

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 2019

Darwin Plus Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS 060
Project title	Pioneering a new model for marine park management in Anguilla
Territory(ies)	Anguilla
Lead organisation	Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources
Partner 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 2018-Mar 2019) and number (e.g., AR 1,2)	04/2018-03/2019 AR1
Project leader name	Kafi S. Gumbs
Project website/blog/Twitter	
Report author(s) and date	Kafi S. Gumbs Farah Mukhida 30/04/2019

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.

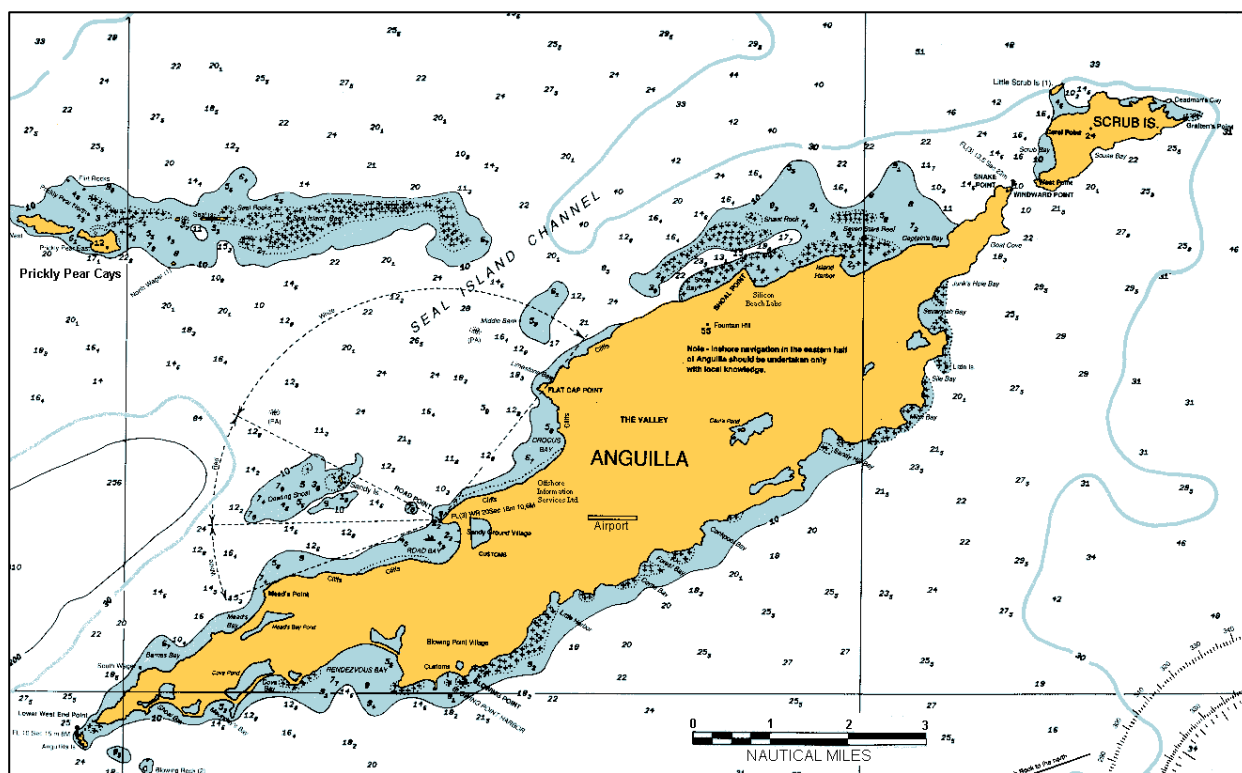


Figure 1. Map of Anguilla, including the Prickly Pear cays.

2. Project stakeholders/partners

Stakeholder participation continues to be 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 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. Leading into the DPLUS project, the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources conducted stakeholder/community meetings across the island to garner

feedback about Anguilla's marine parks, their management, and proposed changes to the Marine Park Act regulations. Following those discussions, amendments were submitted to the Government of Anguilla's Executive Council for approval and were then forwarded to the Attorney General's Chambers for additional action.

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

The Project Steering Committee is comprised of representatives from DFMR, the ANT, Fauna & Flora International (FFI), University of Roehampton (UR), and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB). Wildlife Management International Ltd. (WMIL) also participated in meetings related to PPMP and cays restoration initiatives. Although there was only one formal Project Steering Committee formal meetings during the second year of this project, communication by e-mail and Skype between all parties was on-going and significant. Visits to Anguilla by FFI and WMIL were taken advantage of for in-person conversations with both DFMR and the ANT and DFMR also met to discuss project progress (Annex 3 – Evidence 1).

The PPMP Management Planning Committee which was formally established at the end of 2017, continued to meet during the second of year of the project (Annex 3 – Evidence 2). The Committee, which includes representatives from DFMR, the ANT, Customs Department, the Anguilla Tourist Board, landowners, the Anguilla Fisherfolk Association, charter boat operators, dive operators, and restaurant owners, established a management plan for the PPMP and cays and have identified priority action for implementation. By the end of March 2019, the Planning Committee had met NUMBER times. After completing the management plan (Annex 3 – Evidence 3), the Committee began work on the site's zonation plan (Annex 3 – Evidence 4). Both documents will be taken to the Government of Anguilla's Executive Council for discussion (and support and approval) during the third year of the project.

During the last PPMP Management Planning Committee meeting during the second year of the project, Committee members were asked if they would like to begin discussions on the formulation of a Little Bay Marine Park management plan. Little Bay Marine Park is a popular marine park, used by both visitors to and residents of Anguilla. It located on the north-central coast of the Anguilla mainland. ANT and DFMR recently created a dive and snorkel trail within the marine park through the deployment of lobster casitas with the aim of creating additional habitat for species (as well as other reef species) and diversifying the Little Bay Marine Park (and Anguilla) (eco)tourism product. Committee members were in agreement that the management plan should be drafted after the Prickly Pear Marine Park management plan and zoning plan are submitted to Executive Council. External funding has also been secured by FFI to enhance the management of the Sombrero Island Marine Park and Nature Reserve. The Committee will also create a management plan for that site in 2020. Once management plans are developed, the Committee will oversee and monitor the implementation of activities proposed.

Similar to stakeholder involvement during the first year of the project, stakeholders and members of the general public have also been involved in the data collection and habitat restoration components of the projects. ANT members, volunteers, and Council Members, have been involved in terrestrial biodiversity monitoring (Annex 3 – Evidence 5), Lesser Antillean iguana *Iguana delicatissima* monitoring (Annex 3 – Evidence 5), and biosecurity monitoring (Annex 3 – Evidence 6). DFMR and the ANT are committed to continuing to build national (and regional) capacity to restore and monitor natural spaces and to conserve and protect species: involving stakeholders within habitat and species conservation actions is key to long-term success.

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 second year of the project include conducting marine/benthic biodiversity assessments within the Marine Park waters, completing terrestrial biodiversity monitoring (insect assessments), and presenting the results of all biodiversity assessments to the site's stakeholders.

Marine ecosystem assessments (benthic substrate including coral cover and fish) at 16 different sites within the waters of the PPMP were completed by July 2018 by DFMR staff, assisted by ANT staff (Annex 3 – Evidence 7 – not all entries have inputted into the database).

All terrestrial biodiversity assessments were completed by the end of May 2018. Insect assessments were completed by Dr. Mark Pajak (University of Liverpool), assisted by ANT temporary staff and volunteer, Mr. Aaron Richardson (Annex 3 – Evidence 5). As the final check to ensure that all rats have been removed from the island was completed in March 2019, terrestrial bird and lizard assessments were also completed by ANT staff, volunteers, and Council Members, for the second time in March 2019 (Annex 3 – Evidence 5). Monitoring of sea turtle nesting activity was on-going from May 2018 to the end of the nesting period (November 2018) (Annex 3 – Evidence 5). Results of the vegetation assessment, completed during the first year of the project (March 2018) by staff from Agence Territoriale de l'Environnement (supported by funds provided by through European Commission's BEST 2.0 funding mechanism) were submitted in report form in August 2018 (Annex 3 – Evidence 5).

Results of biodiversity assessments (marine and terrestrial) were presented to ten stakeholders in November 2018 (Annex – Evidence 8) (DFMR and ANT staff were also present).

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 second 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 UR, formally met once 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.

Six Prickly Pear Marine Park Management Planning Committee meetings were held between April 2018 and May 2018 (Annex 3 – Evidence 2), with the main purpose being to develop a management plan for the PPMP and cays (Annex 3 – Evidence 3). Meetings resumed in February 2019 to do develop the zoning plan for the area (Annex 3 – Evidence 4).

In addition to the completion of over 300 questionnaires during the first year of the project and five PPMP stakeholder interviews, an additional nine stakeholders were interviewed over the last year (Annex 3 – Evidence 9). The results of the questionnaires and the interviews are currently been analysed by ANT staff.

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 second year of the project include eradicating the most harmful of invasive alien species (rats) on the Prickly Pear cays, monitoring the cays to ensure that rats do not reinvade, controlling lionfish populations, 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 second year of the project, the rat eradication programme was completed (May 2018) (Annex 3 – Evidence 10). In March 2019, rat eradication lead, Ms Elizabeth Bell, returned to Anguilla to complete the final check to make sure that all rats had actually been removed and/or that the island had not been reinvaded. ANT staff cleared six tracks on Prickly Pear East and West (three on each offshore cay) that were used the previously year during the rat eradication initiative. During the final check, Ms Bell and ANT staff placed flavoured wax along each track and monitored what insects and animals were taking/eating the bait. There were no signs of rats during the ten days of intensive monitoring and the cays are now officially rat-free. During the final check, Ms Bell and the support team spoke to dozens of visitors to the island about the work that was taking place as well as to the restaurant owners and workers about whether they had seen any suspicious activity as well as their biosecurity protocol. Ms Bell and the ANT team are satisfied with the precautions that are being taken, including sealing food on the mainland in containers prior to leaving for Prickly Pear East and removing all food products and garbage from the cay for proper disposal on the mainland. The sites around the restaurants have also been cleaned and restaurant staff have assured the ANT that they will continue to monitor their work areas for any potential rat signs and will notify the ANT of anything suspicious. Ms Bell is currently working on the report of the final check.

Since the completion of the rat eradication initiative in May 2018, ANT staff and volunteers have been monitoring the Prickly Pear cays for any signs of rats. There have been no indication of rats on the offshore cays for the last year (Annex 3 – Evidence 6).

Through the process of drafting a stakeholder-led/-informed management plan, stakeholders agreed three conservation/restoration projects: the restoration of nesting habitat for red-billed tropicbird (which had been damaged/destroyed by Hurricane Irma). Funds to conduct this restoration work were provided by Birds Caribbean through their Hurricane Relief Fund. ANT staff and volunteers constructed and installed eight artificial nests on Prickly Pear East in September 2018 (Annex 3 – Evidence 11). The Committee began working on a zoning plan for the PPMP and cays in March 2019 (to be completed/finalised in the third year of the project – May 2019) (Annex 3 – Evidence 4). Committee members also agreed that a guided trail system should be established on Prickly Pear East as an added tourism feature. The ANT will lead on this initiative during the third year of the project.

While a long-term monitoring plan for PPMP and cays' biodiversity still needs to be formalised in a report/table format, monitoring protocols have been established (Annex 3 – Evidence 12).

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 second 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, and publicising project progress.

During the second year of the project, three ANT staff were trained in benthic monitoring methods, 51 people (DFMR staff, ANT staff, volunteers, and Council Members) have been trained in terrestrial biodiversity monitoring, biosecurity monitoring, and island restoration by ANT staff (who initially received training from Dr. Jenny Daltry (FFI) and Ms Elizabeth Bell (WMIL)). (Annex 3 – Evidence 5; Evidence 6).

A multi-stakeholder workshop in marine park benefits and values was held in November 2018, facilitated jointly by DFMR and the ANT (Annex 3 – Evidence 8).

Public awareness activities conducted during the second year of the project included media press releases, site visits to the PPMP and cays (including by Government Ministers, policy makers, and the media), presentations, the development and dissemination of PPMP and cays pamphlet to visitors (especially charter boat operators based in Anguilla and St. Martin), and sign to be erected on Prickly Pear East (Annex 3 – Evidence 13).

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

During the second year of the project, insect, lizard, terrestrial bird, seabird, and sea turtle surveys were conducted (Annex 3 – Evidence 5). 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 (Annex 3 – Evidence 5). Benthic and fish surveys were also conducted (Annex 3 – Evidence 7 – not complete database). Terrestrial species assessments will be conducted again 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 was established during the first year of the project and has continued to meet during the second year. 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 and, more recently, the development of a zoning plan for the area (Annex 3 – Evidence 3; Evidence 4). Within the timeframe and scope of this project, the Committee will also oversee the implementation of priority conservation action within the PPMP and on the Prickly Pear cays (including the development of the zoning plan and proposed hiking/walking trail system on Prickly Pear East).

Discussions have already occurred with the PPMP Management Planning Committee about expanding its work to Anguilla's other marine parks. The Committee has agreed that they will focus next on the development of a management plan for Little Bay Marine Park followed by Sombrero Island Marine Park and Nature Reserve. This evolution of the Planning Committee reflects the ultimate intent of this project: to change the way we manage our marine parks, engage stakeholders within the protected areas management system, and conserve and protect our biodiversity.

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

Priority measures to restore, protect, management, and monitor PPMP and cays biodiversity and ecological processes included those identified within the project proposal (installation of mooring buoys and boundary markers and the eradication of the most destructive terrestrial invasive species, rats) as well as those that emerged through PPMP Management Planning Committee meetings (restoration of red-billed tropicbird nesting habitat, design of an integrated zoning plan, design and creation of a hiking/walking trail system on Prickly Pear East).

By May 2018, rats had been removed from Prickly Pear East and West (Annex 3 – Evidence 10) – with a final check to make sure that they were actually gone from the island completed in March 2019. Mooring buoy and boundary markers are scheduled to be installed during the summer of 2019. Eight red-billed tropicbird artificial nests were created and installed in September 2018. While red-billed tropicbirds have yet to use these nests on Prickly Pear East, evidence of use has been confirmed on Dog Island (where additional nests were also installed), suggesting that the birds are not averse to using them and that it may just take some time for them to adopt them (Annex 3 – Evidence 11). The Management Planning Committee has begun work on a zoning plan for the Prickly Pear cays and the waters of the marine park, including the establishment of a replenishment zone which covers the majority of the area encompassed within the marine park boundaries (Annex 3 – Evidence 4). Work on the trail system will commence during the summer of 2019.

All of these proposed actions have been stakeholder-identified and have been completed with stakeholder assistance. We are already showing that a multi-stakeholder, collaborative, consensus-driven approach to marine park management in Anguilla is not only possible but that it is achievable.

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

Through the training of residents of Anguilla (including DFMR and ANT staff) as well as regional counterparts, 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. Having built capacity in biodiversity assessments (terrestrial and marine) as well as in island restoration, DFMR and ANT has a larger pool of individuals on which to draw on. For example, DFMR and ANT have been working together to develop and monitor a newly created dive and snorkel trail at Little Bay Marine Park, which has involved benthic monitoring and the ANT will be working with FFI and WMIL to eradicate mice from Sombrero Island in 2020.

The Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays have always been a popular tourism destination. In fact, it is so popular amongst tourists that even neighbouring St. Martin have marketed the Marine Park and the cays as their own. Through this project we are raising awareness of Prickly Pear Marine Park: with our island restoration team based on the Prickly Pear cays from late March through May 2018 and again in March 2019, we were able to engage directly with visitors as well as restaurant workers and charter boat operators from Anguilla, St. Martin, and St. Barths, explaining the work that we were doing, 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 and materials for work on the cays, 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.

3.3 Progress towards the project 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.

Two years into the project, significant progress has been made towards meeting the Outcome: a draft management plan for the Marine Park (Annex 3 – Evidence 3), 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), will be submitted and presented to the Government of Anguilla's Executive Council for consideration and approval before the end of June 2019. Priority management measures have been identified. One priority measure has been completed (red-billed tropicbird nesting habitat restoration), one is almost

complete (zoning plan for the PPMP and cays), and another will be launched during the summer of 2019. All of these actions were identified and prioritised by the Management Planning Committee. This Committee has also committed to developing (and overseeing the implementation of) a management plan for both Little Bay Marine Park and Sombrero Island Marine Park and Nature Reserve. This level of direct engagement of both government and non-government stakeholders within marine park management is unprecedented in Anguilla and we are optimistic that this approach will only improve our relationships amongst each other, our appreciation for Anguilla's natural heritage, and our understanding that we need to work together to make a real and lasting difference for the benefit of all of us (including Anguilla's biodiversity).

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

Following an extraordinarily difficult hurricane season in 2017, Anguilla was fortunate in 2018: no hurricanes or tropical storms affected the island last year. The threat remains constant as the island lies within the Caribbean hurricane belt. We have, however, learned lessons after experiencing Hurricane Irma in September 2017, not the least of which is that Anguilla and its natural environment is resilient and that both can recover if given the opportunity. The majority of our fieldwork has been completed and that which is left will be undertaken before the peak hurricane months (September and October). Thus, while we cannot control severe weather occurrences, we can control how we plan and respond.

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. Ministers of Government along with other stakeholders also visited the Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays at the end of the island restoration work (rat eradication) where they were able to directly see what the work involved, why it was important, and the long-term commitment that project partners (including the Management Planning Committee) must make (and have made) to ensure the effective management, conservation, and protection of this nationally important area. The risk of such support diminishing over the project period is unlikely.

4. Long-term resource requirements and investments

By employing, training, and engaging 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. Some change, however, is already noticeable: restaurant owners and workers are changing their waste management practices – instead of burning garbage and leftover food, they remove everything from the island for proper disposal on the mainland. While this may seem like a small action, the impact can be large. Unburned food can act as a food source for rats that reinvade and it can pollute the vegetation and waters; blow into the vegetation and water. Chicken bones, meanwhile, can be a source of disease for bird and lizard life. At a broader scale, the Anguilla Tourist Board, through their [Facebook page](#), has recognised the importance of Anguilla's marine park system, and notably, the value and beauty of these marine parks for their biodiversity rather than just their white sand beaches. With a social media audience of tens of thousands, this level of publicity is invaluable. At the same time, however, we recognise that while we can increase the level of public awareness about Anguilla's marine parks and the

importance of and need to conserve Anguilla's natural heritage, transforming awareness into behavioural change can take some time.

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 directly supports Anguilla's ability to achieve strategic long-term outcomes for the natural environment and, more specifically, commitments made under and through the Anguilla Environment Charter, National Environmental Management Strategy, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Convention on Biodiversity, and the UK's Blue Belt Programme.

Actions taken that speak directly to these policies, strategies, and commitment include:

- Through a collaborative, stakeholder-led approach, the development and implementation of an integrated management plan for the PPMP and cays, for the benefit of biodiversity while providing for sustainable use.
 - Strategic commitments:
 - Anguilla Environment Charter
 - Commitment 2. Ensure the protection and restoration of key habitats, species, and landscapes through legislation and appropriate management structures and mechanisms, including protected areas policy, and attempt the control and eradication of invasive species.
 - National Environmental Management Strategy
 - Principle 4. Ensure meaningful participation by civil society in decision-making
 - Strategy 14: Provide avenues for the expression of ideas, and the exchange of information and traditional knowledge on environmental management between organisations, communities and individuals, as well as facilitating their effective participation in the formulation, adoption and execution of decisions affecting their lives.
 - Principle 7. Foster broad-based environmental education, training, and awareness
 - Strategy 24: Cooperate with each Ministry, as well as with accredited national, regional or international organisations, to promote environmental education, training, capacity building and awareness.
 - Principle 11. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources
 - Strategy 32: Manage terrestrial, marine and atmospheric resources, organisms and ecosystems in an appropriate manner to obtain the optimum sustainable productivity, while maintaining the integrity of natural and ecological processes and inter-relationships between such systems and processes.
 - Principle 12. Protect cultural and natural heritage
 - Strategy 37: Institute appropriate measures, including legislation where necessary, to provide for the researching, documenting, protecting, conserving, rehabilitating and management of cultural, historic and natural monuments, buildings and symbols, as well as areas of outstanding scientific, cultural, spiritual, ecological, scenic or aesthetic significance.
 - Strategy 38. Collaborate on mechanisms for the protection of cultural, historic and natural heritage.
 - Principle 13. Protect and conserve biological diversity
 - Strategy 39. Pursue appropriate measures to manage biological resources and, where necessary, restore

biological diversity, including species diversity, genetic diversity within species and ecosystem diversity.

- Principle 15. Promote Cooperation in Science and Technology
 - Strategy 43. Promote directly or through competent regional or other international agencies, cooperation in the fields of science, technology and other research in support of sound and sustainable natural resource and environmental management, and the sustainable development of human resources.
 - Strategy 44: Promote scientific and technical cooperation in the field of environmental conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources.
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
 - Action 3. Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity
 - Strategy 3. Strengthen the legal, regulatory and management framework for biodiversity conservation
 - Action 4. Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
 - Strategy 4. Establish relationships with international or regional organisations for the conservation of biodiversity.
 - Action 5. Sustainable use of components of biological diversity
 - Action 10. Exchange of information
 - Strategy 10. Promote the exchange information among agencies, stakeholder and interested parties.
- Convention on Biological Diversity – Aichi Targets
 - Strategic Goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
 - Target 4. By 2020, at the latest, Governments, businesses, and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.
 - Strategic Goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
 - Target 5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.
 - Target 9. By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their reintroduction and establishment.
 - Strategic Goal C. To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity
 - Target 11. By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecological representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.
 - Strategic Goal D. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
 - Target 14. By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods, and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women,

indigenous, and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

- Marine and terrestrial biodiversity monitoring to inform conservation action and to measure changes in biodiversity and ecosystems over time (and enhanced management).
 - Anguilla Environment Charter
 - Commitment 2. Ensure the protection and restoration of key habitats, species, and landscapes through legislation and appropriate management structures and mechanisms, including protected areas policy, and attempt the control and eradication of invasive species.
 - Commitment 7. Review the range, quality and availability of baseline data for natural resources and biodiversity.
 - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
 - Action 2. Identification and Monitoring
 - Strategy 2. Develop and utilise a national system for data gathering and management.
 - UK Blue Belt Programme
 - Workstream 3. Increased understanding of marine environment, fisheries, and natural capital
 - Workstream 6. Monitoring programme delivery and implementation
- Restoration of both marine and terrestrial habitats (control of lionfish, eradication of rats, rebuilding of damaged seabird nesting habitats).
 - Anguilla Environment Charter
 - Commitment 2. Ensure the protection and restoration of key habitats, species, and landscapes through legislation and appropriate management structures and mechanisms, including protected areas policy, and attempt the control and eradication of invasive species.
 - National Environmental Management Strategy
 - Principle 2. Integrate social, economic, and environmental considerations into national development policies, plans, and programmes
 - Strategy 5: Adopt measures to restore environmentally degraded areas and to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources in a manner which recognises the intricate linkages between ecological systems in small island states, and between these systems and human activity, and which reflect the principles of island systems management.
 - Principle 11. Ensure the sustainable use of natural resources
 - Strategy 33. Design, promote and implement measures to prevent, mitigate and control degradation of aquatic, terrestrial and atmospheric environmental quality and processes conducive to desertification.
 - Principle 12. Protect cultural and natural heritage
 - Strategy 37: Institute appropriate measures, including legislation where necessary, to provide for the researching, documenting, protecting, conserving, rehabilitating and management of cultural, historic and natural monuments, buildings and symbols, as well as areas of outstanding scientific, cultural, spiritual, ecological, scenic or aesthetic significance.
 - Convention on Biological Diversity – Aichi Targets
 - Strategic Goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
 - Target 4. By 2020, at the latest, Governments, businesses, and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve

- or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.
- Strategic Goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
 - Target 5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.
 - Target 9. By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their reintroduction and establishment.
- Strategic Goal D. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
 - Target 14. By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods, and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous, and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
 - Target 15. By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
- UK Blue Belt Programme
 - Workstream 2. Increased understanding of current and future threats
 - Activity XOT 2.1. Minimise and monitor risk to the marine environment of invasive, non-native species
- Protection of endangered species (establishment and maintenance of a Lesser Antillean iguana sanctuary on Prickly Pear East, identification of PPMP Key Biodiversity Area and PPMP Important Bird Area).
 - Anguilla Environment Charter
 - Commitment 2. Ensure the protection and restoration of key habitats, species, and landscapes through legislation and appropriate management structures and mechanisms, including protected areas policy, and attempt the control and eradication of invasive species.
 - National Environmental Management Strategy
 - Principle 13. Protect and conserve biological diversity
 - Strategy 39. Pursue appropriate measures to manage biological resources and, where necessary, restore biological diversity, including species diversity, genetic diversity within species and ecosystem diversity.
 - Convention on Biological Diversity – Aichi Targets
 - Strategic Goal C. To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity
 - Target 12. By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.
- Development of national capacity for research, management, and advocacy purposes.
 - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
 - Action 7. Research and training

- Strategy 7. Establish and maintain technical training in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
 - UK Blue Belt Programme
 - Workstream 4. Improved data systems and management
 - Activity XOT 4.1. Capacity building and improvements to existing data systems/processes
- Dissemination of information using a variety of media, including radio, newspaper, social media, site visits, in-school and after school presentations and learning opportunities, pamphlets, signage, community meetings, one-on-one meetings, and informal conversations.
 - Anguilla Environment Charter
 - Commitment 9. Encourage the teaching within schools to promote the value of our local environment (natural and built) and to explain its role within the regional and global environment
 - Commitment 10. Promote publications that spread awareness of the special features of the environment in Anguilla; promote within Anguilla the guiding principles set out above.
 - National Environmental Strategy
 - Principle 7. Foster broad-based environmental education, training, and awareness – Strategy 22: Facilitate access to adequate and accurate information relating to the environment.
 - National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
 - Action 8. Public awareness and education
 - Strategy 8. Promote environmental awareness and education relevant to the sustainable development of Anguilla.
 - Action 10. Exchange of information
 - Strategy 10. Promote the exchange information among agencies, stakeholder and interested parties.
 - Convention on Biodiversity – Aichi Targets
 - Strategic Goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
 - Target 1. By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
 - Strategic Goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
 - Target 19. By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

As indicated in the project's first year annual report, 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 thus far is the creation of a management plan for the PPMP that was stakeholder-driven. Another success has been the restoration of the Prickly Pear cays through the eradication of brown rats *Rattus norvegicus*. ANT staff and volunteers have also been trained in marine and 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 actions have been prioritised and partially implemented.

More broadly, this project seeks to change the way we approach marine park management in Anguilla. Project partners actively engage stakeholders in management planning and implementation. 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.

5. Lessons learnt

The implementation of project activities over the last year has gone well. After facing setbacks in late 2017 due to the passage of Hurricane Irma, we have been able to make up for lost time and have completed activities as scheduled (based on the revised and approved implementation schedule).

DFMR and ANT staff continued to work well together – drawing on our various expertise to ensure that goals and deadlines were met as well as having open and candid discussions about how to manage workloads and coordinate project activities. The PPMP Management Planning Committee has consistently provided invaluable feedback and input into how to most effectively (and realistically) manage the PPMP. One of the most valuable lessons learned has been the recognition that when stakeholders (whether government, not-for-profit, or the public sector) – with their various backgrounds, positions, and expectations – work together, creative ideas emerge, thought-provoking conversations happen, and consensus can be reached with a little bit of compromise and understanding.

We plan on using this experience with the Prickly Pear Marine Park and cays as an example of how stakeholder partnerships can work and be effective in marine park management. Conversations have already been held with the PPMP Management Planning Committee about meeting (as a Committee) to develop a management plan for the Little Bay Marine Park. We hope to work collaboratively on this management plan over the remainder of this year (2019).

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

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

1. No outcome level indicators or assumptions have been established, so it is not possible to effectively measure progress towards the project's outcome. Indicators should be established to ensure effective M&E.
2. The project has not specifically reported its support to UKOT priorities and themes or obligations under multi-lateral agreements extended to the UKOTs. Specific comments on these contributions would be helpful.
3. The report indicates that Kafi Gumbs is the Project Leader for this project, but Darwin records show this to be Stuart Wynne. Please clarify for the records and submit a formal change request if required.

We have sought to address these concerns:

1. We have added outcome level indicators and assumptions to the project (within the project's logframe) and have submitted these proposed changes to Darwin Plus/LTS for consideration through a formal change request (please refer to Annex 1).
2. We have reported on how this project supports Anguilla's national priorities as well as how it contributes to achieving commitments under multi-lateral agreements (please refer to Section 3.5).
3. We have formally requested that Ms Kafi Gumbs and Ms Farah Mukhida become co-Project Leads on this project, following the departure of Mr. Stuart Wynne from the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources. This request was made through a formal change request.

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

Please refer to Section 3.

8. Sustainability and legacy

As outlined similarly in the project's first year annual report, DPLUS 060 is still 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 progress reports (focusing on the island restoration initiatives) have been circulated via e-mail to 350 individuals, including Ministers and Permanent Secretaries of the Government of Anguilla. High level decision makers, including Anguilla's Chief Minister, has visited the project site and has seen the work that we are doing first-hand.

Increased capacity has resulted through this project: to date, 51 individuals (DFMR staff; ANT full time staff, daily workers, and volunteers) have been trained in island restoration and terrestrial biodiversity monitoring methods; 3 individuals (ANT staff) have been trained in benthic monitoring methods by DFMR. Please refer to Evidence presented in Section 3 of this report.

Project partners will review the planned exit strategy and legacy development over this coming 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 13), progress reports (Annex 3 – Evidence 10), and presentations (Annex 3 – Evidence 8) 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

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019)

Project spend (indicative) in this financial year	2018/19 D+ Grant (£)	2018/19 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)				
TOTAL				

The overall difference for expenditure is minimal, although there was some movement of funds between budget lines. Many of these changes happened in the very last month of the financial year (March 2019).

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2018-2019 – if appropriate

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	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>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the last year, the most invasive terrestrial species (Brown rat) was successfully removed from the Prickly Pear cays, seabird (red-billed tropicbird) nesting habitat has been restored, and an outline management plan (including vision, goals, and supporting activities) has been drafted through a collaborative, participatory management planning process. 	
<p>Outcome</p> <p>Through pioneering government/ NGO/ private sector collaboration, the globally important Prickly Pear Marine Park will come under effective, integrated and sustainable management.</p>	<p>0.1 Prickly Pear Marine Park management plan submitted and approved by the Government of Anguilla Executive Council by end of Q2Y3</p> <p>0.2 Priority management measures identified with the Prickly Pear Marine Park management plan implemented by end of project Y3Q4</p> <p>0.3 New management approach for Anguilla's marine parks in place by end of project Y3Q4</p> <p>0.4 Project reviewed to identify lesson learned and recommendations for replication in Anguilla's other marine parks and within the region (particularly amongst other UKOTs) (NB: Formal approval is pending for the inclusion of these suggested indicators)</p>	<p>0.1 Outline management plan has been drafted; a full report (including background information on the PPMP) is currently being drafted for submission to the Government of Anguilla Executive Council</p> <p>0.2 One priority management measure has been implemented (restoration of seabird nesting habitat on Prickly Pear East) while one is partially complete (zoning plan for the PPMP and cays)</p> <p>0.3 PPMP Management Planning Committee has indicated an interest in working with DFMR in co-managing Anguilla's other marine parks, beginning with collaboratively developing management plans for Little Bay Marine Park (2019) and Sombrero Island Marine Park and Nature Reserve (2020)</p>	<p>0.1 Completion and submission of PPMP management plan to the Government of Anguilla Executive Council for consideration and approval</p> <p>0.2 Completion and submission of PPMP zoning plan to the Government of Anguilla Executive Council for consideration and approval; development of hiking trail system on Prickly Pear East</p> <p>0.3 Development of a draft management plan for Little Bay Marine Park</p> <p>0.4 Review of project to identify lessons learned and recommendations for application of process to Anguilla's other marine parks</p>

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Output 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>0.4 To be completed in Y3</p> <p>1.1 Marine ecosystem assessments completed between May and June 2018 following established protocols. Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 7 – not complete database; Evidence 12)</p> <p>1.2 Terrestrial biodiversity assessments completed by the end of May 2018. Additional biodiversity assessments (terrestrial birds, seabirds, and early nesting seabirds) completed in March 2019. Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 5)</p> <p>1.3 Results of ecological assessment results presented to stakeholders in November 2018. Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 8)</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1 Conduct marine ecosystem assessments within the Prickly Pear Marine Park boundaries and compare to 2005 baseline assessments.</p>		<p>Assessments completed at 16 sites within the PPMP</p>	<p>Comparison to 2005 baseline assessments to be completed</p>
<p>Activity 1.2 Conduct full project baseline biodiversity assessments of Prickly Pear cays' fauna and flora.</p>		<p>Full project baseline terrestrial biodiversity assessments completed</p>	<p>Additional terrestrial biodiversity assessments to be completed in June/July 2019 (nesting seabirds) and March 2020 (lizards, terrestrial birds; wetland birds) for comparison purposes (pre- and post-restoration)</p>
<p>Activity 1.3 Present results of benthic and terrestrial assessments to landowners and other Prickly Pear integrated coastal zone stakeholders.</p>		<p>Results of benthic and terrestrial assessments presented to Prickly Pear stakeholders in November 2019</p>	<p>COMPLETED</p>
<p>Output 2. Effective and sustainable management structures and tools for the integrated management of Prickly Pear terrestrial and marine ecosystems in place</p>	<p>2.1 Project Steering Committee comprised of project partners and external experts established by beginning of Q1Y1 and meets quarterly.</p>	<p>2.1 Project Steering Committee formally met once during Y2. Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 1)</p> <p>2.2 PPMP Management Planning Committee met six times during Y2. Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 2)</p> <p>2.3 Interviews to support the socio-economic assessment were completed; 15 stakeholder interviews were conducted.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>2.2 PPMP integrated coastal zone management team (PPMP Management Planning Committee) comprised of local national partners and primary stakeholder representatives established by Q1Y1 and meets monthly.</p> <p>2.3 Socio-economic assessment of PPMP completed by end of Q4Y1</p> <p>2.4 Stakeholder-informed management plan for PPMP finalised by the end of Y1</p> <p>2.5 Project reviewed to identify lesson learned and recommendations for replication in Anguilla's other marine parks and within the region (particularly amongst other UKOTs)</p> <p>(NB: Formal approval is pending for the changes to some of these indicators; amended indicators are listed here)</p>	<p>Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 9)</p> <p>2.4 The stakeholder-informed management plan is being drafted; outline management plan has been completed (including vision, goals, and activities) . Evidence provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 3).</p> <p>2.5 To be completed by end of the project.</p>	
Activity 2.1. Establish Project Steering Committee and meet quarterly.		Project Steering Committee has formally met once, but on-going and regular communication has been maintained amongst partners through e-mail	Project Steering Committee will return to quarterly meetings
Activity 2.2. Establish PPMP Management Planning Committee and meet every other month.		PPMP Management Planning Committee has met six times, though not quarterly	PPMP Management Planning Committee will meet at least four times throughout the year, with meetings focused on finalising the zoning plan, monitoring progress of priority conservation action implementation, and preparing for

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
			meeting with the Government of Anguilla Executive Council
Activity 2.3 Conduct socio-economic assessment of PPMP stakeholders to inform PPMP management plan, including identification of stakeholder values, positions, and concerns for coastal resources and marine park management.		All surveys/questionnaires and stakeholder interviews completed; data is now being analysed	Results of both surveys and interviews will be integrated into the background components of the management plan
Activity 2.4 Hold special PPMP integrated coastal zone management team meetings to complete and initiate PPMP 10-year management plan, including governance/management body framework, using findings from of biodiversity assessments, governance analysis, and stakeholder meetings, within the 2016 MP systems governance framework.		See 2.2	See 2.2
Output 3. Priority measures implemented to restore, protect, manage and monitor critical island and marine biodiversity and ecological processes in PPMP	3.1 At least 15 mooring buoys and 20 marine park boundary markers installed within the Prickly Pear Marine Park by end of Y3 3.2 Operational plan (based on 2015 feasibility study) for rat eradication completed by end of Q2Y1 3.3 Rats eradicated from Prickly Pear cays by end of Y1 to enable recovery of terrestrial species and habitats. 3.4 PPMP routinely monitored for signs of terrestrial invasive species every four weeks during Y2 and Y3 of project 3.5 Identification of priority integrated coastal zone management measures and development of action plan based on approved management plan by end of Y1	3.1 To be completed in Y3 3.2 The Operational plan was completed in Y1 of the project and allowed for the rat eradication to take place between March and May 2018. 3.3 The eradication programme was completed in May 2018 and a final check (as required by best practice) was completed in March 2019, confirming that all rats had in fact been removed. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 10) 3.4 Biosecurity monitoring is on-going. Prickly Pear East and West were checked four times between June and October 2018 (sea conditions between October 2018 and end of February were poor, making landing on the cays difficult). Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 12) 3.5 Three priority conservation actions were identified (zoning plan for PPMP and cays; restoration of damaged seabird nesting habitat on Prickly Pear East; and hiking/walking trail around Prickly Pear East). 3.6 The zoning plan is currently being drafted while seabird nesting habitat was restored with the construction of 8 artificial nesting houses for red-billed tropicbird on Prickly Pear East. The walking/hiking trail will be constructed in Y3 of the project. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 4; Evidence	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
	<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>11)</p> <p>3.7 Long-term biodiversity plan will be established in Y3, but monitoring protocols have been developed. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 12)</p> <p>3.8 To be completed.</p>	
Activity 3.1 Install (and maintain) mooring buoys to facilitate the recovery of anchor-damaged benthic habitats.		To be completed in Y3	Mooring buoys and boundary markers are scheduled to be installed between May and August 2019
Activity 3.2 Complete operational plan for the eradication of most harmful invasive alien species in PPMP (rats).		Operational plan for eradication of rats was completed in Y1	COMPLETED
Activity 3.3 Eradicate the most harmful invasive alien species in PPMP (eradicate rats).		Rats were eradicated from Prickly Pear East and West between March and May 2018	COMPLETED
Activity 3.4 Implement biosecurity surveillance to prevent further incursions by harmful invasive alien species within PPMP, particularly rats <i>Rattus sp.</i> and common green iguana <i>Iguana iguana</i> .		Biosecurity monitoring of Prickly Pear East for common green iguana began in 2015 and has been on-going throughout the project period; biosecurity monitoring of Prickly Pear East and West for rats began after the rats were removed at the end of May 2018; biosecurity monitoring is on-going	Prickly Pear East and West will be continue to be regularly monitored (monthly so long as sea conditions allow) for possible common green iguana and rat incursion(s)
Activity 3.5 As part of the management plan, identify other priority integrated coastal zone management actions for PPMP with stakeholders and create action plan for implementation.		Priority conservation/coastal zone management actions identified by the PPMP Management Planning Committee included the creation of a zoning plan for the PPMP and cays; restoration of seabird (red-billed tropicbird) nesting habitat; and the creation of a walking/hiking trail on Prickly Pear East	A fourth in-water management priority action will be identified by the PPMP Management Planning Committee before the end of June 2019

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 3.6 Implement additional priority management measures as agreed by stakeholders and identified in the PPMP management plan.		A zoning plan for the PPMP and cays has been drafted by the PPMP Management Planning Committee; the plan will be finalised after DFMR installs the mooring buoys (Activity 3.1) and will then be taken to the Government of Anguilla Executive Council for consideration and approval; eight artificial red-billed tropicbird nests were constructed and installed on Prickly Pear East by the ANT (staff and volunteers)	A hiking/walking trail will use existing tracks cut across Prickly Pear East (for the final rat eradication check conducted in March 2019), with interpretive signs designed and installed along walking route – this will be led by the ANT; the PPMP Management Planning Committee will decide upon a fourth marine-based conservation priority action for the PPMP – implementation of the marine-based priority action will be led by DFMR
Activity 3.7 Design and launch long-term biodiversity monitoring to measure and evaluate the impacts of the restoration actions above.		Biodiversity monitoring is currently ongoing with a second round of terrestrial biodiversity monitoring having been partially completed in March 2019; seabird monitoring on Prickly Pear East and West will be conducted between June and July 2019; monitoring protocols for long-term monitoring have been established	A formal plan/schedule for long-term biodiversity monitoring will be established before the end of December 2019
Activity 3.8 Produce at least one peer-reviewed paper on PPMP restoration methods, results and lessons learned.		To be completed in Y3	A peer-reviewed paper will be written before the end 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	4.1 A total of 54 individuals have been trained in and have applied skills in terrestrial (51) and marine (three) biodiversity monitoring between Y1 and Y2 of the project. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 5; Evidence 7). 4.2 A total of 25 individuals have been trained in invasive species eradication and biosecurity surveillance procedures between Y1 and Y2 of the project. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 6; Evidence 10).	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
	<p>4.3 Multi-stakeholder workshop held for at least 30 individuals regarding value of marine parks in Q1Y1</p> <p>4.4 Innovative advocacy and public awareness plan developed by Q1Y2</p> <p>4.5 Project reported in at least six newspaper articles, quarterly updates on social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram), and at least four radio programmes by the end of Y3 (end of project).</p> <p>4.6 Project presented to at least four national groups and Executive Council by end of Y3 (end of project).</p> <p>4.7 Public awareness campaign evaluated for effectiveness through pre-project survey/questionnaire of at least 600 individuals conducted in Q1Y1 and post-project survey/questionnaire of at least 600 individuals conducted in Q4Y2</p> <p>4.8 Marine Parks highlighted in comments provided to the Land Development Control Committee and the Trade and Investment Committee (when relevant).</p> <p>(NB: Formal approval is pending for the changes to some of these indicators; amended indicators are listed here)</p>	<p>4.3 Ten stakeholders attended a workshop on the value of marine parks in November 2018. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 8)</p> <p>4.4 The advocacy and public awareness plan was developed in Y1.</p> <p>4.5 Regular updates on this project are provided on social media. A newspaper article, published in <i>The Anguillian</i> in June 2018, announced the successful completion of the rat eradication; 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); social media is used as the primary means to share information and updates. Evidence is provided in Section 3.2 and Annex 3 (Evidence 13)</p> <p>4.6 Presentations will be made during Y3 of the project.</p> <p>4.7 A post-project survey/questionnaire will be conducted between November 2019 and February 2020.</p> <p>4.8 No applications related to development within Anguilla's marine parks have been made to the Land Development Control Committee or the Trade and Investment Committee.</p>	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
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).		ANT staff and volunteers as well as regional counterparts have been trained in terrestrial biodiversity surveys and island restoration methods. After being trained in PADI Open Water diving, three ANT staff have also been trained in benthic monitoring surveys by DFMR staff	Training of staff and particularly volunteers will continue to take place into Y3, as necessary
Activity 4.2 Hold multi-stakeholder workshop in marine park benefits and values.		A multi-stakeholder workshop/meeting in marine park benefits and values was held in November 2018; the workshop was included as part of a larger meeting related to this project and the results of terrestrial and marine biodiversity assessments	COMPLETED
Activity 4.3 Use findings from Outputs 1 and 2 to inform the development of an advocacy and public awareness plan.		The advocacy and public awareness plan was completed in Y1	Actions will focus on implementing the advocacy and public awareness plan (See Activity 4.5)
Activity 4.4 Conduct surveys pre- and post-project to determine changes in levels of awareness about Anguilla's marine parks and integrated coastal zone management.		Pre-project surveys/questionnaires were completed in Y1	Post-project surveys/questionnaires will be completed between November 2019 and February 2020
Activity 4.5 Implement public awareness plan (to include radio programmes, newspaper programmes, presentations, and social media).		Public awareness activities included newspaper articles, a stakeholder/public presentation, updates and information sharing on social media, one-on-one conversations about the PPMP and cays; and the design and production of a sign about the PPMP and, specifically, the rat eradication initiative	Public awareness activities in Y3 will focus on formal presentations, the installation of the sign, and continuing to share information via tradition and social media (including radio programmes and presentations to at least four national groups)
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	Project progress will continue to be reported throughout the project period, using both traditional and social media

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019	Actions required/planned for next period
		circulated nationally and internationally.	
Activity 4.7 Advocate for integrated coastal zone management approach for all of Anguilla's marine parks.		To be completed in Y3	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
Impact: The protection and sustainable use of Anguilla's coastal and marine habitats and biodiversity through an integrated, collaborative management approach.			
Outcome: Through pioneering government/ NGO/ private sector collaboration, the globally important Prickly Pear Marine Park will come under effective, integrated and sustainable management	0.1 Prickly Pear Marine Park management plan submitted and approved by the Government of Anguilla Executive Council by end of Q2Y3 0.2 Priority management measures identified with the Prickly Pear Marine Park management plan implemented by end of project Y3Q4 0.3 New management approach for Anguilla's marine parks in place by end of project Y3Q4 0.4 Project reviewed to identify lesson learned and recommendations for replication in Anguilla's other marine parks and within the region (particularly amongst other UKOTs)	0.1 Executive Council meeting minutes 0.2 Small project/conservation programmes action sheets/reports 0.3 Management Planning Steering Committee meeting minutes for Little Bay Marine Park and/or Sombrero Island Nature Reserve and Marine Park 0.4 Project report	Government of Anguilla continues to support the effective management of Anguilla's marine parks 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) Landowners, fishers, tour operators and other stakeholders continue to be willing to cooperate on improved management of marine parks and offshore cays.
Outputs: Output 1. Biodiversity values of Prickly Pear cays and their surrounding coastal waters identified.	1.1 Marine ecosystem assessments of Prickly Pear Marine Park completed by end of Q2Y1 1.2 Biodiversity assessment of terrestrial ecosystems (including beach	1.1 PPMP ecological database; Ecology of PPMP and cays report 1.2 PPMP ecological database; Ecology of PPMP and cays report	Field activities can be re-scheduled if affected by hurricanes, tropical storms, or severe sea swells.

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

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

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	<p>4.4 Innovative advocacy and public awareness plan developed by Q1Y2</p> <p>4.5 Project reported in at least six newspaper articles, bi-annual updates within ANT newsletters, quarterly updates on social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram), and at least four radio programmes by the end of Y3 (end of project).</p> <p>4.6 Project presented to at least four national groups and Executive Council by end of Y2 (end of project).</p> <p>4.7 Public awareness campaign evaluated for effectiveness through pre-project survey/questionnaire of at least 600 individuals conducted in Q1Y1 and post-project survey/questionnaire of at least 600 individuals conducted in Q4Y2</p> <p>4.8 Marine Parks highlighted in comments provided to the Land Development Control Committee and the Trade and Investment Committee (when relevant).</p>	<p>4.6 PowerPoint presentation; Executive Council minutes</p> <p>4.7 Pre- and post-project surveys</p> <p>4.8 ANT and DFMR comments on Planning Applications and solicited comments from the Land Development Control Committee and Trade and Investment Committee</p>	
<p>Activities (each activity is numbered according to the output that it will contribute towards, for example 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are contributing to Output 1)</p> <p>1.1 Conduct marine ecosystem assessments within the Prickly Pear Marine Park boundaries and compare to 2005 baseline assessments.</p> <p>1.2 Conduct full project baseline biodiversity assessments of Prickly Pear cays' fauna and flora.</p> <p>1.3 Present results of benthic and terrestrial assessments to landowners and other Prickly Pear integrated coastal zone stakeholders.</p> <p>2.1 Establish Project Steering Committee and meet quarterly.</p> <p>2.2 Establish PPMP Management Planning Committee and meet every other month.</p> <p>2.3 Conduct socio-economic assessment of PPMP stakeholders to inform PPMP management plan, including identification of stakeholder values, positions, and concerns for coastal resources and marine park management.</p>			

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>2.4 Hold special PPMP integrated coastal zone management team meetings to complete and initiate PPMP 10-year management plan, including governance/management body framework, using findings from of biodiversity assessments, governance analysis, and stakeholder meetings, within the 2016 MP systems governance framework.</p> <p>3.1 Install (and maintain) mooring buoys to facilitate the recovery of anchor-damaged benthic habitats.</p> <p>3.2 Complete operational plan for the eradication of most harmful invasive alien species in PPMP (rats).</p> <p>3.3 Eradicate the most harmful invasive alien species in PPMP (eradicate rats).</p> <p>3.4 Implement biosecurity surveillance to prevent further incursions by harmful invasive alien species within PPMP, particularly rats <i>Rattus sp.</i> and common green iguana <i>Iguana iguana</i>.</p> <p>3.5 As part of the management plan, identify other priority integrated coastal zone management actions for PPMP with stakeholders and create action plan for implementation.</p> <p>3.6 Implement additional priority management measures as agreed by stakeholders and identified in the PPMP management plan.</p> <p>3.7 Design and launch long-term biodiversity monitoring to measure and evaluate the impacts of the restoration actions above.</p> <p>3.8 Produce at least one peer-reviewed paper on PPMP restoration methods, results and lessons learned.</p> <p>4.1 Undertake training and on-the-job mentoring of DFMR staff, ANT staff, and volunteers/stakeholders in biodiversity surveys, monitoring and key restoration methods (terrestrial and underwater).</p> <p>4.2 Hold multi-stakeholder workshop in marine park benefits and values.</p> <p>4.3 Use findings from Outputs 1 and 2 to inform the development of an advocacy and public awareness plan.</p> <p>4.4 Conduct surveys pre- and post-project to determine changes in levels of awareness about Anguilla's marine parks and integrated coastal zone management.</p> <p>4.5 Implement public awareness plan (to include radio programmes, newspaper programmes, presentations, and social media).</p> <p>4.6 Publicise and report on project progress and results through national and international media and directly to national groups and Executive Council.</p> <p>4.7 Advocate for integrated coastal zone management approach for all of Anguilla's marine parks.</p>			

Annex 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.	Yes
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.	No
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.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	