



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



Foreign &
Commonwealth
Office



Department
for International
Development



Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund Project Application

Basic Data

1. Project Title	Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat		
2. UK OT(s) involved	Anguilla, Montserrat	Letter of support from OT government attached?	Yes
3. Start Date:	April 1, 2017		
4. End Date:	March 31, 2020		
5. Duration of project (no longer than 36 months)	36 months		

Summary of Costs	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Total
6. Budget requested from Darwin	103,484	91,349	66,092	260,925
7. Total value of matched funding	35,395	35,395	35,395	106,185
8. Total Project Budget (all funders)	138,879	126,744	101,487	367,110
9. Names of Co-funders	Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources (DFMR), Anguilla, Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit, Montserrat, University of the West Indies - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute.			

10. Name, address and contact details of lead applicant organisation (responsible for delivering outputs, reporting and managing funds)	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) Unit 8, Building 7 Fernandes Business Centre Eastern Main Road, Laventille Trinidad, West Indies
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11. Type of organisation of Lead applicant.									
OT GOVT	UK GOVT	UK NGO	Local NGO	International NGO	X	Commercial Company	Other (e.g. Academic)		

12. Partners in project.

CANARI: Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat

Details	Project Leader	Project Partner 1	Project Partner 2	Project Partner 3
Surname	Phillips	Ponteen	Gumbs	McConney
Forename(s)	Terrence	Alwyn	Kafi	Patrick
Post held	Senior Technical Officer	Chief Fisheries and Ocean Governance Officer	Director	Senior Lecturer
Institution (if different to above)	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)	Ministry of Agriculture, Trade Lands Housing and the Environment - Montserrat	Ministry of Infrastructure Communication, Utilities, Housing, Fisheries and Agriculture - Anguilla	The University of the West Indies (UWI)
Department	N/A	Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit	Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources (DFMR)	Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES)
Telephone/Skype				
Email				

13. Has your organisation been awarded Darwin Initiative funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
N/A	N/A	N/A

14. Details of 3 contracts previously held by your institution that demonstrate your credibility as an implementing organisation.

Contract 1 Title	Enhancing food security from the fisheries sector in the Caribbean: Building the capacity of regional and national fisherfolk organisation networks to participate in fisheries governance and management
Contract Value	£895,000
Contract Duration	January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2016
Role of institution in project	Project leader
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	<p>Aim: To improve the contribution of the small-scale fisheries sector to food security in the Caribbean through building the capacity of regional and national fisherfolk organisations (FFOs) to participate in governance.</p> <p>Project countries: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To build the capacity of Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations (CNFO) to effectively represent its members (networked national fisherfolk organisations) to bring the voice of fisherfolk into regional fisheries governance and management policy and planning processes.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. To build the capacity of national fisherfolk organisations, their network of primary organisations and individual leaders (in at least 8 project countries) to participate in fisheries governance and management 3. To enhance the system of communication across the regional and at least 8 national networks of fisherfolk organisations to share experiences and to develop common positions on their goals, needs and concerns. 4. To enhance collaborative development and joint communication of key policy messages by fisherfolk at multiple levels to policy makers 5. To improve participation of fisherfolk in national and regional processes for decision-making in governance and management of Caribbean fisheries. <p>Outcomes of the action to date (project in progress):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity of the CNFO built to effectively represent its members to bring the voice of fisherfolk into regional fisheries governance and management, policy and planning processes through the establishment of a Fisherfolk Action Learning Group as a community of change agents from across the 17 Caribbean countries/ territories to share experiences and formulate positions for policy influence. 2. Capacity of national fisherfolk organisations and their network of primary organisations built to participate in fisheries governance and management through strengthening key capacity areas which were identified in participatory needs assessments. A capacity building strategy was implemented through eight national fisherfolk workshops. Capacities were also built through the award of 11 small grants to 11 fisherfolk organisations, with grants addressing such areas as governance, leadership, communication and advocacy, accountability, literacy and registration of the CNFO. 3. Fisherfolk communicating effectively across the region via ICT systems established by the CNFO (e.g. a fisherfolk listserv). CANARI and other partners participating in these systems to share information and support policy discussions. 4. Participation of fisherfolk in national and regional processes for decision-making in governance and management of Caribbean fisheries improved through project support for fisherfolk representation at key regional decision-making meetings on fisheries governance to conduct advocacy on small scale fisheries issues. 5. Collaborative development and joint communication of key policy messages by fisherfolk at multiple levels to policy makers being enhanced through the development of Participatory Videos and advocacy products.
<p>Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail, address, phone number).</p>	<p>European Union EuropeAid Programme Reference Daniela Tramacere Chargé d' Affaires Delegation of the European Union to Trinidad and Tobago Sagicor Financial Centre Queen's Park West 16, Port of Spain Trinidad</p>
<p>Contract 2 Title</p>	<p>Climate ACTT: Action by Civil society in Trinidad and Tobago to build resilience to climate change</p>

Contract Value	£378,000
Contract Duration	August 1, 2015 – December 31, 2016
Role of institution in project	Project leader
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	<p>Aim: To build the capacity of up to five civil society organisations (CSOs) in Trinidad and Tobago to internationally accepted levels of best practice in two areas: institutional (organisational) strengthening; and technical capacity to deliver programmes/projects related to climate change adaptation and resilience.</p> <p>Project country: Trinidad and Tobago</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To build the institutional/ organisational capacity of the beneficiary organisations including (but not limited to) governance, financial and policy practices meet national and international standards for rigour and transparency 2. To support the beneficiary organisations to effectively partner with global, regional and national funders and to apply the most innovative international best practices in the unique circumstances of the communities they serve 3. To build the capacity of and provide support to the beneficiary organisations to implement demonstration climate change adaptation and resilience projects that contribute to improving the resilience of communities to the physical impacts of climate change <p>Outcomes of the action to date: (project in progress)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional/ organisational capacity of the five beneficiary CSOs being strengthened in key priority areas, which were identified through comprehensive individual needs assessments and documented in a capacity building strategy. Key areas are being strengthened through tailored training and coaching in good governance, strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation, financial management and accounting, financial planning and fundraising for sustainability, human resource management, proposal writing and project management 2. The five CSOs have strengthened knowledge and skills in climate change impacts and policy context, communication for advocacy and awareness, and planning and actions for adaptation and resilience building through two training workshops including peer exchanges and practical exercises. 3. The five CSOs developed and are implementing practical adaptation projects which are supported by a small grants facility and individual mentoring by CANARI. 4. Partnerships strengthened between the five CSOs and key national agencies (government and others) working on building resilience to climate change and natural disasters in Trinidad and Tobago.

Client/independent reference contact details	<p>CANARI is implementing and managing this project in collaboration with Conservation International (CI) and with support from BHP Billiton Trinidad and Tobago through BHP Billiton's partnership with CI to support the company's commitments to the environment, biodiversity and the communities in which BHP Billiton operates.</p> <p>Reference Zachary Wells Senior Manager International Programs Conservation International (CI) 2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500, Arlington, VA, 22202, USA</p>
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Contract 3 Title	Building civil society capacity for conservation in the Caribbean UKOTs
Contract Value	£262,755
Contract Duration	April 1, 2009 – March 31, 2012
Role of institution in project	Lead implementing partner and coordinator in host countries
Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the contract.	<p>Aim: To enhance the organisational capacity of at least 10 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the 5 Caribbean UKOTs, including the 5 National Trust organisations, to function as strong, effective and sustainable organisations that play a significant role directly in biodiversity conservation in their Territories and the Caribbean region, as well as indirectly by catalysing and coordinating wider civil society participation.</p> <p>Project countries: Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks & Caicos</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify the needs of at least 10 Caribbean UKOT CSOs and designed a tailored capacity building programme • To enhance the organisational capacity of at least 10 Caribbean UKOT CSOs through tailored training and other capacity building to meet identified priority needs • To enhance the effective involvement of UKOT CSOs in biodiversity conservation through regional collaboration and the creation of (formal and informal) networks of Caribbean CSOs • To increase awareness of Caribbean UKOT CSOs and their partners (governments, donors, overseas agencies) of how to facilitate participation of civil society in biodiversity conservation. <p>Outcomes of the action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All CSOs reported greater capacity for involvement in biodiversity conservation planning, advocacy and public education, through enhanced skills in participatory planning, communication and advocacy skills developed through the project. 2. All or some of the participating CSOs demonstrated the ability to apply project learning in, <i>inter alia</i>, the following areas: establishing strategic priorities, problem analysis, converting project objectives into a fundable proposal, strategic fundraising and financial sustainability, participatory planning for biodiversity conservation, advocacy to support biodiversity conservation, networking for effective advocacy and policy influence, developing effective communication strategies.

	<p>3. Opportunities for policy influence, whether locally or in the UK, were perceived to be limited during the period. However, participating CSOs have committed to the formation of an ongoing and more formalised network of the National Trusts and their partners in the Caribbean UKOTs to strengthen policy influence nationally, regionally, internationally (and particularly in the UK and Europe).</p> <p>4. Development of new or enhanced partnerships and networks</p> <p>5. Development of an informal network for peer exchange of information, knowledge and experience among the participating organisations</p> <p>6. The project also indirectly contributed to partnerships for the development of one Defra and two BEST proposals, including a joint project between CANARI and Birdlife and another between Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and Anguilla National Trust, both of which contributed to the goal and purpose of this project.</p>
Client/independent reference contact details	<p>Darwin Initiative (Reference No.: 17004)</p> <p>Reference (project leader) Vijay Krishnarayan Director Commonwealth Foundation Marlborough House London SW1Y 5HY</p>

15. Key Project personnel

Name (First name, surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1-page CV or job description attached?
Terrence Phillips	Project Leader; fisheries expert	CANARI	22	Yes
Keisha Sandy	Climate change adaptation expert; capacity building expert	CANARI	12	Yes
Melanie Andrews	Fisheries expert; communication and visibility lead; Capacity building expert	CANARI	40	Yes
Loïza Rauzduel	Communication and visibility support	CANARI	2	Yes
Nicole Leotaud	Project management oversight; participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) expert	CANARI	3	Yes
Venash Ramberan	Financial management and accounting support	CANARI	3	Yes
Anastacia Lee Quay	Administrative and communication support	CANARI	16	No
Patrick McConney	Fisheries expert	CERMES	6	Yes
Maria Pena	Socio-economic expert	CERMES	6	Yes
Alwyn Ponteen	Fisheries expert – Montserrat	Fisheries and Ocean Resources	10	Yes

		Unit, Montserrat		
Kafi Gumbs	Fisheries expert - Anguilla	DFMR	10	Yes

Project Details

16. Project Outcome Statement: Describe what the project aims to achieve and what will change as a result. (30 words max). You can copy and paste from Q26.

Adaptation to climate change and variability mainstreamed into fisheries governance and management using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in Anguilla and Montserrat.

17. Background: (What is the current situation and the problem that the project will address? How will it address this problem? What key OT Government priorities and themes will it address? (200 words max)

Anguilla and Montserrat are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and variability, such as increased sea surface temperature, intensity of storms and sea level rise, which are expected to trigger a complex series of biophysical and socio-economic impacts on fisheries. Climate change adaptation (CCA) is therefore crucial. Needs assessments for Anguilla and Montserrat, commissioned by DFID (2012), show that resilience activities are characterised by weak planning and adaptive capacity.

This project will mainstream CCA into fisheries governance using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF), resulting in enhanced responses to climate change, sustainable fisheries, conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems, and increased resilience of communities in Anguilla and Montserrat. It will contribute to achieving the objectives of Anguilla's Fisheries Development Plan 2015-2025, Sustainable Tourism Master Plan 2010-2020 and National Energy Policy 2008-2020. It will contribute to achieving the objectives of Montserrat's Sustainable Development Plan 2008-2020, Climate Change Policy and Action Plan, Agriculture Strategy and Marketing Plan 2016-2021 and Physical Development Plan 2012-2022.

The project will also assist Anguilla and Montserrat in meeting commitments 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 and 11 under the UKOT Environmental Charters, and targets 6, 10, 14 and 19 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

18. Methodology: Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended outcomes and impact. Provide information on how you will undertake the work (materials and methods) and how you will manage the work (roles and responsibilities, project management tools etc.). Give details of any innovative techniques or methods. (500 words max)

CANARI will be overall project lead and activities will be implemented collaboratively by CANARI, CERMES and the DFMR, Anguilla and Fisheries Unit, Montserrat. All project partners will be on a project steering committee to facilitate joint implementation and coordination.

The project will employ innovative and participatory tools to assist both high and lower capacity stakeholders to determine institutional readiness for climate change adaptation; assess vulnerability; create awareness; mainstream CCA into fisheries policy, planning and practices; and promote ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods. Tools will engage key government agencies, the National Trusts and other CSOs, local communities and resource users.

Assessments of institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries

The Adaptation: Rapid Institutional Analysis (ARIA) toolkit developed by the World Resources Institute will be used to assess the institutional readiness for CCA in the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, examining institutional capacities to effectively develop, implement and monitor climate change adaptation policy, using five critical CCA functions: assessment, prioritisation, coordination, information management and mainstreaming.

Vulnerability assessments of fisherfolk in coastal communities

Participatory three dimensional modelling (P3DM) will be used to facilitate spatial vulnerability

assessments of Anguilla and Montserrat to climate change and natural disasters, focusing particularly on impacts on the fisheries sector (e.g. fisheries landing sites, processing/ marketing facilities, coastal infrastructure, coral reefs and other ecosystems supporting fisheries, fishing grounds). A scaled 3D model of the island will be populated with spatial information through a facilitated process to incorporate local knowledge from fisheries authorities, fisherfolk and other key stakeholders relevant to the fisheries sector. Participants engaged in the process improve knowledge and use opportunities for negotiation and development of consensus. Reports are produced to synthesise information on vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions.

Knowledge mobilisation and information exchange

A communication strategy will be developed to improve awareness and understanding among policy makers, resource managers, fisherfolk in fishing communities and the public about climate change adaptation readiness and vulnerability in the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat. Implementation will involve convening multi-stakeholder knowledge mobilisation forums, production of policy briefs and other communication products and engaging key stakeholders through participatory videos and social media to catalyse change in policy and practice to deal with the effects of climate change.

Mainstreaming climate change adaptation (CCA) in fisheries using the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF)

EAF integrates ecology, human well-being and governance. It addresses climate change as an inter-sectoral issue with ecological, social, political and economic impacts on fisheries. The capacity of policy makers, resource managers and users will be strengthened to utilise the FAO EAF toolbox of participatory processes to mainstream CCA in fisheries.

Promoting ecosystem stewardship action by fisherfolk

An ecosystem stewardship approach will frame the work, which includes reducing vulnerability, promoting resilience and tapping into opportunities to transform undesirable trajectories, which include support for self-reliance and self-organisation of fisherfolk and other resource users. CCA will be incorporated to improve fisherfolk livelihoods in coastal communities, taking into account local knowledge and practices, including women and youth, and citizen engagement in EAF.

19. How does this project:

- a) Deliver against the priority issues identified in the assessment criteria
 - b) Demonstrate technical excellence in its delivery
 - c) Demonstrate a clear pathway to impact in the OT(s)
- (500 words max)

a) Delivers against priority issues

The project contributes to improved conservation and management of the marine environment, develops approaches to deal with effects of climate change, develops ecosystem-based initiatives for conservation and sustainable use of the marine environment, and promotes sustainable fisheries.

The project will ensure that Anguilla and Montserrat are making progress in implementing their national development policies and plans and meeting their commitments (e.g. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 and 11) under the UKOT Environmental Charters, and targets (e.g. 6, 10, 14 and 19) of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and will support the UK Government delivering its commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity and Environment Charters.

Strong local ownership is ensured via leadership by local project partners and facilitation of participatory approaches.

b) Demonstrate technical excellence

The project will involve a partnership comprised of regional and national public sector, academic and civil society organisations utilising a suite of innovative and participatory tools to assist both high and lower capacity stakeholders to mainstream CCA into fisheries governance and management using an ecosystem approach in Anguilla and Montserrat. The external civil society organisation (CANARI) and academic institution (CERMES) will contribute their technical expertise and links with regional initiatives to support the key public sector agencies and civil society, including fisherfolk, to undertake

assessments, create awareness, facilitate mainstreaming of CCA into fisheries-related policies and plans, and build capacity for CCA actions. Technical rigour will be ensured through application of tested tools. Effective stakeholder participation will be ensured via systematic application of participatory tools and approaches.

c) Demonstrates clear pathway to impact

The Governments of Anguilla, through DFMR, and Montserrat, through the Fisheries Unit, will demonstrate ownership of this project through participation in its implementation and monitoring. The project will ensure impact through a series of linked activities and outputs.

Participatory assessments will bring together local and scientific knowledge to identify the specific impacts of climate change on fisheries in Anguilla and Montserrat, potential adaptation actions and needs for institutional strengthening. This knowledge will then be communicated to key target audiences to raise awareness and catalyse change in policy and practice. Workshops will be facilitated to assist stakeholders with applying CCA and EAF approaches in practical exercises to mainstream CCA into fisheries-related policies and plans in each territory. Fisherfolk will be supported to engage in stewardship through development and implementation of practical adaptation projects.

The project will embed good environmental governance practices including by: creating strong networks and communities of practice for sharing knowledge, attitudes and practice; developing a culture of 'bottom-up' policy formulation and execution in fisheries governance; instilling a sense of ownership by fisherfolk in the adaptation strategies adopted; and facilitating sharing of lessons and best practices among policy makers and other key stakeholders in Anguilla and Montserrat.

This will build a strong foundation for achieving the project outcome of climate adaptation in the fisheries sector, ultimately contribute to improved resilience and sustainability of fisheries, associated livelihoods and conservation of the marine environment in Anguilla and Montserrat.

20. Who are the **stakeholders** for this project and how have they been consulted (include local or host government support/engagement where relevant)? Briefly describe what support they will provide and how the project will engage with them. (250 words max)

The Governments of Anguilla and Montserrat are key drivers of this project. The Director, Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources (DFMR), Anguilla, and Chief Fisheries and Ocean Governance Officer, Fisheries Unit, Montserrat, readily agreed to partner in project development as they recognised the need to address the climate change impacts on fisheries. They will co-facilitate and participate in project activities, particularly supporting stakeholder mobilisation and policy mainstreaming.

Key stakeholders from Anguilla are the DFMR) Department of Environment and Disaster Management, Anguilla National Trust (ANT), fisherfolk and their organisations. The DFMR consulted and obtained the support of public agencies and ANT during project development, while fisherfolk identified climate change as an issue during preparation of Anguilla's Fisheries Development Plan.

Key stakeholders from Montserrat are the Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Lands, Housing and the Environment, especially the Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit and the Department of the Environment (DOE), the Disaster Management Coordination Agency (DMCA), fisherfolk and their organisations. The Fisheries Unit and DOE were consulted during project preparation, with them identifying the DMCA as a stakeholder. Stakeholders identified climate-resilient fisheries as a priority during preparation of Montserrat's National Climate Change Policy.

Public agencies will provide in-kind support based on their missions and competencies.

Fisherfolk and their organisations will be the main direct beneficiaries of the project. They will provide in-kind support through knowledge sharing and participation in project activities.

A stakeholder analysis will be conducted at project inception to guide effective engagement of key stakeholders in project delivery, monitoring and evaluation.

21. Institutional Capacity: Describe the implementing organisation's capacity (and that of partner organisations where relevant) to deliver the project.
(500 words max)

CANARI is an independent, regional, technical, non-profit institute in the Caribbean with twenty-seven years of experience in facilitating and promoting participatory approaches to natural resource governance to conserve biodiversity, enhance ecosystem goods and services, and enhance livelihood benefits and wellbeing of the poor. CANARI has: worked in both territories; technical expertise in small scale fisheries and climate change adaptation; experience in the ARIA tool, P3DM vulnerability assessments, strengthening fisherfolk organisations, building capacity of civil society to take practical action for CCA and facilitating, participatory development of climate change and other policies and plans. Recent projects include *Participatory research to enhance climate change policy and institutions in the Caribbean: ARIA toolkit pilot*, *Strengthening Caribbean Fisherfolk to Participate in Governance project* and the *Climate ACTT: Action by Civil society in Trinidad and Tobago to build resilience to climate change project*. CANARI is coordinating a component of the regional Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME+) project which focuses on strengthening fisherfolk and civil society and will facilitate synergies with this project. [www.canari.org]

CERMES has a long history of teaching, research, consultancy and outreach in coastal and marine resource management and climate change across the Caribbean. CERMES has: technical expertise in marine resource governance, including fisheries; climate change impacts and adaptation for reefs and marine protected areas; capacity building of fisherfolk. Recent projects include on *Marine Resource Governance in the Eastern Caribbean*, *Future of Reefs in a Changing Environment*, and *Adaptive Capacity for MPA Governance in the Eastern Caribbean*. CERMES prepared the project proposal for FAO on *Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH)* which received GEF funding, and is currently preparing a project for FAO on *Developing Organizational Capacity for Ecosystem Stewardship and Livelihoods in Caribbean Small-Scale Fisheries*. CERMES will facilitate synergies with these regional projects. [<http://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/>]

DFMR's mission is to manage and regulate the use of Anguilla's fisheries and marine resources, in a sustainable manner, for the maximum economic and recreational benefit of people residing in Anguilla, with its core functions being in the areas of fisheries management; marine parks management; and coastal resources management. DFMR has a staff complement of nine, with all staff members trained in practical marine and coastal resources management. The Director and Deputy Director have expertise in natural resource management and marine parks management, respectively.

Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit is part of the Department of Agriculture whose aim is to re-develop Agriculture in a broad national context in which the consumption of greater quantities of fresh local food contributes to the well-being and wellness of the people of Montserrat through better nutrition; also providing sustained opportunities for producers to earn income from agriculture and related pursuits in the form of decent work and livelihoods. The objectives of the Unit include expanding capacity building programmes for the management of fisheries and ocean resources and collaborating with stakeholders and strategic partners to promote increased consumption of local fish and other marine products. The head of the Unit has expertise in coastal and marine resource management.

26. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Darwin Plus projects will be required to report against their progress towards their expected outputs and outcome if funded. This section sets out the expected outputs and outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: Improved resilience and sustainability of fisheries, associated livelihoods and conservation of the marine environment in Anguilla and Montserrat			
<p>Outcome:</p> <p>Adaptation to climate change and variability mainstreamed into fisheries governance and management using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in Anguilla and Montserrat</p> <p>(Max 30 words)</p>	<p>0.1 Adaptation to climate change and variability being mainstreamed into revised fisheries-related policies and plans in Anguilla and Montserrat by the end of the project.</p> <p>0.2 Adaptive capacity of the fisheries sector strengthened for increased resilience to climate change of 50% fisherfolk in Anguilla and Montserrat by the end of the project.</p>	<p>0.1 Revised policies and plans for the fisheries sectors and/or related to fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat.</p> <p>0.2 Annual reports of the Ministries responsible for fisheries in Anguilla and Montserrat</p>	<p>Fisheries authorities and related key government agencies continue to be supportive of mainstreaming CCA into fisheries using an EAF approach and fully engage in the project.</p> <p>Key stakeholders in Anguilla and Montserrat from civil society and the private sector, and particularly fisherfolk, are committed to the process and fully engage in project activities.</p> <p>Increased awareness and understanding can be turned into positive action for change in policy and practice of fisheries governance and management.</p> <p>The timeframe of the project is sufficient to allow for policy change and implementation of practical CCA actions.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Local and scientific knowledge combined to assess vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions for the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, including priorities for institutional strengthening</p>	<p>1.1 Assessments of institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted, using the ARIA toolkit, by the end of Year 1</p> <p>1.2 Spatial vulnerability assessments of the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted, using P3DM, by the end of Year 1</p> <p>1.3 Desk studies of vulnerabilities of the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted by the end of Year 1.</p>	<p>1.1 Reports on institutional readiness for CCA in the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, with recommendations for strengthening and addressing gaps and conflicts in policies, legislation, structures, etc.</p> <p>1.2 Physical models of Anguilla and Montserrat produced using P3DM</p> <p>1.3 Report identifying vulnerabilities and adaptation measures for the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat</p>	<p>(1) Public sector agencies have the capacity to participate in assessments and can effectively manage other commitments.</p> <p>(2) Key written information will be readily accessible and stakeholders will be open to sharing information on the status of fisheries institutions to facilitate the assessment.</p> <p>(3) Incentive for local level engagement in adaptation effectively counters satisfaction with current coping strategies.</p> <p>(4) Fisherfolk and residents in coastal communities fully engage in the assessments and are not distracted by other projects</p>

			<p>offering short term benefits.</p> <p>(5) The National Trusts or other leading CSO will be interested in co-facilitating the institutional assessments to ensure transparency and accountability of the process.</p> <p>(6) An appropriate venue and host for the model building and housing of the completed models in a publicly accessible space can be identified.</p>
<p>2. Knowledge mobilisation and exchange to catalyse change in policy and practice for enhanced stewardship strengthened among key policy makers, resource managers and resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat based on assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries.</p>	<p>2.1 Number of communication products developed and disseminated by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>2.2 Number of knowledge mobilisation and exchange workshops/ meetings held by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>2.3 Number of key policy makers, resource managers and resource users engaged in knowledge sharing and exchange processes by the end of Year 2.</p>	<p>2.1 Reports from knowledge mobilisation and exchange for stewardship workshops/ meetings on assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries in Anguilla and Montserrat.</p> <p>2.2 Communication products.</p> <p>2.3 Dissemination strategies and records of dissemination for communication products.</p>	<p>(1) Stakeholders willing to participate in knowledge mobilisation and exchange processes.</p>
<p>3. Actions taken to mainstream adaptation to climate change and variability in fisheries-related policies and plans of Anguilla and Montserrat, using EAF inter-sectoral approach.</p>	<p>3.1 One capacity building workshop held in Anguilla and one held in Montserrat for the mainstreaming CCA in fisheries, using an EAF approach, by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>3.2 Number of capacity of key policy makers, resource managers and fisherfolk in Anguilla and Montserrat engaged in actions to mainstream CCA in fisheries, using FAO EAF toolkit by Year 2.</p> <p>3.4 Number of policies and plans of Anguilla and Montserrat being revised to mainstream CCA into fisheries by the end of the project.</p>	<p>3.1 Reports of mainstreaming workshops in Anguilla and Montserrat for the integration of CCA in fisheries, using FAO EAF toolkit.</p> <p>3.2 Copies of revised fisheries policies and management plans for Anguilla and Montserrat, and/or documentation of recommendations for revisions.</p>	<p>(1) Policy makers are committed to addressing climate change impacts in the fisheries and related sectors.</p> <p>(2) Policy change can be effected within the timeframe of the project.</p>
<p>4. Capacity of fisherfolk and their organisations in coastal communities strengthened to undertake practical actions for ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods</p>	<p>4.1 Number of fisherfolk and their organisations with strengthened capacity to undertake ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods by Year 2.</p>	<p>4.1 Reports of capacity building workshops to develop practical CCA actions for ecosystem stewardship by fisherfolk and their organisations for Anguilla and Montserrat.</p>	<p>(1) Collaboration among different stakeholder groups to implement ecosystem stewardship actions is possible and potential conflicts can be managed.</p>

<p>in Anguilla and Montserrat.</p>	<p>4.2 Four practical CCA actions to demonstrate ecosystem stewardship by fisherfolk and their organisations by identified by Year 2 and being implemented by Year 3.</p>	<p>4.2 Reports on award and implementation of small grants to demonstrate ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods by fisherfolk and their organisations.</p>	<p>(2) Practical CCA actions that can be implemented by fisherfolk and their organisations within the project budget and timeframe can be identified.</p>
<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>Output 1: Local and scientific knowledge combined to assess vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions for the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, including priorities for institutional strengthening</p> <p>1.1 Conduct assessments of institutional readiness for climate change adaptation in the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat, using the World Resource Institute’s Adaptation Rapid Institutional Analysis (ARIA) toolkit. Prepare reports on findings and recommendations for changes in policies, legislation, structures, etc.</p> <p>1.2 Conduct vulnerability assessments of Anguilla and Montserrat using participatory three dimensional modelling (P3DM), focusing collection of knowledge on areas critical for fishing (e.g. fishing communities, landing sites, fishing grounds, supporting ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves). Conduct desk research to capture additional knowledge on vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions. Prepare summary reports on key findings and recommendations with action plans for ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions for the fisheries sector and to improve livelihoods at the community level. Hold public events to present model and action plans to policy makers and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Output 2: Knowledge mobilisation and exchange to catalyse change in policy and practice for enhanced stewardship strengthened among key policy makers, resource managers and resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat based on assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries</p> <p>2.1 Design and implement a communication strategy to increase knowledge mobilization and information exchange among policy makers, resource managers, fisherfolk in coastal communities and the public about assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat.</p> <p>2.2 Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold other events (e.g. radio call in shows) on the need to mainstream CCA in fisheries-related policies and plans (using inter-sectoral EAF) of Anguilla and Montserrat to empower communities of practice, change agents, champions, etc. Products will be targeted to different audiences and will include printed and audiovisual materials. Pathways such as local media on Montserrat and Anguilla as well as social media will be used.</p> <p>2.3 Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold workshops/ meetings on the need to practice ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods, by fisherfolk and their organisations in Anguilla and Montserrat.</p> <p>2.4 Peer exchanges will be facilitated between Anguilla and Montserrat, and with other Caribbean territories and island states, via: (1) sharing participatory videos and communication products produced by each territory at project workshops; (2) sharing recommendations for mainstreaming between policy makers in each territory; (3) providing the opportunity for either the DFRM or the Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit to visit the other territory during the project used steering committee inception meeting; and (4) facilitating opportunities for the DFRM or the Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit to participate in project workshops or processes in the other territory if feasible; facilitating peer sharing by fisherfolk from Anguilla and Montserrat with other fisherfolk from around the region using the established ICT systems (e.g. the CNFO fisherfolk yahoo group) and at regional events which CANARI and CERMES are engaged in; (5) encouraging presentation of results, lessons and recommendations at the OECS Council of Ministers of Environmental Sustainability meeting (Montserrat is a member and Anguilla is an associate member) and promoting synergies and sharing with the ongoing OECS Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) project; (6) encouraging sharing of experiences with countries participating in the Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH) project; (7) submitting communication products to the regional database managed by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and promoting sharing of experiences of Anguilla and Montserrat in</p>			

CCCCC initiatives.

Output 3: Actions taken to mainstream adaptation to climate change and variability in fisheries-related policies and plans of Anguilla and Montserrat, using EAF inter-sectoral approach

3.1 Facilitate and report on one capacity building workshop in each island for key policy makers, resource managers and resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat to mainstream CCA in fisheries using the FAO EAF toolbox.

Output 4: Capacity of fisherfolk and their organisations in coastal communities strengthened to undertake practical actions for ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods in Anguilla and Montserrat.

4.1 Conduct one workshop in each island to strengthen the capacity of fisheries extension officers and fisherfolk to promote ecosystem stewardship to improve climate resilience and livelihoods in Anguilla and Montserrat. Workshops will conduct practical exercises to assist fisherfolk to develop practical action projects to demonstrate ecosystem stewardship to improve climate resilience and livelihoods.

4.2 Provide four small grants to fisherfolk organisations from Anguilla and Montserrat (two per island) to support a practical action project to demonstrate ecosystem stewardship to improve climate resilience and livelihoods in Anguilla and Montserrat. Provide technical assistance and coaching in project development, implementation, monitoring and reporting. Prepare a report presenting case studies of the projects and synthesising results, lessons and recommendations.

27. Sustainability: How will the project ensure benefits are sustained after the project has come to a close? If the project requires ongoing maintenance or monitoring, who will do this? (200 words max)

1. Capacity of key public sector agencies and civil society maintained through:

- developing systems for effective climate change adaptation
- institutionalised participatory monitoring and evaluation of vulnerability
- embedding ecosystems stewardship in governance processes

2. Knowledge mobilisation and information exchange supported by:

- creating strong networks and communities of practice for sharing knowledge, attitudes and practice
- sharing lessons and best practices among policy makers and other key stakeholders in Anguilla, Montserrat, and elsewhere in the Eastern Caribbean and other UKOTs

3. Mainstreaming adaptation to climate change in fisheries-related policies and plans persisting by:

- developing a culture of ‘bottom-up’ policy formulation and execution in fisheries governance
- embedding improved conservation of biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods

4. Ecosystem stewardship perpetuated by:

- engaging fisheries households, including youth and women, in adaptation initiatives
- instilling a sense of ownership by fisherfolk in the adaptation strategies adopted

5. Promotion of ecosystem-based approaches to deal with climate change and conservation and sustainable use of the terrestrial and marine environments catalysed by:

- making the P3DM models available for use by other sectors as a tool to facilitate collection and analysis of additional knowledge on climate change vulnerabilities and adaptation actions, building on fisheries-related knowledge existing on the model and identifying cross-sectoral linkages

28. Open access: All outputs from Darwin Plus projects should be made available on-line and free to users whenever possible. Please outline how you will achieve this. (200 words max)

In keeping with CANARI’s and the others partners’ commitment to sharing information, including lessons, best practices and success stories, and as part of the project communication strategy, all communication products, plans, policies, etc., will be made available on the main project webpage on CANARI’s website (www.canari.org) as well as on each partners’ website.

Also, all data and information generated by the project will be made available to the relevant agencies within Anguilla and Montserrat charged with information management.

The most relevant results for protected areas (inside and adjacent) will also be made accessible through the CERMES-hosted Caribbean Protected Areas Gateway which promotes open data access.

CANARI also disseminates key publications of projects on regional and global listservs to reach key stakeholders across the Caribbean and other small island developing states.

29. Monitoring & Evaluation:

Describe, referring to the Indicators above, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E. Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. (Max 500 words)

Effective project management (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting) will be led by CANARI as the project leader in collaboration with the other members of the project steering committee. CANARI will be responsible for fulfilling the Darwin Plus reporting requirements.

The project will use participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) at various stages of implementation. PM&E will be conducted against the outputs and indicators outlined in the logframe and plans developed under the project, and will also assess unexpected and negative results, lessons and recommendations. Outcome mapping and most significant change methodologies will be applied alongside the logframe approach for assessment of behaviour changes and unexpected impacts.

A face-to-face inception meeting will be held for the project steering committee and key stakeholders at the start of the project in one of the territories. The project logframe will be validated. Applying the outcome mapping methodology, key stakeholders will be identified and desired behaviour changes defined.

Subsequent biannual and final meetings of the project steering committee will be held virtually. Progress against the logframe will be tracked at these meetings, and reports against the logframe produced. Recommendations for addressing emerging risks to achieve results within budget and time will be discussed, and reflected in project annual and biannual workplans and budgets.

The project steering committee will input into development and review of the annual project reports (narrative and financial).

PM&E will also be facilitated through sessions at project workshops conducted in each territory at the end of the project. These will allow the key stakeholders and partners engaged in the project to collectively reflect on and discuss progress on achieving the project outcome and outputs, as well as identify lessons learnt and recommendations for moving forward with the project.

CANARI will also utilise social media and local media in the territories (e.g. radio) as a channel for sharing information on the project with stakeholders and receiving feedback from stakeholders. Feedback will be documented and reported to the project steering committee and in annual project reports.

Final PM&E workshops will be held in each territory to facilitate a final evaluation of what was achieved. This will examine results achieved against the outcome and outputs in the logframe, as well as assess to what extent progress towards the desired behaviour changes were made (under the outcome mapping methodology). Stakeholders will be invited to share what they think was the most significant change as a result of the project, which will be particularly useful in assessing unexpected positive and negative outcomes. Stakeholders will also discuss how sustainability of the results can be nurtured to contribute to meaningful impact for Anguilla and Montserrat.

The results of the PM&E at all stages will be documented and communicated to project stakeholders. Engagement of stakeholders in the participatory process will enrich the analysis of findings and build awareness, capacity and buy-in to the action. It will enable partners to learn, adapt and make informed decisions to maximise the impact of the project and build their capacity for future action.

Number of days planned for M&E	Estimated 76 days for all project partners
Total project budget for M&E	£13,024
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E	5%

30. Financial controls: Please demonstrate your capacity to manage the level of funds you are requesting. (Who is responsible for managing the funds? What experience do they have? What arrangements are in place for auditing expenditure?)

CANARI, with over twenty-seven years in project management and accounting, will be responsible for managing the funds for this project. The project leader will be supported by a Finance Officer, who is an ACCA certified accountant, with 10 years in project accounting for large regional projects. CANARI's annual budget averages at around US\$1M. Over the past three years, CANARI has concurrently managed several large multi-country regional projects with budgets ranging from US\$300,000 – US\$1.3M.

CANARI has developed a rigorous financial management system and CANARI's financial management policies and procedures are outlined in a Finance Manual. These ensure strict internal financial controls and monitoring are adhered to. This includes monthly financial reports for all projects to monitor expenditure against budget.

Oversight is provided by the Institute's Executive Director. Quarterly and biannual accounts are presented to CANARI's Treasurer and Board of Directors for further oversight.

CANARI's accounts are audited annually by an independent auditor. Independent audits of specific projects are conducted if required by the donor. CANARI has had independent audits of two recent EU projects and no issues were raised. A World Bank mission recently audited CANARI's accounts for management of the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) project and no issues were raised.

31. Value for Money

Please explain how you worked out your budget and how you will provide value for money through managing a cost effective and efficient project. You should also discuss any significant assumptions you have made when working out your budget. (200 words max)

CANARI is a non-profit organisation which conducts project management and implementation in the most cost effective and efficient manner. CANARI costs were developed using actual salary costs of each individual involved, while costs for CERMES were based on rates that CANARI would apply to consultants. CANARI and CERMES have partnered on other projects, so CERMES' rates are not as high as it could receive elsewhere. Operational costs for in-country actions are based on experiences from holding similar events in Anguilla, Montserrat, elsewhere in the Caribbean and recent quotations. Detailed budgets were prepared for each activity, specifying number of days required for each team member and hard costs.

A 3% annual inflation was applied as allowed in the Darwin project guidance.

Cost efficiencies will be achieved by holding virtual project steering committee meetings and using in-country partners for monitoring small grant CCA projects.

A significant assumption made in budgeting was that the exchange rate of the GBP would not depreciate. CANARI does all of its budgets in USD as it works across various currencies. The exchange rate used for the project budget was US\$1 = £ 0.75685. A depreciation would compromise CANARI's ability to deliver all project activities as budgeted.

32. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the following table as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of quarters it will last, and shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.

Activity	No. of months	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
0	Inception and project implementation												
0.1	Mobilise partners and establish Project Steering Committee, hold Inception Meeting	3											
0.2	Undertake project management, monitoring and evaluation and reporting	36											
Output 1	Local and scientific knowledge combined to assess vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions for the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, including priorities for institutional strengthening												
1.1	Conduct, report and communicate on assessments of institutional readiness for climate change adaptation in the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat	4											
1.2	Conduct, report and communicate on vulnerability assessments of Anguilla and Montserrat using participatory three dimensional modelling (P3DM)	5											
Output 2	Knowledge mobilisation and exchange to catalyse change in policy and practice for enhanced stewardship strengthened among key policy makers, resource managers and resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat based on assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries												
2.1	Design and implement a communication strategy to increase knowledge mobilisation and information exchange	1											
2.2	Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold other events on the need to mainstream CCA in fisheries-related policies and plans	6											
2.3	Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and	6											

	hold workshops/ meetings on the need to practice ecosystem stewardship													
2.4	Peer exchanges between key stakeholders in Anguilla and Montserrat	30												
Output 3	Actions taken to mainstream adaptation to climate change and variability in fisheries-related policies and plans of Anguilla and Montserrat, using EAF inter-sectoral approach													
3.1	Facilitate and report on one capacity building workshop in each island for key policy makers, resource managers and resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat to mainstream CCA in fisheries using the FAO EAF toolbox	6												
Output 4	Capacity of fisherfolk and their organisations in coastal communities strengthened to undertake practical actions for ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods in Anguilla and Montserrat.													
4.1	Conduct, report and communicate on one workshop in each island to strengthen the capacity of fisheries extension officers and fisherfolk to promote ecosystem stewardship													
4.2	Implement small grant programme by providing technical assistance and coaching to support fisherfolk organisations to develop, implement, monitor and report on four adaptation projects. Four small grants issued to fisherfolk organisations from Anguilla and Montserrat (two per island).	15												

CERTIFICATION

On behalf of the Board of Directors of The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
(CANARI)

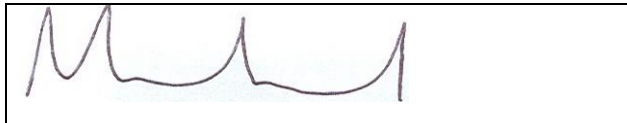
I apply for a grant of £260,925 in respect of **all expenditure** to be incurred during the lifetime of this project based on the activities and dates specified in the above application.

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful. (*This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the lead institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.*)

- I enclose CVs for key project personnel and letters of support.
- I enclose the most recent 2 years of signed and audited/independently verified accounts.

Name (block capitals)	Nicole Leotaud
Position in the organisation	Executive Director

Signed



Date:

August 29, 2016

Application Checklist for submission

	Check
Have you read the Guidance ?	Yes
Have you read the current Terms and Conditions for this fund?	Yes
Have you checked the Darwin Plus website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates?	Yes
Have you provided actual start and end dates for your project?	Yes
Have you provided your budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP?	Yes
Have you checked that your budget is complete , correctly adds up and that you have included the correct final total on the top page of the application?	Yes
Has your application been signed by a suitably authorised individual? (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable in the email)	Yes
Have you included a 1-page CV for all the key project personnel?	Yes
Have you included a letter of support from the applicant organisation, <u>main partner(s)</u> organisations and the relevant OT Government?	Yes
Have you included a copy of the last 2 years' annual report and accounts for the lead organisation?	Yes

Once you have answered the questions above, please submit the application, not later than midnight **2359 GMT Monday 29 August 2016** to Darwin-Applications@ltsi.co.uk using the first few words of the project title **as the subject of your email**. If you are e-mailing supporting documentation separately please include in the subject line an indication of the number of e-mails you are sending (e.g. whether the e-mail is 1 of 2, 2 of 3 etc). You are not required to send a hard copy.

DATA PROTECTION ACT 1998: Applicants for grant funding must agree to any disclosure or exchange of information supplied on the application form (including the content of a declaration or undertaking) which the Department considers necessary for the administration, evaluation, monitoring and publicising of Darwin Plus. Application form data will also be held by contractors dealing with Darwin Plus monitoring and evaluation. It is the responsibility of applicants to ensure that personal data can be supplied to the Department for the uses described in this paragraph. A completed application form will be taken as an agreement by the applicant and the grant/award recipient also to the following:- putting certain details (i.e. name, contact details and location of project work) on the Darwin Initiative and Defra/FCO/DFID websites (details relating to financial awards will not be put on the websites if requested in writing by the grant/award recipient); using personal data for the Darwin Initiative postal circulation list; and sending data to Governor's Offices outside the UK, including posts outside the European Economic Area. Confidential information relating to the project or its results and any personal data may be released on request, including under the Environmental Information Regulations, the code of Practice on Access to Government Information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000.