⁶⁸) during the project's lifetime.

Looking ahead, the team is considering further ways to bring in private finance ahead of the next iteration of the business case.

DPLUS071-DPLUS083

Project	Title	Quantitative Outputs	Qualitative Outputs
DPLUS071	<p>Fine scaling the design of Falkland Islands Marine Management Areas</p> <p>[Falkland Islands]</p> <p>[£329,379]</p> <p>[01/04/2018-31/03/2021]</p>	<p>Collected 20 data sets which are all collated and cleaned.</p> <p>Data sets analysed and used for modelling on the tracking data from megafauna.</p>	<p>Two completed intensive inshore fieldwork studies, with divers conducting systematic surveys.</p> <p>First study of invasive species <i>Metridium senile</i>.</p> <p>Marine Management Areas proposed and awaiting approval.</p> <p>Research cruise organised.</p> <p>Recruited project manager and hold regular PMG meetings.</p> <p>Created a webpage which is updated every 3 months.</p>
DPLUS072	<p>Developing the risk assessment framework for the Antarctic krill fishery</p> <p>[British Antarctic Territory, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands]</p> <p>[£132,599]</p> <p>[01/09/2018-31/08/2020]</p>		<p>Discussions over implementing a risk assessment held, with positive responses from the US and Australian Antarctic programmes.</p> <p>Production of maps highlighting the key areas for predator consumption.</p> <p>Integrate habitat preference models previously developed for <i>Pygoscelis</i> penguins and humpback whales with krill consumption estimates.</p>
DPLUS073	<p>Improving small island resilience and self-sufficiency in habitat</p>	<p>Training workshops in methods for quantitative assessment of ecological baselines were attended by at least 10 stakeholders.</p>	<p>Stakeholder informed prioritisation and restoration plan developed.</p>

⁶⁸ Data obtained from LTS International: matched funding from all projects is not captured until the project ends. Several projects end dates and final report release dates have been delayed due to COVID-19. Data captured on matched funding is taken from the indicated matched funding at the application stage from the projects that have yet to release their final reports or have had their end dates delayed due to COVID-19.

	<p>monitoring and management</p> <p>[British Virgin Islands]</p> <p>[£119,283]</p> <p>[01/04/2018-31/03/2020]</p>	<p>At least 50% of people know of the project and can articulate the meaning of coastal resilience.</p> <p>20 JVD residents volunteered their time and resources to collecting baseline data.</p> <p>30 BVI nationals gained technical skills and experience.</p> <p>At least GBP 10,000 generated in cash to continue implementing action plans.</p>	<p>3 coastal resiliency building activities undertaken, with at least one implemented.</p> <p>A long-term management plan developed for at least one coastal ecosystem.</p>
DPLUS74	<p>Improving biosecurity in the SAUKOTs through Pest Risk Assessments</p> <p>[Falkland Islands, St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha]</p> <p>[£144,644]</p> <p>[01/04/2018-31/03/2020]</p>	<p>At least 6 risk assessments for species identified with horizon scanning tool conducted.</p> <p>At least 2 staff from each participating territory trained in implementing PRA procedures.</p>	<p>Existing PRA procedures reviewed and specific need for improvement in individual participating OTs identified.</p> <p>Template for PRA developed and implemented into PRA procedures.</p> <p>Effective communication channels between trained staff established by end of project.</p>
DPLUS075	<p>Securing endemic land-birds and their habitats at Tristan da Cunha</p> <p>[Tristan da Cunha]</p> <p>[£83,429]</p> <p>[01/04/2018-31/03/2021]</p>		<p>A system has been set up where each crew member has a biosecurity check before going on the outer islands.</p> <p>Two surveys have been completed, with various plants being counted more crudely than others.</p> <p>Biosecurity protocols were developed and put in place.</p> <p>Further surveys completed and populations been established for three of the six endemic breeding land birds on Tristan and outer islands.</p>
DPLUS076	<p>Reducing South Georgia albatross mortality in High Seas tuna fisheries</p> <p>[SG, SSI, SH, A and TDC]</p> <p>[£98,858]</p>	<p>50% of key companies attended workshops on seabird bycatch issues.</p> <p>70% of key companies engaged with BirdLife through 1-1 meetings and calls.</p> <p>50% of companies attending the workshop provided written declaration of intent to buy tuna only</p>	<p>Compliance with seabird bycatch mitigation measures increases enhanced and bycatch rate reduced in Japanese High Seas fleets from pressure exerted by Japanese tuna purchasing companies.</p> <p>Levels of night setting by Japanese and Taiwanese tuna vessels determined.</p> <p>Tuna purchasing companies commit to buying tuna only from vessels that</p>

	[01/04/2018-31/03/2020]	from vessels that can prove compliance with seabird measures.	comply with seabird bycatch mitigation requirements. Produced five albatross cartoon characters and tailored to Japanese audience and put them online.
DPLUS077	Sustainable fishery management for St Helena's lobster populations [St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha] [£198,394] [01/09/2018-31/03/2021]	Tag and release programme established with 2500 lobsters tagged and associated biometric data collected and analysed over a 12-month period. This consists of 1500 spiny and 1000 slipper lobster with a range of sizes. 100 diet samples and 20 tissue samples collected and analysed across year 1. 72 dive surveys have been undertaken. Acoustic array grid established, and 15 acoustic telemetry devices deployed to monitor lobster population movements.	Early recommendations made for the new legislation, such as ban of catching female eggs and the introduction of a hobby license with a catch quota. Delivered public presentations so people understand basic ecological features of the lobster population in St Helena. Training St Helena staff to be able to conduct habitat surveys and appointed a project officer to support this. Study biological data from lobster population. Increase public awareness by promoting a "tag reward" scheme.
DPLUS078	The Montserrat Recycling and Waste Reduction Initiative [Montserrat] [£224,720] [01-04-2018 – 31-03-2021]	2 community recycling station drop points have been installed. First 2 quarters of 2020 a total weight of 21,944kg glass material was collected, approximately 98,000 bottles. Survey carried out at 3 key supermarkets. From the survey 100% of those survey understood what was recycled on the island, 91% identified the island's benefits of recycling.	Installation of glass collection points at bars and restaurants as well as community drop points. Education programs on recycling have been presented to the community through national radio twice. Available online too. A noticeable increase in the use of green alternatives to single use waste items in local businesses.
DPLUS079	Improving Sustainability of Marine Management in Montserrat [Montserrat] [£321,783] [01/04/2018-31/03/2022]	3 training workshops delivered, increase in skills and knowledge of EIA [environmental impact assessment] review as a result of the workshops [capacity/ capability of marine staff increased as a result of the workshops].	Draft west coast database has been built (seabed characterisation and associated environmental layers and derivatives) through ground-truthing survey and production of a predictive habitat map. Training in video survey techniques and use of equipment both delivered. 14-day underwater video characterisation survey of area of interest with 60 stations successfully sampled.
DPLUS080	Securing South Georgia's native habitats following	52 collections of seeds and spores from 21 species (comprising 7 ferns, one club moss, 6 native and 7 non-native angiosperm species) as well as a hybrid between 2 native	Workshop held in Falkland Islands.

	<p>invasive species control</p> <p>[SGSSI]</p> <p>[£256,544]</p> <p>[01/04/2018 - 30/09/2021]</p>	<p>species have been collected in both field seasons.</p> <p>Five reps from 26 sites (130 soil samples total) collected from South Georgia field sites 2018-19.</p> <p>Five reps from 20 sites (100 soil samples total) collected from South Georgia field sites 2019-20.</p> <p>Data from 2 established vegetation monitoring plots analysed.</p> <p>Data from at least 2 invaded sites (4 plots per site) analysed.</p>	<p>Data collected on non-native species distribution at field sites visited.</p> <p>Summary report on potential for non-native species to spread into new areas published on GSGSSI and Kew websites and research gate.</p>
DPLUS081	<p>Mapping for evidence-based policy, recovery and environmental resilience</p> <p>[BVI, TCI]</p> <p>[£210,920]</p> <p>[01/04/2018 - 31/03/2020]</p>	<p>2 1-week training workshops were held for key staff identified by the project partners [1 on TCI and 1 on BVI].</p> <p>23 people were trained in the use of remote sensing for environmental analysis from 12 departments/organisations across the 2 islands [using ArcGIS and QGIS software systems respectively].</p> <p>1190 Sentinel 2 image tiles were obtained over the islands of TCI and processed to analysis ready status.</p> <p>224 Sentinel 2 image tiles were obtained over the islands and cays of BVI and processed to analysis ready state.</p> <p>2 workshops held and 24 people from 8 different departments have been trained on remote sensing, monitoring and ecosystem service mapping techniques.</p>	<p>New equipment and high-end processing laptops delivered to each island with equipment to collect ground truth data for monitoring of the marine environment [training also provided].</p> <p>Provided satellite imagery was used to begin to answer critical questions significant to recovery from the hurricanes for both islands, as well as resource management and protection.</p>

DPLUS082	<p>Conserving Falklands' whale populations: addressing data deficiencies for informed management</p> <p>[Falkland Islands]</p> <p>[£298,552]</p> <p>[02/04/2018 - 31/08/2021]</p>	<p>25 people signed up as FC volunteers, volunteered on whale surveys during 2020. 27 additional people signed up after an additional call for volunteers in 2021.</p> <p>On-boat field experience gained by 15 volunteers across project duration (2019 and 2020).</p> <p>2 FC staff trained in deployment and recovery of suction-cup-time-depth-recorder (TDR) tags.</p> <p>Cetacean field skills training event held for 10 community volunteers.</p> <p>50 whale faecal samples collected</p>	<p>Projects raised overall awareness both domestically and internationally. Domestically of whales amongst the community through local media and social media, internationally through collaborations with international partner organisations.</p> <p>Application to have the Falklands inner shelf waters confirmed as a global Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) for sei whale to the KBA committee which was accepted [formal announcement will occur next year].</p> <p>Assessed sei whale occurrence in the Falklands against the global KBA criteria.</p> <p>Habitat predictive modelling was carried out using boat data set and earlier data sets.</p>
DPLUS083	<p>Soil map and online database as climate change mitigation tools</p> <p>[Falkland Islands]</p> <p>[£265,612]</p> <p>[01/04/2018 - 31/10/2020]</p>	<p>2 workshops held that explained the projects background of soil modelling and field work with a case study on how the final maps can be utilised for land management.</p> <p>2 local stakeholders trained in fieldwork learning about soil survey and importance of the soil maps.</p>	<p>Preliminary set of maps of soils, peatlands and erosion extent for the Falkland Islands have been issued and added to the webGIS [new maps since issued in 2020 with the addition of chemical data and soil class].</p> <p>Falkland Islands soil map published</p> <p>Quarterly Project management group (PMG) meetings have been held.</p> <p>Project website has been created.</p> <p>6-monthly stakeholder engagement has been maintained throughout: workshops and 1-1 meetings.</p> <p>Online interactive soil database on soil properties and erosion risk for the Falklands created.</p>

6.4 Annex D – Darwin Plus Standard Measures

2012 - 2021

Description Darwin Plus Standard Measures at Dec21		Total
Training Outputs		
(1a)	Number of people submitting thesis for PhD qualification	20
2	Number of people attaining Masters qualification (MSc, MPhil etc).	3
3	Number of people attaining other accredited qualifications	191
(4a)	Number of undergraduate students receiving training	91
(4b)	Number of training weeks provided to undergraduate students	102
(4c)	Number of postgraduate students receiving training	4
(4d)	Number of training weeks provided to postgraduate students	48
5	Number of people to receive at least one year of training	861
(6a)	Number of people receiving other forms of education/training	2,587
(6b)	Number of training weeks provided	425
7	Number of training materials produced for use by host country(s)	102
Research Outputs		
8	Number of weeks spent by UK project staff on project work in host country(s)	3
9	Number of species/habitat management plans (or action plans) produced for Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in host country(s).	123
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording.	144
(11a, b)	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals	76
(11c, d)	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere	9
(12a)	Number of computer-based databases established (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	36
(12b)	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information) and handed over to host country	44
(13a)	Number of species reference collections established and handed over to host country(s)	13

(13b)	Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s)	1,536
(14a)	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate Findings from Darwin project work	376
(14b)	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work have been presented/disseminated	204
(15a)	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	5
(15b)	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in host country(s)	3
(15c)	Number of national press releases or publicity articles in UK	3
(15d)	Number of local press releases or publicity articles in UK	0
(16a)	Number of newsletters produced	1
(16b)	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the host country(s)	50
(16c)	Estimated circulation of each newsletter in the UK	0
(17a)	Number of dissemination networks established	0
(17b)	Number of dissemination networks enhanced/extended	0
(18a)	Number of national TV programme/features in host country(s)	0
(18b)	Number of national TV programme/features in UK	0
(18c)	Number of local TV programme/features in host country(s)	0
(18d)	Number of local TV programme/features in UK	0
(19a)	Number of national radio interviews/features in host country(s)	1
(19b)	Number of national radio interviews/features in UK	0
(19c)	Number of local radio interviews/features in host country(s)	0
(19d)	Number of local radio interviews/features in UK	0
Physical Outputs		
20	Estimated value (£'s) of physical assets handed over to host country(s)	525,730
21	Number of permanent facilities or organisations established	14
22	Number of permanent field plots established	856
Financial Outputs		
23	Value of resources (£'s) raised from other sources for project work, including in kind contributions	7,365,945

6.5 Annex E – Further details on current functioning of the Darwin Plus programme

Assessment Process:

The assessment process for Darwin Plus funding features an expert panel (Darwin Plus Advisory Group, or DPAG) and a Fund Manager. The DPAG includes UK Government policy advisors from Defra and FCDO, relevant academic experts, and external advisors from Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), and the Centre for Environment, Fisheries, and Aquaculture Science (CEFAS). Further details on the DPAG are at Annex D.

During the assessment process, the DPAG considers potential projects against how they meet the funding priorities, the overall impact and technical excellence of each project. An overview of the process for assessment is as follows:

1. Initial review: Applications that do not meet the essential eligibility criteria are rejected, with reasons given to applicants.
2. Expert review: Eligible applications are scored by at least three DPAG members against the assessment criteria
3. Moderating panel: the DPAG discusses the comments and scores of the strongest applications to draw up a shortlist to recommend for funding.
4. Final result: the DPAG make recommendations to Ministers on which projects should be funded. Ministers make the final decisions.

Monitoring:

Projects provide Annual and Half Year progress reports that are reviewed each year. These accounts report against intended objectives and include information on outputs, ethics, and environmental impact. Continuation of project funding is dependent on timely submission of complete reports at each stage. All projects are required submit a Final Report at the end of their award lifespan. There is also robust monitoring and evaluation in place to allow individual projects to review their progress and evaluate their success in reaching their identified objectives, and will allow Defra to measure the impact the Fund as a whole has made.

6.6 Annex F - Components of the Revised Programme

Darwin Plus programme will comprise four tiers:

(1) Darwin Plus Local (new)

- **Summary:** Darwin Plus Local (D+ Local) will fund smaller capacity-building grants of up to £100k available exclusively to OT governments and OT-based organisations.
- **Programme rationale:** OTs have shown support for smaller, local grants spent in-territory which are responsive to local needs, quicker to apply for and access, and that build in-territory capability and support the local economy.
- **Potential projects:** grants to schools/community groups, initial disaster response, local education outreach, beach clean-up, training opportunities.
- **Budget:** tentatively £1.5m p/a, including grant awards and JNCC resource. We expect most grants to be £5k to £30k, with grants £50k to £100k by exception and accompanied by a business case.
- **Tier structure:**
 - o Co-designed with Defra and managed by JNCC, who will work with OT NGOs and Governments to understand local needs
 - o JNCC will target said needs by recommending funding for local projects
 - o The Fund Manager will process applications, perform due diligence, organise payments and manage reporting and evaluation

(2) Darwin Plus Main

- **Summary:** Darwin Plus Main (D+ Main) is the existing scheme, with an increased maximum grant size of £1m for environmental projects within OTs
- **Programme rationale:** OTs, NGOs and independent evaluator agree existing scheme has been successful and important in improving environmental outcomes in OTs
- **Potential projects:** research and monitoring, non-native species eradication, landscape/habitat restoration
- **Budget:** tentatively £7m p/a, including grant awards and Fund Manager resource.
- **Tier structure:**
 - o Continuing the existing structure, projects apply for funding in a two-stage application process
 - o Darwin Plus Advisory Group (DPAG) will assess applications and recommend projects for funding
 - o Darwin Plus Programme Board will finalise awards
 - o The Fund Manager will process applications, perform due diligence, organise payments and manage reporting and evaluation

(3) Darwin Plus Strategic (new)

- **Summary:** Darwin Plus Strategic (D+ Strategic) will fund larger transformative projects of £1m and £3m, encouraging greater ambition and collaboration between OTs
- **Programme rationale:** OTs and NGOs called for larger more ambitious grants that take on challenge of climate change and biodiversity loss and take advantage of opportunity for cross-OT collaboration
- **Potential projects:** cross-OT research and monitoring, wide-scale landscape/habitat restoration
- **Budget:** tentatively £1.5m p/a, including grant awards and Fund Manager resource.
- **Tier structure:**
 - o Similarly, to Darwin+ Main, projects apply for funding in a two-stage application process. The first round (22/23) will be provisional, giving projects time to develop and receive funding in 23/24.
 - o Darwin Plus Advisory Group (DPAG) will assess applications and recommend projects for funding
 - o Darwin Plus Programme Board will finalise awards
 - o The Fund Manager will process applications, perform due diligence, organise payments and manage reporting and evaluation

(4) Darwin Plus Fellowships

- **Summary:** Darwin Plus Fellowship funding aims to build capacity within UKOTs through training opportunities for UKOT nationals or those with a relationship with a UKOT. We intend to increase the scope and participation of the Fellowships during this Business Cycle to better support the development of capability and expertise within the UKOTs.
- **Programme rationale:** OTs and NGOs have long supported funding to enable individuals to draw on UK expertise in biodiversity and the environment, and to apply that knowledge to deliver long-term strategic outcomes for the natural environment in UK OTs.
- **Potential projects:** formal qualifications, professional training, conferences, secondments, educational outreach
- **Budget:** tentatively £0.05m p/a, including grant awards, Fund Manager resource.
- **Tier structure:**
 - o Individuals apply for funding in a one-stage application process.
 - o Darwin Plus Advisory Group (DPAG) will assess applications and recommend individuals for funding
 - o Darwin Plus Programme Board will finalise awards
 - o The Fund Manager will process applications, perform due diligence, organise payments and manage reporting and evaluation

6.7 Annex G – Darwin Plus Advisory Group

Terms of Reference for the Darwin Plus Advisory Group (DPAG)

The primary role of the Darwin Plus Advisory Group (DPAG) is to assess applications for funding, to enable Defra to advise ministers on the highest quality projects for funding. DPAG helps to ensure that UK Government funding granted through the Darwin Plus is spent on high quality projects aimed at supporting biodiversity, the environment and tackling climate change.

Objectives

The primary role of the Darwin Plus Advisory Group (DPAG) is for experts with OT knowledge and experience to assess applications for funding, to enable Defra to advise ministers on the highest quality projects for funding. DPAG helps to ensure that UK Government funding granted through the Darwin Plus is spent on high quality projects aimed at supporting biodiversity and the environment and tackling climate change.

The objectives of DPAG are:

- To assess applications for funding based on the criteria set out by the Defra policy team
- To agree a list of high-quality projects which can be recommended to Defra ministers for funding
- To contribute to discussions on the future direction of the fund
- To represent and promote the fund

Membership

Members are appointed to DPAG based on fair and open competition following UK Government Public Appointments guidelines, with terms lasting three years, with an option to extend a further year.

Ex-officio members will also sit on DPAG, primarily representing Defra's arms-length bodies. Policy officials from Defra and other government departments also sit on DPAG.

A stipend is offered, of £150 per day (up to a maximum of 10 days per annum) plus reimbursement of reasonable travel and subsistence costs for attending committee meetings.

Notice of Meetings

The Defra policy team and/or fund manager will endeavour to give as much notice as possible with regards to meetings dates, and at least 6 months wherever possible.

The agenda items for discussion and supporting papers will be emailed by the Defra policy team and/or fund manager to the members of DPAG, and any other person required to attend, no later than five working days before the meeting.

Frequency of meetings

Meetings will be held twice annually. A one day sift meeting to discuss applications following Stage 1, and a one day sift meeting and one day strategy day following Stage 2 (three days in total). Meetings will usually be held in person where possible, although they may be conducted via videoconferencing in exceptional circumstances. One day refers to a full working day (9:00-17:00). Group members are expected to be available for all sift and strategy meetings.

Additional meetings may be held if required (for example to discuss arising issues, updates on the funds, or consultations), however attendance at these is voluntary. In the instance that there are further meetings, these are likely to be held remotely.

Format of Meetings

The format of meetings will be agreed between the Chair, the Defra policy team, and the fund manager in advance of the meeting and will be outlined at the top of the meeting. At the sift 1 meeting this is likely to involve discussing the lowest scoring applications and working up, with a view to producing a list of applications which will be invited to submit a stage 2 bid. At sift 2 the meeting will usually work down from the highest scoring applications until the available budget has been allocated (plus reserve projects).

Members will declare a conflict of interest in advance of the assessment process, and will leave the meeting during the discussion of any application where there is a conflict. If the Chair has a conflict they will leave and nominate a deputy to lead the discussion.

Strategy meetings will involve presentations from LTS International, the Defra policy team, other HMG policy officials, and potentially from project leads. Discussions and questions will be led by the Chair.

Decision making

Recommendations will be made following discussions at the sift meetings, and based on the general consensus of the group. Final decisions on funding and strategic changes always rest with Defra.

Chair

The Chair will chair meetings. They will be appointed based on fair and open competition, following UK Government Public Appointments guidelines.

The Chair is responsible for:

- Acting as the public face of DPAG, alongside Defra and other government ministers, representing and promoting the strategic interests of the Darwin Initiative at the most senior levels across the public, business, academic sectors, and to non-governmental organisations
- Chairing meetings, including application sift meetings, and ensuring consistent standards of assessment are applied and that recommended projects demonstrate a strong evidence base and excellent value-for-money
- Guiding strategic discussion on the scheme aims, priorities and further development and advising on recommendations to be made to Ministers
- Attending and chairing/speaking at events including workshops, and conferences and seminars
- Advising the Defra policy team on preparations for application sift processes, advisory meetings, and other matters
- Sitting as Chair on the interview panel for new members of DPAG.

6.8 Annex H – Draft Logframe, Indicators and Assumptions

Draft log frame with assumptions (underpinning options 1 and 2 in the Economic case) and examples of potential indicators, to be strengthened further through the indicator work that will be done with JNCC. Indicative estimates against outcome and output indicators are based on project results from previous round/s and scaled in line with the analysis in the economic case (**approximately 2.9 - 3.1**⁶⁹). A range is presented accounting for +/-25% potential variation in results.

Estimates reflect the results that might be achieved by the end of the project lifetimes (2027/28) and do not account for any post-project results. Estimates are conservative: past project results are based only on projects reporting the relevant indicators, and so only represent a subset; restructuring of Darwin likely to generate stronger scale up.

Note: throughout the Logframe, there are various ‘Assumptions’, which have been developed around with the risks identified for the programme, in particular Annex O.

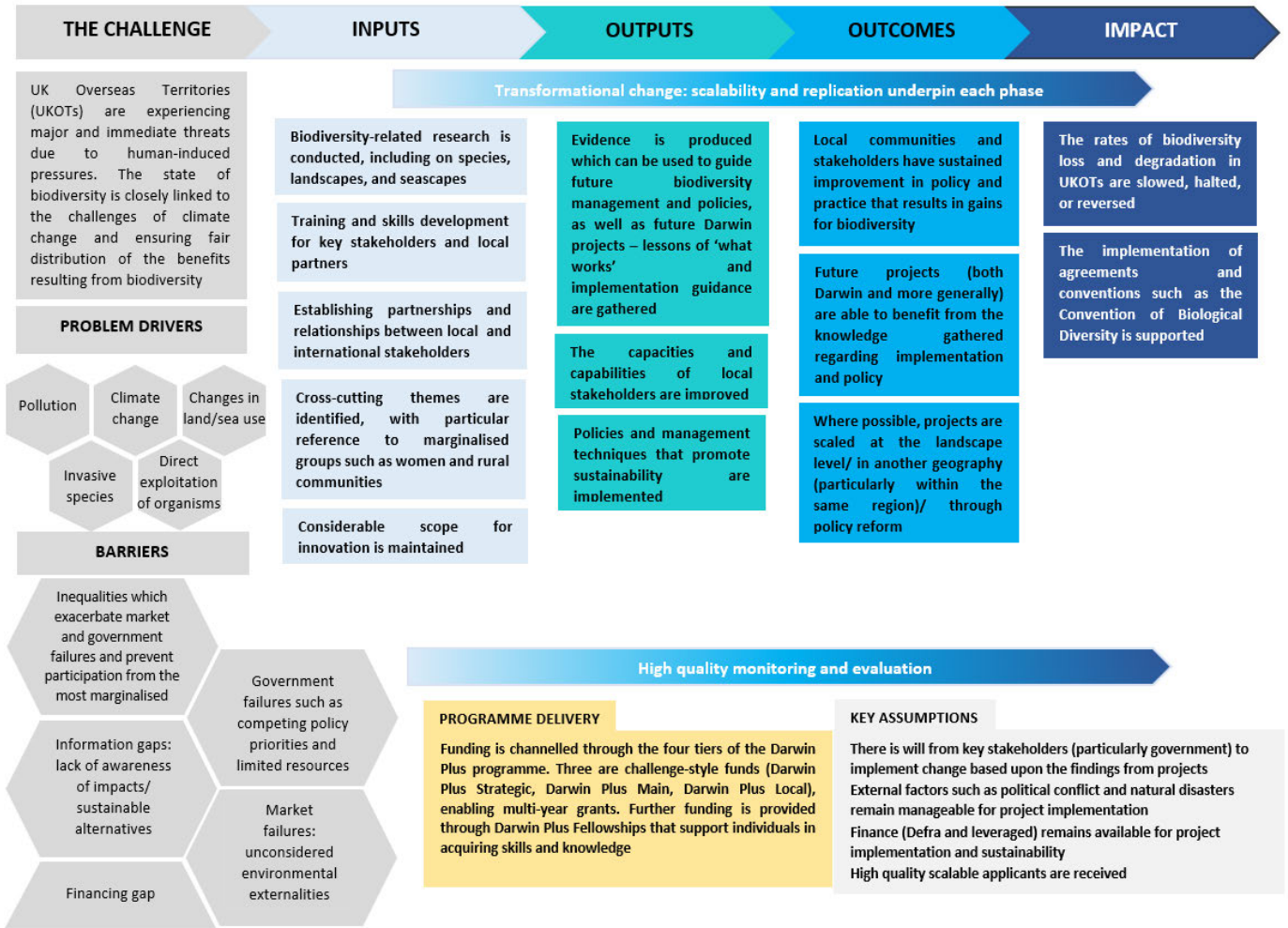
Impact	
The rates of biodiversity loss and degradation are slowed, halted or reversed in UKOTs.	
<i>Potential Indicators:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of OT endemic threatened endemic species (Indicator currently being developed alongside JNCC). • Extent and condition of terrestrial and marine protected areas in OTs (indicator currently being developed alongside JNCC). • National Biodiversity Strategies and Action plans. • Transformational change (methodology to be developed). 	
Outcome	
Local communities and stakeholders have sustained improvement in policy and practice that results in gains for biodiversity.	Assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not exceeded by other negative pressures on biodiversity • Policy and practice replicable and applicable in other UKOTs • Capability sufficient to sustain outcomes for impact • Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning systems are capable of assessing the outcome. • No meaningful impact on functioning of programme from e.g. geopolitical tensions, natural disasters
<i>Potential Indicators:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leverage achieved by projects at application • Number of people with improved outcomes: i) education ii) training iii) income iv) disaster/climate resilience (all disaggregated by gender). Between 4540 – 8088 individual beneficiaries of these activities (for i and ii). • Proportion of grants awarded to high quality applications received. 	

⁶⁹ Historically the fund has been funded at a rate of £2.75m p.a, the increase in funding to £10m p.a therefore represents a scaling up of funding of 3.6 (10/2.75). An OB of 10% is applied and a diminishing return to scale of 5-10% as under the preferred option (option 2) in the economic case providing a scaling factor of 2.9 -3.1

Output 1	Indicators
<p>Capability and capacity of national and local stakeholders are improved.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of local communities, and stakeholders with improved capability. 2. Number of grants awarded to applicants based in UKOTs. 3. Number of people completing education/training (disaggregated by gender). Between 3126 – 5569 people trained/educated. 4. Number of people attaining other accredited qualifications other than a Masters or PhD qualification (disaggregated by gender).
Output 2	Indicators
<p>Policies and management techniques that promote sustainability are implemented</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of new/improved biodiversity (Species/Habitat) management plans (including sustainable use, restoration and invasive species control). Between 149 – 263 action plans produced. 2. Number of policies strengthened, developed or formally contributed to at local and national levels on biodiversity reduction issues by projects.
Output 3	Indicators
<p>Evidence is produced which can be used to guide future biodiversity management and policies (as well as future Darwin projects).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of species reference collections enhanced and handed over to host country(s) 2. Number of formal documents produced to assist work related to species identification, classification and recording. Between 173 - 313 formal documents produced. 3. Number of conferences/seminars/workshops organised to present/disseminate Findings from Darwin project work. Between 247 – 439 conferences/seminars/workshops organised.
<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODA eligible UKOTs do not graduate from ODA status during the project's lifetime • Built capacity remains available (stays in the sector and country) • Appetite exists to adopt new policies and best practices • The barriers are proven to be true and can be addressed; no significant unforeseen barriers are identified. • Finance available convert outputs into outcomes (ODA /non-ODA and co-financing) • Stakeholders, communities, enterprises, local and national government bodies, non-governmental organisations, and academics are engaged early and appropriately. • Finance is appropriately managed • Delivery partners' capability, stability, and professionalism is appropriate and does not negatively affect project activities. • Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning systems are robust and pragmatic 	

Activities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert review (by DPAG) to robustly identify the best projects • Building a better understanding of biodiversity • Convening & engaging stakeholders • Technical advice, introduction of best practices & evidence • Evaluating practices and lessons learnt • Manage species and populations • Manage habitats and ecosystems • Enhance or provide sustainable livelihoods • Developing, adopting or implementing policy or legislation • Training and capacity building at the national and local level • Training and capacity building for fellows 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPAG only identifies the strongest proposals. • UKOTs wish to engage and develop capability and capacity • Lessons learnt, and best practices are efficiently captured and shared by the programme and reflected in project design and delivery. • Duplication of existing work is avoided.
Inputs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance (HMG and leveraged) • Defra Resourcing • Knowledge & Expertise (verbal and written) 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Darwin Plus remains aligned to HMG Strategy and continues to receive support. • High quality and eligible applications are received

6.9 Annex I – Theory of Change



6.10 Annex J – Longlist analysis

0- Business as Usual (this is equivalent to Do Nothing)- Meet funding commitments to Darwin Plus legacy projects and provide no new and additional funding for future Darwin Plus rounds

Under this option, Defra would commit no new funding to Darwin Plus for rounds 10,11 and 12 but would see through the completion of existing Darwin Plus projects costing £8.354m between 2022/23-2024/25. The UK would continue to spend on other initiatives which fund environmental projects within UKOTS e.g., the Conflict, Stability and Security fund (CSSF) and the Darwin Initiative program. This option only partially meets CSF4 as equity won't be fully delivered as no new funding for new rounds equates to a further increase in inequality between the UKOTs. Territories that require funding to build in-territory capacity and capability to deal biodiversity will be unable to do so under this option. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Darwin Plus is identified as the most common funding stream for biodiversity and conservation in UKOTs⁷¹ and has a history of delivering successful projects within the OTs (see Annex E and Appendix 3. **This Option therefore fails to meet CSF1. This is the baseline option against which shortlisted options will be compared.**

1- Increase Darwin Plus spending to £30m and Continue Darwin Plus programme with current structure

Under this option, the UK would spend up to £21.646m on the extension of Darwin Plus, which includes committing funding to Round 10 projects, and launching, and committing funding for Rounds 11– 12. Existing funding commitments to ongoing legacy projects from previous Darwin Plus rounds at a total cost of £8.354m from 2022/23 to 2024/25 will also take place. The current structure of the programme will remain intact with a Darwin Fellowship and Darwin Main tier available to UKOTs. The funding caps of £30k for Darwin Fellowships and £500k for Darwin Main projects will also remain in place. This option involves potential reputational risks to Defra and HMG as a result of not responding to strong stakeholder feedback in the call for evidence to introduce a local tier of funding and the potential for scaled up programmes. This option only partially meets CSF1 as it doesn't address the need to invest in local capability and capacity by maintaining the current funding structure but does address biodiversity loss within the UKOTs well as this fund has historically done. **This option meets the CSFs. The option is carried forward to the shortlist appraisal.**

2- Preferred Option- Increase Darwin Plus spending to £30m and with a restructure and expansion of the Darwin Plus programme tiers

Under this option, funding of up to £21.646m between 2022/23-2024/25 will be committed for rounds 10,11 and 12 of Darwin Plus. Existing funding commitments to ongoing legacy projects from previous Darwin Plus rounds at a total cost of £8.354m from 2022/23 to

[REDACTED]
71 See: [Summary of responses - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\) safeguarding the environment in the UKOTs](#) (Last accessed 29/12/2021)

2024/25 will also take place. The Darwin Plus programme will introduce 2 new funding tiers whilst also expanding on the existing Darwin Main and fellowships tiers. The new tiers will be the Darwin Local tier and the Darwin strategic tier.

The Darwin Plus local project tier will have a greater focus on building capacity and capability within the Overseas Territories. Most grants to be between £5k- £30k for this stream, with grants of £50k- £100k by exception and to be accompanied by a business case. The Darwin Plus strategic tier will aim to fund projects ranging between £1m-£3m, funding approximately 1 new project per year. This allows the scaling up of projects and allow for greater innovation and collaboration across OTs who can jointly bid for projects whilst the local tier allows for a greater focus on capability and capacity building within the OTs. This option addresses the issues highlighted in section 1.3.4 (the case for change) and the restructure builds upon features that have made the scheme a success to date as highlighted in further detail in section 1.3.3 (impact to date). The Darwin Plus Main project tier will entail an expansion of the existing scheme and will be an increased maximum grant size of £1m for environmental projects within OTs and the Darwin Plus Fellowships tier will also expand, funding approximately 1 fellowship every year of up to £50k for each fellowship. The new Darwin Plus Local and Strategic tiers and expansion of the existing Darwin Plus Fellowship and Main tier would all start in 2022/23. **This option meets the CSFs and is the preferred way forward. The option is carried forward to the shortlist appraisal.**

3- Increase funding and change the funding structure to a direct grants programme -

Under this option, Defra will continue to fund Darwin Plus, with total funding of up to £21.646m between 2022/23-2024/25 with a change to the challenge fund mechanism that has been in place since the scheme's inception in 2012. Under this option, we would also see through the existing funding commitments to ongoing legacy projects from previous Darwin Plus rounds at a total cost of £8.354m from 2022/23 to 2024/25.

A non-competitive grants programme would address many of the issues Ecorys highlighted in the independent evaluation of its Biodiversity Challenge Funds commissioned by Defra⁷². Following this evaluation, alongside our Call for Evidence and direct engagement with ministers, OT governments, and OT-linked NGOs, it was highlighted that local needs and Defra's objectives need to be more effectively met. Reducing the competition element and guaranteeing these funds to each OT would allow them to have greater scope to undertake projects that adhere to their own territory based regional plans. UKOT applications for project funding are also typically weaker than other applications⁷³, a direct grants programme would also address this issue as funding would be guaranteed for each territory. This option would represent savings to Defra in the form of reduced administration costs, Defra can pay the funds directly to the fund manager who can administer payments, monitor and track the payments made to UK Overseas Territories reducing Defra staff resource costs for Darwin Plus. The financial risk of exceeding the ODA and non-ODA budgets in the financial budget would also be nullified as the grants to each individual OT

72 See: [Ecorys, 2021. Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus and Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund scheme evaluation: Final Report.](#) (Last accessed 03/12/2021)

73 See: [Ecorys, 2021. Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus and Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund scheme evaluation: Final Report.](#) (Last accessed 03/12/2021)

would be capped at £511k p.a⁷⁴. The capability and capacity gaps that exist in all Overseas territories can be built with the direct funds provided to them.

However, the OTs are all unique and vastly differ in terms of size, population, biodiversity and geography. Populations range vastly, for example, with Tristan da Cunha having c.280 inhabitants⁷⁵ in comparison to the 47,862 inhabitants the Cayman Islands⁷⁶ and capability within the territories differs greatly. A formula for fairly distributing funds that consider the distinctive characteristics of the UKOTs would be challenging to create given the very limited evidence base regarding the state of nature and value of natural capital in some of the UK OTs. It would take years to establish the state of nature and value of natural capital in each UKOT. Currently organisations eligible for Darwin Plus funding can include: OT governments; non-governmental organisations; research institutions; the private sector; and other relevant stakeholders. This ensures territories without the capability to deliver or even successfully apply for environmental projects within their borders are able to benefit from the fund. All 14 UKOTs have received Darwin Plus funding since the schemes inception and identify Darwin Plus as the most common funding stream for their territory⁷⁷. There would be less strategic oversight by removing the challenge fund mechanism that is currently in place, the DPAG (see Annex D for further information) have provided expertise and ensured the highest quality projects take place within OTs. This has been necessary also due to the lack of expertise and capacity available in the OTs themselves. Additionally, by funding each OT individually there will be a lack of coordination across OTs that has been a successful feature of many Darwin Plus projects in the past. [REDACTED]

Direct grants are less effective at stimulating market wide innovation, which source a wide range of new potential solutions that can contribute to meeting the strategic objectives. Furthermore, challenge funds provide partnerships and local solutions to local problems by bringing together partners in a framework of cooperation for mutual benefit and encouraging bidders to develop ideas that provide local solutions to local problems, stimulating ownership and greater innovation. Historically, one of the funds greatest strengths is its requirement to find matched funding that leverages external funds into the schemes. As per the Ecorys report, Darwin Plus projects obtain, on average, additional funding equal to 98% of the awarded grant, which is the most of the three related Defra schemes in this regard (Darwin Initiative: 73%; IWTCF: 61%). Restructuring the fund in this way does not meet the strategic objectives. **This Option is therefore discounted as it fails to meet CSF1.**

74 Calculation: 21.646m of funding between 2022/23-2024/25. £7.22m/ 14 UKOTs = approximately £511k
N.B the administration cost for administering, monitoring and tracking payments to the OTs for the fund manager would be taken as a % from this figure.

75 See: [\[ARCHIVED CONTENT\] \(nationalarchives.gov.uk\)](#) Tristan de Cunha Biodiversity Snapshot (2011) JNCC (Last accessed 08/12/2021)

76 See: [\[ARCHIVED CONTENT\] \(nationalarchives.gov.uk\)](#) Cayman Islands Biodiversity snapchat (2011) JNCC (Last accessed 08/12/2021)

77 See: [Summary of responses - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\) safeguarding the environemnt in the UKOTs](#) (Last accessed 29/12/2021)

4- Do Minimum- Increase funding to wider biodiversity programmes:

The below options of increasing funding to wider biodiversity programmes represent the do minimum options.

A) Darwin Initiative

Under this option Defra would commit no new funding to Darwin Plus and would spend up to £21.646m through the existing Defra biodiversity programme Darwin Initiative. Defra would also see through its existing funding commitments to ongoing legacy projects from previous Darwin Plus rounds at a total cost of roughly £8.354m from 2022/23 to 2024/25. Spending through this programme would allow for management costs to be shared and the potential to influence a larger pot of resources and deliver a greater impact helping support VfM. There will also be a greater pool of knowledge and expertise to draw upon. This programme, however, addresses wider issues and would not support a more refined strategic focus that Darwin Plus does. For example, the Darwin Initiative focuses on integrating biodiversity considerations into poverty reduction initiatives and would be less effective as it does not primarily focus on UKOTs as the Darwin Plus programme does. To deliver the objectives of the strategic case, the aims and governance of any of this fund would need to be amended to ensure the funds are ringfenced specifically for UKOTs and are not used for projects that deliver environmental outcomes in non-UKOTs. Additional funds to the Darwin initiative would not deliver the specific objectives of the strategic case. There was also strong feedback from across the FCDO and UKOTs that all of the territories should be funded through Darwin Plus, rather than the ODA-eligible UKOTs being funded through Darwin Initiative Main project streams. Darwin Initiative also has a strong focus on ODA territories and as such it is highly probable the environmental needs and objectives of non-ODA UKOTs would not be met. **This Option is therefore discounted as it fails to meet CSF1.**

B) Global Environment Facility

Under this option, approximately £8.354m (out of total of £30m) of funding would be used to fund existing legacy Darwin Plus projects through to completion whilst additional funding of £21.646m would be channeled through an established multilateral financing mechanism with objectives that cover biodiversity and climate change. The GEF is an established multilateral donor programme, launched in 1992, which the UK is a donor member of. It works with a set of 18 accredited agencies (predominantly the multilateral development banks and UN agencies as well as NGOs) to develop and implement programmes and projects. The GEF's funds are available to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet the objectives of the international environmental conventions and agreements, including objectives tackling biodiversity loss and promoting sustainable livelihoods and it is an example of a multilateral financial mechanism.

The GEF's governance model however means that funding would not be guaranteed to address Darwin Plus's objectives and purpose. GEF investments on biodiversity are primarily focused on mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes and address direct drivers to protect habitats and species⁷⁸. Darwin Plus has a specific focus on the biodiversity and resilience to climate change within UKOTs only, therefore it does not align to the strategic fit required for this option. Donor funding is pooled across its

78 See: [Biodiversity | GEF \(thegef.org\)](https://www.thegef.org/) (Last accessed 09/12/2021)

programmes which also cover a range of wider issues, including renewable energy, chemicals, waste and oceans. **The UK would not be able to ring fence any of its contribution for Darwin Plus related funds, and programme funding would also be dependent on negotiations with other members.** Additionally, GEF characteristically funds relatively large projects (e.g. Biodiversity projects conservation projects funding by GEF have cost on average approximately \$2.692m⁷⁹) which are less suited to Darwin Plus given the funding budget of £10m p.a. As these funds are earmarked for the UKOTs this option would fail to meet the fundamental strategic aims of this fund as funding cannot be ringfenced. Furthermore, as up to £3.25m of this funding is ringfenced for ODA UKOTs this would not be feasible. This option only partially meets CSF3 as the fund has does not have the history that both Darwin Initiative and the CSSF have of delivering projects in UKOTs. It is therefore not certain how well projects can be delivered within the UKOTs in relation to the OTs interests. Overall, the inability to explicitly specify that UKOTs would benefit from the funding provided risks a mismatch between UK and fund objectives while also leading to less strategic control and learning for adaptive programming. **This option is therefore discounted as it fails to meet CSF 1.**

C) Conflict, Stability and Security fund

Under this option, approximately £8.354m (out of total of £30m) of funding would be used to fund existing legacy Darwin Plus projects through to completion whilst additional funding of £21.646m would be channeled through an established cross government financing mechanism which is behind only Darwin Plus and EU Best as the most common funding stream for biodiversity and conservation for UKOTs. The CSSF spent £62.06m across OTs in 2020/21, representing 4.92% of the proportion of all CSSF spend that financial year⁸⁰. Although the fund far exceeded the amounts spent by Darwin Plus on OTs, the fund would not be guaranteed to address Darwin Plus's objectives and purpose. The funds four high-level outcomes, as described in their 2020-21 annual report, relate to conflict and stability, transactional threats, state threats and women, peace and security. Many of the projects that also take place within the OTs do not focus on the environmental strategic objectives Darwin Plus has. For example, education infrastructure and health services were resorted to pre hurricane Irma levels and built back better in Anguilla with CSSF funding⁸¹. There is a clear mismatch between the fund's primary objectives and the primary objectives for Darwin Plus. **This option is therefore discounted as it fails to meet CSF 1.**

79 See: [Biodiversity | GEF \(thegef.org\)](https://www.thegef.org/) (Last accessed 09/12/2021) Results based on GEF investing over \$3.5 billion on 1,300 projects to conserve biodiversity and use it sustainably.

80 See: [Conflict, Stability and Security Fund annual report 2020 to 2021 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/) (Last accessed 08/12/2021)

81 See: [CSSF OTs annual review summaries 2019 to 2020](https://www.cssf.gov.uk/) (Last accessed 08/12/2021) Anguilla annual review summary 2019-20

6.11 Annex K – Summary table of assumptions, costs and benefits for each of the options

A summary of assumptions, costs and benefits for each of the options.

	Assumptions ⁸²	Costs	Benefits
BAU: Meet funding commitments to Darwin Plus legacy projects and provide no new and additional funding for future Darwin Plus rounds	<p>Project outcomes are similar to Darwin Plus Round 6 sample (see Annex C).</p> <p>Project grant to co-finance ratio same as existing fund.</p>	<p>£8.354m for Darwin Plus programme funding between 2022/23-2024/25</p> <p>MEL costs of approximately 1% or £84k</p> <p>Administration costs of 6.3% or £526k</p> <p>£3.283m of co-financing for projects (social cost).</p> <p>Weakened partnerships with the UKOTs and potential reputational damage to HMG.</p> <p>Potentially long-term environmental costs if investment in biodiversity is delayed or reduced for UKOTs (e.g irreversible loss of protected species and marine environment degradation).</p> <p>Additional post-project funding leveraged (opportunity cost for private sector, funding could have been spent elsewhere).</p>	<p>Non-quantified benefits: post-project outcomes, knowledge and capability.</p> <p>Reduced key threats to UKOTs' natural environments, including unsustainable management and use of resources, climate change, invasive species, and plastic waste pollution.</p> <p>Additional post-project funding leveraged (benefit to the UK government as they are savings made for costs they would otherwise pay).</p>

⁸² The assumptions that underpin the Darwin Plus Theory of Change that apply across option 1 can be found in Annex I.

