



Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund

Final Report

*To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin Report” guidance: (<http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms>). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)*

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS 060
Project title	Pioneering a new model for marine park management in Anguilla
Territory(ies)	Anguilla
Lead organisation	Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Partner institution (s)	Anguilla National Trust, Fauna & Flora Internatioanl
Darwin Plus Grant value	GBP 289,440
Start/end date of project	1 April 2017
Project leader name	31 March 2020
Project website/Twitter/blog etc.	
Report author(s) and date	Kafi Gumbs, Farah Mukhida, Louise Soanes 30 June 2020

1 Project Summary

Between 1993 and 2008, the Government of Anguilla (GOA) established eight marine parks (MPs), including the Prickly Pear Marine Park. The main purpose for their establishment was to protect nearshore coastal ecosystems (primarily coral reefs and seagrass beds) from anchor damage although marine park regulations also prohibit the removal of fauna and flora, the discharge of bilge, sewage, and any form of litter, any activities that may lead to the damage of any flora, fauna, or artefact found within the marine park boundaries, water skiing, and the building of fires on beaches adjacent to the marine parks. Despite these regulations, enforcement of marine park legislation within any of Anguilla’s marine parks has been minimal, partly because no agency was ever formally vested responsibility for marine park management and enforcement.

Due to the GOA’s Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources (DFMR) very nature of work, DFMR has unofficially undertaken some marine park management activities, including mooring buoy installation and maintenance. In mid-2016, DFMR completed an MP systems plan and the GOA agreed to vest MP management responsibility to DFMR, whose recommended changes to existing MP legislation were accepted by Executive Council. Those recommendations are now with the Attorney General’s Chambers which is considering how to best integrate those recommendations into the existing legislation. With its recommendations accepted by Anguilla’s Executive Council, DFMR is now in a strong position to address constraints that currently effect MP management and develop site-specific management plans for individual MPs within the larger system plan context.

Currently, Anguilla’s marine parks only include in-water ecosystems (including the beach up to the highwater mark). Both DFMR and the Anguilla National Trust (ANT), however, recognise that activities on the land are clearly impacting the health of Anguilla’s nearshore ecosystems and that a more integrated approach to marine park management and nearshore ecosystem conservation is necessary if Anguilla marine parks are to truly achieve their conservation and management objectives. With much of Anguilla’s land being privately owned, including most lands bordering marine parks, collaboration with landowners is essential if land-based stressors are to be considered within marine park management activities. The situation surrounding the Prickly Pear Marine Park (PPMP) is no different: the Prickly Pear cays are privately owned amongst five different landowners (including families). In 2015, DFMR and ANT initiated discussions with landowners in and around Prickly Pear Marine Park (PPMP) and discovered common interests in restoration and sustainable use.

This project sought to use the PPMP and the PP cays as an example of how stakeholders – both public and private, government and non-government – can come together to create and implement a much-needed framework for integrated and collaborative approaches to marine park management. It involved stakeholders creating and implementing a management plan for the marine park, using existing legislation as well as DFMR’s recommendations. It also included marine park and cay restoration initiatives, involving residents of Anguilla to build stronger local connections with the cays and the park, as well as a range of public awareness activities, not the least of which is showing decision makers the importance of Anguilla’s nearshore habitats and the interest of marine park stakeholders in effective marine park management, legislation enforcement, and a desire to be a part of the process. As a pilot project, we hoped that the success of this initiative would lead to replication on Anguilla’s other seven marine parks.

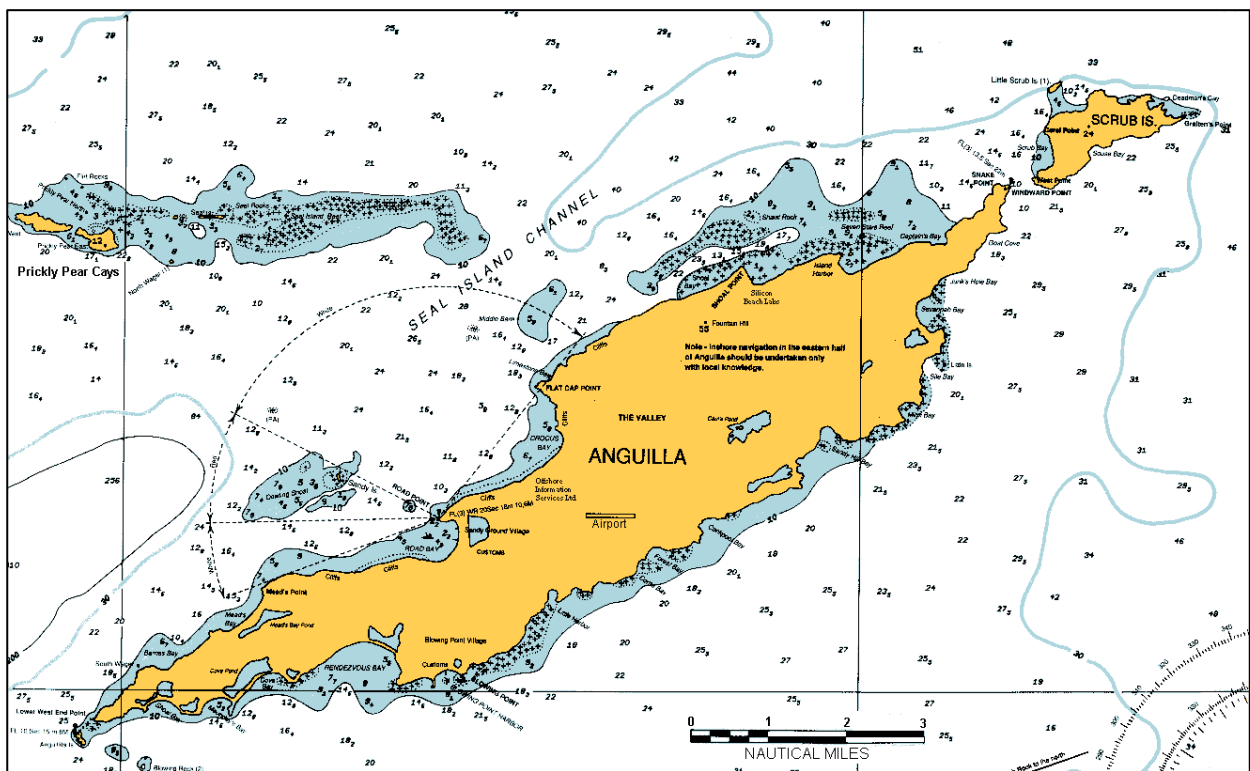


Figure 1. Map of Anguilla, including the Prickly Pear cays.

2 Project Stakeholders/Partners

Stakeholder participation was one of the key aspects of this project. Traditional marine park management in Anguilla has tended to focus on a top-down approach: the Government of Anguilla identified key sites that required protecting based on ecosystem value; the Government of Anguilla developed the necessary legislation and regulations to create marine

parks; and the Government of Anguilla is responsible for marine park management enforcement, based on existing legislation and regulations. Leading into the DPLUS project, the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources conducted stakeholder/community meetings across the island to garner feedback about Anguilla's marine parks, their management, and proposed changes to the Marine Park Act regulations. Following those discussions, amendments were submitted to the Government of Anguilla's Executive Council for approval and were then forwarded to the Attorney General's Chambers for additional action.

Those community meetings provided the framework and guided conversations within the committees that were established during this DPLUS project: the Project Steering Committee and the PPMP Management Planning Committee.

The Project Steering Committee was comprised of representatives from DFMR, the ANT, Fauna & Flora International (FFI), University of Roehampton (UR), and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB). Wildlife Management International Ltd. (WMIL) also participated in meetings related to the restoration of the Prickly Pear East and West cays. Although there were only nine formal steering committee meetings throughout the duration of the project, communication by e-mail and Skype between all parties was on-going and significant. Visits to Anguilla by FFI and WMIL were taken advantage of for in-person conversations with both DFMR and the ANT. DFMR and ANT also met and spoke frequently to discuss project progress (Annex 6: 1).

The PPMP Management Planning Committee which was formally established at the end of 2017, continued to meet during the second and third year of the project (although less frequently during the latter) (Annex 6: 2). The Committee, which included representatives from DFMR, the ANT, Customs Department, the Anguilla Tourist Board, landowners, the Anguilla Fisherfolk Association, charter boat operators, dive operators, and restaurant owners, established a management plan for the PPMP and cays and identified priority action for implementation. By the end of the project, the Planning Committee had met ten times. After completing the management plan (Annex 6: 3), the Committee also drafted a zoning plan which was integrated into the management plan. While the Project Steering Committee and the PPMP Management Planning Committee had hoped to present this plan to the Government of Anguilla's Executive Council in March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had reached Anguilla and in March, almost all high level government discussion focused on COVID-19 response and all non-essential personnel were asked to self-isolate at home. When the lockdown was lifted in early May 2020 (after the official close of this project), elections were called for 29 June and there was no opportunity to discuss the PPMP management plan. The Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources has, however, scheduled a meeting with their new Minister (responsible for Fisheries) during which the management plan will be presented along with a request to present it to Executive Council.

Despite the hurdles faced during the last quarter of the project, over the last year, the PPMP Management Planning Committee agreed to expand their work from the PPMP and to begin work on the formulation of the Little Bay Marine Park (LBMP) management plan. With their agreement, the PPMP Management Planning Committee transitioned into the MP Management Planning Committee. This core Committee agreed to establish and provide oversight on the implementation of management plans for Anguilla's other marine parks, focusing next on LBMP. It was also agreed that for the preparation (and implementation) of the LBMP management, LBMP-specific stakeholders would be invited to join for the MP Management Planning Committee. A similar approach would be taken for Anguilla's other marine parks, with the initial (PP)MP Management Planning Committee being the core, representative group and other site-specific stakeholders being invited and integrated into the planning (and implementation) process as necessary.

LBMP is a popular marine park, used by both visitors to and residents of Anguilla. It is located on the north-central coast of the Anguilla mainland. With funds provided by the European Commission's BEST 2.0 funding mechanism (SG2246), the ANT and DFMR recently created a dive and snorkel trail within the marine park through the deployment of lobster casitas with the aim of creating additional habitat for species (as well as other reef species) and diversifying the LBMP (and Anguilla) (eco)tourism product. In March 2020, representatives from the PPMP Management Planning Committee met with LBMP stakeholders to discuss the value of effective MP management, issues surrounding LBMP usage, as well opportunities for management

(Annex 6: 4). The MP Management Planning Committee (with LBMP stakeholders) drafted a guiding document from which a full management plan (including zoning plan) will be developed post-project (Annex 6: 5).

With work beginning on the LBMP management plan, additional external funding has been secured by FFI to enhance the management of the Sombrero Island Marine Park and Nature Reserve (SIMP NR). The MP Management Planning Committee, integrating SIMPR stakeholders into the Planning Committee, will create a management plan for this site between the latter half of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021.

Stakeholders and members of the general public have also been involved in the data collection and habitat restoration components of the projects. ANT members, volunteers, and Council Members have been involved in terrestrial biodiversity monitoring (Annex 6: 6), including Lesser Antillean iguana *Iguana delicatissima* monitoring, and biosecurity monitoring (Annex 6: 7). Representatives from the Anguilla Fisherfolk Association and the Anguilla Fishermen's Cooperative along with unaffiliated fisherfolk assisted in the construction of and deployment of lobster casitas in the nearshore waters of the PPMP (within the newly defined replenishment zone) (Annex 6: 8). DFMR and the ANT are committed to continuing to build national (and regional) capacity to restore and monitor natural spaces and to conserve and protect species: involving stakeholders within habitat and species conservation is key to long-term success.

3 Project Achievements

3.1 Outputs

This DPLUS 060 project had four main Outputs: 1. Establishment of biodiversity values of the Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays; 2. Creation of effective and sustainable management structures and tools for the integrated management of the Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays; 3. Implementation of priority measures to restore, protect, manage, and monitor critical biodiversity and ecological processes in the Prickly Pear Marine Park and on the cays; and 4. Strengthening of national capacity to plan, manage, and monitor the Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays, supported by enhanced technical skills and greater public awareness and cooperation.

1. Establishment of biodiversity values of the Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays

During this three-year project, insect, lizard, terrestrial bird, seabird, nesting sea turtle, fish, marine invertebrate, and coral coverage surveys were conducted using established protocols (Annex 6: 6, 9, 10). Monitoring of re-introduced Lesser Antillean iguana although sightings of iguana have been limited due their elusive and secretive nature (Annex 6: 6). Terrestrial species assessments were scheduled for April and May 2020 in order to determine whether any change has occurred in the short-term in response to the eradication of the invasive species (brown rat *Rattus norvegicus*). These assessments, however, were postponed to May 2020 due to the impacts of the Covid-19 virus (Government of Anguilla shut down of non-essential services, curfews, and requirements for all non-essential service persons to stay home). As part of this project, two permanent underwater monitoring sites within the PPMP have been established by DFMR and integrated into their established and on-going Anguilla Marine Monitoring Programme. By formally integrating PPMP into the monitoring programme, short- and long-term changes/trends in Anguilla's marine ecosystem health and biodiversity can be determined and used to inform management action (as called for under the PPMP management plan). Results of marine surveys (along with terrestrial biodiversity assessments) have also been included in a manuscript (Annex 6: 11)

2. Creation of effective and sustainable management structures and tools for the integrated management of the Prickly Per Marine Park and cays

A Project Steering Committee as well as a multi-stakeholder Prickly Pear Marine Park Management Planning Committee was established during the first year of the project and continued to meet throughout the project period. The Steering Committee oversaw the progress of the project while the Management Planning Committee oversaw the development of a management plan for the Marine Park and the cays, and more recently, the development of a zoning plan for the area (Annex 6: 3) and implementation of key priority actions (construction of

artificial housing/designed habitat for red-billed tropicbirds, the establishment of a self-guided hiking trail on Prickly Pear East, and the creation of designed habitat/snorkel trail in the nearshore waters of Prickly Pear East - see Output 3 below for more information).

The (PP)MP Management Planning Committee met with LBMP stakeholders. The MP Management Planning Committee has expanded to include an additional four representatives to assist with the drafting of LBMP management plan and an outline plan has already been developed for review by the full Committee (Annex 3: 5). The MP Management Planning Committee will complete this management plan and then will target the SIMPNR later this year (into early next year).

This evolution of the PPMP Management Planning Committee into the MP Management Planning Committee reflects the ultimate intent of this project: to change the way we manage our marine parks, engage stakeholders within the protected areas management system, and conserve and protect our biodiversity.

3. Implementation of priority measures to restore, protect, manage, and monitor critical biodiversity and ecological processes in the Prickly Pear Marine Park and on the cays

Priority measures to restore, protect, manage, and monitor the PPMP and cays' biodiversity and ecological processes included those identified within the project proposal (installation of mooring buoys and boundary markers as well as the eradication of the most destructive terrestrial invasive species – rats) as well as those that emerged through PPMP Management Planning Committee meetings (restoration of red-billed tropicbird nesting habitat, creation of a hiking/walking trail system on Prickly Pear East, and the establishment of designed underwater habitat through the deployment of lobster casitas [artificial lobster houses], which also provided an added snorkelling experience for visitors).

In May 2018, rats had been removed from Prickly Pear East and West (Annex 6: 12). A final check to ensure that no rats remained on the island was completed in March 2019. Thirteen mooring buoys and six boundary markers were installed within the waters of the PPMP between January and March 2020 (Annex 6: 13).

Boundary markers were placed to indicate the actual bounds of the marine park but also the replenishment (no-take) zone as outlined within the management plan.

Eight red-billed tropicbird artificial nests were created and installed in September 2018 with assistance provided by young people residing within Anguilla's Youth Rehabilitation Centre. There are indications that tropicbirds have been using these designed nesting habitats (feathers in the nests). Usage has also been confirmed on Dog Island (tropicbirds nesting in the structures) where additional nests were also installed (Annex 6: 14).

A hiking trail, marked with informative signs, on Prickly Pear East was established. The hiking route traverses the circumference of the cay, with three trails cutting the island north-south, with each trail having a different a focus: seabirds and sea turtles (outer/perimeter trail); land birds and wetland birds (eastern trail); *lignum vitae* (central trail); and iguanas (western trail). Additional information about the PPMP, Prickly Pear East and West, and the rat eradication (and biosecurity) (sign funded by the European Commission's BEST 2.0 funding initiative – SG1633) have also been posted on the island (Annex 6: 15).

Just over 100 lobster casitas (lobster houses) were constructed by DFMR staff, ANT staff, and 12 fisherfolk in October 2019 with funds provided by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute's Caribbean Sea Innovation Fund. The lobster casitas were deployed in March 2020 to create additional habitat for Caribbean spiny lobsters and other marine life within the PPMP's replenishment zone. In addition to providing additional habitat, the casitas also create an added attraction/feature for visiting snorkelers and provided added ecotourism value to the marine park (Annex 6: 8).

All of these activities were stakeholder-identified and completed with stakeholder assistance. Through this project, we have shown that a multi-stakeholder, collaborative, consensus-driven, evidence-based approach to marine park management in Anguilla is not only possible but that it is achievable.

4. Strengthening of national capacity to plan, manage, and monitor the Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays, supported by enhanced technical skills and greater public awareness and cooperation.

Through the training of residents of Anguilla (including DFMR and ANT staff) as well as regional counterparts (a total of 83 persons), we have been able to build our capacity to assess, manage, and restore Anguilla's key biodiversity areas. Cross-agency and stakeholder collaboration has increased the overall capital and resources on which we can draw for environmental management and conservation.

Having built capacity in biodiversity assessments (terrestrial and marine) as well as in island restoration, and having certified an additional seven persons in PADI Open Water SCUBA diving (two DFMR staff, four ANT staff, and one ANT volunteer), DFMR and ANT have a larger pool of individuals on which to draw on. For example, the ANT will be working with FFI and WMIL to eradicate mice from Sombrero Island in mid-2021. DFMR and ANT have also been working together to develop and monitor a newly created dive and snorkel trail at LBMP and our agencies have also been working together to patrol and enforce marine park legislation, beginning at LBMP (and using the dinghy purchased through this project). Enforcement/patrol exercises are set to expand to marine parks around Anguilla's offshore cays later in 2020 with the addition of a new boat commissioned, in part, with funds provided by Darwin Plus (DPLUS 086, an endangered species conservation project led by FFI and in partnership with the ANT). Following from management planning discussions and priority setting, DFMR and ANT have secured the services of MPA Enforcement International, LLC to train DFMR, ANT, Customs Department, and Royal Anguilla Police Force staff in MP enforcement. Initially scheduled to take place in March 2020, the training has been postponed to later in the year due to Covid-19 related travel and work restrictions. Similarly, training in using GIS to inform coastal/marine park management planning decisions has also been postponed to late 2020.

The Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays have always been a popular tourism destination. In fact, it is so popular amongst tourists that even neighbouring St. Martin has marketed the marine park and the cays as their own. Through this project we are raising awareness of Prickly Pear Marine Park: with our island restoration team based on the Prickly Pear cays from late March through May 2018 and again in March 2019, we were able to engage directly with visitors as well as restaurant workers and charter boat operators from Anguilla, St. Martin, and St. Barths, explaining the work that we were doing and the purpose and benefits of that work to Anguilla's biodiversity and Anguillians' livelihoods. Signage placed on Prickly Pear East provide information about the marine park, the cays, and its biodiversity. We also continue to engage daily with people on the mainland, whether it be when we collect supplies and materials for work on the cays, when residents and visitors stop by our offices, or when we are conducting other work on the mainland. With restaurant owners, charter boat operators, dive operators, fishers (amongst others) as part of the Management Planning Committee, we have also increased our ability to reach more people and more diverse groups of people. Using funds from a European Commission BEST 2.0-funded project (SG2246), we also printed and disseminated 2,500 brochures about Anguilla's marine parks and regulations guiding mooring buoys within these areas (Annex 6: 16).

3.2 Outcome

The project outcome is the effective, integrated, and sustainable management of the Prickly Pear Marine Park, through government, nongovernmental organisation, and private sector collaboration.

Having reached the end of the project, we believe that we have met the Outcome: a draft management plan for the PPMP (Annex 3: 3), developed by stakeholders from the Government of Anguilla, the Anguilla National Trust, the Anguilla Fisherfolk Association, the Anguilla Tourism Board, landowners, and private businesses (all operating within the Marine Park boundaries and/or the Prickly Pear cays) has been endorsed by the Government of Anguilla. Priority management measures were identified and prioritised by the Management Planning Committee and were successfully implemented (Annex 6: 8, 14,15). Beyond the PPMP and perhaps even more importantly, the Committee has already expanded their efforts to LBMP (in progress, Annex 6: 5) and SIMPNR (to be completed by end of March 2021). This level of direct engagement of both government and non-government stakeholders within marine park

management is unprecedented in Anguilla and we are optimistic that this approach will only improve our relationships amongst each other, our understanding that we need to work together to make a real and lasting difference for the benefit of all us, including Anguilla's biodiversity, and our appreciation for Anguilla's natural heritage.

3.3 Monitoring of assumptions

There were five main categories of critical conditions (risks and assumptions) that were identified by DFMR and project partners during the project development stage: 1. Severe weather and its impact on field work; 2. Government support for improved Marine Park management; 3. Stakeholder support for improved Marine Park management; 3. Ability to replicate other island restoration methodologies on the Prickly Pear cays; 4. Long-term resource requirements and investments; and 5. Role of education and public awareness in supporting nature conservation.

1. Severe weather and its impact on field work

Following an extraordinarily difficult hurricane season in 2017, Anguilla was fortunate both in 2018 and 2019: no hurricanes or tropical storms affected the island. The threat remains a constant as the island lies within the Caribbean hurricane belt. We, however, learned lessons after experiencing Hurricane in 2017, not the least of which is that Anguilla and its natural environment can recover if given the opportunity. We must also do our part though to ensure that the island is resilient. That is, we must ensure that coastal ecosystems are protected, that we restore ecosystems as best we can where those systems are degraded, we implement soft approaches to disaster mitigation (for example reforestation, protecting mangroves, wetlands, and reefs) instead of adopting hard engineering measures (breakwaters, walls), and we give nature time and opportunity to recover. We have also learned that while we cannot control severe weather occurrences, we can control how we plan and respond. It is important to have multiple field seasons, to take advantage of ideal weather (and sea) conditions whenever we can, to be willing to be flexible and to adapt, and to maintain and nurture open communication amongst partners and stakeholders.

2. Government support for improved Marine Park management ANT

3. Stakeholder support for improved Marine Park management

Throughout the project, the Government of Anguilla and stakeholders have shown support for this project through their active engagement and openness to discussion. The Premier of Anguilla attended the introductory stakeholder LBMP management planning meeting. Ministers of Government along with other stakeholders have visited the PPMP and cays during project implementation and were able to see first-hand in the work that has been conducted, why it is important, and the long-term commitment that project partners (including the MP Management Planning Committee) must make (and have made) to ensure the effective management, conservation, and protection of this nationally-important area. Perhaps most importantly, the Government of Anguilla Executive Council has endorsed the PPMP management plan, the process was stakeholder-driven and -led, and is currently being implemented by these same stakeholders.

4. Long-term resource requirements and investments

This project has involved investing in Anguilla's capacity to manage marine parks. We have employed residents of Anguilla and have trained them in a number of different conservation management skills (for example, PADI open water diving, invasive species eradication, biosecurity monitoring, terrestrial and marine biodiversity monitoring, and designed habitat construction).

We have also acquired capital equipment that was not just critical for the duration of this project, but can also be used (and has been used) for management efforts within Anguilla's other marine parks. For example, a dinghy purchased to allow for travel between Prickly Pear East and West has also been used for law enforcement within LBMP as well as lobster casita deployment and monitoring within LBMP and PPMP. Dive gear (BCDs, regulators, octopuses, weight belts, snorkels, masks, and fins) have also been purchased for DFMR and ANT staff to eliminate on-going rental costs. Mooring buoy and boundary marker hydraulic drills and accessories have allowed for both the installation of these markers but also their long-term

maintenance (including replacement of parts when necessary). These capital investments will allow for long-term monitoring, maintenance, and management.

5. Role of education and public awareness in supporting nature conservation

We know that increased public awareness about the importance of Anguilla's marine parks will eventually lead to a change in behaviour. Similar to training individuals, the commitment of time and resources into public awareness is also a long-term investment. Some change, however, is already noticeable: restaurant owners and workers on PP have changed their waste management practices – instead of burning garbage and leftover food they remove everything from the island for proper disposal on the mainland. While this may seem like a small action, the impact can be large. Unburned food can act as a food source for rats that reinvade and can pollute the vegetation and waters. Chicken bones can be source of disease for bird and lizard life. Restaurant owners and workers as well as charter boat operators have also been informing DFMR and ANT staff about marine park usage by visitors from neighbouring island territories, have been monitoring the island for signs of invasive species, turtle nesting, as well as iguana movements. The Anguilla Tourist Board, through their [Facebook page](#), has recognised the importance of Anguilla's marine park system, and notably, the value and beauty of these marine parks for their biodiversity rather than just their white sand beaches. With a social media audience of tens of thousands, this level of publicity is invaluable. Both DFMR and ANT have well-developed youth environmental education programmes that are rooted in experiential learning. Both of our agencies facilitate summer outdoor education programmes while the ANT also runs afterschool environmental programmes. We have found that providing children and young people opportunities to link theory with practical application and to spend quality time outdoors exploring is critical to instilling long-lasting appreciation for Anguilla's marine parks and for nature in general. At the same time, however, we recognise that that while we can increase the level of public awareness about Anguilla's marine parks and the importance of and need to conserve Anguilla's natural heritage, transforming awareness into behavioural change can take some time.

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

The purpose of this project was to improve the management of not only the Prickly Pear Marine Park, but also the cays that lie within it (but are not included as part of it).

This project directly supports Anguilla's ability to achieve strategic long-term outcomes for the natural environment and, more specifically, commitments made under and through the Anguilla Environment Charter, National Environmental Management Strategy, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Convention on Biodiversity (although this Convention has not been extended to Anguilla), and the UK's Blue Belt Programme (although Anguilla is not a formal partner of that Programme).

Over the last three years, this project has supported tangible on-the-ground action that has led to improved biodiversity and ecosystem health. One of the main accomplishments of this project has been creation of a management plan for the PPMP through a process that was stakeholder-driven. The PPMP cays were also restored through the eradication of brown rats, DFMR monitored the waters for lionfish (of which there were no records), and marine and terrestrial biodiversity and habitat monitoring was undertaken by DFMR and ANT staff (respectively) as well as by volunteers that were trained. The PPMP Management Committee identified key priority actions within the management plan, the top three of which have been implemented (please refer to Section 3.1). Priority actions identified and implemented spoke directly to the shared vision of the PPMP and cays: *Prickly Pear Marine Park is a model of collaborative and integrated management, acting as a safe haven for biodiversity both on the land and in the water, while providing opportunities for recreation, scientific research, sustainable use, and enjoyment for present and future generations.*

More broadly, this project aimed to change the way that we approach marine park management in Anguilla. Project partners actively engaged stakeholders in management planning and implementation with the hope that stakeholder ownership within the process would lead to increased marine park legislation and regulation compliance as well as greater pride for

Anguilla's natural resources. These are long-term impacts of the project that we will continue to monitor, record, and learn from.

Contribution to themes and priorities of the Government of Anguilla and multilateral environmental agreements

This project has made contributions to themes and priorities of both the Government of Anguilla as well as multilateral environmental agreements (including those that have yet to be extended/adopted by Anguilla), including the Anguilla Environment Charter, the National Environment Management Strategy (NEMS), the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (Annex 6: 17), the Convention on Biodiversity, and the UK Blue Belt Programme.

More specifically, through a collaborative, stakeholder-led approach to develop and implement an integrated management plan for the PPMP and cays, this project has contributed to:

- Anguilla Environment Charter (*Commitment 2*)
- National Environment Management Strategy (NEMS) (*Principle 4, Strategy 14; Principle 7, Strategy 24; Principle 11, Strategy 32; Principle 12, Strategies 37 and 38; Principle 13, Strategy 39; and Principle 15, Strategies 43 and 44*)
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (*Action 3, Strategy 3; Action 4, Strategy 3; Action 10, Strategy 3*)
- Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) (*Aichi Targets 4, 5, 9, 11, and 14*)

Through marine and terrestrial biodiversity monitoring to inform conservation action, this project has contributed to:

- Anguilla Environment Charter (*Commitments 2 and 7*)
- NBSAP (*Action 2, Strategy 2*)
- UK Blue Belt Programme (*Workstreams 3 and 6*)

Through the restoration of marine and terrestrial habitats including invasive species management/control and the creation of designed habitat, this project has contributed to:

- Anguilla Environment Charter (*Commitment 2*)
- NEMS (*Principle 2, Strategy 5; Principle 11, Strategy 33; Principle 12, Strategy 37*)
- CBD (*Aichi Targets 4, 5, 9, 14, 15*)
- UK Blue Belt Programme (*Workstream 2, and more specifically, Activity XOT 2.1*)

Through the protection of endangered species, and more specifically the maintenance of a Lesser Antillean iguana sanctuary on Prickly pear East, the identification of the PPMP Key Biodiversity Area, and the PPMP Important Bird Area, this project has contributed to:

- Anguilla Charter (*Commitment 2*)
- NEMS (*Principle 13, Strategy 39*)
- CBD (*Aichi Target 12*)

Through the development of national capacity for research, management, and advocacy, this project has contributed to:

- NBSAP (*Action 7, Strategy 7*)
- UK Blue Belt Programme (*Workstream 4, and more specifically, Activity 4.1*)

Through the dissemination of information via media, school visits and fieldtrips, community meetings, one-on-one meetings and informal conversations, this project has contributed to:

- Anguilla Environment Charter (*Commitments 9 and 10*)
- NEMS (*Principle 7, Strategy 22*)
- NBSAP (*Action 8, Strategy 8; Action 10, Strategy 10*)
- CBD (*Aichi Targets 1 and 19*)

The decision-making process

This project directly influenced how management decisions are made within the Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays. While legislation and regulations exist (Marine Parks Act, Marine Parks Regulations, and Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act), Anguilla's marine parks were largely managed *ad hoc* with a focus on managing access into and through these sites as well as anchoring within them. Following community consultations in 2015, it was clear that existing legislation was not just lacking, it was also ineffective. Recognising the scope of the work that needed to be done, the integrated nature of Anguilla's nearshore/coastal habitats, and the stakeholder support required to ensure that amended (and strengthened) marine park legislation could be implemented and enforced, DFMR partnered with the ANT and the Fauna & Flora International on this project to pilot a bottom-up approach to marine park management within a single park. DFMR and partners strongly believed that in order to make a case (to government officials, fishers, and other stakeholders) for a much more proactive approach to marine park management, we needed to show that it could work and that it would be accepted by marine park stakeholders. Involving stakeholders in the management process – starting with making a case for the importance and value of marine parks through to the development and implementation of an integrated, comprehensive, and progressive management plan – was critical. This project accomplished that. And this success has been instrumental in guiding how we now move forward beyond this site-specific project.

As a pilot project, project partners had always hoped to expand this grassroots management approach to Anguilla's other marine parks. While still in the early phases, we have started the management planning process for LBMP, with an excellent stakeholder turnout (for Anguilla) to a first planning meeting. During this meeting, stakeholders not only voiced support for increased management of LBMP but also committed to be actively involved in the process, offering both time and physical resources to management plan development and implementation. Stakeholders also voiced support for work of DFMR and ANT in coastal and marine conservation and recognised that by joining together, higher level decision-makers would need to listen. We know that arriving at a consensus can be difficult but through our discussions with stakeholders, we also know that we ultimately want the same thing – a healthy, vibrant marine environment for generations to come. This is an exciting time for marine park management in Anguilla.

5 OPTIONAL: Gender equality

Although this project did not specifically consider gender equality, the majority of individuals (leads of representative agencies) on the Project Steering Committee were women (80%) (Annex 6: 1). We also recognise that while most stakeholders directly benefiting from the PPMP (fishers, charter boat operators, dive operators, restaurant owners) are men, they are supported by a network of women. The majority of individuals employed within the tourism sector are women and fishers are also supported by women who assist with fish preparation/processing and sales. Furthermore, when there are pressures on the tourism sector (for example through extreme weather events such as Hurricane Irma or pandemics such as the current Covid-19 spread), women are amongst the most negatively affected – they are the ones that lose their jobs first and are under the most pressure to care for their families.

One of this project's aims was to restore and protect the PPMP and cays biodiversity and habitat; to make it more resilient and to support sustainable livelihoods in the long-term. By creating a more resilient environment, we hope that we are also creating more resilient livelihoods which will benefit both men and women, regardless of whether they directly operate within Anguilla's marine parks.

In terms training, it is also important to note that 25% percent of all individuals trained in biodiversity and biosecurity monitoring as well as habitat restoration were women.

6 Sustainability and Legacy

Over the last three years, there have been a number of accomplishments. Rats have been eradicated from Prickly Pear East and West and through on-going biosecurity monitoring, we will work to ensure that the islands remain rat free. The eradication of rats will lead to increased terrestrial biodiversity and will allow for additional re-/trans-locations of endangered species. For example, ANT and FFI are currently in discussions with landowners of the Prickly Pear cays about translocating endemic Little Scrub ground lizards *Pholidoscelis corax* and Anguilla Bank skinks *Spondylurus powelli* (as part of the DPLUS 086 project). Marine habitat has been enhanced through the deployment of lobster casitas and additional nesting habitat has been created for red-billed tropicbirds. Permanent terrestrial and marine monitoring sites have also been established to track changes over time in species diversity, population numbers, and habitat health. All of these actions will continue post-project and many of them will continue indefinitely, using capacity developed through this project.

These actions also emerged out of the project's main purpose which was to establish long-term, collaborative ecosystem-based management of the PPMP. The ten-year adaptive management plan that was developed through this project will be reviewed and evaluated and the process is already being replicated for LBMP (and scheduled to be replicated for SIMPNR beginning later this year) by the MP Steering Committee.

Key to all of this work has been building the capacity of local agencies to conduct and continue the work. Capital equipment was secured, including a dinghy which will allow for long-term monitoring and movement between Prickly Pear East and West and within the marine park as well as dive equipment so both DFMR and ANT can conduct marine ecosystem monitoring. Four ANT staff members and one ANT volunteer were certified as PADI open water divers and have been assisting DFMR with marine ecosystem monitoring (having received training in monitoring techniques) and the deployment of the lobster casitas. Eighteen individuals (22% of which were women) have been trained in rat eradication techniques, an additional 12 (25% of which were women) have been trained in biosecurity monitoring, and 83 (25% of which were women) in terrestrial and marine biodiversity monitoring and habitat restoration. Twelve of these trained personnel have already been recruited to assist with a mouse eradication on Sombrero Island scheduled for May-July 2021.

During this project, DFMR and ANT were supported by FFI and the RSPB (as members of the Project Steering Committee as well as by providing technical on-the-ground assistance). Since then, DFMR and ANT have been collaborating with FFI and RSPB on other externally-funded projects and continue to receive technical support from both of these agencies. Dr. Louise Soanes (representative for the University of Roehampton) is working with the ANT on three other Darwin Plus-funded projects (DPLUS 086, DPLUS 091, and DPLUS 097) and continues to assist with marine park-related work. Other DFMR and ANT project staff continue to be employed with our respective agencies and continue to be involved in all work programmes, including marine park management. DFMR and ANT work closely together and are committed to developing and enhancing Anguilla's marine park network and management frameworks. This work has been integrated into both agencies' work programmes and we continue to look for external funding to support the implementation of specific management actions (for example, FFI has secured funding for work within SIMPNR and we are currently exploring European Commission funding through the Resiliency, Sustainable Energy, Marine Biodiversity Programme as well as the Pure Oceans small grant mechanism to support marine park management work).

7 Lessons learned

This project faced significant setbacks in late 2017 due to the passage of Hurricane Irma and then once again at the very end of the project with the global spread of the Covid-19 virus.

Hurricane Irma caused significant delays particularly to field-related work (primarily in-water biodiversity monitoring and the deployment of mooring buoys and marine park boundary markers). All work, however, has since been completed. Covid-19, meanwhile, has led the Anguilla government to shut down all borders, restrict on-land movement, and prohibit all on-water movement. With non-essential services closed (including DFMR and ANT offices), staff

worked remotely between mid-March and the beginning of May. Meetings with the Government of Anguilla Executive Council had to be postponed. Travel to the island was also restricted in early March (due to precautions taken across the world and by individual agencies) which has led to the postponement of marine park enforcement- and GIS/marine park-modelling training to later this year. Services for this delayed training, however, have already been secured.

While there were no major failures with this project, there are always challenges – whether it be with trying to fit stakeholder meetings into peoples’ already-busy schedules, making the environment a priority when economies are essentially shut down and people are struggling to make ends meet or disruptive weather (extreme but also seasonal). We have found that using the logframe and the implementation schedule to manage time and expectations and to plan and implement activities has been helpful. In addition, as with all project (as well as on-going work programmes), we must be flexible and ready to adapt to changing situations and conditions.

The DFMR-ANT collaboration has worked exceptionally well. We have drawn on our various expertise to ensure that goals and deadlines were met. We have also had open and candid discussions about how to manage workloads and coordinate project activities. The PPMP Management Planning Committee consistently provided invaluable feedback and input into how to most effectively (and realistically) manage the PPMP.

One of the most valuable lessons learned has been the recognition that when stakeholders (whether government, not-for-profit, or the public sector) – with their various backgrounds, positions, and expectations – work together, creative ideas and solutions emerge, thought-provoking conversations happen, and consensus can be reached with a little bit of compromise, understanding, and empathy.

This project has provided a valuable experience and example of how stakeholder partnerships can work and be effective in marine park management. The PPMP Management Planning Committee has already evolved into the MP Management Planning Committee and we have started management planning work for one other marine park using this project as the framework.

7.1 Monitoring and evaluation

There were no major changes in the project design.

During the project period, an external mid-term review was conducted by LTS International Ltd. in April 2019. Eight recommendations (administrative and substantive/technical) were made. We found these recommendations helpful and have tried to address them during the final year (Year 3) of the project.

1. Submit a change request to update the official Project leader role.

A change request was made and Ms Kafi Gumbs (Director, DFMR) was officially approved/recognised at the Project Leader following the departure of the Deputy Director, Mr. Stuart Wynne. Ms Farah Mukhida (Executive Director, ANT) was also named (and approved) as co-lead.

2. Submit a change request to establish Outcome level indicators.

A change request was made and Outcome level indicators were approved and added to the logframe.

3. Ensure the most relevant stakeholders are involved in the management planning process for each of the marine parks. Outline clearly how the key stakeholders are identified and how the broader fishing community will most effectively be involved.

We have started the management planning process for LBMP. Through stakeholder discussions and working knowledge, we know that LBMP is primarily used by charter boat operators, a glass bottom boat operator, kayakers and paddleboaters, and to a much more limited degree a few fishers who fish for bait using seine nets or fish using a line along the bordering sea rocks. Invitations and individual calls were made to all charter boat operators and fishers who use the area. The meeting was also publicised by radio and social media and word of mouth.

For the SIMPNR, we know that only a few fishers and charter boat operators venture as far as Sombrero Island and that government departments (including the Ministry of Infrastructure, the Department of Lands and Surveys, Customs Department, Immigration Department, and the Department of Environment) will likely have a larger role to play in management planning.

We will use a combination of approaches (similar to that used for LBMP) to ensure adequate and appropriate stakeholder representation (to complement the existing the MP Management Planning Committee).

4. Ensure data analysis of marine assessments happens as quickly as possible and, wherever possible, involves broader members of the DFMR team to help build their capacity to support the Director.

Dr. Louise Soanes has been supporting DFMR staff in data analysis. Scheduled GIS/modelling training will also assist build DFMR data analysis capacity.

5. Remove or clarify the apparent link between indicators 0.2 and 3.5 in the logframe.

Indicators 0.2 and 3.5 both speak to the implementation of specific management actions within the PPMP and cays. With regards to the higher level outcome, it shows that the PPMP and cays are being actively managed while it also is related to the project output of restoring, protecting, and sustainably using the site.

6. The project should outline the expected pathway to change through which the PPMP becomes fully “no take.” What time frame would be reasonable, what evidence/data would be needed to justify this to the relevant stakeholders, and what actions are required.

At the moment, the PPMP zoning plan includes both a replenishment (no take) zone as well as an area open to only crayfishing. Biodiversity monitoring both within and outside of the replenishment zone will be needed for at least five years to show changes. Changes in biodiversity (number of individuals, species diversity, and/or size of individuals) will be used to justify expansion of the replenishment area to the entire site. Discussions with stakeholders (especially fishers) will be held to discuss changes in the zoning plan.

7. Engagement of fishers in the project is through the Anguilla Fisherfolk Association, however membership of this and other groups in Anguilla is low. Efforts should be sought by DFMR and ANT wherever possible to engage effectively with fishers. It may be beneficial to consider more positive frame of the no take zone proposed – for example as replenishment areas – to “sell” the benefits of effective marine management to both biodiversity and fishing livelihoods.

DFMR and ANT noted the reviewers comments about engaging with fishers outside of the AFFA. We continue to work closely with the AFFA and value their participation and membership within the MP Management Planning Committee. We hope that this strategy of engaging directly with the AFFA will also lead to increased membership within the AFFA as fishers will see additional benefits in joining the organisation and having a more united voice in fishers related issues and policies. At the same time, we also recognise that it will take time for Anguilla fishers (who have a reputation for being very independent) to change their attitudes and positions on working together. To that end, we directly engaged fishers – AFFA members and non-members – in the construction and deployment of the lobster casitas for PPMP. We took the construction workshop as an opportunity to discuss with each fisher individually about the work, the larger project, marine park management, and the benefits of habitat restoration and replenishment zones. We followed this workshop with a presentation to fisherfolk at a safety at sea workshop held in February 2019 to once again speak about the project, its objectives, the PPMP management plan (including the zoning plan), and encouraged fishers to voice their opinion and concerns. We also changed the name of the “no-take” area to “replenishment zone” as suggested by the reviewer and have made reference to studies that show their benefits during our presentations.

8. Clearly outline a sustainability plan for the project.

Please refer to Section 6 of this report.

7.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

Three specific comments were made/issues raised in the review of the second year annual report:

1. Provide an update on activities which are behind schedule, including, for example, data entry and analysis of the marine biodiversity assessments.
2. Please clarify the extent to which BEST 2.0 is (or isn't) co-funding activities through this project (in particular the rat eradication of the PP cays).
3. The analysis of stakeholder interviews is behind schedule. Given that the PPMP management plan has already been (near) finalised it is not clear how the results of this assessment will most effectively feed in at this stage of the project.

We have sought to address these concerns:

1. All scheduled activities that were behind schedule by the end of Year 2 have since been completed.
2. The rat eradication of the PP cays were not co-funded by the European Union's BEST 2.0 funding mechanism. The authors (staff of the St. Barths' Agence Territoriale de l'Environnement) of the vegetation report mistakenly attributed the work to the BEST 2.0-funded project, on which they were partners. Funds from a different BEST 2.0-funded project, however, were used to cover the costs of printing marine park-related brochures and funds were secured from the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute's Caribbean Sea Innovation Fund to partially cover the costs of constructing the lobster casitas. Funds were also sourced through BirdCaribbean's Hurricane Relief Fund to cover the costs of constructing the artificial nesting houses for the red-billed tropicbird.
3. Although the socioeconomic assessment of PPMP stakeholders was completed after the PPMP management plan was initially drafted, results since have been integrated into the background section of the plan. In addition, as interviews and questionnaires were completed by DFMR and ANT staff who were also a part of the PPMP Management Planning Committee, interviewee positions and thoughts were shared with the Committee when actions and indicators were being developed.

Reviews have been discussed with all project partners and collaborators.

8 Darwin Identity

The Darwin Initiative was recognised on all materials produced through this project, including press releases and social media posts, progress reports, presentations, and signs (Annex 6: 15, 16), and was recognised as a distinct project being conducted by project partners. Conservation work that has continued post-project has been integrated into on-going programmes at both DFMR and the ANT.

As we have always linked this project to Darwin Plus in all of our public awareness activities, we believe that there is some understanding of the Initiative within Anguilla although the level of awareness and understanding has not been formally measured. The Darwin Initiative, however, is well-known amongst government agencies.

Both DFMR and the ANT have facebook pages and the ANT has an active Instagram account. Darwin Plus has been linked to Instagram posts related to this project through the use of #DPLUS, #DarwinPlus and @defrauk.

9 Finance and administration

9.1 Project expenditure

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2019/20 Grant (£)	2019/20 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others				
TOTAL				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)
Clarissa Lloyd (Terrestrial and Wetlands Conservation Coordinator)	
Aaron Richardson (Conservation Officer)	
Devon Carter (Conservation Officer)	
Shawn Webster (Conservation Officer – Marine)	
Ann-Marie Lestrade (Conservation Officer – Marine)	
Louise Soanes (Project Advisor)	
Grid cutters (for final check post-rat eradication)	
Jenny Daltry (Senior Conservation Biologist)	
TOTAL	

Consultancy – description and breakdown of costs	Other items – cost (£)
Wildlife Management International, Ltd (rat eradication team leader) (DRAFT)	
Marine Park Enforcement, Ltd (training in marine park enforcement)	
Environment Systems, Ltd. (training in marine and coastal GIS modelling and mapping)	
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
SCUBA equipment	
Hydraulic drill and accessories	
Boat rigging equipment – miscellaneous	
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)

Shipping and handling charges	
Seed project (snorkel trail construction materials)	
Seed project (hiking trail – materials for trail cutting equipment)	
SCUBA diving certification training	
Bait for biosecurity monitoring	
Hard drives for data storage	
TOTAL	

9.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources (Government of Anguilla)	
Anguilla National Trust	
University of Roehampton	
European Commission – BEST 2.0 Small Grant (SG2246)	
BirdsCaribbean	
Caribbean Natural Resources Institute – Caribbean Sea Innovation Fund	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Department of Natural Resources (Government of Anguilla) (minimum investment)	
Anguilla National Trust (minimum investment (minimum investment))	
Darwin Plus (DPLUS 086) (approximate allocation to work specifically occurring within the PPMP)	
Prince of Wales Charitable Foundation (approximate allocation to work specifically occurring within the PPMP)	
US Fish and Wildlife Services (approximate allocation to work specifically occurring within the PPMP)	
John Ellerman Foundation (approximate allocation to work specifically occurring within the PPMP)	
Betty Leibert Trust (approximate allocation to work specifically occurring within the PPM)	
TOTAL	

9.3 Value for Money

This project has represented excellent value for money. This project brought together a dynamic group of individuals and stakeholder groups, including the Government of Anguilla, the ANT, landowners, community-based organisations, the public sector, international nongovernmental organisations, and academic institutions, drawing on local knowledge and international expertise. In addition to building on existing relationship (for example amongst DFMR, ANT, FFI, and RSPB), we have also built much stronger partnerships with the private sector. These partnerships have been built on mutual interests, respect, and transparency. Prior to this project, while stakeholders had a general understanding of the work that natural resources managers undertake in Anguilla, they now more fully appreciate the challenges and

opportunities that come with this work and have offered their services to assist both during this project and beyond.

With a relatively small investment in capital expenditure, we have been able to secure much-needed resources that will contribute to marine park (and natural resources) management long after this project has ended.

This project has also allowed for multiplier effects. Methods and skills developed during this project (invasive species eradication, biodiversity monitoring, management planning, stakeholder engagement) are already being applied to advance the management of Anguilla's other marine parks; work has already started at LBMP and action is planned for SIMPNR later this year and into 2021.

This project has also allowed us to secure additional funding for projects related to Anguilla's marine parks and offshore cay biodiversity. In 2019, FFI, in partnership with the ANT, secured funding from Darwin Plus to protect Anguilla's endangered biodiversity, including restoring Sombrero Island (eradication of mice) and expanding the range of at least two of these species through translocations to Prickly Pear East, Prickly Pear West, and potentially other offshore cays. Funds from three other private foundations in addition to the US National Fish and Wildlife Service and the Disney Conservation Fund have also been secured by FFI (in partnership with DFMR and the ANT) for work on Anguilla's endangered species, offshore cay biodiversity, and marine parks, totalling more than GBP. This would not have been possible had the groundwork, technical skills, relationships, and networks formed through this Darwin Project had not been developed.

Annex 1 Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Please insert your project’s logframe (if your project has a logframe), including indicators, means of verification and assumptions. N.B. if your application’s logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk if you have any questions regarding this.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact:			
The protection and sustainable use of Anguilla’s coastal and marine habitats and biodiversity through an integrated, collaborative management approach.			
Outcome: Through pioneering government/ NGO/ private sector collaboration, the globally important Prickly Pear Marine Park will come under effective, integrated and sustainable management	<p>0.1 Prickly Pear Marine Park management plan submitted and approved by the Government of Anguilla Executive Council by end of Q2Y3</p> <p>0.2 Priority management measures identified with the Prickly Pear Marine Park management plan implemented by end of project Y3Q4</p> <p>0.3 New management approach for Anguilla’s marine parks in place by end of project Y3Q4</p> <p>0.4 Project reviewed to identify lesson learned and recommendations for replication in Anguilla’s other marine parks and within the region (particularly amongst other UKOTs)</p>	<p>0.1 Executive Council meeting minutes</p> <p>0.2 Small project/conservation programmes action sheets/reports</p> <p>0.3 Management Planning Steering Committee meeting minutes for Little Bay Marine Park and/or Sombrero Island Nature Reserve and Marine Park</p> <p>0.4 Project report</p>	<p>Government of Anguilla continues to support the effective management of Anguilla’s marine parks</p> <p>No unusual and severe weather events during critical stages (this project will avoid conducting 3.3 and other complex activities during the hurricane season, especially August through October)</p> <p>Landowners, fishers, tour operators and other stakeholders continue to be willing to cooperate on improved management of marine parks and offshore cays.</p>
Outputs: Output 1. Biodiversity values of Prickly Pear cays and their surrounding coastal waters identified.	<p>1.1 Marine ecosystem assessments of Prickly Pear Marine Park completed by end of Q2Y1</p> <p>1.2 Biodiversity assessment of terrestrial ecosystems (including beach</p>	<p>1.1 PPMP ecological database; Ecology of PPMP and cays report</p> <p>1.2 PPMP ecological database; Ecology of PPMP and cays report</p>	Field activities can be re-scheduled if affected by hurricanes, tropical storms, or severe sea swells.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>and sand dunes) completed by end Q3Y1</p> <p>1.3 Results of ecological assessments presented to at least 30 stakeholders by the end of Q3Y1</p>	<p>1.3 PowerPoint presentation; Presentation attendance sheet</p>	
<p>Output 2. Effective and sustainable management structures and tools for the integrated management of Prickly Pear terrestrial and marine ecosystems in place</p>	<p>2.1 Project Steering Committee comprised of project partners and external experts established by beginning of Q1Y1 and meets quarterly.</p> <p>2.2 PPMP integrated coastal zone management team comprised of local national partners and primary stakeholder representatives established by Q1Y1 and meets monthly.</p> <p>2.3 Socio-economic assessment of PPMP completed by end of Q4Y1</p> <p>2.4 Stakeholder-informed management plan for PPMP finalised by the end of Y1</p>	<p>2.1 Project Steering Committee meeting reports</p> <p>2.2 PPMP Management Team meeting reports</p> <p>2.3 Notes from stakeholder interviews; PPMP management plan</p> <p>2.4 PPMP management plan</p>	<p>Government of Anguilla upholds its commitment to improved management of marine parks.</p> <p>Landowners, fishers, tour operators and other stakeholders continue to be willing to cooperate on improved management of marine parks and offshore cays.</p> <p>Stakeholder involvement in management plan development.</p>
<p>Output 3. Priority measures implemented to restore, protect, manage and monitor critical island and marine biodiversity and ecological processes in PPMP</p>	<p>3.1 At least 15 mooring buoys and 20 marine park boundary markers installed within the Prickly Pear Marine Park by end of Y1</p> <p>3.2 Operational plan (based on 2015 feasibility study) for rat eradication completed by end of Q2Y1</p> <p>3.3 Rats eradicated from Prickly Pear cays by end of Y1 to enable recovery of terrestrial species and habitats.</p>	<p>3.1 Financial records for mooring buoy usage</p> <p>3.2 Rat eradication operational plan</p> <p>3.3 Rat eradication final report</p> <p>3.4 Invasive species monitoring datasheets and updated databases</p> <p>3.5 Meeting reports; PPMP</p>	<p>Stakeholders continue to be willing to be involved in prioritisation and implementation of management plan actions.</p> <p>Materials and methods used to successfully eradicate rats from Dog Island and other Caribbean islands will be equally effective on Prickly Pear cays.</p> <p>No unusual and severe weather events during critical stages (this project will avoid conducting 3.3 and other complex</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>3.4 PPMP routinely monitored for signs of terrestrial invasive species every four weeks during Y2 and Y3 of project</p> <p>3.5 Identification of priority integrated coastal zone management measures and development of action plan based on approved management plan by end of Y1</p> <p>3.6 Implementation of stakeholder-agreed upon integrated coastal zone management measures by end of Y3</p> <p>3.7 Long-term biodiversity monitoring plan established by Q4Y1 and implemented in Y2 and Y3 of the project</p> <p>3.8 Paper on PPMP project produced by end of project</p>	<p>3.6 Minutes of PPMP working group meetings; Small project/conservation programmes action sheets/reports</p> <p>3.7 Biodiversity assessment sheets; biodiversity monitoring manual; biodiversity database; PPMP visitor wildlife sightings logbook</p> <p>3.8 Manuscript submitted</p>	<p>activities during the hurricane season, especially August through October)</p> <p>Long term monitoring strategy accurately predicts the future human and other resources available to implement it.</p>
<p>Output 4. National capability to plan, manage and monitor marine parks is raised, supported by enhanced technical skills and greater public awareness and cooperation</p>	<p>4.1 At least ten persons (including ANT and DFMR staff and volunteers) trained in and apply new skills in terrestrial and marine biodiversity surveys and monitoring, improving data quality by end of Q1Y2</p> <p>4.2 At least ten persons (including ANT and DFMR staff and volunteers) trained in invasive species eradication and biosecurity surveillance procedures by end of Y1</p> <p>4.3 Multi-stakeholder workshop held for at least 30 individuals regarding value of marine parks in Q1Y1</p>	<p>4.1 Training evaluation sheets; monitoring protocol; biodiversity datasheets</p> <p>4.2 Training evaluation sheets; invasive species eradication procedures and reports</p> <p>4.3 Workshop agenda; workshop participants sign-in sheet; PowerPoint presentations</p> <p>4.4 Advocacy and public awareness plan</p> <p>4.5 Newspaper-clippings, radio programmes, social media</p>	<p>Trained expertise remains in Anguilla.</p> <p>Stakeholders receptive to integrated coastal zone management</p> <p>Improved knowledge/ access to knowledge leads to improved coastal and species conservation</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>4.4 Innovative advocacy and public awareness plan developed by Q1Y2</p> <p>4.5 Project reported in at least six newspaper articles, bi-annual updates within ANT newsletters, quarterly updates on social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram), and at least four radio programmes by the end of Y3 (end of project).</p> <p>4.6 Project presented to at least four national groups and Executive Council by end of Y2 (end of project).</p> <p>4.7 Public awareness campaign evaluated for effectiveness through pre-project survey/questionnaire of at least 600 individuals conducted in Q1Y1 and post-project survey/questionnaire of at least 600 individuals conducted in Q4Y2</p> <p>4.8 Marine Parks highlighted in comments provided to the Land Development Control Committee and the Trade and Investment Committee (when relevant).</p>	<p>4.6 PowerPoint presentation; Executive Council minutes</p> <p>4.7 Pre- and post-project surveys</p> <p>4.8 ANT and DFMR comments on Planning Applications and solicited comments from the Land Development Control Committee and Trade and Investment Committee</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>1.1 Conduct marine ecosystem assessments within the Prickly Pear Marine Park boundaries and compare to 2005 baseline assessments.</p> <p>1.2 Conduct full project baseline biodiversity assessments of Prickly Pear cays' fauna and flora.</p> <p>1.3 Present results of benthic and terrestrial assessments to landowners and other Prickly Pear integrated coastal zone stakeholders.</p> <p>2.1 Establish Project Steering Committee and meet quarterly.</p> <p>2.2 Establish PPMP Management Planning Committee and meet every other month.</p> <p>2.3 Conduct socio-economic assessment of PPMP stakeholders to inform PPMP management plan, including identification of stakeholder values, positions, and concerns for coastal resources and marine park management.</p> <p>2.4 Hold special PPMP integrated coastal zone management team meetings to complete and initiate PPMP 10-year management plan, including governance/management body framework, using findings from of biodiversity assessments, governance analysis, and stakeholder meetings, within the 2016 MP systems governance framework.</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>3.1 Install (and maintain) mooring buoys to facilitate the recovery of anchor-damaged benthic habitats.</p> <p>3.2 Complete operational plan for the eradication of most harmful invasive alien species in PPMP (rats).</p> <p>3.3 Eradicate the most harmful invasive alien species in PPMP (eradicate rats).</p> <p>3.4 Implement biosecurity surveillance to prevent further incursions by harmful invasive alien species within PPMP, particularly rats <i>Rattus sp.</i> and common green iguana <i>Iguana iguana</i>.</p> <p>3.5 As part of the management plan, identify other priority integrated coastal zone management actions for PPMP with stakeholders and create action plan for implementation.</p> <p>3.6 Implement additional priority management measures as agreed by stakeholders and identified in the PPMP management plan.</p> <p>3.7 Design and launch long-term biodiversity monitoring to measure and evaluate the impacts of the restoration actions above.</p> <p>3.8 Produce at least one peer-reviewed paper on PPMP restoration methods, results and lessons learned.</p> <p>4.1 Undertake training and on-the-job mentoring of DFMR staff, ANT staff, and volunteers/stakeholders in biodiversity surveys, monitoring and key restoration methods (terrestrial and underwater).</p> <p>4.2 Hold multi-stakeholder workshop in marine park benefits and values.</p> <p>4.3 Use findings from Outputs 1 and 2 to inform the development of an advocacy and public awareness plan.</p> <p>4.4 Conduct surveys pre- and post-project to determine changes in levels of awareness about Anguilla's marine parks and integrated coastal zone management.</p> <p>4.5 Implement public awareness plan (to include radio programmes, newspaper programmes, presentations, and social media).</p> <p>4.6 Publicise and report on project progress and results through national and international media and directly to national groups and Executive Council.</p> <p>4.7 Advocate for integrated coastal zone management approach for all of Anguilla's marine parks.</p>			

Annex 2 Report of progress and achievements against final project logframe for the life of the project (if your project has a logframe)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements for the life of the project
<p>Impact</p> <p>The protection and sustainable use of Anguilla’s coastal and marine habitats and biodiversity through an integrated, collaborative management approach.</p>		<p>Over the course of this project, a management plan was developed through a collaborative, participatory planning approach by a PPMP Management Planning Committee comprised of a diverse group of PPMP stakeholders. The Management Plan includes a vision, goals, supporting management actions, indicators of success, as well as a timeframe for implementation. A zoning plan supports the PPMP management plan. Conservation actions have also been implemented (outlined within the DPLUS 060 project proposal, but also included as priority actions within the management plan). These conservation actions included the eradication of the most invasive terrestrial species (brown rat) from the Prickly Pear cays, monitoring and removal of lionfish (there were none), restoration of seabird (red-billed tropicbird) nesting habitat, creation of designed habitat (and a snorkel trail) using lobster casitas, and establishment of hiking trail on Prickly Pear East. Based on the success of this approach to both marine park management planning and conservation action implementation, the process is now being repeated for LBMP and will be applied to SIMPNR later this year and into 2021.</p>
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Through pioneering government/ NGO/ private sector collaboration, the globally important Prickly Pear Marine Park will come under effective, integrated and sustainable management.</p>	<p>0.1 Prickly Pear Marine Park management plan submitted and approved by the Government of Anguilla Executive Council by end of Q2Y3</p> <p>0.2 Priority management measures identified with the Prickly Pear Marine Park management plan implemented by end of project Y3Q4</p>	<p>0.1 Outline management plan was not presented to the Government of Anguilla during the project period due to national lockdowns due to COVID-19 followed by national elections on 30 June and a change in government. A meeting, however, has been scheduled by DFMR to discuss the plan in early July with recommendations for additional meetings with and further action by the Government of Anguilla Executive Council. The work at PPMP was publicly acknowledged during election debates by the then-sitting government.</p> <p>0.2 Three priority management measures were successfully implemented (restoration of seabird nesting habitat on Prickly Pear East, creation of designed habitat – and snorkel trail – using lobster casitas in the nearshore</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements for the life of the project
	<p>0.3 New management approach for Anguilla's marine parks in place by end of project Y3Q4</p> <p>0.4 Project reviewed to identify lesson learned and recommendations for replication in Anguilla's other marine parks and within the region (particularly amongst other UKOTs)</p>	<p>waters of Prickly Pear East, and the establishment of a hiking trail on Prickly Pear East).</p> <p>0.3 A new management approach for Anguilla's marine parks has been established. PPMP Management Planning Committee has evolved into the MP Management Planning Committee and are currently drafting a management plan for LBMP, with additional input from LBMP-specific stakeholders who have formally joined the Committee for this initiative. The SIMPNR management plan will be drafted by the MP Management Planning Committee, in collaboration with SIMPNR-specific stakeholders beginning later this year and into 2021.</p> <p>0.4 The project has been formally reviewed. A manuscript has been drafted which includes lessons learned and recommendations for replication. The manuscript will be submitted to Marine Policy for consideration for publication.</p>
<p>Output 1.</p> <p>Biodiversity values of Prickly Pear cays and their surrounding coastal waters identified.</p>	<p>1.1 Marine ecosystem assessments of Prickly Pear Marine Park completed by end of Q2Y1</p> <p>1.2 Biodiversity assessment of terrestrial ecosystems (including beach and sand dunes) completed by end Q3Y1</p> <p>1.3 Results of ecological assessments presented to at least 30 stakeholders by the end of Q3Y1</p>	<p>1.1 Marine ecosystem assessments were completed between May and June 2018 following established protocols. Evidence provided in Annex 6 (9, 10)</p> <p>1.2 Terrestrial biodiversity assessments were completed by the end of May 2018. Additional biodiversity assessments (terrestrial birds, seabirds, and early nesting seabirds) completed in March 2019. Evidence provided in Annex 6 (6, 10)</p> <p>1.3 Results of ecological assessment results were presented to stakeholders in November 2018. Evidence provided in Annex 6 (16)</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Conduct marine ecosystem assessments within the Prickly Pear Marine Park boundaries and compare to 2005 baseline assessments.</p>		<p>Marine ecosystem assessments and comparison to 2005 baseline completed.</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements for the life of the project
Activity 1.2 Conduct full project baseline biodiversity assessments of Prickly Pear cays' fauna and flora.		Baseline biodiversity assessments of Prickly Pear cays' fauna and flora completed.
Activity 1.3 Present results of benthic and terrestrial assessments to landowners and other Prickly Pear integrated coastal zone stakeholders.		Results of benthic and terrestrial assessments presented to Prickly Pear stakeholders in November 2019.
<p>Output 2.</p> <p>Effective and sustainable management structures and tools for the integrated management of Prickly Pear terrestrial and marine ecosystems in place</p>	<p>2.1 Project Steering Committee comprised of project partners and external experts established by beginning of Q1Y1 and meets quarterly.</p> <p>2.2 PPMP integrated coastal zone management team (PPMP Management Planning Committee) comprised of local national partners and primary stakeholder representatives established by Q1Y1 and meets monthly.</p> <p>2.3 Socio-economic assessment of PPMP completed by end of Q4Y1</p> <p>2.4 Stakeholder-informed management plan for PPMP finalised by the end of Y1</p> <p>2.5 Project reviewed to identify lesson learned and recommendations for replication in Anguilla's other marine parks and within the region (particularly amongst other UKOTs)</p>	<p>2.1 Project Steering Committee met nine times during project period. Evidence provided in Annex 6 (1)</p> <p>2.2 PPMP Management Planning Committee met ten times during project period. Evidence provided in Annex 6 (2)</p> <p>2.3 Socio-economic assessment was completed. Evidence provided in Annex 6 (18)</p> <p>2.4 Stakeholder-informed management plan was completed. Evidence provided in Annex 6 (3)</p> <p>2.5 Project was reviewed and paper was written. Evidence provided in Annex 6 (11)</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements for the life of the project
Activity 2.1. Establish Project Steering Committee and meet quarterly.		Project Steering Committee has formally nine times during the project period, but on-going and regular communication had been maintained amongst partners through e-mail and phone calls.
Activity 2.2. Establish PPMP Management Planning Committee and meet every other month.		PPMP Management Planning Committee has met ten times during the project period, though not quarterly.
Activity 2.3 Conduct socio-economic assessment of PPMP stakeholders to inform PPMP management plan, including identification of stakeholder values, positions, and concerns for coastal resources and marine park management.		Socio-economic assessment of PPMP stakeholders completed with results informing the background information to the PPMP management plan.
Activity 2.4 Hold special PPMP integrated coastal zone management team meetings to complete and initiate PPMP 10-year management plan, including governance/management body framework, using findings from of biodiversity assessments, governance analysis, and stakeholder meetings, within the 2016 MP systems governance framework.		See 2.2
Output 3. Priority measures implemented to restore, protect, manage and monitor critical island and marine biodiversity and ecological processes in PPMP	3.1 At least 15 mooring buoys and 20 marine park boundary markers installed within the Prickly Pear Marine Park by end of Y3 3.2 Operational plan (based on 2015 feasibility study) for rat eradication completed by end of Q2Y1 3.3 Rats eradicated from Prickly Pear cays by end of Y1 to enable recovery of terrestrial species and habitats. 3.4 PPMP routinely monitored for signs of terrestrial invasive species	3.1 Thirteen mooring buoys and six boundary markers were installed in Y3. Fewer mooring buoys and boundary markers were required than expected. Evidence provided in Annex 6 (13) 3.2 The Operational plan was completed in Y1 of the project and allowed for the rat eradication to take place between March and May 2018 (Y2). Evidence provided in Annex 6 (12) 3.3 The rat eradication programme took place between March and May 2018 (Y2). In March 2019 (Y2), a final check was completed, one year after the eradication took place. The Prickly Pear cays were formally declared rat-free in March 2019 (Y2). Evidence provided in Annex 6 (12, 16)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements for the life of the project
	<p>every four weeks during Y2 and Y3 of project</p> <p>3.5 Identification of priority integrated coastal zone management measures and development of action plan based on approved management plan by end of Y1</p> <p>3.6 Implementation of stakeholder-agreed upon integrated coastal zone management measures by end of Y3</p> <p>3.7 Long-term biodiversity monitoring plan established by Q4Y1 and implemented in Y2 and Y3 of the project</p> <p>3.8 Paper on PPMP project produced by end of project</p>	<p>3.4 Biosecurity monitoring was conducted since the eradication of the rats in May 2018 and is on-going post-project. Prickly Pear East and West were checked seven times during the project period (sea conditions between October and April are generally poor, making landing – and biosecurity monitoring – during these months difficult and therefore less routine). Evidence provided in Annex 6 (7)</p> <p>3.5 Priority integrated coastal zone management measures and development of an action plan (based on the management plan) was completed in Y2 and Y3. Three priority conservation actions were identified (restoration of damaged seabird nesting habitat on Prickly Pear East; hiking/walking trail around Prickly Pear East; and creation of designed habitat and snorkel trail using lobster casitas). Evidence provided in Annex 6 (3)</p> <p>3.6 Seabird (red-billed tropicbird) nesting habitat was restored through the construction of eight artificial nesting houses on Prickly Pear East in Y2. A hiking trail (around the perimeter of the island as well as through the island) was established. Information signs about PPMP, the cays, and their biodiversity have been installed along the trail route in Y3. Designed underwater habitat was created in the nearshore waters of Prickly Pear East, using lobster casitas, in Y3. These lobster casitas are also being used as a snorkel trail feature by visitors to the PPMP. Evidence provided in Annex 6 (8,14,15)</p> <p>3.5 A long-term biodiversity monitoring plan was established for the PPMP and cays in Y3. Evidence provided in Annex 6 (19)</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements for the life of the project
		3.6 A paper on the PPMP project (outlining lessons learned and recommendations) was written in Y3. Evidence provided in Annex 6 (11)
Activity 3.1 Install (and maintain) mooring buoys to facilitate the recovery of anchor-damaged benthic habitats.		Ten mooring buoys were installed.
Activity 3.2 Complete operational plan for the eradication of most harmful invasive alien species in PPMP (rats).		The operational plan for the eradication of brown rats was completed and informed the implementation of the eradication programme.
Activity 3.3 Eradicate the most harmful invasive alien species in PPMP (eradicate rats).		Brown rats were eradicated from Prickly Pear East and West. The cays were officially declared rat-free in March 2019 (Y2).
Activity 3.4 Implement biosecurity surveillance to prevent further incursions by harmful invasive alien species within PPMP, particularly rats <i>Rattus sp.</i> and common green iguana <i>Iguana iguana</i> .		Biosecurity monitoring of Prickly Pear East for common green iguana began in 2015 and was on-going throughout the project period. Biosecurity monitoring of Prickly Pear East and West for rats began after the rats were removed at the end of May 2018. Biosecurity monitoring for invasive species continues post-project.
Activity 3.5 As part of the management plan, identify other priority integrated coastal zone management actions for PPMP with stakeholders and create action plan for implementation.		Priority conservation/coastal zone management actions identified by the PPMP Management Planning Committee included restoration of seabird (red-billed tropicbird) nesting habitat; establishment of designed habitat for lobsters and other marine life (and using that designed habitat as a snorkel trail feature), and the creation of a walking/hiking trail on Prickly Pear East.
Activity 3.6 Implement additional priority management measures as agreed by stakeholders and identified in the PPMP management plan.		Priority management measures (identified in Activity 3.5) were implemented in Y2 and Y3 of the project. Eight artificial red-billed tropicbird nests were constructed and installed on Prickly Pear East by the ANT (staff and volunteers), over 100 lobster casitas were deployed in the nearshore waters of Prickly Pear East by DFMR staff, ANT staff and volunteers, and members of the Anguilla Fisherfolk Association. A hiking trail around and through Prickly Pear East, marked with eleven different informative signs, was established by ANT staff and volunteers.
Activity 3.7 Design and launch long-term biodiversity monitoring to measure and evaluate the impacts of the restoration actions above.		A long-term biodiversity monitoring plan, following established protocols, was designed for both marine and terrestrial species and habitats in Y3. This plan is for implementation post-project.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements for the life of the project
Activity 3.8 Produce at least one peer-reviewed paper on PPMP restoration methods, results and lessons learned.		A manuscript has been drafted and will be submitted to a peer-reviewed journal for publication consideration.
<p>Output 4. National capability to plan, manage and monitor marine parks is raised, supported by enhanced technical skills and greater public awareness and cooperation.</p>	<p>4.1 At least ten persons (including ANT and DFMR staff and volunteers) trained in and apply new skills in terrestrial and marine biodiversity surveys and monitoring, improving data quality by end of Q1Y2</p> <p>4.2 At least ten persons (including ANT and DFMR staff and volunteers) trained in invasive species eradication and biosecurity surveillance procedures by end of Y1</p> <p>4.3 Multi-stakeholder workshop held for at least 30 individuals regarding value of marine parks in Q1Y1</p> <p>4.4 Innovative advocacy and public awareness plan developed by Q1Y2</p> <p>4.5 Project reported in at least six newspaper articles, quarterly updates on social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram), and at least four radio programmes by the end of Y3 (end of project).</p>	<p>4.1 A total of 83 individuals have been trained and have applied skills in terrestrial (64) and marine (19) biodiversity monitoring and habitat restoration during the project period; this includes 2 DFMR staff, 4 ANT staff, and 1 ANT volunteer that have been certified as PADI Open Water divers. Evidence provided in Annex 6 (6, 7, 8, 14)</p> <p>4.2 A total of 27 individuals have been trained in invasive species eradication and biosecurity surveillance procedures between Y1 and Y2 of the project. Evidence is provided in Annex 6 (6, 7, 16)</p> <p>4.3 A total of 73 stakeholders attended workshops and meetings during which the value of Anguilla’s marine parks was presented and discussed. These workshops and meetings included a public meeting held in November 2018, a workshop aimed at constructing lobster casitas in November 2019, a safety-at-sea workshop targeting fisherfolk in February 2020, and community meeting regarding management planning for LBMP in February 2020. Evidence is provided in Annex 6 (4, 16)</p> <p>4.4 The advocacy and public awareness plan was developed in Y1. Evidence is provided in Annex 6 (20)</p> <p>4.5 Public awareness/media reports include regular updates on this project are provided on social media, newspaper articles, and weekly rat eradication progress reports that were disseminated through the ANT</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements for the life of the project
	<p>4.6 Project presented to at least four national groups and Executive Council by end of Y3 (end of project).</p> <p>4.7 Public awareness campaign evaluated for effectiveness through pre-project survey/questionnaire of at least 600 individuals conducted in Q1Y1 and post-project survey/questionnaire of at least 600 individuals conducted in Q4Y2</p> <p>4.8 Marine Parks highlighted in comments provided to the Land Development Control Committee and the Trade and Investment Committee (when relevant).</p>	<p>members and supporters listserv (in addition to the Government of Anguilla Executive Council, the Governor's Office, and FFI for wider circulation). Evidence is provided in Annex 6 (16)</p> <p>4.6 The project was presented to a multi-stakeholder group in November 2018, fisherfolk in February 2020, and the Valley community (and LBMP stakeholders) in March 2020. In addition, the project was also presented at the Inter-Island Environment Meeting & Wilder Island Conference in Alderney (Channel Islands) in September 2019. Evidence is provided in Annex 6 (4, 16)</p> <p>4.7 A pre-project survey/questionnaire was completed in Y1 and a post-project survey/questionnaire was completed in Y2. Fewer post-project questionnaires were completed because of social distancing requirements imposed by the Government of Anguilla in response to the spread of the Covid-19 virus. Results of the pre-project survey/questionnaire was integrated into the socio-economic assessment. Evidence is provided in Annex 6 (21)</p> <p>4.8 No applications related to development within Anguilla's marine parks were made to the Land Development Control Committee or the Trade and Investment Committee during the project period.</p>
<p>Activity 4.1 Undertake training and on-the-job mentoring of DFMR staff, ANT staff, and volunteers/stakeholders in biodiversity surveys, monitoring and key restoration methods (terrestrial and underwater).</p>		<p>ANT staff and volunteers as well as regional counterparts have been trained in terrestrial biodiversity surveys and island restoration (including biosecurity) methods. DFMR and ANT staff have been trained in PADI Open Water diving. DFMR trained ANT staff and DFMR daily workers in benthic monitoring protocols. ANT staff and volunteers were trained in seabird artificial nest construction while fisherfolk were trained in lobster casita design and deployment.</p>
<p>Activity 4.2 Hold multi-stakeholder workshop in marine park benefits and values.</p>		<p>A multi-stakeholder workshop/meeting in marine park benefits and values was held in November 2018; the workshop was included as part of a larger meeting related to this project and the results of terrestrial and marine</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements for the life of the project
		biodiversity assessments. Additional workshops/meetings were held with fisherfolk (February 2020), and LBMP stakeholders (March 2020).
Activity 4.3 Use findings from Outputs 1 and 2 to inform the development of an advocacy and public awareness plan.		The advocacy and public awareness plan was completed in Y1.
Activity 4.4 Conduct surveys pre- and post-project to determine changes in levels of awareness about Anguilla's marine parks and integrated coastal zone management.		Pre-project surveys/questionnaires were completed in Y1 while post-project surveys/questionnaires were completed in Y2.
Activity 4.5 Implement public awareness plan (to include radio programmes, newspaper programmes, presentations, and social media).		Public awareness activities included newspaper articles, stakeholder/public presentations, a presentation at an international conference, updates and information sharing on social media, one-on-one conversations about the PPMP and cays, the design and production of a sign about the PPMP (specifically, the rat eradication initiative), dissemination of brochures related Anguilla's marine parks and mooring buoy regulations, and information signs that have been posted along the Prickly Pear East hiking trail.
Activity 4.6 Publicise and report on project progress and results through national and international media and directly to national groups and Executive Council.		The project has been publicised using both traditional and social media. In addition, weekly progress reports (outlining progress made on the rat eradication programme) were written and circulated nationally and internationally.
Activity 4.7 Advocate for integrated coastal zone management approach for all of Anguilla's marine parks.		DFMR and ANT have advocated and pursued an integrated coastal zone management approach for Anguilla's marine parks through lobbying of the Government of Anguilla Executive Council and the replication of this project approach to LBMP (and SIMPNR later this year). A project proposal has been developed for the European Commission's Resiliency, Sustainable Energy, and Marine Biodiversity Programme which focuses on formalising a co-management arrangement to marine park management (in collaboration with Blue Finance).

Annex 3 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
1	Number of (i) students from the UKOTs; and (ii) other students to receive training (including PhD, masters and other training and receiving a qualification or certificate)	
2	Number of (i) people in UKOTs; and (ii) other people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification	
3a	Number of (i) people in UKOTs; and (ii) other people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (i.e. not categories 1-5 above)	83 people – 79 people from Anguilla; 2 people from Antigua; 2 people from St. Barths
3b	Number of training weeks (i) in UKOTs; (ii) outside UKOTs not leading to formal qualification	14 weeks – training in terrestrial and marine biodiversity monitoring, island restoration, biosecurity, and designed habitat creation
4	Number of types of training materials produced. Were these materials made available for use by UKOTs?	4 types – terrestrial and marine biodiversity monitoring protocols; seabird nesting habitat creation protocols; lobster caista creation protocols
5	Number of UKOT citizens who have increased capacity to manage natural resources as a result of the project	79 people – all individuals who were trained have assisted with natural resources management
Research Measures		
9	Number of species/habitat management plans/ strategies (or action plans) produced for/by Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the UKOTs	1 plan/strategy– PPMP management plan (completed); LBMP management plan currently being drafted (but not completed)
10	Number of formal documents produced to assist work in UKOTs related to species identification, classification and recording.	3 document – seabird identification; marine biodiversity; and vegetation identification
11a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals written by (i) UKOT authors; and (ii) other authors	0 - 1 paper is in review, but not yet published/accepted (including UKOT authors and other authors)
11b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere written by (i) UKOT authors; and (ii) other authors	
12b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information). Were these databases made available for use by UKOTs?	2 databases – ANT biodiversity monitoring database; DFMR benthic monitoring database

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
13a	Number of species reference collections established. Were these collections handed over to UKOTs?	
13b	Number of species reference collections enhanced. Were these collections handed over to UKOTs?	
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops/stakeholder meetings organised to present/disseminate findings from UKOT's Darwin project work	7 conferences/seminars/workshops/meetings – PPMP Management Planning introductory meeting; public/stakeholder meeting; lobster casita design workshop; safety-at-sea workshop; LBMP management planning meeting; Government of Anguilla Executive Council; Inter-Island Environment Meeting & Wilder Islands Conference
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops/stakeholder meetings attended at which findings from the Darwin Plus project work will be presented/ disseminated	
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to UKOT(s)	
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established in UKOTs	
22	Number of permanent field plots established in UKOTs	14 (12 terrestrial and 2 marine)
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	

Annex 4 Publications

Type * (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink, contact address, annex etc)
Journal	<p>A Grassroots approach to marine park management in Anguilla.</p> <p>Soanes, LM, Lloyd, C., Carter, D., Daltry, J., Gumbs, K., Richardson, K., Richardson, R., Sasso, C., Mukhida, F.</p> <p>(drafted, not yet published)</p>	British (but Anguillan resident for seven years)	Anguilla	Female	To be submitted to Marine Policy	Draft provided in Annex 6

Annex 5 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	DPLUS 060
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Annex 6 Supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Checklist for submission

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