

Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note"
(<https://darwinplus.org.uk/resources/information-notes>)

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

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

Darwin Plus Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS158
Project title	Piloting a new solution for invasive species in UKOTs
Territory(ies)	Anguilla
Lead Partner	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
Project partner(s)	Anguilla National Trust (ANT), Government of Anguilla (GOA), Wildlife Management International (WMIL)
Darwin Plus grant value	£499,982.00
Start/end dates of project	1 May 2022-30 Apr 2025
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2)	1 May 2022-31 Mar 2023
Project Leader name	Olivier Raynaud
Project website/blog/social media	
Report author(s) and date	Olivier Raynaud, Farah Mukhida

1. Project summary

Fountain National Park (FNP) is Anguilla's largest terrestrial and protected area at c. 5 hectares, representing 70% of undeveloped Crown land and forming an essential part of the Anguilla Key Biodiversity Area. Together with Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park, FNP constitutes an important part of the ridge-to-reef protected karst landscape including caves, dry forests, scrubland and coastal ecosystems supporting diverse endemic and globally threatened species. However, FNP is severely degraded by invasive alien species (IAS), including rodents, green iguanas, feral cats, and free-ranging livestock, endangering native flora and fauna such as the Lesser Antillean iguana *Iguana delicatissima* and the Anguilla bush *Rondeletia anguillensis* (CR).

Since 2012, Fauna & Flora International, Anguilla National Trust, and Wildlife Management International Ltd. have been restoring Anguilla's offshore cays, including eradicating invasive mammals from Dog Island, Prickly Pear Cays (DPLUS060) and Sombrero, and reintroducing native species (DPLUS086). These actions have measurably improved ecosystem quality and boosted wildlife populations. This innovative project will transfer this experience to mainland Anguilla, creating the UK's first "mainland island". This project will construct a high-tech, pest-resistant, storm-proof barrier around FNP, remove multiple harmful IAS, and manage the site as a biosecure wildlife sanctuary and visitor attraction to ensure long-term sustained benefits for Anguilla's biodiversity and people.

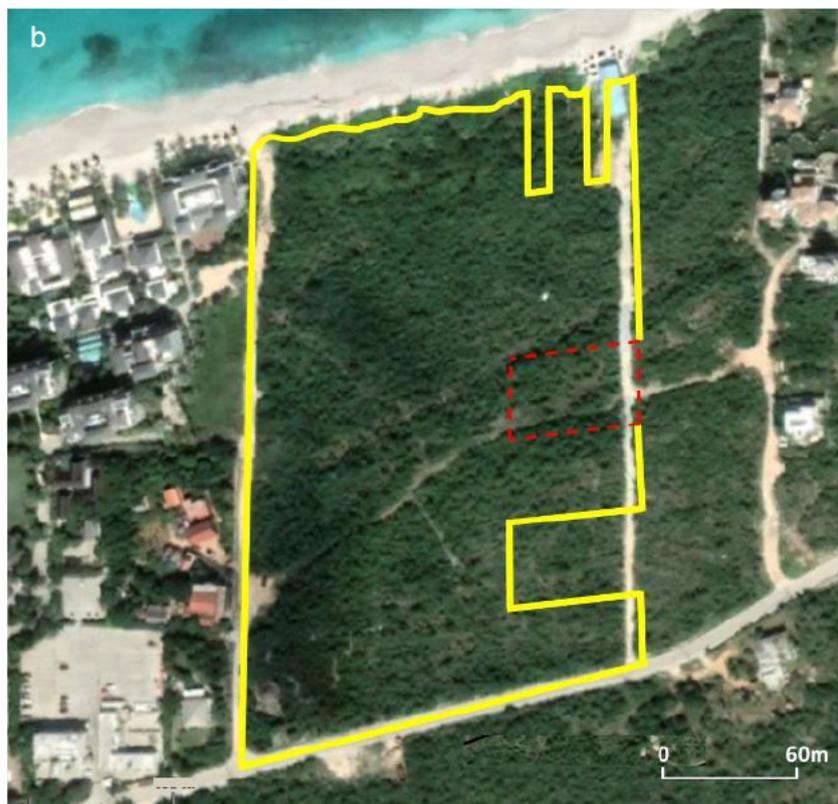


Figure 1. (a) General location of Fountain National Park, within the Shoal Bay community and bordering Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park. (b) Boundaries of Fountain National Park (in yellow), including parcel recently purchased by the ANT (in red).

2. Project stakeholders/partners

This project is a collaborative initiative amongst Fauna & Flora International, **Anguilla National Trust**, the **Government of Anguilla** (particularly the Ministry of Sustainability, Innovation and Environment [MSIE]), and **Wildlife Management International Ltd**. All of these agencies, along with Re:wild, are members of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) which serves as the project coordinating/oversight body. Since project launch, the PSC has met 4 times, both in-person and remotely, with regular communication also occurring via email as logistics related to project implementation are discussed. Over the last 11 months, FFI and ANT (as the local project lead) have been actively engaged in implementing all aspects of on-the-ground work while the Government of Anguilla, primarily through MSIE and the Ministry of Finance, have been kept

abreast of project progress through formal project updates (Project Steering Committee meetings, meetings with the Minister, and a meeting with Cabinet), site visits and the coordination of the multi-stakeholder management planning workshop (scheduled for April 2023) (please see Section 3).

Other key stakeholders during this first year of the project have been **FNP neighbouring property owners and renters**, particularly Àni Private Resorts which purchased undeveloped land just east of FNP in March 2022, and Gwen's Reggae Bar and Grill which operates on a Crown-owned parcel of land on the northeast corner of FNP. Conversations regarding the transformation of FNP into a mainland island, including the process that will support and lead to that transformation, have been discussed with both stakeholders. Àni Private Resorts has been particularly keen to assist us on this project by not only coordinating construction schedules to limit disturbance to FNP and Gwen's but also to support the conservation of biodiversity on the site, providing a generous donation of c. £80,500 to help the ANT secure an additional parcel of land that can then be integrated into the mainland island. This contribution was in addition to £150,000 that the ANT secured from the John Ellerman Foundation in March 2022 to purchase that parcel. The total cost of the parcel was c. £241,000, with the ANT formally closing on the land purchase in February 2023 (see Figure 1b).

At the end of the first year of the project, we engaged the **public** through a knowledge, awareness and perceptions (KAP) and willingness to pay survey (circulated using Google Forms), with 49 responses so far collected. The survey instrument will remain open until the end of April to allow for additional engagement.

Using social media and presentations, we also directly engaged the general public and policy makers (including GOA elected officials and the **UK Minister of State** for Overseas Territories, Commonwealth, Energy, Climate and Environment, Lord Zac Goldsmith), through field visits and valuable one-on-one discussions and follow-up correspondences. Through these engagements, we have been able to raise the profile of FNP as well as the important work that we are doing through this project (please see Section 3).

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activities being conducted through this DPLUS158 project fall within four main Outputs: 1. Monitoring system established to inform and evaluate conservation actions on the ecology and globally threatened biodiversity of Fountain National Park; 2. The biodiversity of Fountain National Park is recovering following permanent eradication of multiple harmful invasive aliens and reintroduction of native species; 3. Effective and sustainable structures and tools for management of FNP in place; and 4. National capacity to plan, manage, implement, and monitor national parks is raised, supported by enhanced technical skills and increased public awareness.

Output 1. Monitoring system established to inform and evaluate conservation actions on the ecology and globally threatened biodiversity of Fountain National Park.

Activities under Output 1 for the first year of the project include finalising FNP biodiversity monitoring protocols, conducting terrestrial biodiversity surveys at the beginning of the project to establish a baseline, completing and disseminating an FNP biodiversity report, and developing an FNP biodiversity monitoring plan which will be integrated into the protected area management plan.

We developed a series of protocols and a biodiversity monitoring plan to support the collection of FNP biodiversity data (terrestrial resident and migratory birds, ground and tree lizards, plants) and for establishing presence of invasive rodents early in Year 1 of the project (Evidence 1.0 – 1.9).

Protocols were applied and terrestrial bird (resident and migratory) pre-IAS eradication/baseline was established using point counts and a passive acoustic monitoring (PAM) station that was strategically placed within the FNP boundaries. Point counts will be repeated during spring and fall migration seasons (May and October) during the second and third years of the project while the PAM station will collect data over a period of at least one month during those same migration

seasons. Due to the volume of data that PAM stations collect, data so far collected from the station is still being collated and reviewed in collaboration with the Cornell Laboratory for Ornithology.

Ground lizard *Pholidoscelis plei* and tree lizard *Anolis gingivinus* biodiversity assessments were similarly conducted at the start of the project and followed the same point count protocols that were established for monitoring the same species on Anguilla’s offshore cays. Results of these surveys suggest low abundance of both species within FNP boundaries.

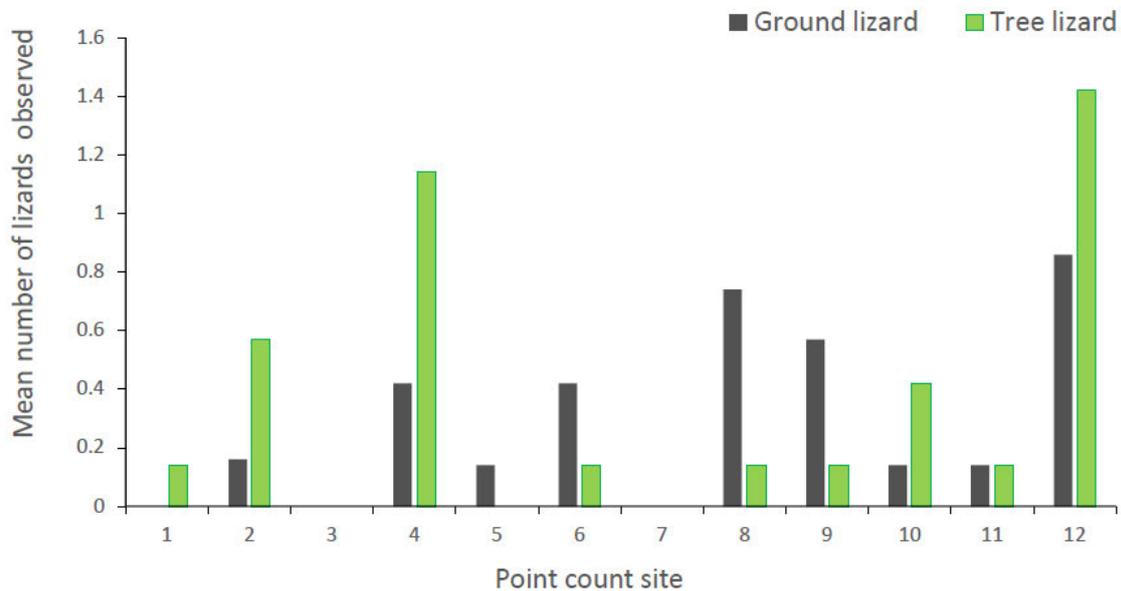


Figure 2. Mean number of ground lizards and tree lizards recorded over seven survey days at 12 fixed point counts undertaken February 2022.

Plant assessments were conducted and involved creating a comprehensive species list that additionally noted plants in flower and seed as well as their native/non-native status. Large trees (with trunks of >50cm circumference) were GPSed as were species of particular interest/importance, including (but not limited to) Critically Endangered and endemic Anguilla bush, ground orchids *Tetramicra canliculata* and pope’s head cacti *Melocactus intortus*. During this plant survey, we recorded 168 species of plants, which represent a third of all plants so far recorded on Anguilla. 125 of these species (74.4%) are native while 35 (20.8%) are non-native or introduced, with some of them potentially being invasive; 8 species still need to be identified/verified (Evidence 1.9).

In an effort to integrate information on bats and insects in the area, data collected through the ANT-led DPLUS131 Anguilla pollinator project has been included in this project (Evidence 2.0, 2.1).

Output 2. The biodiversity of Fountain National Park is recovering following permanent eradication of multiple harmful invasive aliens and reintroduction of native species.

Activities under Output 2 for the first year of the project include completing an operational plan for the construction of a pest-resistant fence around the perimeter of FNP and completing an operational plan for the removal of invasive species within FNP.

The operational plans for the construction of the pest-proof fence (Evidence 3.0) and the removal of invasive species (Evidence 3.1) have been drafted by WMIL. With regards to the fence construction plan, a 925-metre-long fence will line the southern, eastern, and western perimeters of the park. On the northern, coastal side, the fence will be constructed further inland (rather than on the coastal perimeter) so that a natural buffer will be maintained to protect the fence from direct sea spray as well as potential storm surges and tropical storm force winds. Requests for proposals for clearing the ground to make way for the fence and the actual construction of the

fence have been circulated with proposals due in May 2023 (Evidence 4.0, 4.1). The removal of invasive aliens will begin after the fence has been constructed.

Output 3. Effective and sustainable structures and tools for management of FNP in place.

Activities under Output 3 for the first year of the project include conducting a willingness to pay survey amongst residents of and visitors to Anguilla.

A willingness to pay survey (combined with a KAP survey) was developed by FFI's sustainable tourism expert, James Crockett. The survey instrument was circulated via listservs (ANT, GOA) and social media (WhatsApp) at the end of Year 1 and while we so far have 49 respondents, we are leaving additional time for responses (Evidence 5.0).

Output 4. National capacity to plan, manage, implement, and monitor national parks is increased, supported by enhanced technical skills and increased public awareness.

Activities under Output 4 for the first year of the project include conducting a rapid public survey to evaluate knowledge and attitudes to Anguilla's terrestrial protected areas, particularly FNP, training and mentoring ANT staff (and others) in applied biodiversity monitoring, developing and implementing an advocacy and public awareness campaign (including but not limited to newspaper articles, press releases, social media, and guided tours), and publicising and reporting on project progress and results through (inter)national media.

During the first year of the project, a public KAP survey was developed and integrated into the willingness to pay survey for FNP mainland island; the two were combined to reduce survey fatigue amongst the public (Evidence 5.0). While we are currently still collecting responses via Google Forms, we will close the survey instrument at the end of April after which we will begin analysing results with results helping to refine our outreach plan (Evidence 6.0) which we developed at the beginning of the project. The outreach plan promotes the use a range of outreach tools including static social media posts, radio and newspaper press releases and radio shows, hands-on/experiential learning opportunities, and site visits.

In terms of outreach already conducted, three press release have been disseminated on radio, newspaper, ANT and GOA listservs, and/or social media. The first press release officially launched the project, the second focused on the KAP and willingness to pay survey, and the third announced the invitation for proposals for completing earthworks and fence construction at the site. Since the beginning of the project, we have already taken 470 individuals on visits through FNP, including GOA Ministers and the UK Minister of State for Overseas Territories, Commonwealth, Energy, Climate and Environment Lord Zac Goldsmith during his visit to Anguilla in February 2023. During these site visits, FNP's ecological and cultural heritage value as well as plans for the mainland island have been discussed. We have also presented on the project during the UKOT Conservation Forum's webinar on invasive species (February 2023, 37 participants) and to the GOA Cabinet (March 2023, 8 members of Cabinet).

In addition to outreach, we have also been focusing our efforts on building local capacity. Since project launch, three ANT staff have been trained in plant survey protocols and species identification and a supporting plant identification guide has been created (Evidence 1.7). The guide is a living document and will be updated as new species are identified.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

DPLUS158 has four main Outputs: 1. Monitoring system established to inform and evaluate conservation actions on the ecology and globally threatened biodiversity of Fountain National Park; 2. The biodiversity of Fountain National Park is recovering following permanent eradication of multiple harmful invasive aliens and reintroduction of native species; 3. Effective and sustainable structures and tools for management of FNP in place; and 4. National capacity to plan, manage, implement, and monitor national parks is raised, supported by enhanced technical skills and increased public awareness.

Output 1. Monitoring system established to inform and evaluate conservation actions on the ecology and globally threatened biodiversity of Fountain National Park.

Prior to this project, we had conducted bat surveys within Fountain Cavern (supported by DPLUS131), conducted Flower-Insect Timed surveys within the Park's boundaries and GPSed a stand of Critically Endangered Anguilla bush (supported by DPLUS086). We also conducted preliminary ground and tree lizard surveys just prior to the submission of our DPLUS158 application. In December 2022, when plants were blooming and the site was green and lush, we completed comprehensive flora surveys.

Through our efforts in Year 1, we were able to conduct biodiversity surveys using an already-established monitoring system that we have applied elsewhere with project partners on the Anguilla mainland and the offshore cays (Evidence 1.0-1.9). Results from biodiversity surveys will help us determine change over time and especially change due to applied management interventions during and post-project.

Output 2. The biodiversity of Fountain National Park is recovering following permanent eradication of multiple harmful invasive aliens and reintroduction of native species.

Before submitting our application, we wanted to confirm the presence of invasive aliens within FNP boundaries. Using a range of tools, including trail cameras, wax monitoring blocks and ink cards, we confirmed the presence of rats. Through visual observations while on-site, we know that green iguanas, cats, and livestock roam freely through the park. Reports from residents living close to the site also suggest that monkeys may also be in the area.

To support the planned restoration action and the establishment of the mainland island in Year 2, we have drafted operational plans for both the construction of the pest-proof, storm-resistant fence (Evidence 3.0) and the removal of invasive aliens post-fence construction (Evidence 3.1). The project is on track to achieve this output by end of project.

Output 3. Effective and sustainable structures and tools for management of FNP in place.

While FNP has been a nationally-recognised protected area since 1986, management of the site has primarily focused on preventing visitors from entering Fountain Cavern. The Cavern is an extremely important historic and cultural site that was used by the Taino Amerindians as a place of worship between c.400AD and 1200AD. An iron grate was constructed over the entrance of the cave in the early 2000s and was later replaced by a different grate in 2015. The closure of the cave has protected the cultural artefacts (petroglyphs) within the site but the changes to the grate in 2015 may also affected the cave's bat population as a decline in species diversity and population abundance has been recorded. The decision to close off the cave in the early 2000s was deemed a precautionary measure after the value of the Fountain Cavern was recognised following archaeological digs and assessments. The changes to the grate in 2015, meanwhile, were more aesthetic.

Through this project, we want to apply a more measured, thoughtful, and evidence-based approach to the development of management actions not just for Fountain Cavern but FNP as a whole. During Year 1, we have been able to set the stage for this by developing and disseminating a KAP and willingness to pay survey (Evidence 5.0), collecting ecological/biodiversity data about key and representative species, and using our combined and previous experiences leading and implementing island restoration work on Anguilla's offshore cays. Early in Year 2 (April 2023), we are planning to hold a multi-stakeholder FNP management planning workshop during which a comprehensive management plan will be developed. The plan will define an overall vision for the park as well as goals that speak to the site's biodiversity, cultural importance, and educational and tourism potential. We have also managed to secure an additional 0.56-acre parcel of land, now owned by the ANT, which will be included within the mainland island boundaries, thereby increasing the site's biodiversity value and decreasing potential risks posed by development on that piece of property.

Output 4. National capacity to plan, manage, implement, and monitor national parks is raised, supported by enhanced technical skills and increased public awareness.

Considerable progress to enhance capacity and especially awareness was made in Year 1, with the project on target of meeting all six planned indicators by project end. A communications and awareness plan was developed. Four hundred and seventy individuals have so far visited FNP during the first 11 months of the project and press releases/posts shared on social media alone have reached 8511 individuals. Six ANT staff have also been involved in biodiversity monitoring. We have shared project methods with natural resources managers and practitioners during a webinar hosted by the UKOT Conservation Forum in February 2023 and with GOA decision-makers during a Cabinet meeting in March 2023. During this Cabinet meeting, we were also able to secure permission to remove existing (but structurally-compromised) buildings within FNP and to use adjacent crown-owned land to store equipment and materials (Evidence 7.1). We are confident that this output, and all the agreed indicators, will be achieved during the grant period.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The intended Outcome is that “the UKOTs’ first “mainland island” is established through government and civil society partnership, delivering substantive and sustainable benefits for people and critically threatened biodiversity.”

The project team expects to achieve this outcome by the end of the project grant. Although many of the activities supporting this outcome are scheduled for next year, we have been able to lay the necessary groundwork by completing biodiversity surveys (Evidence 1.8, 1.9) and operational plans (Evidence 3.0, 3.1) and requesting proposals to clear vegetation along FNP the perimeter and to construct the pest-proof fence (Evidence 4.0, 4.1) during the Year 1 of the project. We have also already taken the necessary steps to support the development of an FNP management plan by developing and circulating KAP and willingness to pay surveys (Evidence 5.0) and inviting FNP stakeholders to an FNP management planning workshop scheduled for early April 2023.

During our meeting with Cabinet, we discussed possible FNP governance structures (Evidence 7.1) and we were asked to provide a short report formally outlining possible options and recommendations.

Critical to the ongoing maintenance and management of FNP is its ability to generate some revenue to offset management costs. In Year 2, working alongside our Sustainable Tourism Specialist, we will develop a business plan, informed by the results of the willingness to pay survey (Evidence 5.0) that will also complement the management plan; we are on schedule to complete this work. Once the governance structure is determined, work plans and budgets that integrate FNP management requirements will be created and submitted to the GOA annually as prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

All four identified indicators remain valid and we are confident we will achieve all by the project end.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

The identified critical conditions (assumptions) in the project proposal still hold true.

Assumption 1. Executive Council continues to support the effective management of FNP and Anguilla’s terrestrial biodiversity.

The Government of Anguilla is a full and active project partner and has been engaged in this project from project inception through to implementation. The GOA has also identified FNP as a site of priority and, through Cabinet (and by extension Executive Council), has been actively supportive of this project and process to enhance FNP management in an effort to transform the site into a viable and sustainable tourism product. During the March 2023 Cabinet meeting, the Premier requested that a short brief outlining recommendations for the FNP governance structure be submitted to Cabinet for review, consideration, and further action.

Assumption 2. Stakeholders continue to be interested and willing to be involved in FNP management.

Year 1 of this project focused on collecting data and conducting preparatory work to support the construction of the pest-proof fence, the removal of invasive aliens, and ultimately the establishment of the FNP mainland island. We have also circulated a KAP and willingness to pay survey which has so far been completed by 49 individuals.

One of the most fruitful partnerships that has so far emerged from this project has been with Àni Private Resorts which purchased property directly east of FNP. Àni Private Resorts will be developing a low-lying villa complex on their newly acquired 4-acre property and we have been in regular communication with them regarding their development plans and how FNP mainland island earthworks and fence construction could potentially be coordinated with their own groundworks to limit disturbance to neighbouring Gwen's Bar and Grill and to lower costs. In addition, upon learning that the ANT was interested in purchasing at least one parcel of land to integrate into the mainland island, Àni Private Resorts reached out to the ANT asking how they may be able to assist. While the ANT was able to secure £150,000 from the John Ellerman Foundation to put towards the purchase, ANT still needed to raise an additional c.£97,000. Àni Private Resorts generously donated just over £80,500 while the ANT Council agreed to make up the difference using reserve funds.

Years 2 and 3 of the project focus on the development and implementation of the FNP management plan. The management plan will be developed in collaboration with local project partners, relevant Government departments (including physical planning, education, and culture), tourism sector representatives, land owners, youth representatives, and the Anguilla Historical and Archaeological Society. Invitation letters to the April 2023 management planning workshop were shared with stakeholders in March 2023 and we expect the workshop to be well-attended by a range of stakeholders based on responses so far received.

Assumption 3. FNP management plan correctly identifies and addresses main threats, capacity needs, and resources to conserve and protect terrestrial biodiversity.

We expect the FNP management plan to be developed through a process similarly taken to develop Anguilla's endangered species action plan (DPLUS086), a sub-regional action plan for the conservation of Lesser Antillean iguanas, and Anguilla's pollinators (DPLUS131): the planning process, facilitated by FFI and Re:Wild Caribbean Alliance Director Dr. Jenny Daltry and Re:Wild Protected Area Specialist Dr. Mike Appleton, will be highly participatory, where stakeholders will conduct a problem tree analysis, detailing direct threats or constraints to the site and its ecological, historical, and cultural heritage as well as their underlying causes. Participants will also be asked to discuss and develop solution trees to identify potential actions to halt or work around the identified problems. The process be highly interactive, incorporating short presentations with small group exercises where participants will draw on their knowledge and skillsets to ensure that the plan is based on the best available scientific and cultural knowledge while being practical and tailored appropriately to the FNP context.

Assumption 4. Field activities can be rescheduled if extreme weather events affect Anguilla during the project period.

Year 1 of the project focused on fieldwork within FNP to establish a biodiversity baseline. Biodiversity assessments will continue throughout the project period, especially as it relates to insects with Flower-Insect Timed Surveys being conducted every quarter for the next two years. End of project biodiversity surveys are scheduled to be conducted outside of the peak hurricane season (September through October).

Fortunately, no severe weather events impacted the project during the first year of the project. Projections for 2023 suggest a slightly less active hurricane season, with potentially 13 named storms in the Atlantic including three Category 3,4, and 5 hurricanes (with sustained winds of 111 mph or greater).

We will try our best to avoid conducting major field activities during the peak hurricane season and, if everything goes to plan, fence construction should be complete by August 2023. We will continue to be vigilant for any storm warning and impending tropical storms are usually announced several days in advance allowing us time to prepare. If necessary, we can postpone or pause invasive species removals if a hurricane is expected.

In terms of the fence that we will be constructing around FNP, the fencing materials are meant to be storm-proof and the materials provider (Pacific Rim Conservation) has indicated that the mesh fencing is actually meant to have a bit of elasticity, allowing it to slightly give under wind pressure and if hit by flying debris. The GOA has also given us permission to remove existing buildings, including an unfinished wooden gazebo that has been compromised by termites and that could damage the fence if it were to collapse during a hurricane. These buildings will be removed before the fence is constructed. Furthermore, we have purchased additional replacement fencing material in case of damage, including from storms. We are also committed to working with a local fencing contractor and to training local partners in fence construction and maintenance to ensure that local capacity is enhanced both during and post-project.

Assumption 5. Field activities can be rescheduled if COVID-19 continues to affect international travel.

COVID-19 is no longer considered a threat to this project as all travel restrictions and requirements were lifted last year.

Assumption 6. Visitors willing to pay to access FNP.

Although we are still in the process of collecting responses, a preliminary review of data from our willingness to pay survey indicates that people are willing to pay for access to FNP, especially if it is coupled with a guided tour or some other value-added experience. Paying for nature- or cultural-based experiences is not new to Anguilla, with a number of companies (including the ANT) conducting nature- and culture-based excursions, including into FNP, for a fee.

Assumption 7. Trained expertise remains in Anguilla.

Since the start of the project, three ANT staff (1 male, 2 female) have benefitted from training in Year 1. With fencing construction, invasive alien species removals, and biosecurity monitoring scheduled to begin in Year 2, we expect the number of trained individuals to increase substantially, especially since the Albenia Lake Hodge Comprehensive School Environmental Club and other ANT volunteers have expressed interest in being more involved in the practical components of FNP management and monitoring. While we cannot prevent key persons from going overseas, we can enhance national capacity by ensuring that multiple people and agencies are being trained and actively involved to reduce the risk of critical loss of expertise. We also believe in a 'training the trainers' approach and will seek to directly build capacity within the ANT so that their staff is in a position to share knowledge and expertise in various aspects of biodiversity and biosecurity monitoring with other interested individuals. As mentioned previously, by working with a local contractor on fence construction, we also ensure that there is a local skillset available to assist with and lead on fence maintenance and repair should it ever be required.

Assumption 8. Improved knowledge leads to improved behaviours to conserve biodiversity.

Available evidence suggests that increasing public awareness about the importance and value of FNP, recognised specifically for its natural and cultural heritage, does lead to a change in behaviour. Our KAP survey also seems to indicate that while people are keen for FNP to be developed into a site that can be visited and enjoyed by the public, they recognise that the site's health, integrity, and natural and cultural value should not be compromised. While we are only in the early stages of our outreach campaign, we will continue to build on our efforts to directly engage with stakeholders in implementing conservation actions and to encourage experiential learning so as to build a vested interest in FNP and its incredible history and heritage.

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

This project directly supports Anguilla's ability to achieve long-term outcomes for the terrestrial environment and at-risk species, including delivering on commitments made by the Government of Anguilla under national strategies and plans as well as by contributing towards international agendas and conventions.

During Year 1, this project has contributed to:

- *Implementing National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS)*, by identifying and taking steps to address the impacts of invasive alien species.
- *Implementing the Anguilla Environment Charter*, by taking steps to protect and restore key habitats and species through appropriate management structures and mechanisms and by securing at least one priority parcel of land to integrate into the FNP mainland island and to directly protect endangered species.
- *Implementing the Anguilla Invasive Species Strategy*, by developing operational plans to support the control and removal of invasive plant and animal species from within FNP.
- *Implementing the Convention on Biodiversity*, by promoting and supporting the planning of ecosystem restoration activities and by identifying and communicating the benefits of ecosystem restoration to generate public awareness, support, and involvement.
- *Furthering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, by supporting access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces, ensuring the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, and reducing the impact of invasive alien species (rodents, cats, dogs, green iguanas, monkeys, free-roaming livestock), and taking action to reduce natural habitat degradation, loss of biodiversity, and protection of threatened species and especially endemic species (e.g. Anguilla bush).

5. Gender equality and social inclusion

The PSC is predominantly (80%) women and day-to-day management of the project is also handled by a predominantly women-led team comprised of the Project Leader Mr. Olivier Raynaud, Project Co-Coordinator and ANT Executive Director Ms Farah Mukhida, ANT Administrative Manager Ms Kimberly Gumbs, ANT Project Coordinator Dr. Louise Soanes, GOA Liaison Ms Anthea Ipinson, IAS Management Leader Ms Biz Bell, and Species Conservation Advisor Dr. Jenny Daltry.

To date, the project has trained three persons, two (66%) of them female. Women are very well-represented in this project, as decision-makers, trainers and beneficiaries of new training and learning opportunities.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	80%
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	75%

6. Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation plan has been implemented as described in our proposal. FFI (Mr. Olivier Raynaud, Project Leader) and ANT (Ms Farah Mukhida, Project Co-Leader) have been responsible for ensuring that the project is on schedule and monitored. The project is also overseen by a PSC comprised of principals from each project partner (FFI, ANT, GOA, WMIL)

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

and Dr. Jenny Daltry (Caribbean Alliance Director, FFI and Re:Wild). FFI Project Leader met with ANT, GOA, and WMIL numerous times in person and by Zoom during Year 1 of the project, with additional correspondence by email, allowing for frequent collaborative reviews of project activities and outputs. We have maintained and followed a detailed monthly work plan and financial plan, which is reviewed and updated at least once a quarter. Both FFI and ANT share responsibility for keeping records of activities, outputs and indicators in the project logframe.

7. Lessons learnt

Having completed the first year of this project, we are pleased with how well it has progressed to date. It is a project that was identified as a national priority by our Anguilla project partners, the ANT and the GOA, and it builds on our existing strong working relationships amongst ourselves, WMIL and, more recently, Re:Wild through Dr. Jenny Daltry.

Fountain Cavern and Fountain National Park are considered national treasures in Anguilla. FNP is the result of years of negotiations between the Government of Anguilla and landowners, with the GOA recognising the critical importance of the Cavern and the lands surrounding it to Anguilla's heritage and the undeniable need to safeguard these lands, their biodiversity, and Taino history for generations to come. After having secured the land, though, there was some uncertainty on how best to move forward and questions were raised, but never really answered, related to who should manage the site, how it should be managed, how much (if any) of the land and Cavern should be made accessible, and how to balance the public's desire to enjoy and appreciate the site with the need to protect what makes it so special. This project stems from that recognition by our local partners that FNP is extraordinary and should be shared but in a measured and thoughtful way that benefits both the biodiversity that calls FNP home and the Anguillian people who have been its caretakers.

From the beginning of the development of the project, the ANT and GOA have been clear about the expected project outcome and outputs and have been the real drivers behind this project; there is a real sense of local ownership and commitment to project success. There have also been synergies with other DPLUS-funded projects that our partners have been involved with, including the ANT-led pollinator project (DPLUS131) and the Fisheries and Marine Resources Unit-led marine parks project (DPLUS137) which focuses on enhancing collaborative management structures for Anguilla's marine parks network. With ANT staff being involved in these projects as well, the key to ensuring success amongst all projects has been good coordination and adopting detailed monthly work plans that cover all DPLUS-funded projects and their targets.

Highlights for Year 1 of the project include the first comprehensive plant assessment of Fountain National Park in over a decade, the completion of the operational plans for the construction of the pest-proof fence and the removal of targeted invasive species, and an emerging relationship with Pacific Rim Conservation, a not-for-profit organisation based in Hawai'i, from which we not only purchased the fencing material but from which we've also been able to learn about their own experiences in pest-proof fence construction. From our conversations with them, we have been able to tailor and tweak possible fence designs. We issued a call for proposals from local contractors to prepare the grounds for fence construction as well as for the fence construction itself, setting the stage for both aspects of work to begin in earnest in May or June 2023. Another highlight was meeting with the UK Minister of State Lord Zac Goldsmith. We not only had an opportunity to talk about this DPLUS project but we were also fortunate enough to spend some time with him on-site as well as at Prickly Pear East where we were able to show him the tangible results of our restoration work on that offshore cay (also funded by DPLUS (DPLUS086)) and how similar successes can be achieved on the Anguilla mainland..

There is nothing substantial we would have changed in Year 1.

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

We have already addressed feedback received when our project was funded in a separate note submitted on 11 May 2022.

9. Risk Management

No new risks have arisen and we have not needed to make any significant adaptations to the project design.

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No further comments.

11. Sustainability and legacy

Post-project sustainability has been built directly into the project and Year 1 project actions reflect this. In Year 1, we established ecological baselines for the site as well as the framework required for the actual creation of the mainland island (fence construction and invasive species removal). Fencing materials have been ordered and we are actively seeking bids for local contractors to construct the fence. We're also in a position to develop an evidence-based, stakeholder-informed site-based management plan and tourism/business marketing plan in Year 2 and these documents, along with the prescribed governance structure (to be decided by the GOA Cabinet based on our project team's recommendations), are what set the stage for sustainable benefits post-project.

The project has generated interest and tangible support from the public: a private donation to the ANT, with a grant previously secured through the John Ellerman Foundation, means that the mainland island will encompass more land than first envisioned. School groups and classes have reached out to the ANT for guided tours of FNP and are interested in learning about what a mainland island means and how it works and have asked our partner to facilitate guided excursions to the site.

While capacity building has been relatively limited, partly because our lead local project partner, the ANT, already has significant experience in island restoration and invasive alien removals, having successfully eradicated rodents from seven offshore cays and islets, we do expect our national capacity building programme to become more active in Years 2 and 3 as we train local staff and volunteers in fence construction design and maintenance, invasive species removals, biosecurity monitoring, and species reintroductions as required.

12. Darwin Plus identity

The Darwin Plus Initiative has been recognised on all materials produced through this project, including press releases, social media posts, presentations, and reports (Evidence 7.1, 7.2) and has been recognised as a distinct project being conducted by FFI and our partners.

Having linked this project directly to the Darwin Plus Initiative in all of our public awareness activities, we believe that there is some understanding of the Initiative within Anguilla, although the level of awareness has not been formally measured. The Darwin Plus Initiative, however, is very well known to the GOA and this project is one of several high-profile DPLUS projects underway in Anguilla.

All project partners have Facebook pages, while FFI and ANT have Instagram accounts. All Instagram posts include the tags #dplus #darwinplus and are linked to Defra's handle (@defrauk). Facebook posts and press releases circulated to media houses and on the ANT listserv mention Darwin Plus as the project funder and include the DPLUS logo.

13. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	Yes
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	No. Safeguarding issues will be raised with the project leader or through the project's grievance mechanism to enable identification and remediation of unintended negative impacts. Any grievances raised will be first resolved, where possible, by FFI and project partners; cases will be escalated to the relevant authorities and internally as required.
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes. FFI has an internal Learning Management System, which enables online training in policies and procedures and all FFI staff are required to attend compulsory safeguarding training, including: Introduction to Social Safeguards, Safeguarding essentials; FFI's Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy.
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 31% [4] Planned: 62% [8]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses. No.	
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify. No.	

14. Project expenditure

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

Project spend (indicative) in this financial year	2022/23 D+ Grant (£)	2022/23 Total actual D+ Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy Costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others (Fence construction supplies and office supplies)				
TOTAL	269,164.88	269,164.88	0.00%	

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

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

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

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>Sustainable recovery of threatened biodiversity in Fountain National Park is a source of national pride and informs and inspires other UKOTs to establish financially viable “mainland islands”</p>		<p>Fountain National Park is considered one of Anguilla’s most important natural and cultural treasures. Despite its importance, management has been limited. Over the last year, to better understand the impact that our work has on FNP’s biodiversity, we have established biodiversity baselines and drafted operational plans which will inform how the UKOT’s first mainland island will actually be established. Through our outreach efforts (and public feedback we have so far received), residents of and visitors to Anguilla as well as GOA Ministers and policymakers are encouraged and excited about our efforts to transform Fountain National Park into a site that both protects nature and provides a space for people to enjoy and appreciate it.</p>	
<p>Outcome The UKOTs’ first “mainland island” is established through government and civil society partnership, delivering sustainable benefits to critically threatened biodiversity and providing a source of inspiration to Anguillans and internationally</p>	<p>0.1 c.70% (5 hectares) of crown-owned land on the Anguilla mainland is permanently free from harmful invasive alien species evidenced by the monitoring of the site and its biodiversity</p> <p>0.2 There is an improvement in management effectiveness across 5 hectares of land within Fountain National Park between project start and end (baseline = 0 as no management currently in</p>	<p>During the first year of the project, we have been able to secure an additional 0.56 acres of land which will be integrated into the Fountain National Park mainland island. Operational plans to support the construction of the mainland fence and the removal of invasive alien species have also been drafted and will be used/applied in Year 2 of the project. We have also met with the Government of Anguilla Cabinet to discuss specific aspects of the FNP mainland island, with Cabinet approving requests to remove</p>	<p>Invasive alien species will be removed from within the perimeter of the mainland island and a comprehensive biosecurity monitoring programme will be established (including checks of the fence and conducting fence maintenance as required) and implemented following the removal of targeted invasive species. Efforts to control invasive plant species will also be initiated. An FNP management plan will be developed through a highly participatory,</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>place)</p> <p>0.3 ≥ 2 endangered and endemic species are translocated and/or have detailed reintroduction plans under implementation to boost populations, by end of project</p> <p>0.4 FNP management authority plans are endorsed by key stakeholders with demonstrated commitment to future delivery of actions plans by end of the project</p>	<p>compromised buildings that are currently within the FNP and to use adjacent crown-owned land to store fencing and IAS eradication materials and equipment. Preliminary discussions regarding the most appropriate structure for FNP management were also discussed with the Premier asking the project team to submit governance structure recommendations for the site.</p>	<p>stakeholder-informed management planning process and a business/marketing plan will be developed, with assistance provided by FFI's tourism business planning specialist, to complement the 10-year FNP management plan. Recommendations on the most appropriate governance structure for the site will be submitted to the GOA Cabinet for consideration and approval.</p>
<p>Output 1. Monitoring system established to inform and evaluate conservation actions on the ecology and globally threatened biodiversity of Fountain National Park</p>	<p>1.1 Long-term biodiversity and biosecurity monitoring plan established by end of Q2Y1</p> <p>1.2 Comparative key biodiversity assessments of FNP completed by end of Q3Y1 and Q3Y3</p>	<p>We have conducted biodiversity surveys using an already-established monitoring system that our project team has applied elsewhere on the Anguilla mainland and offshore cays (Evidence 1.0 – 1.9). Biodiversity survey results will help us determine change over time and especially change due to applied management interventions during and post-project.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Finalise FNP biodiversity monitoring protocols</p>		<p>Completed (Evidence 1.9)</p>	<p>No further action required.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Conduct terrestrial biodiversity surveys at beginning and end of project to evaluate impact of the project on FNP biodiversity (including natural recolonisation successes)</p>		<p>Completed, including terrestrial bird, lizard (ground lizard, tree lizard), bats, insects, and plants (Evidence 1.0 – 1.9)</p>	<p>Pre-project baseline surveys completed, to be repeated as prescribed in biodiversity monitoring plan (Activity 1.4) and at end of project.</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Complete and disseminate FNP biodiversity (pre- and post-eradication) report to stakeholders</p>		<p>Completed (Evidence 1.9)</p>	<p>Biodiversity reports completed and to be presented during FNP management planning workshop</p>
<p>Activity 1.4 Develop FNP biodiversity monitoring plan, to be integrated in the Protected Area management plan</p>		<p>Completed (Evidence 1.0, 1.1)</p>	<p>Monitoring plan to be implemented as prescribed.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 2. The biodiversity of Fountain National Park is recovering following permanent eradication of multiple harmful invasive aliens and reintroduction of native species</p>	<p>2.1 Operational plans for the construction of the pest-resistant fence and removal of invasive alien species completed by end of Q2 Y1</p> <p>2.2 Pest-resistant and storm resistant mesh fence constructed around FNP by end of Q2Y2</p> <p>2.3 Multiple harmful invasive species (rats, mice, green iguanas, goats, cats) removed and excluded from FNP by end of Q4Y2</p> <p>2.4 Reintroduction of at least two globally threatened native species to FNP by end of the project</p>	<p>To support the planned restoration action scheduled for Year 2 of the project, including the removal of alien invasive species and the reintroduction of native and endangered fauna and flora, we have drafted operational plans for both the construction of the pest-proof, storm-resistant fence (Evidence 3.0) and the removal of invasive aliens post-fence construction (Evidence 3.1).</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1. Complete operational plan for the construction of a pest-resistant fence around the perimeter of FNP</p>		<p>Completed (Evidence 3.0), with fencing materials ordered for next phase of work</p>	<p>Operational plan to be used during the fence construction phase of the project (Quarters 1 and 2, Year 2)</p>
<p>Activity 2.2. Complete operational plan for the removal of invasive alien species within FNP (rats, mice, green iguanas, goats, cats)</p>		<p>Completed (Evidence 3.1)</p>	<p>Operational plan to be applied during the invasive alien species removal phase of the project (Quarters 2 and 3, Year 2)</p>
<p>Activity 2.3. Construct pest-resistant fence around the perimeter of FNP</p>		<p>In preparation; procurement documents were drafted and circulated requesting proposals from interested contractors to conduct required earthworks and to construct the fence (Evidence 4.0, 4.1)</p>	<p>Contracts to be awarded, with fence construction expected to begin and be completed within Quarters 1 and 2, Year 2</p>
<p>Activity 2.4. Remove multiple invasive alien species from FNP using methods as specified in Q12</p>			<p>Scheduled for Quarters 2 and 4, Year 2</p>
<p>Activity 2.5. Remove established invasive plants species within FNP and remove seedlings on a regular basis</p>			<p>Scheduled to begin in Quarter 2, Year 2</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.6. Develop detailed reintroduction plans based on results from 1.2 with expert input			Scheduled for Year 3
Activity 2.7. Reintroduce native biodiversity into FNP (likely including, but not limited to, lignum vitae, Anguilla Bank racers and Anguilla Bank skinks)			Scheduled for Year 3
Activity 2.8. Design and implement fence maintenance programme to ensure its integrity and effectiveness in preventing reinvasions of IAS			Scheduled for Year 2
Output 3. Effective and sustainable structures and tools for management of Fountain National Park are in place	<p>3.1 Visitor willingness to pay surveys conducted by Q4Y1</p> <p>3.2 FNP management planning and business planning workshops conducted with at least 20 stakeholders in Q1Y2 (50:50 men and women)</p> <p>3.3 FNP management plan disseminated to all stakeholders by end of Q2Y2</p> <p>3.4 FNP tourism strategy and business plan prepared by end of Q4Y2</p>	<p>During Year 1 of the project, we aimed to establish the framework for the development of management structures and tools for Fountain National Park, beginning with the development of a willingness to pay survey (Evidence 5.0). The survey instrument, developed by FFI's sustainable tourism expert, was circulated via listservs (ANT, GOA) and social media (WhatsApp) at the end of Year 1. As we would like to collect as many responses as possible, we are allowing the survey to remain open until the end of April 2023 – we have so far received 49 responses. In an effort to increase the effectiveness of Fountain National Park to especially protect at-risk species, ANT has been able to secure an additional 0.56 acres of land on the eastern side of FNP. This parcel will be integrated into the Fountain National Park mainland island (this was not a planned activity, but is value-added).</p>	
Activity 3.1. Establish FNP management planning committee			Scheduled for Year 2
Activity 3.2. Conduct willingness to pay surveys amongst residents of and visitors to Anguilla		In progress, survey instrument designed and disseminated (Evidence 5.0)	Survey results to be analysed with results informing the FNP management plan and business/marketing plan, to be developed in Year 2.
Activity 3.3. Research and evaluate tourist strategy and additional potential sources of revenue to contribute to FNP management			Scheduled for Year 2
Activity 3.4. Hold FNP management planning meetings to complete FNP 10-year management plan, including governance framework, financial plan, and priority management actions		In progress, invitations to the Fountain National Park management planning	Scheduled for Year 2

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		workshop circulated to key stakeholders	
Activity 3.5. Present FNP management plan to GOA Executive Council			Scheduled for Year 2
Activity 3.6. Establish and implement FNP visitor fee schedule and collection system			Scheduled for Year 2
<p>Output 4. National capacity to plan, manage, implement, and monitor national parks is increased, supported by enhanced technical skills and increased public awareness</p>	<p>4.1 Communications and public awareness plan developed by end of Q2Y1</p> <p>4.2 At least 70% of Anguillan adults (c.5,000 people, of whom 50% are women) know about the project and can articulate the importance of FNP by the end of the project, based on a representative survey sample</p> <p>4.3 At least 500 individuals visit FNP annually, by end of project</p> <p>4.4 At least 20 individuals (50:50 men and women) trained and involved in terrestrial biodiversity and biosecurity monitoring by end of the project</p> <p>4.5 At least 4 persons trained in predator-proof monitoring and maintenance techniques by end of Q4Y2</p> <p>4.6 Project methods and lessons learned presented to relevant natural resource managers within the Caribbean UKOTs by the end of the project</p>	<p>During Year 1, we made considerable progress to enhance local capacity and especially to increase awareness about Fountain National Park, its ecological and cultural heritage value, and this project. A communications and outreach plan (Evidence 6.0) has guided our outreach activities which have included two formal presentations, three social media press releases/static posts (reaching 8511 individuals), Fountain National Park site visits and direct engagement with 470 individuals, including Government of Anguilla Ministers and the UK Minister of State for Overseas Territories, Commonwealth, Energy, Climate and Environment. In an effort to build local capacity, three ANT staff have been trained in plant survey protocols and species identification.</p>	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 4.1. Conduct rapid public survey to evaluate knowledge and attitudes to Anguilla's terrestrial protected areas, particularly FNP		In progress, designed and disseminated and combined with the willingness to pay survey instrument (Evidence 5.0)	Survey results to be analysed in Quarter 1 Year 2, with results used to refine the communications and outreach plan.
Activity 4.2. Train and mentor ANT staff, Anguilla Community College students, and other nationals in applied biodiversity and biosecurity monitoring, IAS removal, and facilitating tours		In progress, three ANT staff trained in plant survey protocols and plant identification	Additional training for local volunteers in IAS removals and biosecurity monitoring; additional training of local contractors and ANT staff in pest-proof fence construction and maintenance.
Activity 4.3. Develop and implement an advocacy and public awareness campaign, including but not limited to newspaper articles, press releases, social media, and guided nature trail tours		On-going, communications and outreach plan completed, three press releases circulated via traditional and social media reaching over 8500 individuals, two presentations (see Activity 4.5), and site visits with 470 individuals (Evidence 6.0)	Communications and outreach plan to be updated as required; press releases related to the development of a Fountain National Park management plan, the launch of the groundworks for the mainland island fence, the launch of the invasive species eradication work, the securing of the additional parcel of land for inclusion within the mainland island; site visits and guided walks (target 500 individuals); public presentation about the FNP mainland island.
Activity 4.4. Partner with the Anguilla Tourist Board and run publicity campaign to market FNP to visitors			Scheduled for Year 2
Activity 4.5. Publicise and report on project progress and results through (inter)national media		On-going, including two presentations (UKOT Conservation Forum, February 2023; Government of Anguilla Cabinet, March 2023) and one site visit (with GOA and UK Government officials) (Evidence 7.1, 7.2)	Continue to promote the project through national, regional and international networks
Activity 4.6. Repeat survey from 4.1 to enable evaluation of project success			Scheduled for Year 3

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 4.7. Share project results with CSOs (e.g. church groups, secondary schools) cross-territory stakeholders (e.g. UKOT Caribbean Conservation Network), international scientific community, and GOA Executive Council		On-going (see Activity 4.5)	Continue to promote the project through national, regional and international networks.
X.1. Establish Project Steering Committee and meet biannually (remote members to participate by Zoom)		On-going, PSC established at start of project with at least quarterly meetings held in-person and Zoom and regular communication via email	Continue to meet at least biannually.
X.2. Project inception meeting		Completed	
X.3. Project biannual reports/donor technical and financial reports		On-going	Half-year report to be submitted in October 2023 and annual report to be submitted in April 2024.
X.4. Monthly financial accounts		On-going	Continue to compile monthly financial reports
X.5. End of project audit			Scheduled for Year 3 (post project)

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Impact: Sustainable recovery of threatened biodiversity in Fountain National Park is a source of national pride and informs and inspires other UKOTs to establish financially viable “mainland islands”</p>			
<p>Outcome: The UKOTs’ first “mainland island” is established through government and civil society partnership, delivering sustainable benefits to critically threatened biodiversity and providing a source of inspiration</p>	<p>0.1 c.70% (5 hectares) of crown-owned land on the Anguilla mainland is permanently free from harmful invasive alien species evidenced by the monitoring of the site and its biodiversity</p> <p>0.2 There is an improvement in management effectiveness across 5 hectares of land within Fountain National Park between project start and end (baseline = 0 as no management currently in place)</p> <p>0.3 ≥ 2 endangered and endemic species are translocated and/or have detailed reintroduction plans under implementation to boost populations, by end of project</p> <p>Estimate baselines in FNP: 1 Anguillan Bank racer; unknown Anguillan Bank skink; 0 lignum vitae; 0 Anguillan Bush Baseline data tbc in Y1, activity 1.2</p> <p>0.4 FNP management authority plans are endorsed by key stakeholders with demonstrated commitment to future delivery of actions plans by end of the project</p>	<p>0.1 FNP restoration report; FNP management plan</p> <p>0.2 FNP management reports; METT report</p> <p>0.3 Biodiversity monitoring and reintroduction reports</p> <p>0.4 Institutional work plans, budgets, and annual reports</p>	<p>Executive Council continues to support the effective management of FNP and Anguilla’s terrestrial biodiversity</p> <p>Stakeholders continue to be interested and willing to be involved in FNP management</p> <p>FNP management plan correctly identifies and addresses main threats, capacity needs, and resources to conserve and protect terrestrial biodiversity</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Output 1 Monitoring system established to inform and evaluate conservation actions on the ecology and globally threatened biodiver</p>	<p>1.1 Long-term biodiversity and biosecurity monitoring plan established by end of Q2Y1</p> <p>1.2 Comparative key biodiversity assessments of FNP completed by end of Q3Y1 and Q3Y3</p>	<p>1.1 Biodiversity monitoring protocols for birds, reptiles, invertebrates, and plants</p> <p>1.2 Biodiversity assessment sheets; biosecurity monitoring sheets; FNP habitats/ecosystems map; comparative (pre- and postintervention) FNP terrestrial biodiversity report</p>	<p>Field activities can be rescheduled if extreme weather events affect Anguilla during the project period</p>
<p>Output 2 The biodiversity of Fountain National Park is recovering following permanent eradication of multiple harmful invasive aliens and reintroduction of native species</p>	<p>2.1 Operational plans for the construction of the pest-resistant fence and removal of invasive alien species completed by end of Q2 Y1</p> <p>2.2 Pest-resistant and storm-resistant mesh fence constructed around FNP by end of Q2Y2</p> <p>2.3 Multiple harmful invasive species (rats, mice, green iguanas, goats, cats) removed and excluded from FNP by end of Q4Y2</p> <p>2.4 Reintroduction of at least two globally threatened native species to FNP by end of the project</p>	<p>2.1 Pest-resistant fence construction plan</p> <p>2.2 Sub-contract with construction company; construction reports; photographs</p> <p>2.3 Invasive species removal operational plan; invasive species removal progress reports; invasive species final report; biosecurity protocols</p> <p>2.4 Species reintroduction plans; species reintroduction reports; species monitoring data sheets and database</p>	<p>Field activities can be rescheduled if extreme weather events affect Anguilla during the project period</p> <p>Field activities can be rescheduled if COVID-19 continues to affect international travel</p> <p>National and regional stakeholders continue to be willing to cooperate on FNP conservation initiatives</p>
<p>Output 3 Effective and sustainable structures and tools for management of Fountain National Park are in place</p>	<p>3.1 Visitor willingness to pay surveys conducted by Q4Y1</p> <p>3.2 FNP management planning and business planning workshops</p>	<p>3.1 Willingness to pay survey; willing to pay report (with results disaggregated by, among other things, gender and age)</p> <p>3.2 Workshop agenda; workshop</p>	<p>High level Government of Anguilla support continues for enhanced management of FNP</p> <p>High level stakeholder support continues for increased management of FNP</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>conducted with at least 20 stakeholders in Q1Y2 (50:50 men and women)</p> <p>3.3 FNP management plan disseminated to all stakeholders by end of Q2Y2</p> <p>3.4 FNP tourism strategy and business plan prepared by end of Q4Y2</p>	<p>participants attendance sheets; PowerPoint presentations; FNP biodiversity conservation strategies and site management strategies</p> <p>3.3 FNP management plan</p> <p>3.4 FNP tourism strategy and business plan; desk-top review, situation and market analysis report, risk assessment report; FNP visitor fee schedule; visitor logbooks; revenue reports</p>	<p>Stakeholders have time and ability to be involved in management plan development</p> <p>Covid-19 and other events do not disrupt industry to the extent that there are no viable income streams for FNP management</p>
<p>Output 4 National capacity to plan, manage, implement, and monitor national parks is increased, supported by enhanced technical skills and increased public awareness</p>	<p>4.1 Communications and public awareness plan developed by end of Q2Y1</p> <p>4.2 At least 70% of Anguillan adults (c.5,000 people, of whom 50% are women) know about the project and can articulate the importance of FNP by the end of the project, based on a representative survey sample</p> <p>4.3 At least 500 individuals visit FNP annually, by end of project</p> <p>4.4 At least 20 individuals (50:50 men and women) trained and involved in terrestrial biodiversity and biosecurity monitoring by end of the project</p> <p>4.5 At least 4 persons trained in predator-proof monitoring and</p>	<p>4.1 Communications and public awareness plan</p> <p>4.2 Knowledge-Attitudes-Performance (KAP) surveys at start and end of the project; newspaper distribution data; radio press releases; data from social media pages (ANT, Radio Anguilla); social media analytics; PowerPoint presentations (results of outreach efforts disaggregated by gender)</p> <p>4.3 FNP visitor logbook</p> <p>4.4 Biodiversity monitoring protocol training record; Invasive species eradication procedures and reports datasheets</p> <p>4.5 Predator-proof fence maintenance protocols;</p>	<p>Trained expertise remains in Anguilla</p> <p>Improved knowledge leads to improved behaviours to conserve biodiversity</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p data-bbox="629 225 1041 284">maintenance techniques by end of Q4Y2</p> <p data-bbox="629 316 1070 466">4.6 Project methods and lessons learned presented to relevant natural resource managers within the Caribbean UKOTs by the end of the project</p>	<p data-bbox="1133 225 1473 284">monitoring and maintenance reports</p> <p data-bbox="1133 316 1570 406">4.6 Case studies; presentation abstracts; PowerPoint presentations; minutes of meetings</p>	
<p data-bbox="125 475 1870 502">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 data-bbox="125 502 2101 529">1. Monitoring system established to inform and evaluate conservation actions on the ecology and globally threatened biodiversity of Fountain National Park</p> <p data-bbox="125 529 712 557">1.1 Finalise FNP biodiversity monitoring protocols</p> <p data-bbox="125 557 2007 616">1.2 Conduct terrestrial biodiversity surveys at beginning and end of project to evaluate impact of the project on FNP biodiversity (including natural recolonization successes)</p> <p data-bbox="125 616 1272 643">1.3 Complete and disseminate FNP biodiversity (pre- and post-eradication) report to stakeholders</p> <p data-bbox="125 643 1339 670">1.4 Develop FNP biodiversity monitoring plan, to be integrated in the Protected Area management plan</p> <p data-bbox="125 702 2085 777">2. The biodiversity of Fountain National Park is recovering following permanent eradication of multiple harmful invasive aliens and reintroduction of native species</p> <p data-bbox="125 777 1352 804">2.1 Complete operational plan for the construction of a pest-resistant fence around the perimeter of FNP</p> <p data-bbox="125 804 1563 831">2.2 Complete operational plan for the removal of invasive alien species within FNP (rats, mice, green iguanas, goats, cats)</p> <p data-bbox="125 831 869 858">2.3 Construct pest-resistant fence around the perimeter of FNP</p> <p data-bbox="125 858 1169 885">2.4 Remove multiple invasive alien species from FNP using methods as specified in Q12</p> <p data-bbox="125 885 1317 912">2.5 Remove established invasive plants species within FNP and remove seedlings on a regular basis</p> <p data-bbox="125 912 1122 940">2.6 Develop detailed reintroduction plans based on results from 1.2 with expert input</p> <p data-bbox="125 940 1771 967">2.7 Reintroduce native biodiversity into FNP (likely including, but not limited to, lignum vitae, Anguilla Bank racers and Anguilla Bank skinks)</p> <p data-bbox="125 967 1659 994">2.8 Design and implement fence maintenance programme to ensure its integrity and effectiveness in preventing reinvasions of IAS</p> <p data-bbox="125 1026 1155 1053">3. Effective and sustainable structures and tools for management of FNP in place</p> <p data-bbox="125 1053 741 1080">3.1 Establish FNP management planning committee</p> <p data-bbox="125 1080 1115 1107">3.2 Conduct willingness to pay surveys amongst residents of and visitors to Anguilla</p> <p data-bbox="125 1107 1547 1134">3.3 Research and evaluate tourist strategy and additional potential sources of revenue to contribute to FNP management</p> <p data-bbox="125 1134 2078 1193">3.4 Hold FNP management planning meetings to complete FNP 10-year management plan, including governance framework, financial plan, and priority management actions</p> <p data-bbox="125 1193 860 1220">3.5 Present FNP management plan to GOA Executive Council</p> <p data-bbox="125 1220 1021 1248">3.6 Establish and implement FNP visitor fee schedule and collection system</p> <p data-bbox="125 1279 1989 1339">4. National capacity to plan, manage, implement, and monitor national parks is raised, supported by enhanced technical skills and increased public awareness</p>			

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>4.1 Conduct rapid public survey to evaluate knowledge and attitudes to Anguilla’s terrestrial protected areas, particularly FNP</p> <p>4.2 Train and mentor ANT staff, Anguilla Community College students, and other nationals in applied biodiversity and biosecurity monitoring, IAS removal, and facilitating tours</p> <p>4.3 Develop and implement an advocacy and public awareness campaign, including but not limited to newspaper articles, press releases, social media, and guided nature trail tours</p> <p>4.4 Partner with the Anguilla Tourist Board and run publicity campaign to market FNP to visitors</p> <p>4.5 Publicise and report on project progress and results through (inter)national media</p> <p>4.6 Repeat survey from 4.1 to enable evaluation of project success</p> <p>4.7 Share project results with CSOs (e.g. church groups, secondary schools) cross-territory stakeholders (e.g. UKOT Caribbean Conservation Network), international scientific community, and GOA Executive Council</p> <p>Other project management activities</p> <p>X.1 Establish Project Steering Committee and meet biannually (remote members to participate by Zoom)</p> <p>X.2 Project inception meeting</p> <p>X.3 Project biannual reports/donor technical and financial reports</p> <p>X.4 Monthly financial accounts</p> <p>X.5 End of project audit</p>			

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

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

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	X
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	X
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	X
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 15)?	
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.	