

Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund Annual Report

Important note *To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:
it is expected that this report will be about 10 pages in length, excluding annexes*

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2018

Darwin Plus Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS 060
Project title	Pioneering a new model for marine park management in Anguilla
Territory(ies)	Anguilla
Contract holder institution	Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Anguilla
Partner institutions	Anguilla National Trust, Fauna & Flora International
Grant value	GBP 289,440
Start/end date of project	01/04/2017 – 31/03/2020
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017-Mar 2018) and number (e.g., AR 1,2)	April 2017 – March 2018 AR1
Project leader name	Kafi Gumbs
Project website/blog/Twitter	
Report author(s) and date	Kafi Gumbs Farah Mukhida 30/04/2018

1. Project overview

Between 1993 and 2008, the Government of Anguilla (GOA) established seven marine parks, 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 marine park beaches. 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 Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources (DFMR), Government of Anguilla's 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 high water 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 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 seeks 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 involves stakeholders creating and implementing a management plan for the marine park, using existing legislation as well as DFMR’s recommendations. It also includes 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 hope that the success of this initiative will lead to replication on Anguilla’s other six marine parks.

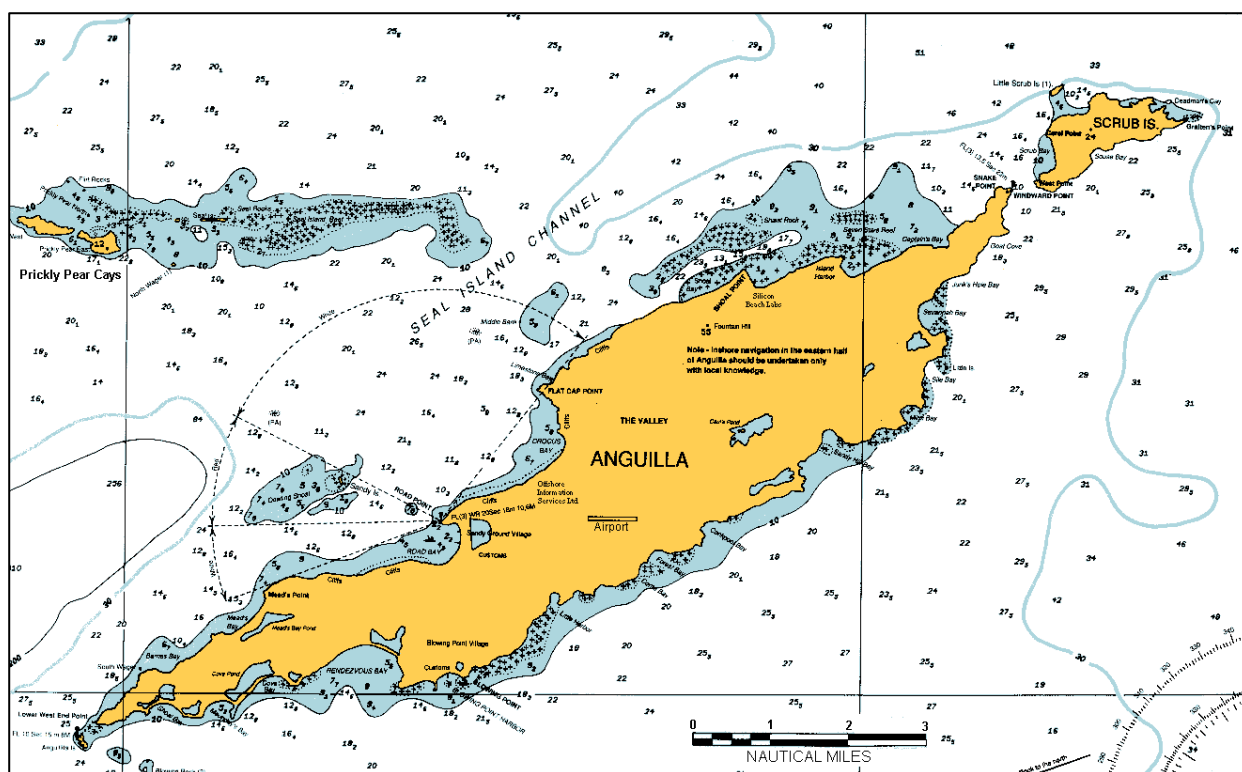


Figure 1. Map of Anguilla, including the Prickly Pear cays.

2. Project stakeholders/partners

Stakeholder participation is one of the key aspects of this project. Traditional marine park management approaches have focuses on a top-down approach: the Government of Anguilla identified key sites that required protecting based on ecosystem value; the Government of Darwin Plus Annual Report with notes 2018

Anguilla developed the necessary legislation and regulations to create marine parks; and the Government of Anguilla is responsible for marine park management and enforcement, based on existing legislation and regulations. Recognising that marine parks are national assets that are also multiple use areas, this project has two principal management committees.

The Project Steering Committee oversees the overall implementation of the DPLUS 060 meeting and has met a total of three times since the commencement of the project (Annex 3 – Evidence 1). The Project Steering Committee is comprised of representatives from DFMR, the ANT, Fauna & Flora International (FFI), and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB). Wildlife Management International Ltd. (WMIL) has also been invited to participate in Project Steering Committee meetings related to PPMP and cays restoration initiatives. Anguilla-based partners have also met to discuss the project (Annex 3 – Evidence 1).

The PPMP Management Planning Committee was formally established at the end of 2017. The Planning Committee is comprised of representatives including DFMR, the ANT, Customs Department, the Anguilla Tourist Board, landowners, the Anguilla Fisherfolk Association, charter boat operators, dive operators, and restaurant owners. The main purpose of this cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder body is to create a management plan for the PPMP and cays and to oversee its implementation (during the project period and beyond). By the end of March, the Planning Committee had met four times and had made significant progress in the formulation of the management plan.

DFMR and ANT understood that a stakeholder-led process of developing a marine park management plan could be difficult. At the moment, the PPMP is used by a wide range of stakeholders, including charter boat operators, restaurant owners, and day trippers who engage in swimming and snorkelling activities and who patronise the two restaurants that operate on the cay. Fishers also use the marine park's reef area to fish for crayfish while spearfishers fish for reef fish. Dive operators primarily lead SCUBA and snorkel excursions to the site. The reef/nearshore ecosystem, however, is in a poor state – partly because of how the site is used and partly because of natural stressors including disease and climate change (increased hurricane frequency and intensity, warming waters, ocean acidification). DFMR's Anguilla Marine Management Programme Report (Annex 3 – Evidence 2) indicates poor live coral coverage and diminished fish populations.

DFMR and ANT expected there to be heated discussions and potential conflict within the management planning process: we were bringing together a range of stakeholders, all depending on the PPMP to support at least a part of the livelihoods, while recognising that the PPMP will only continue to deteriorate unless conservation action is urgently taken. Consensus, however, was surprisingly easy to achieve. All stakeholders agreed that while fishing is permitted under current Marine Park legislation and regulations, a policy must be adopted by the Government of Anguilla to ban spearfishing within the marine park's boundaries and that all other activities must be zoned (including crayfishing), leaving room for absolute no-take areas as well as research and monitoring. There was no contention regarding integrating land management within the marine park management plan.

The process of developing the management plan has taken time: almost two months have been spent on this aspect of the DPLUS060 project. Taking the time and allowing the first two meetings to be a review of the Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays (Annex 3 – Evidence 2) as well as open discussion was critical to allowing stakeholders to take ownership over the process (and the marine park) and to understand that what DFMR and ANT was advocating was not a “business as usual” approach. Having stakeholders refer to the plan as “ours” and using “we” when discussing possible management activities and their implementation has been one of the greatest successes of the process so far.

In addition to the development of a management plan (almost completed), stakeholders and members of the general public have also been involved in the data collection and habitat restoration components of the project. ANT supporters and members have been involved in terrestrial biodiversity monitoring (Annex 3 – Evidence 3 – not full database entry), Endangered Lesser Antillean iguana *Iguana delicatissima* reintroduction to Prickly Pear East (Annex 3 –

Evidence 4), and the eradication of rats from Prickly Pear East and West (Annex 3 – Evidence 5). Associates and colleagues from St. Barthelemy and Antigua have also assisted with vegetation biodiversity assessments (Annex 3 – Evidence 5) as well as the Lesser Antillean iguana reintroduction (monitoring reintroduced populations) (Annex 3 – Evidence 4) and the eradication of rats (Annex 3 – Evidence 5). Involving our colleagues from other neighbouring Caribbean islands within this project also serves to build regional support as well as capacity.

3. Project Progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activities being conducted through this DPLUS 060 project fall within 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 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.

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

Activities under Output 1 for the first year of the project include conducting biodiversity assessments, both within the Marine Park waters as well as on the cays and presenting the results of those assessments to the site's stakeholders.

Baseline terrestrial biodiversity assessments (terrestrial birds, wetland birds, seabirds, ground lizards, tree lizards, and iguanas) were completed in April 2017 by ANT staff and volunteers, FFI staff, and WMIL staff (Annex 3 – Evidence 3 – not full database entry). Vegetation assessments were completed by ANT staff and colleagues from the St. Barthelemy's Agence Territoriale de l'Environnement (supported by funds provided by through European Commission's BEST 2.0 funding mechanism) in March 2018. Results of the vegetation assessments are currently being compiled (evidence to be provided in next DPLUS 060 Annual Report). Insect assessments are scheduled to be completed in April 2018 by visiting entomologist, Dr. Mark Pajak, assisted by ANT staff that would be trained in insect assessment methodologies to allow for replication post-Prickly Pear cays rat eradication initiative.

Due to the passage of Hurricane Irma on 6 September 2017 and months of poor water conditions (including limited water visibility) due to sea swells, benthic habitat assessments could not be completed before the end of Year 1 of the project.

As we were unable to complete in-water benthic assessments, presentation of biodiversity assessment results to stakeholders has been postponed.

The Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources has submitted a formal extension request to DEFRA in which we also outlined the reasons behind the delay in completion of the activity and the financial implications of such a delay. We are awaiting DEFRA's response.

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

Activities under Output 2 for the first year of the project include establishing a project steering committee which meets quarterly, holding quarterly meetings with Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays stakeholders (and management authorities), conducting a socio-economic assessment of stakeholder to inform the development of a site management plan, and holding coastal zone management team meetings to complete a Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays management plan.

A Project Steering Committee, comprised of representatives from DFMR, the ANT, FFI, RSPB, and the University of Roehampton (UR), has met three times over the last year (Annex 3 – Evidence 1). The purpose of the Steering Committee is to review project progress, to discuss

issues and concerns, and to plan next steps. The meeting that should have been held in September was postponed due to Hurricane Irma. Anguilla sustained significant damage, including to infrastructure and all Steering Committee meetings were postponed until electricity and internet connections were restored at DFMR and ANT offices (end of November 2017). Attempts to meet quarterly with Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays stakeholders were postponed from April 2017 to February 2018 due to conflicting schedules, Hurricane Irma, and staff leave. Since February 2018, stakeholders met four times between February and March. These meetings have merged into Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays management plan development meetings, with the stakeholders forming the PPMP Management Planning Committee (Annex 3 – Evidence 2). As of the end of March 2018, the PPMP management plan was under development, with significant progress having been made (Annex 3 – Evidence 2; draft management plan as of 23 April 2018).

Over 300 questionnaires have been completed and five interviews have been conducted to inform the socioeconomic assessment of PPMP stakeholders, the use and value of the Marine Park and the cays, as well as the draft management plan (Annex 3 – Evidence 6; Annex 3 – Evidence 7). A formal socioeconomic assessment report will be completed by end of the First Quarter of 2018 (end of June 2018).

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

Activities under Output 3 for the first year of the project include installing mooring buoys within the Marine Park boundaries (as well as Marine Park boundary markers), completing an operational plan for the eradication of the most harmful invasive alien species on the Prickly Pear cays (rats), eradicating these invasive species (rats) from the cays, identifying other priority actions for management and conservation along with the creation of an action plan for implementation, and designing and launching a long-term monitoring programme for the Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays to measure and evaluate the impacts of site restoration and conservation actions.

During the first year of the project, an operational plan for the eradication of rats from the Prickly Pear cays was completed in April 2017 (Annex 3 – Evidence 8). The plan involved a review of the feasibility study and four days on the Prickly Pear cays during which the rat species was verified, other possible invasive species were assessed (indications of a cat were observed on Prickly Pear West), baseline terrestrial biodiversity assessments were completed, and the framework for the operational plan was devised. ANT staff and volunteers, FFI staff (Dr. Jenny Daltry), and WMIL staff (Ms Elizabeth Bell) were involved in this aspect of work.

Footprints of a cat were observed on a beach on the southwest corner of Prickly Pear West. It was believed that the animal was purposefully abandoned on the cay by individuals on a passing yacht/boat as it is very difficult to land on the cay (there is no landing beach, access is by jumping for a small boat onto the ironshore; few Anguillian residents visit this cay). Other evidence of a cat on the cay included predated red-billed tropicbird *Phaethon aethereus*. Steps to taken to remove the cat from the island included the laying of traps (on loan from Antigua's Environmental Awareness Group) across the cay. Although the cat was not captured, surveys of the island prior to as well as post-Hurricane Irma showed no further signs of the cat (or kittens). We believe that it may have died of natural causes.

The rat eradication programme was postponed by a month due to both Hurricane Irma and poor sea conditions in January 2018. In order to prepare the island for the eradication, the ANT hired a team of track cutters who cut 38 tracks across Prickly Pear East and West, 19 on each island (on which rat bait and monitoring blocks would be placed). Clearing tracks began in August 2017 but the work was postponed to February 2018 after the passage of Hurricane Irma. Most track cutters were also construction workers and were heavily involved in hurricane recovery efforts on the mainland. While they were prepared to continue their work on the Prickly Pear cays in January 2018, poor sea conditions which made landing on both Prickly Pear East and West dangerous prevented them from continuing their efforts until February. Even then, sea conditions were not ideal but they managed to complete the work, regardless. With the track cutting work

completed by the middle of March, the ANT initiated the rat eradication programme on Friday 23 March 2018 (Annex 3 – Evidence 5). The rat eradication is on-going.

Through the process of drafting a stakeholder-led/-informed management plan, stakeholders have so far agreed on one additional conservation/restoration project: the restoration of nesting habitat for red-billed tropicbird (which had been damaged/destroyed by Hurricane Irma). Funds to conduct this restoration work have been provided by Birds Caribbean through their Hurricane Relief Fund (Annex 3 – Evidence 9). This seabird restoration work is set to commence in the second quarter of 2018 (July through September 2018). Other priority conservation actions that currently being considered are the creation of designed lobster habitat and the creation of a snorkel trail within the Prickly Pear Marine Park using lobster casitas (a replication of work that is currently being implemented by DFMR and the ANT at the Little Bay Marine Park, supported with funds provided by the European Commission's BEST 2.0 funding mechanism), the establishment of a nature hiking trail on Prickly Pear East, and the establishment of Prickly Pear East as a no single-use plastic zone, where the two islands will voluntarily follow and self-enforce a single-use plastic ban. Other potential management/conservation actions will be discussed and prioritised upon the completion and finalisation of the management plan.

The long-term management and monitoring plan will be developed and implemented after the completion of all baseline monitoring assessments, the completion of the rat eradication programme, and the implementation of priority restoration and conservation actions (end of the first quarter of the 2018 financial year – June 2018).

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

Activities under Output 4 for the first year of the project include undertaking training and on-the-job mentoring of DFMR and ANT staff, volunteers, and stakeholders in biodiversity surveys, monitoring, and key restoration methods, holding a multi-stakeholder workshop in marine park benefits and values, completing pre-project questionnaires amongst residents of Anguilla to determine the level of awareness about Anguilla's marine parks and integrated coastal zone management, and publicising project progress.

Thus far, 16 people (ANT staff and volunteers, University of Roehampton Doctoral candidate, Environmental Awareness Group staff and volunteers) have been trained in terrestrial biodiversity monitoring and restoration methods by Dr. Jenny Dalty (FFI) and Ms Elizabeth Bell (WMIL) (Annex 3 – Evidence 5). Three ANT staff have also been certified in SCUBA diving (Annex 3 – Evidence 10) through this project and will assist DFMR staff in conducting benthic surveys, after training (provided by DFMR)

The multi-stakeholder workshop in marine park benefits and values has been postponed to the first quarter of the 2018 financial year to ensure that the results of DFMR's in-water work within the PPMP can be included within the workshop.

Three hundred and twelve of pre-project questionnaires have been completed and both DFMR and ANT have been publicising results of the project (thus far) on traditional and social media (newspaper articles, Facebook notes, Twitter posts, and Instagram posts) (Annex 3 – Evidence 11). Updates related to the rat eradication initiative have been circulated widely through the ANT's listserv which sends e-mails to ANT members and supporters, the Government of Anguilla Executive Council, Permanent Secretaries, and Governor's Office.

A public awareness campaign plan has also been developed, in anticipation of the launch of the campaign in the second year of the project (Annex 3 – Evidence 12).

Darwin Plus is recognised both in writing and through the use of the Darwin Initiative logo.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

This DPLUS 060 project has 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 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

Seabird population assessments on Prickly Pear East and West had been conducted in 2013 while benthic habitat and species assessments had been conducted in 2006.

Since the beginning of this project (within the project's first year), terrestrial bird, wetland bird, lizard, and sea turtle populations as well as the cays' vegetation have been assessed (Annex 3 – Evidence 3 – not full database entry). On-going monitoring of reintroduced Lesser Antillean iguana is also being conducted although sightings of iguana have been limited due to their elusive and secretive nature. Insect assessments for both cays were scheduled to be completed in April 2018. Post-rat eradication terrestrial species assessments (including wetland birds and seabirds) will be completed in 2020 in order to determine whether any change has occurred within the short-term in response to the eradication of the invasive species.

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

A Project Steering Committee as well as a multi-stakeholder Prickly Pear Marine Park Management Planning Committee have been established. The Project Steering Committee has been overseeing the progress of the project while the Management Planning Committee has been overseeing the development of a management plan for the Marine Park and the cays (Annex 3 – 2). Prior to this project, DFMR had completed a systems plan for all of Anguilla's Marine Parks. This plan recognised that each of Anguilla's Marine Parks should also have site-specific management plans. This project fills the gap for the Prickly Pear Marine Park. Beyond the development of the management plan, it is expected that the Management Planning Committee will evolve into a Management Committee, where DFMR, ANT, and other stakeholders (including landowners) work together to implement management plan actions and to monitor the effectiveness of those actions.

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

DFMR has identified mooring areas and the location where Marine Park boundary markers will be placed (Annex 3 – Evidence 13) and the ANT is leading the restoration of the Prickly Pear cays, which is well underway (Appendix 3 – Evidence 5). With the development of the Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays management plan, stakeholders are in the process of identifying priority conservation and restoration project for action within this project's timeframe, thereby improving the health and integrity of the site as well as development of possible livelihood opportunities. Prior to this project, no direct conservation action had been undertaken on the Prickly Pear cays or in the waters surrounding it. Only minimal baseline biodiversity assessments had been conducted and all work was led/implemented by DFMR and the ANT; stakeholders were not actively involved. Through this project, we hope that the Prickly Pear Marine Park can be showcased as an example of government and non-government stakeholders working together to sustainably manage and protect key biodiversity. We also hope to replicate this management approach within Anguilla's other Marine Parks.

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, we are building our capacity to assess, manage, and restore Anguilla's key biodiversity areas. With limited staff and resources, cross-agency and stakeholder collaboration

increases the overall capital and resources on which we can draw for environmental management and conservation. Prior to this project, one ANT staff member and one UR associate (based at the ANT) had been trained in SCUBA diving. ANT staff were also trained in biosecurity monitoring (as the ANT is responsible for ensuring that Dog Island remains rat-free following at 2012 eradication programme). Now, ANT staff and volunteers have been trained in what the actual eradication programme involves. With another restoration programme planned for Sombrero Island, we have an already-trained and enthusiastic team that is available to complete that work.

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 have marketed the Marine Park and the cays as their own. Through this project we're raising awareness of Prickly Pear Marine Park: with our island restoration team based on the Prickly Pear cays since late March 2018, we engage directly with visitors, explaining the work that we are doing, the purpose of that work, and the benefits of that work to Anguilla's biodiversity and Anguillians' livelihoods. We also engage daily with people on the mainland, whether it be when we are collecting supplies for the island restoration team, when residents and visitors stop by our office, 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; these stakeholders have become Prickly Pear and DPLUS 060 project ambassadors.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Having only completed Year 1 of a three-year project, we have created the framework for realising the project's 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.

Although still early into project implementation, significant progress has been made towards the Outcome: a draft management plan for the Marine Park (Annex 3 – Evidence 2), developed by stakeholders from the Government of Anguilla, the Anguilla National Trust (a statutory body), the Anguilla Fisherfolk Association (a nongovernment organisation), landowners, and private businesses (all operating within the Marine Park boundaries and/or the Prickly Pear cays). These stakeholders have also expressed not just an interest in, but a commitment to, the implementation of this management plan; they want to be involved. This is a first for Anguilla as the general approach to natural resources management in Anguilla prior to this project has been top-down.

Although there have been some setbacks in terms of postponement of some activities, we are confident that this project will achieve the Outcome by end of funding. We are also confident that the relationships fostered through this project will continue into the future and will shape the way project partners develop and implement conservation action plans.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

There are 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

While identified as a clear risk on the project, hurricanes and sea swells had a tremendous impact on this project. Hurricane Irma hit Anguilla as a catastrophic Category 5 hurricane. Its winds were the strongest every felt in the region and it caused severe damage to Anguilla's

infrastructure as well habitats. Buildings lost their roofs, most electricity lines were blown down, and Anguilla's coastline experienced incredible erosion. Almost all of the Hurricane Shelters were destroyed and people were traumatised. One week after Hurricane Irma, Hurricane Maria threatened to also hit Anguilla. Fortunately, the island experienced Maria as a Tropical Storm. It took approximately four months for electricity to be restored to the island and even longer for internet. For the first month after the Hurricane, the ANT established its office outdoors, in the Government of Anguilla courtyard. It then operated from a room at the Department of Youth and Culture. DFMR was moved into two offices within the Department of Agriculture.

Project partners were mindful that individuals (and groups of individuals) who are project stakeholders were dealing with personal loss and were under financial distress – with little to no tourism activity, Anguilla's economy faltered and many people lost their jobs. While we knew we had project commitments, we did not feel it appropriate to impose on people. This meant postponing activities that required the help and involvement of stakeholders (for example, the conducting of questionnaires and holding Management Planning meetings). In addition, as most individuals involved in prepping the Prickly Pear cays for the rat eradication were also contractors and construction workers, their priority was on rebuilding Anguilla; they were not available to restart track cutting on the Prickly Pear cays until January. During the early months of 2018, Anguilla experienced severe sea swells and was affected "swellmagedon" in March 2018: swells of 15-20 feet along the shoreline. Landing on the Prickly Pear cays was impossible and water visibility has been exceedingly poor, making benthic assessments, mooring buoy installation, and marine park boundary installation extremely difficult. We have therefore requested permission from DEFRA to extend the implementation period of first year activities into the second year of the project.

Severe weather will continue to be a risk in the second and third years of the project, although by the start of the hurricane season in 2018, the majority of the project's fieldwork should be completed. Biodiversity monitoring during the second and third years of the project have been scheduled outside of the hurricane season.

2. Government support for improved Marine Park management AND

3. Stakeholder support for improved Marine Park management

The Government of Anguilla and stakeholders have expressed and have shown support for this project through their active engagement and openness to discussion. The risk of such support diminishing over the project period is unlikely.

4. Long-term resource requirements and investments

By employing and training a significant number of residents of Anguilla, including staff of both DFMR and the ANT as well as PPMP stakeholders, we reduce the risk of institutional loss of knowledge and skills. This risk remains small.

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

We hope that increased public awareness about the importance of marine parks will lead to a change in behaviour. As our public awareness activities are set to be launched during the first quarter of the 2018 financial year, it is too early in the project to assess this risk.

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

The purpose of this project is 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 involves tangible on-the-ground action that will lead to improved biodiversity and ecosystem health. One of the main accomplishments of this project in the first year of this project, is the restoration of the Prickly Pear cays through the eradication of brown rats *Rattus norvegicus*. The restoration initiative was launched at the end of March (Appendix 3 – Annex 2). ANT staff and volunteers have also been trained in terrestrial biodiversity monitoring as well as island restoration methodologies. With the establishment of the PPMP Management Committee and the

development of a site management plan, PPMP conservation action will be prioritised, targeted, and monitored.

More broadly, however, this project seeks to change the way we approach marine park management in Anguilla. Project partners actively engage stakeholders in management planning, and in the upcoming years, in management plan implementation (Annex 3 – Evidence 2). We hope that this approach will encourage stakeholder ownership in the process and the park, increased marine park legislation and regulation compliance, and pride for Anguilla's natural resources.

4. Monitoring and evaluation

This project is monitored internally by DFMR and project partners during Project Steering Committee meetings during which project progress is determined by comparing what activities have been started, completed, or have yet to be initiated and comparing them to the proposed implementation plan and submitted logframe. Please refer to Sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 for more detail regarding project progress and the indicators used to evaluate progress.

No changes have been made to the Monitoring and Evaluation plan over the reporting period.

All partners share Monitoring and Evaluation work, with partners reporting at least quarterly to the Steering Committee on progress as well as constraints.

5. Lessons learnt

Although this project is led by the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources, the Department works closely with the Anguilla National Trust. As our work is often complementary, but our areas of expertise are different: DFMR's focus is on the marine environment while the ANT's is terrestrial. As this project involves integrating land-based issues and conservation strategies into marine park management, this partnership has been successful. With FFI's assistance, particularly with island restoration and biodiversity monitoring, we have been able to ensure that we have technical knowledge and skill sets to conduct this project – and where skills may be limited, we are able to

We are also pleased to be working with an enthusiastic group of stakeholders who are committed to the effective integrated management of the Prickly Pear Marine Park.

The latter half of 2017 was difficult. Apart from the passage of Hurricane Irma, the time it took for the island to recover was substantial. Electricity and running water was not restored across the entire island until late December. DFMR was forced to abandon its office and the ANT was forced to establish their office outside for a month and then operate out of a room at another Government of Anguilla agency until power was restored to their office in the middle of November. Many residents of Anguilla were in a state of shock for at least a month and many still are using tarps as make-shifts rooves; the island and its residents are still recovering. While we always know that tropical storms and hurricanes are a threat and while we may try to plan for their impact as much as possible, they are still unpredictable. Trying to engage stakeholders during the recovery period was not possible and this forced components of the project that required stakeholder involvement and input to be postponed. If given the opportunity to do it again, the only way we could have avoided postponing the implementation of project activities would have been to focus our efforts entirely on this project between May and July 2017. Even still, however, some work would have needed to be rescheduled (for example, the cutting of tracks across the island as the vegetation would have become overgrown before the start of the eradication) and we may have had to replace mooring buoys and markers as they likely would not have withstood the storm. Despite the setbacks and the difficulties, however, we have learned that Anguilla and Anguillians are resilient and the experience brought individuals, families, and communities closer. It also raised the profile of the natural environment and the importance of healthy and resilient ecosystems.

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

Not applicable.

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Please refer to Section 3.

8. Sustainability and legacy

DPLUS 060 is one of the major projects being implemented on Anguilla by DFMR and the ANT. Project partners have been promoting project work using both traditional and social media.

Project partners have also been using the conducting of the questionnaires and stakeholders interviews as an opportunity to share information about the Prickly Pear Marine Park and the project. Almost 350 individuals have been reached through direct contact.

Project progress reports (focusing on the island restoration initiatives) have been circulated via e-mail to 177 individuals, including Ministers and Permanent Secretaries of the Government of Anguilla.

Increased capacity has resulted through this project: 16 individuals (ANT full time staff, daily workers, and volunteers) have been trained in island restoration and terrestrial biodiversity monitoring methods; 3 individuals (ANT staff) are now certified SCUBA divers and will be trained in benthic monitoring methods by DFMR during the second year of the project. Please refer to Evidence presented in Section 3 of this report.

Project partners will review the planned exit strategy and legacy development within the next year.

9. Darwin identity

The Darwin Initiative has been recognised on all materials produced through this project, including press releases and social media posts (Annex 3 – Evidence 11), progress reports (Annex 3 – Evidence 2), and presentations (Annex 3 – Evidence 2) and is recognised as a distinct project being conducted by project partners. By the end of the project, however, conservation work that should continue post-project will be integrated into on-going programmes at both DFMR and the ANT.

10. Project Expenditure

Please expand and complete Table 1.

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018)

Project spend (indicative) in this financial year	2017/18 D+ Grant (£)	2017/18 Total actual D+ Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				

Capital items				
Others (Please specify) Consumables for rat eradication project (e.g. flagging tape, tying wire, candle wax,				
TOTAL				

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2017-2018 – if appropriate

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2017 - March 2018	Actions required/planned for next period
<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>A stakeholder-led management plan for the Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays is in the process of being developed.</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>N/A</p>	<p>Prickly Pear Marine Park is being used a pilot for integrated and collaborative marine park management in Anguilla, with habitat restoration programmes launched and a site management plan being drafted by government departments, nongovernmental organisations, and the private sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Completion of all terrestrial and benthic habitat assessments</i> • <i>Installation of mooring and boundary marker buoys</i> • <i>Completion of rat eradication initiative</i> • <i>Establishment and implementation of PPMP and cays biosecurity programme</i> • <i>Completion of PPMP management plan and submission to the Government of Anguilla’s Executive Council for approval and endorsement</i> • <i>Launch of at least one PPMP conservation action measure (as identified within the PPMP management plan)</i> • <i>Launch of public awareness campaign, based on public awareness campaign plan</i>
<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 To be completed. Protocols developed (Evidence 14)</p> <p>1.2 Majority of biodiversity assessments of terrestrial ecosystems completed during the Q1 Y1 of the project; outstanding assessments include insect biodiversity assessments on Prickly Pear East and West.</p> <p>Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 3) (not full database entry).</p> <p>1.3 Prickly Pear Cays and Marine Park introductory presentation made to seven stakeholders (not including DFMR and ANT staff) in Q4Y1 of the project. Presentation of ecological assessment results to be conducted in Q2 or Q3 Y2 of the project.</p> <p>Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 2).</p>
<p>Activity 1.1 Conduct marine ecosystem assessments within the Prickly Pear Marine Park boundaries and compare to 2005 baseline assessments.</p>	<p>To be completed in Q1 and Q2 of Y2 of the project.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.2 Conduct full project baseline biodiversity assessments of Prickly Pear cays' fauna and flora.</p>	<p>Terrestrial bird, wetland bird, seabird assessments completed; lizard (ground lizard <i>Ameiva pleii</i> and tree lizard <i>Anolis gingivinus</i>) assessments completed; monitoring of Lesser Antillean iguana on-going (conducted bi-weekly prior to the rat eradication initiative and daily during the rat eradication initiative); monitoring of sea turtle nesting population on-going (conducted bi-weekly during sea turtle nesting season – beginning of April through end of March – prior to the rat eradication initiative and daily during the rat eradication initiative); vegetation assessment completed; coastal assessment (status of beach and sand dune) completed. Insect biodiversity assessment to be completed in Q1Y2 of project. Most data has been uploaded to the ANT biodiversity monitoring database.</p> <p>Terrestrial biodiversity report will be written between Q1 and Q2 of Y2 of the project.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.3 Present results of benthic and terrestrial assessments to landowners and other Prickly Pear integrated coastal zone stakeholders.</p>	<p>Introductory presentations on the PPMP and DPLUS 060 were made to Prickly Pear landowners and other Prickly Pear integrated coastal zone stakeholders on 15 February 2018 and 26 February 2018.</p>	

		Results of benthic and terrestrial assessments will be presented to Prickly Pear landowners and other Prickly Pear integrated coastal zone stakeholders upon completion of both sets of assessments (Q2 or Q3 of Y2 of the project).
<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 comprised of local national partners and primary stakeholder representatives established by Q1Y1 and meets monthly.</p> <p>2.3 PPMP stakeholders and management authorities meet at least quarterly throughout project period.</p> <p>2.4 Socio-economic assessment of PPMP completed by end of Q4Y1</p> <p>2.5 Stakeholder-informed management plan for PPMP finalised by the end of Y1</p> <p>2.6 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 has met three times since the beginning of the project.</p> <p>Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 1).</p> <p>2.2 PPMP integrated coastal zone management team was formally established in Q4 of Y1 of the project. The team (now called the Prickly Pear Marine Park Management Planning Committee – see 2.3) met four times during this quarter.</p> <p>Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 2).</p> <p>2.3 The PPMP integrated coastal zone management team has merged into the PPMP Management Planning Committee.</p> <p>See 2.2.</p> <p>2.4 The socio-economic assessment of PPMP is on-going and the socio-economic assessment report will be completed by the end of Q2 of Y2 of the project.</p> <p>Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 6 and Evidence 7).</p> <p>2.5 The stakeholder-informed management plan is being drafted and is expected to be completed before the end of Q1 of Y2 of the project.</p> <p>Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 2).</p> <p>2.6 To be completed by end of the project.</p>
Activity 2.1. Establish Project Steering Committee and meet quarterly.		Project Steering Committee has met quarterly (although one meeting was missed due to the passage of Hurricane Irma and resulting communication infrastructure problems).

	The Project Steering Committee will continue to meet quarterly throughout the project period.
Activity 2.2. Establish PPMP integrated coastal zone management team and meet every other month.	<p>A PPMP integrated coastal zone management team was established in February 2018. It has since become the PPMP Management Planning Committee. The Committee has met a total of four times since its establishment. The main purpose of the Committee was to draft/finalise a management plan for the Prickly Pear cays and marine park. Upon completion of the management plan, the PPMP Management Planning Committee will seek permission from the Government of Anguilla's Executive Council to assume responsibility for managing/overseeing the implementation of the Prickly Pear cays and marine park management plan (essentially becoming a management body, rather than a management planning committee).</p> <p>The Committee has agreed to meet monthly after the management plan has been completed.</p>
Activity 2.3. Hold quarterly meetings for PPMP stakeholders and management authorities.	<p>Members of the PPMP integrated coastal zone management team (see 2.2) are also PPMP stakeholders. These stakeholders (including DFMR and ANT staff) met four times between 12 February and 21 March.</p> <p>Stakeholders have agreed to meet monthly after the completion of the management plan.</p>
Activity 2.4. 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>Three hundred and twelve of surveys and five of interviews have been completed. Project partners aim to complete a total of 600 surveys and at least ten more interviews in order to establish the socioeconomic conditions of the PPMP.</p> <p>Results of both surveys and interviews will be integrated into the background components of the management plan and will be used to tailor management plan actions and the prioritisation of those actions.</p> <p>Surveys and interviews will be completed by the end of Q1 of Y2.</p>
Activity 2.5. 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>Significant progress has been made into the development of a management plan for the Prickly Pear cays and marine park.</p> <p>The plan will be finalised between Q1 and Q2 of Y2 of the project.</p>
Activity 2.6. Conduct end of project review to evaluate lessons learned from this project and potential for replication in Anguilla's other MPs.	

<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>3.4 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>3.1 To be completed although a map of where mooring buoys and boundary markers will be installed has been created. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 13).</p> <p>3.2 The operational plan has been completed. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 8).</p> <p>3.3 The eradication programme is on-going and should be completed before the end of Q1 of Y1 of the project Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 5).</p> <p>3.4 To be completed.</p> <p>3.5 To be completed.</p> <p>3.6 To be completed.</p> <p>3.7 To be completed upon completion of Activities 1.1, 1.2, and 3.3.</p> <p>3.8 To be completed.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1. Install (and maintain) mooring buoys to facilitate the recovery of anchor-damaged benthic habitats.</p>	<p>This activity has been postponed due to severe weather and poor water conditions/visibility.</p>	

		This activity is now scheduled for Q1 and Q2 of Y2 of the project.
Activity 3.2. Complete operational plan for the eradication of most harmful invasive alien species in PPMP (rats).		The operational plan was completed in Q3 of Y1 of the project and is currently be used to guide the implementation of the rat eradication
Activity 3.3. Eradicate the most harmful invasive alien species in PPMP (eradicate rats).		This activity is on-going and is scheduled to be completed before the end of Q1 of Y2 of the project (June 2018).
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 surveillance to prevent <i>Rattus spp.</i> invasion will be launched upon completion of the rat eradication programme (June 2018). Biosecurity surveillance to prevent <i>Iguana iguana</i> incursions onto the Prickly Pear cays is on-going.
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 integrated coastal zone management actions will be determined in Q1 of Y2 of the project, closer to the completion of the Prickly Pear cays and Marine Park management plan.
Activity 3.6. Implement additional priority management measures as agreed by stakeholders and identified in the PPMP management plan.		These management measures will be implemented in Y2 and Y3 of the project.
Activity 3.7. Design and launch long-term biodiversity monitoring to measure and evaluate the impacts of the restoration actions above.		Long-term biodiversity monitoring protocols and schedules will be developed and launched in Y2 and Y3 of the project.
Activity 3.8. Produce at least one peer-reviewed paper on PPMP restoration methods, results and lessons learned.		The peer-reviewed paper will be written in Y3 of the project.
Output 4. National capability to plan, manage and monitor marine parks is raised, supported by enhanced technical skills and greater public awareness and cooperation.	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 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 4.3 Multi-stakeholder workshop held for at least 30 individuals regarding value of marine parks in Q1Y1	4.1 Sixteen individuals have been trained in and have applied skills in terrestrial biodiversity monitoring. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 3 – not full database entry – and Evidence 5). 4.2 Sixteen individuals have been trained in invasive species eradication. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 5). 4.3 To be completed by the end of Q2 of Y2.

	<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>4.9 Marine Parks highlighted in comments provided to the Land Development Control Committee and the Trade and Investment Committee (when relevant).</p>	<p>4.4 The advocacy and public awareness plan was developed in Y1 and is ready for implementation in Y2 and Y3 of the project. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 12).</p> <p>4.5 Regular updates on this project are provided on social media. A newspaper article, published in <i>The Anguillian</i> in November 2016, announced Darwin Plus' funding of this project. It is not included as evidence as it was published before the start of this project. Weekly progress reports on the rat eradication have been disseminated through the ANT members and supporters listserv (in addition to Executive Council, the Governor's Office, and FFI for possible wider circulation). The ANT no longer produces a newsletter; this indicator is no longer relevant. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 11)</p> <p>4.6 Presentations will be made during Y2 and Y3 of the project.</p> <p>4.7 The public awareness campaign is set to be formally launched in Y2 of the project. 312 pre-public awareness campaign surveys of the proposed 600 surveys have so far been completed. Surveys are still be completed. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 6)</p> <p>4.8 No applications related to development with Anguilla's marine parks have been made to the Land Development Control Committee or the Trade and Investment Committee.</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 methods. Three ANT staff members have also been certified as PADI SCUBA divers through this project. These staff members will be trained in in-water/benthic habitat assessments by</p>

	DFMR staff and will assist with nearshore habitat and species surveys in Q1 and Q2 of Y2 of this project.
Activity 4.2. Hold multi-stakeholder workshop in marine park benefits and values.	A preliminary introduction to this project, the Prickly Pear cays, and the Prickly Pear Marine Park has been presented to seven stakeholders from various stakeholder groups. The multi-stakeholder workshop in marine park benefits and values has been postponed until in-water surveys have been completed. The presentation is expected to be held during Q2 of Y2 of this project.
Activity 4.3. Use findings from Outputs 1 and 2 to inform the development of an advocacy and public awareness plan.	An advocacy and public awareness plan has been completed despite some activities under Outputs 1 and 2 not having been completed. The plan, however, is flexible and can be amended if necessary. The plan will also form the basis of public awareness work under the Prickly Pear cay and Marine Park management plan.
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.	Three hundred and twelve pre-project surveys have been completed. The remaining 288 are scheduled to be completed by the end of Q1 of Y1 of this project.
Activity 4.5. Implement public awareness plan (to include radio programmes, newspaper programmes, newsletters, presentations, and social media).	The advocacy and public awareness plan will be implemented during Y2 and Y3 of the project, upon completion of all pre-project surveys. This will allow for a comparison of level of awareness of Anguilla's marine parks pre- and post-project.
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. Progress reports (outlining progress made on the rat eradication programme) have been written and circulated nationally and internationally. Progress will continue to be reported throughout the project period.
Activity 4.7. Advocate for integrated coastal zone management approach for all of Anguilla's marine parks.	Advocacy for an integrated coastal zone management approach for all of Anguilla' marine parks will be undertaken in Y3 of the project, when results of this project (successes and benefits) will be more visible.

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

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
<p>Impact: The protection and sustainable use of Anguilla’s coastal and marine habitats and biodiversity through an integrated, collaborative management approach. (Max 30 words)</p>			
<p>Outcome: Through pioneering government/ NGO/ private sector collaboration, the globally important Prickly Pear Marine Park will come under effective, integrated and sustainable management</p>			
<p>Outputs: 1. 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 PPMP ecological database; Ecology of PPMP and cays report</p> <p>1.2 PPMP ecological database; Ecology of PPMP and cays report</p> <p>1.3 PowerPoint presentation; Presentation attendance sheet</p>	<p>Field activities can be re-scheduled if affected by hurricanes, tropical storms, or severe sea swells.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>2.1 Project Steering Committee meeting reports</p> <p>2.2 PPMP Management Team meeting reports</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 representatives established by Q1Y1 and meets monthly.</p> <p>2.3 PPMP stakeholders and management authorities meet at least quarterly throughout project period.</p> <p>2.4 Socio-economic assessment of PPMP completed by end of Q4Y1</p> <p>2.5 Stakeholder-informed management plan for PPMP finalised by the end of Y1</p> <p>2.6 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>2.3 Stakeholder meeting reports</p> <p>2.4 Notes from stakeholder interviews; PPMP management plan</p> <p>2.5 PPMP management plan</p> <p>2.6 Project report</p>	<p>Stakeholder involvement in management plan development.</p>
<p>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>3.4 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</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 activities during the hurricane season, especially August through October)</p>

	<p>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 and accepted.</p>	<p>Long term monitoring strategy accurately predicts the future human and other resources available to implement it.</p>
<p>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, bi-annual updates within ANT newsletters, quarterly updates on social media (Facebook,</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, newsletters, 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>

	<p>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 integrated coastal zone management team and meet every other month.</p> <p>2.3 Hold quarterly meetings for PPMP stakeholders and management authorities.</p> <p>2.4 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>2.5 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> <p>2.6 Conduct end of project review to evaluate lessons learned from this project and potential for replication in Anguilla's other MPs.</p> <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>			

- 3.4 Implement biosecurity surveillance to prevent further incursions by harmful invasive alien species within PPMP, particularly rats *Rattus sp.* and common green iguana *Iguana iguana*.
- 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.
- 3.6 Implement additional priority management measures as agreed by stakeholders and identified in the PPMP management plan.
- 3.7 Design and launch long-term biodiversity monitoring to measure and evaluate the impacts of the restoration actions above.
- 3.8 Produce at least one peer-reviewed paper on PPMP restoration methods, results and lessons learned.
- 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).
- 4.2 Hold multi-stakeholder workshop in marine park benefits and values.
- 4.3 Use findings from Outputs 1 and 2 to inform the development of an advocacy and public awareness plan.
- 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.
- 4.5 Implement public awareness plan (to include radio programmes, newspaper programmes, newsletters, presentations, and social media).
- 4.6 Publicise and report on project progress and results through national and international media and directly to national groups and Executive Council.
- 4.7 Advocate for integrated coastal zone management approach for all of Anguilla's marine parks.

Annex 3 Onwards – 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.	
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.	