

## 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: 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018**

### Darwin Plus Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS066
Project title	Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat
Territory(ies)	Anguilla and Montserrat
Contract holder institution	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
Partner institutions	Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Lands Housing and the Environment – Montserrat  Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources (DFMR), Ministry of Infrastructure Communication, Utilities, Housing, Fisheries and Agriculture – Anguilla  The University of the West Indies - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (UWI-CERMES)
Grant value	£260,925
Start/end date of project	1 April 2017/31 March 2020
Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017-Mar 2018) and number (e.g., AR 1,2)	Apr 2017-Mar 2018 and AR 1.
Project leader name	Terrence Phillips
Project website/blog/Twitter	<a href="http://www.canari.org/climate-change-adaptation-in-the-fisheries-of-anguilla-and-montserrat">http://www.canari.org/climate-change-adaptation-in-the-fisheries-of-anguilla-and-montserrat</a>
Report author(s) and date	Terrence Phillips, 30 April 2018

### 1. Project overview

The fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat make significant contributions to livelihoods and national food security. In Anguilla, fish production in 2014 was 752 metric tonnes (mt.), valued at US\$9.4 million, with approximately 130 fishers operating 84 fishing vessels. In Montserrat, fish production in 2015 was approximately 36 mt., valued at US\$0.3 million, with 110 fishers operating 27 fishing vessels. The contribution of the fisheries sector to Gross Domestic Product for Anguilla in 2012 was 2.26 %, while it was 0.38% for Montserrat in 2015.

The fisheries sectors of both islands are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and variability. Increased sea surface temperature, intensity of storms and sea level rise are expected to trigger a complex series of biophysical and socioeconomic impacts on fisheries. Needs assessments for Anguilla and Montserrat, commissioned by the Department for International Development (2012), showed that resilience activities are hampered by weak

planning and adaptive capacity. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation (CCA) in the fisheries sectors is therefore crucial.

This project is aimed at mainstreaming CCA into fisheries governance and management, using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF). This will deliver enhanced stewardship of the resource and livelihood benefits.

## 2. Project stakeholders/partners

During project preparation, the key stakeholders were identified as:

**Anguilla** – DFMR, Department of Environment and Disaster Management, Anguilla National Trust, and fisherfolk and their organisations (Anguilla Fishing Association and Anguilla Fishing Cooperative).

**Montserrat** - Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Lands, Housing and the Environment, especially the Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit and the Department of the Environment (DOE), Disaster Management Coordination Agency (DMCA), fisherfolk and their Organisations (Montserrat Fishers and Boaters Association and Montserrat Fishermen's Cooperative).

Using participatory approaches, the project has been seeking to refine the initial stakeholder identification as well as engage stakeholders in project implementation and monitoring in both Anguilla and Montserrat.

A Project Steering Committee has been created, comprised of fisheries experts from project partners (DFMR, Anguilla, Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit, Montserrat, and UWI-CERMES), one fisherfolk leader from the Anguilla Fisherfolk Association and Montserrat Fishers and Boaters Association, respectively, and the project leader and a climate change adaptation expert from CANARI. At the Inception Workshop for the Project Steering Committee and Other Key Stakeholders, held August 30 and 31, 2017 in Montserrat, participants reviewed and refined the identification of the key stakeholders in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat (see Appendix 1 - Report of the Inception Workshop for the Project Steering Committee and Other Key Stakeholders, August 30 – 31, 2017, Montserrat).

Effective engagement of key stakeholders in implementation of the project was enabled by the approaches used to assess the institutional readiness for climate change adaptation, and determine vulnerability assessments. These involved the use of participatory analytical tools, such as the World Resources Institute Adaptation: Rapid Institutional Analysis (ARIA) toolkit, and Participatory Three Dimensional Modelling (P3DM), respectively (see Appendices 2 draft *Climate change adaptation of the fisheries sector in Anguilla - Institutional Assessment* report, 3 draft *Climate change adaptation of the fisheries sector in Montserrat - Institutional Assessment* report, and 4 draft *Report on the assessment of vulnerability to climate change in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat*).

## 3. Project Progress

The first stage of the project was focused on establishing the Project Steering Committee to ensure stakeholder participation in the delivery and monitoring of project actions; and utilising local and scientific knowledge combined to assess vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions for the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, including priorities for institutional strengthening.

### 3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

#### **Mobilise partners and establish Project Steering Committee, hold Inception Meeting**

CANARI liaised with its partners about project implementation, including the establishment of the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the holding of the first face to face project inception meeting for the Committee. A contract was also prepared for UWI-CERMES for the first year of activities under the project.

The Inception Workshop for the Project Steering Committee and Other Key Stakeholders was organised and convened in Montserrat on August 30 and 31, 2017.

The Workshop, which was opened by the Honourable Minister of Agriculture, Trade, Lands, Housing and the Environment, Mr. Claude E. S. Hogan, covered such items as:

(1) Project planning, management and evaluation:

- Overview of the Climate Change Adaptation in the Fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat project
- Identification of the roles and responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee
- Review and refinement of the project logframe
- Review and refinement of the identification of the key stakeholders in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat
- Review and revision of project work plan
- Conduct of outcome mapping to develop indicators to assess change in stakeholders' knowledge, attitudes and practices
- Identification of project actions for participatory monitoring and evaluation of project.

(2) Developing synergies with complementary projects:

- Overview of the Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH) project
- Overview of the iLand Resilience Project on Technical Assistance to Enhance Institutional Frameworks for Improved Environmental Management in OECS
- Identification of opportunities and outlining an engagement strategy for synergies with relevant regional projects, including CC4FISH and iLand Resilience projects.

(3) Noting the regional policy context:

- Review of Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication.

In terms of project delivery, it was determined at that time that, despite the convening of the Inception Workshop two months later than planned, the remaining activities for the first year could still be implemented by the end of the project year, with these being to:

- Conduct, report and communicate on assessments of institutional readiness for climate change adaptation in the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat
- Conduct, report and communicate on vulnerability assessments of Anguilla and Montserrat, using participatory three-dimensional modelling (P3DM)
- Design and implement a communication strategy to increase knowledge mobilisation and information exchange.

The Workshop report is included as Appendix 1.

Shortly after the Inception Workshop in Montserrat, Anguilla was devastated by hurricane Irma. In telephone conversation between the Director, Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Anguilla, Ms. Kafi Gumbs, and the Project Leader some weeks after (as communication was not possible earlier), it was recognised that the damage done by Irma would affect the delivery of the project in Anguilla. Therefore, in order to proceed with project delivery, it was agreed that the focus would be on implementation in Montserrat, while remaining in touch with the Director or her representative on the Project Steering Committee regarding the timing of on the ground activities in Anguilla. It was also noted that to the extent possible representatives from Anguilla would take part in field activities planned for Montserrat. At that time, it was recognised that this could affect the timetable of activities scheduled for Year 1, as on the ground work in Anguilla would need to be delayed until stakeholders were ready to engage. CANARI agreed to monitor and assess this situation at the end of Year 1 of the project.

The second meeting of the PSC was held virtually on March 29, 2018 which, guided by the Agenda, undertook the following:

- Reviewed the report from the Inception Workshop for the Project Steering Committee and Other Key Stakeholders, August 30 – 31, 2017, Montserrat

- Reviewed actions undertaken between 1 April – 28 March 2018:
  - Convened Inception Workshop for the Project Steering Committee and Other Key Stakeholders, August 30 – 31, 2017, Montserrat
  - Conducted peer exchange of a fisheries team from Anguilla to Montserrat
  - Conducted and reported on assessments of institutional readiness for climate change adaptation in the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat
  - Conducted and reported on vulnerability assessments of Anguilla and Montserrat using participatory three-dimensional modelling (P3DM)
  - Prepared a communication strategy to increase knowledge mobilisation and information exchange.
- Reviewed the actions to be undertaken between 1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019:
  - Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold other events on the need to mainstream CCA in fisheries related policies and plans
  - Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold workshops/ meetings on the need to practice ecosystem stewardship
  - Facilitate peer exchanges between key stakeholders in Anguilla and Montserrat
  - Facilitate and report on one capacity building workshop in each island for key policy makers, resource managers and resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat to mainstream CCA in fisheries using the FAO EAF toolbox
  - Conduct, report and communicate on one workshop in each island to strengthen the capacity of fisheries extension officers and fisherfolk to promote ecosystem stewardship
  - Implement small grant programme by providing technical assistance and coaching to support fisherfolk organisations to develop, implement, monitor and report on four adaptation projects.

The meeting noted that: (i) increased efforts would be made to share reports from the project, using the project website and other pathways; and (ii) activities should be arranged to share the findings from the P3DM exercises with the fisherfolk and fishing communities in the two project countries. This would enable further feedback and input of information on the P3DM models and recommendations for on the ground climate change adaptation actions.

**Output 1: Local and scientific knowledge combined to assess vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions for the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, including priorities for institutional strengthening**

**Assessments of institutional readiness**

The assessments of institutional readiness for climate change adaptation in the fisheries sectors in both Anguilla and Montserrat were conducted during the period November 2017 – March 2018, by way of desk research and the use of the World Resources Institute’s Adaptation: Rapid Institutional Analysis toolkit. Field activities took place in Anguilla, from February 20 – 21, 2018, while similar activities were conducted in Montserrat from February 5 – 6, 2018.

The institutional assessments for Anguilla found that:

- Vulnerability assessments for Anguilla show that climate change currently has negative biophysical (marine environment) and socio economic (food security, livelihoods) impacts on the fisheries sector. Fisheries stakeholders agreed that there is a need for more development and implementation of adaptive measures regarding climate change.
- Anguilla’s climate change policy prioritised several sectors where adaptive measures should be taken to cope with climate change. Although, the fisheries sector was not specifically identified as a priority, potential adaptation actions for other fisheries related sectors were included. Recommended actions to improve the institutional environment for climate adaptation, include development of a policy, legal framework and management plan for the fisheries sector, and supporting the development of new fishery techniques away from reef fishing towards pelagic fisheries or aquaculture.
- Although different government agencies and non-governmental organisations play a role in taking climate change adaptation actions, there is inadequate coordination

between these organisations. The Department of Environment remains the lead agency for dealing with climate change.

- Data and information are collected by the DFMR and stored in a database, including fisher and vessel registry. Sharing of data and information is facilitated through different platforms, including websites and social media, where reports, project information and relevant news are updated.
- Climate change adaptation actions are mainstreamed in Anguilla's Climate Change Policy, with acknowledgement that it should be integrated in the Anguilla Fisheries Development Plan, to increase the island's resilience to climate change as well as the preservation of Anguilla's marine habitats.

The institutional environment could be strengthened through various actions, including the improvement of coordination between the different institutions which deal with climate change impacts, and the creation of a climate change body such as a "National Climate Change Committee".

The institutional assessment for Montserrat found that:

- Vulnerability assessments for Montserrat indicate that climate change will have negative impacts on Montserrat's fisheries sector resulting in challenges to food security and livelihoods.
- Adaptation actions related to the fisheries sector have been identified in Montserrat's Sustainable Development Plan (2008-2020), but adequate implementation of these actions has been limited by insufficient budgetary allocations.
- In terms of coordinating adaptation planning, there are two functioning multi-stakeholder committees whose objectives are sufficiently aligned to advise on climate change adaptation in the fisheries sector - an informal Oceans Governance Committee and the project Steering Committee for the Blue Halo Montserrat Initiative. However, neither of these committees currently serve such a function or have approved mandates to do so.
- Data and information to facilitate adaptation planning for the sector is also limited and not collected on a continuous basis. Access to data and information by stakeholders is constrained by the absence of an existing platform for stakeholders to access and exchange climate information that includes the fisheries sector or inventory of adaptation actions for the sector to facilitate assessment of impacts and lessons learned from past and ongoing projects, programmes and activities.
- Though acknowledged as a need in Montserrat's draft Climate Change Policy and Action Plan, effective integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Montserrat's fisheries sector is limited by the absence of a fisheries policy and a national fisheries management plan into which climate adaptation actions can be mainstreamed. Adaptation efforts for the sector are therefore primarily ad hoc.

The institutional environment can be strengthened by a number of key actions, including: finalising and implementing Montserrat's Draft Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Action Plan; developing and integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk management into a national fisheries policy and national fisheries management plan, using an ecosystem based approach; formalising the Oceans Governance Committee and entrusting the committee with the functions for climate adaptation planning for the fisheries sector.

Copies of the draft *Climate change adaptation of the fisheries sector in Anguilla - Institutional Assessment* report, and draft *Climate change adaptation of the fisheries sector in Montserrat - Institutional Assessment* report will be circulated to key stakeholders for review and feedback. Copies of the draft reports are attached at Appendices 2 and 3, respectively.

### **Vulnerability assessments**

During November 2017 to March 2018, vulnerability assessments were conducted for Anguilla and Montserrat which involved comprehensive desk reviews and participatory three-dimensional modelling (P3DM). P3DM was used as a participatory mapping tool to capture local knowledge and experiences related to climate change impacts and vulnerabilities and

identify potential adaptation actions for the fisheries sector. It involved building physical representations of the entire islands of Anguilla and Montserrat that were to scale and geo-referenced, focusing on areas critical to the fisheries sector (e.g. fishing communities, landing sites, fishing grounds and supporting ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves). A wide range of stakeholders were actively engaged in the P3DM exercises in both OTs to assess key vulnerabilities and priorities for action in the areas where they live and work. Stakeholders engaged included key resource users like fisherfolk, community residents, civil society organisations (CSOs), government agencies and the private sector.

The P3DM exercise in Anguilla, from February 28 to March 6, 2018, highlighted a range of climate change hazards that have affected the fisheries sector, or will pose a significant risk into the future, including:

- Coastal erosion and flooding due to sea level rise which poses a critical challenge to this low-lying island, and especially affects beaches and coastal cliffs and results in groundwater salinization
- More extreme weather, including hurricanes, tropical storms and storm surge. Stakeholders noted that the Category 5 Hurricane Irma in 2017 was much stronger than other previous major hurricanes, including Category 4 Hurricane Luis in 1995 and Category 4 Hurricane Donna in 1960, with maximum sustained winds of 180 mph and storm surge reaching 200 feet (61 m) inland
- Sargassum influx that blocks beaches and coves, affects boat engines and limits access to nesting sites by sea turtles
- Coral bleaching with warmer sea temperatures that affects reef-based fisheries and dive tourism
- Ocean acidification that will result in reduced health of coral reefs and shellfish and affect reef-based fisheries and dive tourism
- Erratic rainfall and more dry periods that affects access to rainwater, which is the main source of safe, drinking water on the island
- Inland flooding that affects in particular the capital, The Valley, damaging property, infrastructure and agricultural lands and increasing sedimentation in coastal zone.

These climate change hazards have begun to trigger a range of biophysical and socio-economic impacts on fisheries in Anguilla, which are compounded by existing pressures due to coastal development, including: sand mining and beach nourishment that alters coastal dynamics; pollution and sedimentation from land-based sources; spread of diseases and invasive species such as the lionfish and non-native sea grasses; overfishing in nearshore reef fisheries and declines in species such as parrotfish and surgeonfish.

Priorities identified for CCA in Anguilla's fisheries include: organisational strengthening of key government agencies, in particular the DFMR; building the adaptive capacity of fisherfolk through enhancing knowledge, skills and resources related to safety at sea, insurance, sustainable fishing practices and technologies and alternative livelihoods like aquaculture and seaweed cultivation; strengthening the system of marine protected areas (MPAs); sustainable financing; improving knowledge management and sharing to inform adaptation planning and decision-making; and strengthening policies, legislation and plans to climate proof coastal infrastructure and enable integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) and EAF.

The P3DM exercise in Montserrat, from February 18 to 24, 2018, highlighted the following climate change hazards and impacts on the fisheries sector:

- More extreme weather, including hurricanes, tropical storms and storm surge. Stakeholders noted they also felt the effects of Category 5 Hurricane Maria in September 2017, and highlighted the devastation caused by past events such as Hurricane Hugo in 1989 which resulted in erosion of shorelines and damage to corals
- Flooding and coastal erosion related to extreme weather and to sea level rise, especially in low-lying coastal areas such as the proposed new capital, Little Bay, and the Carr's Bay area (i.e. where the already limited fishing activity on the island is concentrated)
- Intense rainfall events, have contributed to secondary hazards such as flash floods, such as storm-water rushing down through ghaunts (ravines running down hillsides), and

mudflows or lahars as volcanic debris being picked up and washed down from slopes (e.g. Belham Valley area)

- Coral bleaching is thought to be limited currently, but expected to increase if sea temperatures continue to warm. This is a concern for coral reefs already degraded by other anthropogenic stressors, such as land based sources of pollution, and volcanic activity
- Influx of sargassum, which was noted to be of concern for all coasts, hindering fishing activity and also impacting turtle nesting sites and recreational beaches (e.g. Carr's Bay beach)

In Montserrat, climate change was treated as secondary to other hazards, such as volcanic activity, which was perceived to be the most serious threat by far to the island. Other key hazards include: inland flooding; landslides and rockfalls; existing anthropogenic pressures from coastal development; quarrying/sand mining; environmental degradation related to pollution and sedimentation from land-based sources; spread of invasive species such as the lionfish; and intensified fishing practices in nearshore areas.

Priorities identified for CCA in Montserrat's fisheries focused on a multi-hazard approach that promotes economic diversification and improved coastal and marine resources management, including: promoting participatory fisheries data collection and monitoring to build a knowledge base for adaptation planning and decision-making; enhancing awareness and capacity among fishers about potential options and strategies for CCA; promoting ICZM and EAF to offset habitat changes and build resilience.

Copies of the draft *Report on the assessment of vulnerability to climate change in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat* will be circulated to key stakeholders for review and feedback. A copy of the draft report is attached at Appendix 4.

**Output 2: Knowledge mobilisation and exchange to catalyse change in policy and practice for enhanced stewardship strengthened among key policy makers, resource managers and resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat based on assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries**

**Communication Strategy**

*A Communication Strategy for the Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla & Montserrat project* has been developed to guide and increase knowledge mobilisation and information exchange among stakeholders on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, and ensure effective dissemination of results, lessons and recommendations related to activities under the *Climate Change Adaptation in the Fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat* project. Specifically, the *Strategy* will contribute to the delivery of output 2 of the project: *Knowledge mobilisation and exchange (on assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries) strengthened among key policy makers, resource managers and resource users, to catalyse change in policy and practice for enhanced stewardship*, and seek to maximise overall project visibility and uptake through development and dissemination of key project messages, results and products.

The goals of this *Strategy* are to ensure: (i) effective communication of the findings of participatory assessments of institutional readiness for climate change adaptation in the fisheries sectors, and vulnerability assessments, focusing on areas critical to fisheries, in Anguilla and Montserrat to improve awareness and understanding of climate change impacts and vulnerability, potential adaptation actions, and needs/priorities for institutional strengthening; and (ii) engagement of key stakeholders involved in the project to ensure the quality, credibility and usefulness of the outputs as well as to build stakeholder commitment to using these products. The specific objectives are to ensure that: (i) key stakeholders are aware of project activities including linkages between them, results being achieved and lessons being learnt; (ii) information on institutional readiness and assessed vulnerabilities for CCA in the fisheries sectors is effectively disseminated to target stakeholder groups to inform decision making to build resilience to climate change; (iii) key stakeholders are fully aware about the purpose, value and results of the institutional readiness (using ARIA) and vulnerability (using

P3DM) assessments and recognise these as key climate change adaptation inputs into national fisheries policies, legislation and management plans, and community actions; (iv) key stakeholders have opportunities to effectively engage in project activities including via submitting information, sharing knowledge, participating in discussions to agree on priorities, and reviewing and validating project outputs; and (v) key stakeholders endorse, promote and use the various outputs from institutional and vulnerability assessments and other project activities i.e. knowledge is effectively mobilised and findings, lessons learned and recommendations are moved into active use. A copy of the *Communication Strategy* is provided at Appendix 5.

### **Peer Exchanges**

The presence of the two Steering Committee members (Mr. Chavez Edwards, Fisheries Officer, DFMR, and Mr. Sherwin Richardson, President, Anguilla Fisherfolk Association) from Anguilla was treated as an opportunity for peer exchange, with them being able to share knowledge about the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and being exposed to the fishery in Montserrat during a field trip.

Also, in keeping with the efforts to create synergies with complementary projects, a *Fisheries Learning Exchange (FLE) for EAF, CCA and DRM among Anguilla, Montserrat and Saint Lucia* was arranged April 23 - 27, 2018, between the *CCA in Fisheries in Anguilla and Montserrat* and *CC4FISH* projects. This involved a fisherfolk leader, Keith Harrigan, and Fisheries Extension Officer, Chavez Edwards, from Anguilla, a fisherfolk leader, Sheldon Carty, from Montserrat, and a resource person, Dr. Shelly-Ann Cox, from UWI-CERMES going to Saint Lucia for the exchange. The aim of the exchange was to expose the participants from Anguilla and Montserrat to the efforts being made to improve climate change adaptation in the fisheries sector at the national and local levels and enhancing livelihood opportunities, within the context of an EAF in Saint Lucia. The summary report for the FLE is being prepared by the resource person and will be provided with CANARI's next half-year report.

### **3.2 Progress towards project Outputs**

In terms of Output 1, the assessments of institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries in Anguilla and Montserrat (conducted using the ARIA toolkit) and spatial vulnerability assessments of the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat (conducted using P3DM) have been completed within the first year as planned, with the reports provided as means of verification.

In relation to Output 2, a *Communication Strategy for the Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla & Montserrat project* has been developed to guide and increase knowledge mobilisation and information exchange among stakeholders on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, and ensure effective dissemination of results, lessons and recommendations related to activities under the *Climate Change Adaptation in the Fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat* project, with a copy being provided as means of verification. In addition, two peer exchanges have been undertaken, with first one providing an opportunity for the Anguillan PSC members to be exposed to the fishery in Montserrat, while sharing knowledge about their fishery with other PSC members; and the other assisting in creating synergies with similar projects in the Caribbean region such as the *CC4FISH* project.

The project is on track to achieve the three outputs by the end of the project in March 2020.

### **3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome**

In terms of the process of evaluation, awareness building, mainstreaming and capacity building to achieve the project outcome "Adaptation to climate change and variability mainstreamed into fisheries governance and management, using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in Anguilla and Montserrat", the project has completed the evaluations of institutional readiness for climate change and vulnerabilities assessments of both islands, focusing on the fisheries sector, and is now embarking on the next phase of creating awareness about the issues and the actions required.



The project is on track to deliver the project Outputs and building enabling conditions for achieving the project Outcome in terms of: creating strong networks and communities of practice for sharing knowledge, attitudes and practice; developing a culture of 'bottom-up' policy formulation and execution in fisheries governance; instilling a sense of ownership by fisherfolk in the adaptation strategies adopted; and facilitating sharing of lessons and best practices among policy makers and other key stakeholders in Anguilla and Montserrat.

### **3.4 Monitoring of assumptions**

In both OTs, key stakeholders have shown a willingness to share information and be involved in the on-the-ground activities. However, due to the low capacity of the fisherfolk organisations and the need to go about earning their livelihoods, participation by fisherfolk has been limited in the on-the-ground activities. This is being addressed by way of the involvement of fisherfolk leaders in the PSC and by arranging peer exchanges to expose fisherfolk leaders to the opportunities that could be obtained from fisheries sector projects addressing climate change. The situation will be further addressed in the awareness building phase of the project.

Although not identified as an assumption in the project proposal, the risk of natural hazards such as hurricanes should be included moving forward, particularly given the severely disrupting impact of hurricane Irma on Anguilla. It is very difficult to manage these risks other than scheduling activities outside of the peak hurricane period as far as possible.

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

The project is assessing the institutional readiness to deal with climate change in the fisheries sector, evaluating vulnerabilities of the sector to climate change, and identifying the CCA priorities. This is contributing to improving conservation and management of the marine environment by developing ecosystem-based and other approaches to deal with the effects of climate change, proposing ecosystem-based approaches for conservation and sustainable use of the marine environment, and promoting sustainable fisheries development. Through a participatory approach and engagement with key stakeholders in the public and private sectors and civil society, the project is building capacity at the national and local level to undertake assessments of the likely impacts of climate change on the fisheries and other sectors and to take action to address this to protect the natural environment and associates livelihoods.

## **4. Monitoring and evaluation**

There has been no change to the M&E plan. The Means of Verification in the project logframe are being used to monitor indicators of achievement of Outputs.

At the Inception PSC meeting, the PSC members, including the project partners, indicated that they would all want to be involved in the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of project delivery. As such, monitoring is being done by the PSC, including project partners, during ongoing implementation of the project. It is also being done by way of regular discussions among the CANARI Project Leader and team members responsible for implementing various actions, and the Focal Points in the two OTs to keep them abreast of and involved in the actions being delivered. In addition, the PSC bi-annual meeting is providing an opportunity for project review and evaluation.

## **5. Lessons learnt**

A key lesson coming out of the P3DM exercise was the identification and engagement of a local liaison/logistics person to assist with the local logistical arrangements and the mobilisation of stakeholders for the exercise. Hands-on participatory tools were useful to engage stakeholders in collective analysis and decision making.

Another key lesson was the need for flexibility in timing of project activities to take into account the potential impact of natural hazards such as hurricanes on these small islands. Activities

may need to be extended beyond one year and CANARI recommends that other projects, including future Darwin projects, allow of this flexibility in their design.

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

Not applicable.

## 7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

The project faces continued risks due to natural hazards, particularly in the upcoming hurricane season (see section 3.4).

## 8. Sustainability and legacy

During the year the following efforts were made to promote the work and build capacity within the two OTs:

- Working closely with the partner government agencies in each island to plan and execute the project activities.
- Involving the Minister of Agriculture, Trade, Lands, Housing and the Environment and the Permanent Secretary in Montserrat in the opening ceremony for the Inception Meeting and arranging local media coverage.
- Utilising tools like ARIA and P3DM which call for stakeholder participation and providing opportunities to promote the project directly to persons engaged in the activities.
- Utilising a liaison/logistics person in stakeholder mobilisation for the P3DM exercise, and using local media as part of the outreach.
- Arranging peer exchanges for fisheries extension officers and fisherfolk leaders.

The planned strategy for sustainability is still valid.

## 9. Darwin identity

The Darwin identity was promoted through:

- Ensuring that Darwin's logo is placed, along with the partners on all project materials.
- Acknowledging Darwin's contribution to the project at all events (meetings/workshops/ field exercises), in all social media postings (Facebook) and press releases and in all project reports. Press release were made either at the start and/or end of the various actions, with the releases being distributed by CANARI using various listservs (e.g. FAO listserv, GCFI listserv, CaMPAM listserv, IUCN listserv).

Please see the project webpage with recent news and blogs and social media postings at <http://www.canari.org/climate-change-adaptation-in-the-fisheries-of-anguilla-and-montserrat>

## 10. Project Expenditure

**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)				
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>As Budgeted</b>

**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><b>Impact:</b></p> <p><i>Improved resilience and sustainability of fisheries, associated livelihoods and conservation of the marine environment in Anguilla and Montserrat</i></p>			
<p><b>Outcome:</b></p> <p>Adaptation to climate change and variability mainstreamed into fisheries governance and management using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in Anguilla and Montserrat</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adaptation to climate change and variability being mainstreamed into revised fisheries-related policies and plans in Anguilla and Montserrat by the end of the project.</li> <li>2. Adaptive capacity of the fisheries sector strengthened for increased resilience to climate change of 50% fisherfolk in Anguilla and Montserrat by the end of the project.</li> </ol>	<p>In terms of the process of evaluation, awareness building, mainstreaming and capacity building to achieve the project outcome “Adaptation to climate change and variability mainstreamed into fisheries governance and management, using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in Anguilla and Montserrat”, the project has completed the evaluations of institutional readiness for climate change and vulnerabilities assessments of both islands, especially the fisheries sector. Adaptation priorities have been identified and key government agencies, fisherfolk and other stakeholders have been engaged and are building their awareness and knowledge. The project is now embarking on the next phase of creating awareness about the issues and the actions required.</p>	<p><b>Under Output 2:</b></p> <p>2.2 Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold other events (e.g. radio call in shows) on the need to mainstream CCA in fisheries-related policies and plans (using inter-sectoral EAF) of Anguilla and Montserrat to empower communities of practice, change agents, champions, etc. Products will be targeted to different audiences and will include printed and audiovisual materials. Pathways such as local media on Montserrat and Anguilla as well as social media will be used.</p> <p>2.3 Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold workshops/ meetings on the need to practice ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods, by fisherfolk and their organisations in Anguilla and Montserrat.</p> <p><b>Under Output 3:</b></p> <p>Facilitate and report on one capacity building workshop in each island for</p>

			<p>key policy makers, resource managers and resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat to mainstream CCA in fisheries using the FAO EAF toolbox.</p> <p><b>Under Output 4:</b></p> <p>4.1 Conduct one workshop in each island to strengthen the capacity of fisheries extension officers and fisherfolk to promote ecosystem stewardship to improve climate resilience and livelihoods in Anguilla and Montserrat. Workshops will conduct practical exercises to assist fisherfolk to develop practical action projects to demonstrate ecosystem stewardship to improve climate resilience and livelihoods.</p> <p>4.2 Provide four small grants to fisherfolk organisations from Anguilla and Montserrat (two per island) to support a practical action project to demonstrate ecosystem stewardship to improve climate resilience and livelihoods in Anguilla and Montserrat. Provide technical assistance and coaching in project development, implementation, monitoring and reporting. Prepare a report presenting case studies of the projects and synthesising results, lessons and recommendations.</p>
<b>Output 1</b>	1.1 Assessments of institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries in	In terms of 1.1 – 1.3, the assessments of institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted, using the ARIA toolkit; and spatial	

<p>1. Local and scientific knowledge combined to assess vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions for the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, including priorities for institutional strengthening</p>	<p>Anguilla and Montserrat conducted, using the ARIA toolkit, by the end of Year 1</p> <p>1.2 Spatial vulnerability assessments of the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted, using P3DM, by the end of Year 1</p> <p>1.3 Desk studies of vulnerabilities of the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted by the end of Year 1.</p>	<p>vulnerability assessments of the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted, using P3DM, have been completed within the first year as planned, with the draft reports provided as means of verification. The reports are provided as Appendices 2, 3 and 4. Also, please see 3.1 and 3.2 above.</p>
<p>Activity 1.1</p> <p>Conduct assessments of institutional readiness for climate change adaptation in the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat, using the World Resource Institute's Adaptation Rapid Institutional Analysis (ARIA) toolkit. Prepare reports on findings and recommendations for changes in policies, legislation, structures, etc.</p>		<p>The assessments of institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted, using the ARIA toolkit; have been completed within the first year as planned, with the draft report provided as means of verification. The draft reports are provided as Appendices 2 and 3. The report will be shared with the stakeholders in the two OTs for review and feedback prior to finalisation.</p>
<p>Activity 1.2</p> <p>Conduct vulnerability assessments of Anguilla and Montserrat using participatory three-dimensional modelling (P3DM), focusing collection of knowledge on areas critical for fishing (e.g. fishing communities, landing sites, fishing grounds, supporting ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves). Conduct desk research to capture additional knowledge on vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions. Prepare summary reports on key findings and recommendations with action plans for ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions for the fisheries sector and to improve livelihoods at the community level. Hold public events to present model and action plans to policy makers and other stakeholders.</p>		<p>The vulnerability assessments of the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted, using P3DM, have been completed within the first year as planned, with the draft report provided as means of verification. The draft report is provided as Appendix 4. The report will be shared with the stakeholders in the two OTs for review and feedback prior to finalisation.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.</b></p> <p>Knowledge mobilisation and exchange to catalyse change in policy and practice for enhanced stewardship strengthened among key policy</p>	<p>2.1 Number of communication products developed and disseminated by the end of Year 2.</p>	<p>A <i>Communication Strategy</i> for the project has been developed to guide and increase knowledge mobilisation and information exchange among stakeholders on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, and ensure effective dissemination of results, lessons and recommendations related to activities under</p>

<p>makers, resource managers and resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat based on assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries.</p>	<p>2.2 Number of knowledge mobilisation and exchange workshops/ meetings held by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>2.3 Number of key policy makers, resource managers and resource users engaged in knowledge sharing and exchange processes by the end of Year 2.</p>	<p>the project, with a copy being provided as means of verification. Also, please see 3.1 and 3.2 above.</p> <p>2.1 – 2.3 will be conducted during the first two quarters of year 2.</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.</p> <p>Design and implement a communication strategy to increase knowledge mobilization and information exchange among policy makers, resource managers, fisherfolk in coastal communities and the public about assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat.</p>		<p>A <i>Communication Strategy</i> for the project has been developed to guide and increase knowledge mobilisation and information exchange among stakeholders on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, and ensure effective dissemination of results, lessons and recommendations related to activities under the project, with a copy being provided as means of verification at Appendix 5.</p>
<p>Activity 2.2.</p> <p>Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold other events (e.g. radio call in shows) on the need to mainstream CCA in fisheries-related policies and plans (using inter-sectoral EAF) of Anguilla and Montserrat to empower communities of practice, change agents, champions, etc. Products will be targeted to different audiences and will include printed and audiovisual materials. Pathways such as local media on Montserrat and Anguilla as well as social media will be used.</p>		<p>2.2 will be done during year 2.</p>
<p>Activity 2.3.</p> <p>Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold workshops/ meetings on the need to practice ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods, by fisherfolk and their organisations in Anguilla and Montserrat.</p>		<p>2.2 will be done during year 2.</p>
<p>Activity 2.4. <a href="#">Etc.</a></p> <p>Peer exchanges will be facilitated between Anguilla and Montserrat, and with other Caribbean territories and island states, via: (1) sharing participatory videos and communication products produced by each territory at project workshops; (2)</p>		<p>Two peer exchanges have been undertaken, with the first one providing an opportunity for the Anguillan PSC members to be exposed to the fishery in Montserrat, while sharing knowledge about their fishery with other PSC members. The second took stakeholders from both OTs to Saint Lucia to facilitate</p>

sharing recommendations for mainstreaming between policy makers in each territory; (3) providing the opportunity for either the DFRM or the Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit to visit the other territory during the project used steering committee inception meeting; and (4) facilitating opportunities for the DFRM or the Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit to participate in project workshops or processes in the other territory if feasible; facilitating peer sharing by fisherfolk from Anguilla and Montserrat with other fisherfolk from around the region using the established ICT systems (e.g. the CNFO fisherfolk yahoo group) and at regional events which CANARI and CERMES are engaged in; (5) encouraging presentation of results, lessons and recommendations at the OECS Council of Ministers of Environmental Sustainability meeting (Montserrat is a member and Anguilla is an associate member) and promoting synergies and sharing with the ongoing OECS Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) project; (6) encouraging sharing of experiences with countries participating in the Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH) project; (7) submitting communication products to the regional database managed by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and promoting sharing of experiences of Anguilla and Montserrat in CCCCC initiatives.

knowledge sharing and to assist in creating synergies with similar projects in the Caribbean region such as the *CC4FISH* project. Please see 3.2 above.



**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](mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk) if you have any questions regarding this.*

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

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

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

CCCCC initiatives.

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

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

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

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

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

**Annex 3 Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)**

## Checklist for submission

	Check
<b>Is the report less than 10MB?</b> If so, please email to <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
<b>Is your report more than 10MB?</b> If so, please discuss with <a href="mailto:Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk">Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk</a> about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
<b>Have you included means of verification?</b> You need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	**Yes
<b>Do you have hard copies of material you want to submit with the report?</b> If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	No
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	

**\*\* Kindly note that there are five appendices which should have been included as means of verification, but could not be submitted as they would go above 10 MB. Advice has been requested in the cover email as to the best means to submit them.**