

---

# **DPR10S2\1014**

## **Piloting a new solution for invasive species in UKOTs**

Fountain National Park (FNP) is Anguilla's largest terrestrial protected area. It is severely degraded by invasive alien species (IAS) which threatened native biodiversity, including globally Endangered and Critically Endangered endemic reptiles and plants.

This project will create the UKOT's first "mainland island" by constructing a high-tech, pest-resistant, storm-proof barrier around FNP, removing multiple harmful IAS, and managing the site as a bio-secure wildlife sanctuary and visitor attraction to ensure long-term sustained benefits for Anguilla's biodiversity and people.

## PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

---

<b>Title</b>	Mr
<b>Name</b>	Olivier
<b>Surname</b>	Raynaud
<b>Organisation</b>	Fauna & Flora International
<b>Tel (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Email (Work)</b>	[REDACTED]
<b>Address</b>	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]
	[REDACTED]

---

## Section 1 - Contact Details

---

### PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

---

Title Mr  
Name Olivier  
Surname Raynaud  
Organisation Fauna & Flora International  
Tel (Work) [REDACTED]  
Email (Work) [REDACTED]  
Address [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

### GMS ORGANISATION

---

Type	Charity/ trusts
Name	Fauna & Flora International
Phone (Work)	[REDACTED]
Email (Work)	[REDACTED]
Website (Work)	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

---

## Section 2 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary

---

### Q3. Project title

Piloting a new solution for invasive species in UKOTs

### What was your Stage 1 reference number? e.g. DPR10S1\1123

DPR10S1\1060

### Q4. UKOT(s)

Which UK Overseas Territory(ies) will your project be working in?

Anguilla

\* if you have indicated a territory group with an asterisk, please give detail on which territories you are working on here:

*No Response*

Q4b. In addition to the UKOTs you have indicated, will your project directly benefit any other Territories or country(ies)?

No

## Q5. Project dates

**Start date:**

01 May 2022

**End date:**

31 March 2025

**Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):**

2 years 11 months

## Q6. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total request
<b>Darwin funding request (Apr - Mar)</b>	£269,165.00	£171,881.00	£58,936.00	<b>£</b> 499,982.00

### Q6a. Do you have proposed matched funding arrangements?

Yes

### What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

Project partners will provide [REDACTED] as match funding. Of this, [REDACTED] (approx. [REDACTED] has already been secured and includes a private donation to Fauna & Flora International (FFI) for Caribbean island restoration and Anguilla National Trust (ANT) core staff costs supported by a subvention from the Government of Anguilla. The remaining balance will be raised from other trusts and foundations that have supported previous conservation work by FFI and ANT. A grant from Darwin Plus will help leverage the additional funds needed.

### Q6b. Proposed matched funding as % of total project cost (total cost is the [REDACTED] Darwin request plus other funding required to run the project).

### Q6c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

[REDACTED] of the required matched funding has been confirmed. We are optimistic of raising the relatively small outstanding balance [REDACTED] by applying for small grants that support species conservation (e.g. Mohammed bin Zayed Conservation Fund and International Iguana Foundation) and where FFI has an ongoing positive relationship with the funders.

## Section 3 - Project Summary and Conventions

### Q7. Summary of Project

**Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan to undertake. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications.**

**Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.**

Fountain National Park (FNP) is Anguilla's largest terrestrial protected area. It is severely degraded by invasive alien species (IAS) which threatened native biodiversity, including globally Endangered and Critically Endangered endemic reptiles and plants.

This project will create the UKOT's first "mainland island" by constructing a high-tech, pest-resistant, storm-proof barrier around FNP, removing multiple harmful IAS, and managing the site as a bio-secure wildlife sanctuary and visitor attraction to ensure long-term sustained benefits for Anguilla's biodiversity and people.

## **Q8. Environmental Conventions, Treaties and Agreements**

**Please detail how your project will contribute to the aims of the agreement(s) your project is targeting. What key OT Government priorities and themes will it address and how? You should refer to Articles or Programmes of Work here. You should also consider local, territory specific agreements and action plans here.**

**Letters of support from UKOT Government partners/stakeholders should also make clear reference to the agreements/action plans your project is contributing towards.**

This project specifically addresses the Government of Anguilla's (GOA) priority to control, and whenever possible, eradicate IAS in Anguilla. This priority is outlined within:

The National Environmental Management Strategy 'Strategy 40: Take necessary precautionary measures to avoid or minimize, the intentional or accidental introduction or escape, into or from the environment, and the control of alien or living modified organisms that are likely to impact adversely on other organisms, the environment or on human health'

The Anguilla Environment Charter 'Principle 2: Ensure the protection and restoration of key habitats, species, and landscape features through legislation, and appropriate management structures and mechanisms, including a protected areas policy, and attempt the control and eradication of invasive species'

The Anguilla Invasive Species Strategy 'seek control of invasive plant and animal species on Crown and other public lands and promote their control on adjacent private lands'.

This project also supports the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which calls for the prevention of, control, or eradication of species which threaten ecosystems, habitats, or species (Article 8(h)) as well as for research and training to build national capacity (Article 12), and increasing public awareness and understanding of biodiversity conservation (Article 13). The CBD has also formally adopted an action plan on restoration; this project supports two of the three action plan objectives:

1. Promote, support and accelerate action in the planning, implementation and monitoring of ecosystem restoration activities at all levels; through direct restoration efforts, and
2. Identify and communicate the benefits of ecosystem restoration to generate public awareness, support and involvement, with a particular focus on Anguillans.

This project supports the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Specifically, the project contributes to:

11.7: 'by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities', in this project aiming for 70% of Anguillans to take pride in Fountain National Park

15.1: 'by 2020, ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements'

15.5: 'take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species, in particular endemic species', in this project including the Anguilla Bank racer *Alsophis rijgersmaei* (EN), Anguilla Bank skink *Spondylurus powelli* (EN), *Lignum vitae* *Guaiacum officinale* (EN), with additional benefits to other critically-endangered species such as the Anguilla bush *Rondeletia anguillensis* (CR).

15.8: 'by 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species', through the removal and permanent

eradication of mammals... to enable ecosystem recovery'. This proposed project focuses on the permanent removal of non-native and invasive mammals and reptiles from FNP, specifically mice, rats, common green iguanas, monkeys, cats, and free-ranging livestock.

## Section 4 - Project Partners

---

### Q9. Project Partners

**Please list all the partners involved (including the Lead Partner) and explain their roles and responsibilities in the project. Describe the extent of their involvement at all stages, including project development.**

**This section should illustrate the capacity of partners to be involved in the project. Please provide Letters of Support for the lead partner and each partner or explain why this has not been included.**

**N.B: There is a file upload button at the bottom of this page for the upload of a cover letter and all letters of support.**

<b>Lead Partner name:</b>	Fauna & Flora International (FFI)
<b>Website address:</b>	www.fauna-flora.org
<b>Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):</b>	<p>FFI has overall responsibility for project management, monitoring and evaluation, and will pay particular attention to further strengthening the capacity of ANT and local stakeholders to conserve threatened biodiversity. FFI has worked in the Caribbean since 1994, where we specialise in island ecosystem restoration, building conservation capacity, and the recovery of threatened island endemics.</p> <p>FFI's Project Lead will work with the project Co-Lead at ANT with support from FFI finance staff. FFI Project Lead will co-supervise the locally appointed Project Coordinator. FFI's Communications staff will assist in disseminating updates during the project through FFI's website, social media and wide network of media contacts. In addition, FFI employs technical specialists will provide best-practice guidance to the project team as required during the project. The project team will also consult other specialist organisations and individuals within our network.</p> <p>Office space, equipment, materials and logistical support will also be provided. FFI will co-chair the Project Steering Committee.</p> <p>FFI and Re:wild are partners in a formal collaboration, the Caribbean Conservation Alliance. Alliance Director, Dr Jenny Daltry, has significant expertise in eradication and restoration in the Caribbean and will bring this to benefit the project.</p>
<b>Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?</b>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

---

---

**Have you provided a cover letter to address your Stage 1 feedback?**  Yes

---

**Do you have partners involved in the Project?**

Yes

**1. Partner Name:** Anguilla National Trust (ANT)

---

**Website address:** www.axanationaltrust.com

---

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** ANT is Anguilla's only environment non-governmental organisation and has four main work areas of work: species and habitat conservation; protected areas management; cultural heritage promotion and preservation; and education and stewardship. ANT brings over 30 years of experience in natural resources conservation and management, and has strong partnerships with the Government of Anguilla Ministries and Departments as well as international environmental organisations, including FFI and other UKOT National Trusts.

ANT will co-lead the project with FFI, with ANT staff providing on-the-ground capacity to implement project activities. The Project Coordinator will be employed by ANT and work closely with FFI, the Government of Anguilla, and other national and international agencies to ensure project success. ANT will co-chair the Project Steering Committee, carry out the site restoration fieldwork, be involved in project monitoring and evaluation, and assist with the coordination of national, cross-territory, and sub-regional workshops and meetings.

With nine full-time staff, the ANT has a track record of successfully implementing projects (including Darwin Plus as a lead [DPLUS013, DPLUS131]) and as a partner ([DPLUS007, DPLUS060, DPLUS136, DPLUS137]) – both small (>GBP ██████) and large (>GBP ██████)

---

**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes

---

**2. Partner Name:** Ministry of Economic Development Commerce, Information Technology, and Natural Resources (MEDCITNR) (Government of Anguilla - GOA)

---

**Website address:** gov.ai

---

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

MEDCITNR has the overarching role of supporting and enabling sustainable economic development and natural resources management. As the Ministry with ultimate responsibility for FNP, MEDCITNR will be a full project partner, acting as the liaison with other Government of Anguilla (GOA) Ministries and Departments to grant permissions and/or waive requirements for visas, import duty fees for the mainland island contractors, equipment, and materials.

Representatives from the Ministry will be directly engaged in the development of the FNP management and business plans and marketing strategy. Following the development of the management plan and articulation of the management authority, the Ministry will facilitate the development of any necessary memoranda of understanding/agreement and other supporting documents.

The Permanent Secretary of MEDCITNR will represent the Ministry on the Project Steering Committee, assist with project monitoring and evaluation, and report to the Minister and Executive Council on project progress.

---

**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

Yes

---

**3. Partner Name:**

Wildlife Management International Ltd. (WMIL)

---

**Website address:**

[www.wmil.co.nz/](http://www.wmil.co.nz/)

---

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):**

Wildlife Management International Limited (WMIL) is an ecological consultancy dedicated to research and conservation of nature. WMIL has more than 30 years' experience in monitoring, protecting, and managing natural ecosystems and has provided technical support to both FFI and ANT on the successful eradication of IAS from more than 20 islands across the world, including four in Anguilla (Dog Island, Prickly Pear East and West, and Sombrero Island). WMIL also has extensive experience in advising on, designing, constructing, and managing predator-fenced sites including the removal of pest species within the fenced boundaries.

WMIL Managing Director, Ms Elizabeth Bell, will work with the project team to construct the FNP mainland island fencing, training local counterparts in construction and maintenance, and will also provide technical support on the eradication of IAS. As a project partner, WMIL will be member of the Project Steering Committee and assist with report and manuscript writing and review.

---

**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**

Yes



**4. Partner Name:** *No Response*

---

**Website address:** *No Response*

---

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** *No Response*

---

**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes  No

---

---

**5. Partner Name:** *No Response*

---

**Website address:** *No Response*

---

**Details (including roles and responsibilities and capacity to engage with the project):** *No Response*

---

**Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?**  Yes  No

---

---

**6. Partner Name:** *No Response*

---

**Website address:** *No Response*

---

**Details**  
(including  
roles and  
responsibilities  
and capacity  
to engage with  
the project):

*No Response*

**Have you  
included a  
Letter of  
Support from  
this  
organisation?**

Yes  
 No


If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the Project, please use the text field below.


*No Response*

Please provide a cover letter responding to feedback received at Stage 1 if applicable and a combined PDF of all Letters of Support.

 [Cover letter Anguilla DPLUS22](#)


 07/01/2022

 15:49:55

 pdf 1.14 MB

 [Letters of support combined](#)

 07/01/2022

 15:49:47

 pdf 911.82 KB

## Section 5 - Project Staff

### Q10. Project Staff

Please identify the key staff on this project, their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project. Further information on who should be classified as key project staff can be found in the guidance.

Please provide 1 page CVs for these staff, or a 1 page job description or Terms of Reference for roles yet to be filled. These should match the names and roles in the budget spreadsheet. If your team is larger than 12 people please review if they are key project staff, or whether you can merge roles (e.g. 'admin and finance support') below, but provide a full table based on this template in the PDF of CVs you provide.

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Olivier Raynaud	Project Leader	FFI	24	Checked
Farah Mukhida	Project Co-Leader	ANT	20	Checked
Louise Soanes	Project Coordinator	ANT	33	Checked

Giovanni Hughes	Biosecurity and Species Reintroductions Specialist	ANT	33	Checked
-----------------	--	-----	----	---------


**Do you require more fields?**


Yes


Name (First name, Surname)	Role	Organisation	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Anthea Ipson	Project Monitoring and Evaluation and GOA Liaison	Ministry of Finance, Government of Anguilla	5	Checked
Dr Jenny Daltry	Species Conservation Advisor	Re:wild/FFI	5	Checked
Elizabeth Bell	IAS Management Leader	WMIL	5	Checked
Kelvin Floyd	Pest-Proof Fence Building Expert	WMIL	5	Checked
James Crockett	Tourism Business Planning Specialist	FFI	4	Checked
No Response	No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked
No Response	No Response	No Response	0	Unchecked

**Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the Project staff listed above as a combined PDF.**

**Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.**

 [DarwinPlusAnguillaCVsCombined](#)

 07/01/2022

 15:55:48

 pdf 357.15 KB

**Have you attached all Project staff CVs?**

Yes

## Section 6 - Background & Methodology

### Q11. Problems the project is trying to address

**Please describe the problem your project is trying to address in terms of environment and climate issues in the UKOTs.**

**For example, what are the specific threats to the environment that the project will attempt to address? Why are they**

**relevant, for whom? How did you identify these problems? How will your proposed project help?**

**Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in your additional attached PDF document which can be uploaded at the bottom of the page).**

Fountain National Park (FNP) forms part of the Eastern Anguilla Key Biodiversity Area [REF-01] and is GOA's largest terrestrial protected area. The site holds particular significance for Anguillans; FNP's cave system contains freshwater pools and was a place of worship for indigenous Taino from 400-1600AD. The site is within the natural range of two endangered reptile species (Anguilla Bank racer *Alsophis rijgersmaei*, and Anguilla Bank skinks *Spondylurus powelli*) and two endangered plant species (lignum vitae *Guaiacum officinale* and the endemic Anguilla Bush *Rondeletia anguillensis*), among many others. Despite its ecological and archaeological importance, FNP is relatively inaccessible to Anguillans and tourists and its biodiversity is severely degraded by invasive alien species (IAS).

The urgent need for this project was identified by stakeholders while developing the national action plan for endangered reptiles and plants [REF-02]. In common with most UKOTs, IAS constitute the greatest threat to Anguilla's unique but dwindling biodiversity [REF-03,04,05]. Anguillan Bank racers have been extirpated from much of their range, with numbers in Anguilla in decline. Skink are similarly in decline, and now only found in Anguilla and St Barthélemy, while in 1992, lignum vitae was considered nearly extirpated in Anguilla [REF-06].

Since 2012, GOA and partner NGOs have focused on restoring offshore cays where IAS are more easily eliminated (DPLUS060, DPLUS086). While this has greatly benefitted many species, the situation on mainland Anguilla has worsened as biodiversity and vital ecosystem services continue to be severely impacted by IAS, despite Anguilla enacting the Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act and developing an IAS policy.

To tackle this issue, GOA and ANT are keen to learn from highly successful initiatives in the Pacific and Mediterranean to conserve native biodiversity by creating "mainland islands", encircled by specialised mesh fences to exclude harmful alien vertebrates [REF-07,08,09,10], and apply this model to FNP.

While the most urgent priority is to eliminate invasive mammals and reptiles, invasive plant species are also present, including Madagascar rubbervine *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, candlewood *Scaveola taccada*, and fountain grass *Pennisetum setaceum*. These are more challenging to exclude because some seeds persist for decades in soil or will be carried into the park by wind and birds. This project will therefore use techniques from other projects (e.g. Darwin Initiative project 23-003 on Redonda, and the new DPLUS125 project led by the Environmental Unit of the Department of Natural Resources) to suppress and remove the invasive plant species where possible. FFI's experience from dozens of Caribbean islands has shown that once alien vertebrates are removed, most invasive alien flora lose their competitive advantage and are soon displaced by native flora.

While ANT and GOA staff have gained advanced skills for managing invasive rodents, knowledge and know-how for other invasive taxa remains limited. Capacity to manage marine protected areas has grown thanks to recent support from the UK Government, but FNP is terrestrial and calls for additional specialist management expertise to become financially self-sufficient and succeed as a wildlife sanctuary, visitor attraction and educational site. This project seeks to address this need.

## **Q12. Methodology**

**Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:**

- How you have analysed historical and existing initiatives and are building on or taking work already done into account in project design. Please cite evidence where appropriate.
- The rationale for carrying out this work and a justification of your proposed methodology.
- How you will undertake the work (materials and methods).
- How you will manage the work (role and responsibilities, project management tools etc.)

**(This may be a repeat from Stage 1 but you may update or refine as necessary)**

This project builds on successful initiatives by FFI and partners to remove non-native species from 30 Caribbean islands,

including Prickly Pear Cays (DPLUS060) [REF-11], Sombrero Island (DPLUS086) [REF-12], and Redonda Island (23-003), and to reintroduce native species (DPLUS060 and DPLUS086) [REF-13].

Key methods include:

(1) Biodiversity inventory and monitoring. Field surveys by trained personnel will map FNP ecosystems, identify native and invasive terrestrial vertebrates, and establish monitoring protocols using standardised, replicable methods for key taxa and habitats (e.g. point counts, transects, fixed point, drone photographs). Data will inform and evaluate management interventions.

(2) Restoring and enhancing FNP's indigenous biodiversity through IAS removal and reintroductions.

A high-tech, pest- and storm-resistant mesh fence that has been designed and tested to withstand hurricane-force winds and withstand high tropical temperatures and salt spray will be constructed to a peer-reviewed design to exclude key alien animals.

Following fence construction, IAS will be removed following a comprehensive plan led by WMIL with local consultation and international peer review. Methods will vary with species; live removal is preferred and all will be humane. Green iguanas will be captured live using hands, nets or lassos. Live baited traps will be used for monkeys and cats. Livestock will be captured by hand or corralled using mesh fences.

Iguanas will be assessed using morphological/phenotypic characteristics to determine the species: genetic samples will be analysed if required. Green iguanas will be humanely euthanised by Anguilla's veterinarian. Native iguanas will be released. Livestock will be held by the Department of Natural Resources per GOA policy; cats will be taken to the Anguilla Animal Rescue Foundation for holding and/or adoption. Cat and livestock owners will be alerted through local media to collect the animals. Monkeys will be released outside of the FNP boundary fence.

Rats and mice will be removed using brodifacoum-based Klerat® manually distributed across 10x10 metre grid for 5-10 weeks. Klerat causes mice and rats to return underground, minimising carcasses on the ground. Carcasses found by the IAS eradication team will be removed and incinerated, limiting unnecessary exposure to non-target species. To date, project partners have achieved zero non-target deaths during all eradication work on Anguilla.

Invasive plants will be removed manually, continuing post-project, recognising that some plant seeds may persist in the soil or be reintroduced by wind and birds.

Biosecurity protocols will include bi-weekly fence inspections and frequent surveillance using permanent bait stations, tracking plates and other tools to detect any IAS incursions.

The project plans to reintroduce at least two species (e.g. *lignum vitae*, Anguilla Bank skinks, and/or Anguilla Bank racers). A reintroduction feasibility study would first be completed, and plans developed following IUCN best practice, using local reintroduction planning expertise developed under DPLUS086. Assuming reintroduction is feasible:

Anguillan Bank racers sightings are reported to ANT, who remove them from properties and homes for release into forested areas; under this project they would be relocated to FNP.

Anguillan Bank skinks are predominantly found in old rock walls; the walls are threatened as land is sold and developed. Skinks would be collected from such locations and relocated to FNP.

*Lignum vitae* seedlings are being grown as part of DPLUS086 Future-proofing endangered species conservation in Anguilla in a nursery constructed under DPLUS91. Seedlings will be out-planted to FNP.

(3) Establishing a sustainable protected area management framework through formalising FNP's governance structure and developing a 10-year management plan with local stakeholders through an FNP management planning committee. The management plan will be supported by a business plan to generate revenue. A tourism sector review, willingness to pay survey, assessment of FNP costs, and review of alternative financing mechanisms will inform the business plan.

(4) Methods to build national capacity will include on-the-job training for natural resources staff and volunteers in data collection and analysis, IAS eradication and biosecurity, biodiversity monitoring, managing visitors, and pest-resistant fence construction and maintenance.

(5) Methods to raise awareness amongst residents and visitors about Anguilla's biodiversity, impacts of IAS, and the importance of restored habitats and species populations will include social media, print, radio, site visits, and direct engagement of stakeholders in applied conservation, following an engagement strategy to be designed.

The core implementation team comprise the Project Leader, Project Co-Leader, Project Coordinator and focal points from each partner. 20 government and nongovernment technicians and volunteers will receive training and implement fieldwork and outreach. A Project Steering Committee (PSC), comprising additional representatives from relevant stakeholder groups will meet at least bi-annually to review project progress and help resolve issues.

Specific project partner responsibilities are detailed in Q9.

**If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps, diagrams, and references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below.**

---

 [Map-acronyms-references](#)

 07/01/2022

 18:08:42

 pdf 414.32 KB

---

## Section 7 - Stakeholders and Beneficiaries

### Q13. Project Stakeholders

**Who are the stakeholders for this project and how have they been consulted (include local or host government support/engagement where relevant)? Briefly describe what support they will provide and how the project will engage with them.**

The Government of Anguilla's Minister and Permanent Secretary responsible for environment (MEDCITNR) and the Chief Project Officer, Ministry of Finance have been involved in developing this proposal. They will work with FFI and ANT to formalise the FNP management body. Officials at all levels will be engaged through protected area management and marketing planning, training and field implementation. MEDCITNR has endorsed this project.

The Anguilla Tourism Board, the Anguilla Hotel and Tourism Association and their members will be engaged through the management planning process, meetings and presentations. Neighbouring FNP landowners are reliant on tourism. The hotel directly west of the FNP, ZemiBeach Hotel and Spa, has indicated a strong interest in the development of FNP as an effectively managed protected area. To the east lies a series of boutique hotels, including Shoal Bay Villas, a sponsor and vocal proponent of the ANT. FNP's neighbours value FNP as a potential visitor attraction and see the ANT as a key player in ensuring its protected status. They will be invited to participate in FNP management planning activities and processes.

Residents of Anguilla will be engaged directly through FNP restoration and applied conservation volunteer opportunities, stakeholder meetings, presentations and site visits to ensure the cultural and historical importance of FNP to the Anguillan community is recognised.

Methods and lessons learned will be shared and discussed with other UKOTs through disseminating plans, reports and training materials, and participating in regional conferences and forums, e.g. the Caribbean Conservation Network.

### Q14. Institutional Capacity

**Describe the Lead Partner's capacity (and that of partner organisations where relevant) to deliver the project.**

FFI is well-placed to serve as the lead agency, with proven experience in managing, monitoring, and evaluating Darwin projects; expertise and experience in all proposed activity areas; and a highly collaborative approach that will ensure all local stakeholders and partners share ownership of the project and its outputs. FFI has been active in Anguilla since 1997 and has collaborated with ANT and WMIL on previous successful rodent eradication initiatives and the reintroduction of Iguana delicatissima to the Prickly Pear Cays. FFI is currently working with colleagues in Saint Lucia and Barbados to design mainland islands. Drawing on its extensive internal network, FFI can assist with raising additional funds and maximising

project impact by disseminating project methods and lessons learned globally.

ANT, with nine staff, >100 members and 25 active volunteers, brings extensive experience in island restorations, evidence-based marine and terrestrial protected areas management and endangered species conservation, and enhancing resiliency to climate change through nature-based solutions. ANT consistently engages >50% of Anguilla's c. 15,000 residents through public awareness/outreach activities and on-the-ground conservation action opportunities.

WMIL has >25 years' experience in invasive species management, including successful rodent eradications on Anguilla (Dog Island, Prickly Pear Cays, Sombrero Island), Turks and Caicos Islands (Pine and Little Water Cays) and Antigua (Redonda). WMIL also has significant experience in designing and constructing mainland island fences and biodiversity recovery.

MEDCITNR is well-positioned as a high-level government coordinating body that will endorse and support project outcomes and enable FNP's long-term protection and sustainable management.

## Q15. Project beneficiaries

**Who will your project benefit? You should consider the direct benefits as a result of your project as well as the broader indirect benefits which may come about as a result of your project achieving its Outputs and Outcome. The measurement of any benefits should be included in your project logframe.**

This project will directly benefit Anguilla's native, endangered, and endemic species, including Anguilla Bank racers (EN), Anguilla Bank skinks (EN), and lignum vitae (EN), as well as future benefits for other native lizards, bats, passerine birds and flora endemic to the northern Lesser Antilles including the endemic Anguilla bush (CR).

FNP has been identified as Anguilla's most under-utilised crown-owned property. GOA and ANT will benefit from a stakeholder-informed, evidence-based management plan that protects FNP's ecological and cultural assets and outlines strategies for sustainable use. ANT will further benefit from increased capacity to effectively manage protected areas, applying best practice and novel approaches and interventions.

Following years of being inaccessible, local communities will be able to visit FNP and make important connections to nature. After restoration, FNP will represent the only site on mainland Anguilla where the natural environment is close to being what it once was: IAS-free and where native and endemic species thrive. It will also serve as an example of what can be achieved through collaborative, applied and sustained conservation interventions, including a developing sustainable financing for protected areas.

Other UKOTs will benefit as project outputs will increase regional knowledge about mainland island restoration options and opportunities.

## Section 8 - Gender and Change Expected

---

### Q16. Gender (optional)

**How is your project working to reduce inequality between persons of different gender? At the very least, you should be able to provide reassurance that your proposed work is not increasing inequality. Have you analysed the context in which you are working to see how gender and other aspects of social inclusion might interact with the work you are proposing?**

Despite Anguilla traditionally being a predominantly patriarchal society, women hold prominent positions within both the GOA and leading environmental agencies, including the Permanent Secretary responsible for environment, the GOA's Chief Programme Officer, the Directors of the Fisheries and Environment Units of the Department of Natural Resources, and the Director of the ANT.

The Project Steering Committee is comprised primarily of women (85%), the project team will actively work to ensure gender equity in decision-making and project involvement.

This project is designed to reduce and remove any barriers to gender equality or representation. Opportunities to engage in mainland island restoration work, biodiversity conservation and monitoring, and protected areas planning and management – either through paid employment or as a volunteer – are based on level of interest and a willingness to learn

and contribute; we will encourage both men and women to participate in project activity implementation. Stakeholder workshops, meetings, and other community engagement schedules will be flexible to accommodate gender-representative participation and we will use gender disaggregated data in our monitoring and reporting to enable identification and remediation of any unintended negative impacts on either men or women.

## Q17. Change expected

**Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended). Please describe the changes for the environment and, where relevant, for people in the OTs, and how they are linked.**

This project will transform Fountain National Park into Anguilla's first mainland island. Through permanently eliminating the most harmful alien predators and herbivores, ecosystem quality will improve and FNP will become a safe haven for native biodiversity, including endemic and endangered flora and fauna. The mainland island will directly reverse the decline of native threatened species, most likely including the regionally endemic Anguilla Bank skink, Anguilla Bank racer and lignum vitae *Guaiacum officinale*, and other endemics such as Anguilla bush.

Native birds, plants and invertebrates will also repopulate the site as its habitat is restored. Evidence from restoring offshore islands (e.g. Darwin Initiative 23-003, DPLUS060) shows that conspicuous changes can occur within years, even months, of removing harmful aliens.

These direct actions to benefit Anguilla's biodiversity will be complemented by enhancing local capacity to manage FNP. This will include the development of a stakeholder-informed management plan, training of natural resource managers and volunteers in pest-resistant fence construction and maintenance, biosecurity and biodiversity monitoring, and visitor and volunteer engagement opportunities that allow Anguillians to connect with a place that holds profound cultural and historical significance. Improved management of FNP will be reflected in a significant improvement in its Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool score.

In the long term, we anticipate that FNP will become a haven for endemic flora and fauna. Ongoing removal of invasive flora and removal of invasive invertebrates will create space for native flora to recover, creating a tipping point where invasive species lose their ecological niche and restoration of the ecosystem is self-sustaining. Spill-over of pollinators, seeds, and birds from FNP will benefit the wider ecosystems on Anguilla. FNP itself may, in future, become a source population for vertebrates. This project will provide a model for learning and replication elsewhere in the Caribbean and UKOTs.

## Q18. Pathway to change

**Detail the expected changes this work will deliver. You should identify what will change and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended). Please describe the changes for the environment and, where relevant, for people in the OTs, and how they are linked.**

This project adopts a logical approach to the sustainable recovery of FNP's biodiversity and ecosystem functions by permanently eliminating the primary threat (invasive alien species) and enabling extirpated and endangered species to recolonise this small but globally important protected area.

Constructing the pest-resistant fence and removing multiple harmful IAS in Y1 and Y2 will allow biodiversity to recover through natural recolonisation, reintroductions and increased recruitment of indigenous flora and fauna. Through monitoring FNP's biodiversity from start to end, project impacts will be quantitatively measured. Fixed-point and drone images will also demonstrate conspicuous improvements in habitat quality. Through outreach and site visits (following biosecurity protocols), this project will raise awareness of the impacts of IAS, transform people's perceptions by showing what Anguilla's natural environment was like when the first humans arrived, and build vested interest amongst community stakeholders for long-term species and habitat recovery and conservation.

This project also supports enhanced long-term management of FNP through ongoing biosecurity and wildlife management, and developing and implementing a stakeholder-informed management plan and sustainable financing mechanism. This will ensure that its pest-free status is maintained (including fence repair in case of storm damage) and support the management of FNP long after project completion.



## Q19. Exit strategy

**State how the project will reach a stable and sustainable end point, and explain how the outcomes will be sustained, either through a continuation of activities, funding and support from other sources or because the activities will be mainstreamed in to “business as usual”. Where individuals receive advanced training, for example, what will happen should that individual leave?**

This project will accomplish major actions with long-lasting benefits, including the construction of a pest- and storm-resistant fence to allow the permanent removal of multiple harmful invasive species; reintroduction of native, globally-threatened species (Output 2); and development of an FNP management plan with a supporting tourism strategy and business plan: revenue generated through FNP operations will be reinvested into its long-term management (Output 3). Data-driven monitoring systems will evaluate biodiversity recovery while biosecurity systems will maintain the mainland island fence and prevent IAS incursions (Output 1).

This project pays particular attention to addressing our local partners' capacity needs to plan, manage and monitor FNP (and other protected areas) by building technical skills and diversifying funding streams (Output 4). Maintaining the fencing is critical but straightforward: a local team, including ANT staff, will work directly with WMIL on fence construction and will be trained in fence maintenance and repair. Replacement materials (spare panels, posts, tools) will be procured, should revenue generation from FNP's operations be delayed.

Implementing the FNP management plan will be mainstreamed into ongoing ANT programming, and involving volunteers and engaging public support in conservation interventions limits the risk of losing local and institutional knowledge (Output 4).

## Q20. Ethics

**Outline your approach to meeting Darwin's key principles for ethics as outlined in the guidance note. Additionally, are there any human rights and/or international humanitarian law risks in relation to your project? If there are, have you carried out an assessment of the impact of those risks, and of measures that may be taken in order to mitigate them?**

FFI and all project partners will work within the law and policies of the Government of Anguilla. Strong local leadership is assured with the Anguillan National Trust as co-lead and Government of Anguilla as project partner. The project responds to their priorities, identified while developing the national action plan for endangered reptiles and plants, and through the national Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act and IAS policy.

The project follows international peer-reviewed best practices for IAS eradication and relocation. Project partners are committed to animal welfare and following research and best practice [REF-14, 15, 16]. We recognise the potential trophic impacts of species re-introduction and will follow IUCN protocols, seek peer-review and respect Anguillan ecological and traditional knowledge and policy throughout.

The project recognises and respects indigenous and cultural rights. We do not anticipate that stronger management of FNP will lead to a reduction in access to natural resources for local people; rather, we anticipate improved access to green space, new access to an archaeological site, and potentially future employment opportunities.

A health and safety plan will be developed for this project, including consideration of the physical environment, species handling, and Covid-19.

This project involves a participatory approach to protected area management and will draw on the knowledge and experiences of stakeholders. Their contributions will be integrated and recognised within the FNP management plan, project technical reports and other supporting documents. Their consent to use this information will be sought and formally acknowledged in writing.

## Section 9 - Budget, Risk Management & Funding

---

### Q21. Budget

Please complete the appropriate Excel spreadsheet, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet. Note that there are different budget templates for grant requests under £100,000 and over £100,000.


- [Budget form for projects under £100,000](#)
- [Budget form for projects over £100,000](#)


Please refer to the [Finance Guidance](#) for more information.


Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.


**NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. Darwin Plus cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.**

---

 [FFI Anguilla Darwin Plus Budget Final](#)

 07/01/2022

 16:38:46

 xlsx 73.73 KB

## Q22. Financial Risk Management

**This question considers the financial risks to the project. Explain how you have considered the risks and threats that may be relevant to the successful financial delivery of this project. This includes risks such as fraud, bribery or corruption, but may also include the risk of fluctuating foreign exchange, delays in procurement or recruitment and internal financial processes such as storage of financial data.**

Currency fluctuations may weaken the pound sterling, and supply chain stressors may make local goods and services, such as fence construction material, more expensive. Many of the intended payments will be made in US, Eastern Caribbean and New Zealand Dollars. Funds will be held where possible in GBP and spent promptly to mitigate these risks.

Project partners have existing procurement processes and will strive for best value for goods and services. Established, transparent accounting systems are in place to reduce the risk of misuse of project funds.

FFI has a zero-tolerance approach to bribery and is fully compliant with the UK Bribery Act (2010). All funds will be managed through FFI in close cooperation with its partners. Funds transferred to partners will be governed by clear sub-grantee agreements and reported through quarterly expenditure reports, verified by original documentation and approved against pre-agreed budgets. Streamlining of financial management across all partners will be instituted at inception. FFI will request that partners report financially using the FFI approach, via cashbooks and carefully filing all original receipts. FFI has a long history of working on projects with ANT and WMIL and, in our experience, both handle project funds frugally and responsibly.

## Q23. Funding

**Q23a. Is this a new initiative or a development of existing work (funded through any source)?**

- Development of existing work

**Please provide details:**

This project builds on FFI's strong partnerships with the Government of Anguilla (GOA) and ANT, Anguilla's leading environmental NGO.

This project builds directly on the successes of Darwin Plus award DPLUS086 (2019-2022) Future-proofing endangered

species conservation in Anguilla . Through this award, FFI and ANT have conducted rapid surveys of FNP biodiversity and a feasibility study for the translocation of Critically Endangered Anguillan Bank skink, which have directly informed the design of this project. Through DPLUS086, we have also completed the following actions that provide a basis for this project:

Developing local expertise in translocation, through the translocation of Lesser Antillean iguana individuals from both the Anguilla mainland and from Dominica.

Developing skills in mouse eradication (Sombrero Island).

Expanding the lignum vitae range through community engagement in out-planting

Maintaining four offshore cays as rodent- and common green iguana-free.

Supporting official listing of four endangered reptiles (Anguilla Bank racer, Anguilla Bank skink, Little Scrub ground lizard, Sombrero ground lizard) as protected species on Schedule 1 of the Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act.

Removing the invasive green iguana from Schedule 1 of the Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act, using evidence of its negative impact on the Lesser Antillean iguana population.

**Q23b. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?**

Yes

**If yes, please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.**

DPLUS125 Protecting Anguilla's biodiversity by building capacity in invasive plant management

This three-year project launched in July 2021, led by the Environment Unit Department of Natural Resources, with ANT on the Project Steering Committee, to reduce the risk of invasive plant species (*Jasminum fluminense*, *Tribulus cistoides*, *Cryptostegia madagascariensis*, *Cnidocolus texanus*, and *Prophyllum ruderales*). The project aims to eradicate at least three plant species, establish a monitoring programme, strengthen biosecurity protocols, and develop a national Invasive Plant Species Strategy. This project plans to collaborate, especially in relation to invasive plants identification and control methods.

DPLUS131 A "B-Line" to Re-wilding: Anguilla's Pollinators Project

This three-year project was also launched in July 2021, led by ANT, in collaboration with the Agriculture Unit Department of Natural Resources, Gender Affairs Anguilla, and Alderney Wildlife Trust. This project focuses on restoring and conserving Anguilla's pollinators by developing an evidence-based, collaboratively-developed National Pollinators Strategy, creating pollinator corridors, and supporting the establishment of a beekeeping organisation.

This project will collaborate by establishing an apiary at FNP, restoring pollinator habitat through native flora (including lignum vitae), and increasing support for wild spaces through the livelihood opportunities (beekeeping) within a protected area.

## Section 10 - Finance

---

### Q24. Financial Controls

**Please demonstrate your capacity to manage the level of funds you are requesting. Who is responsible for managing the funds? What experience do they have? What arrangements are in place for auditing expenditure?**

FFI has robust processes to provide assurance on accurate financial reporting, legal compliance and risk management, which are documented in FFI's Delegations of Authority, policies and procedures, and embedded in workflows. These internal controls are tested annually by external statutory auditors (a leading firm in the UK charity sector) and provide external assurance of the internal control framework to FFI's Council.

Project funds will be managed by the Project Leader, who has eight years of experience in managing grants. All transactions will be authorised and documented in FFI's central finance and project management system to ensure accountability. The Project Leader is supported by an FFI Finance Business Partner an FFI Programme Finance Officer working alongside ANT administrative support staff in Anguilla to facilitate fund transfers, procurement, timely processing of receipts, and quarterly financial reports.

## Q25. Balance of budget spend

**Defra are keen to see as much Darwin Plus funding as possible directly benefiting OT communities and economies. While it is appreciated that this is not always possible every effort should be made for funds to remain in territory.**

**Explain the thinking behind your budget in terms of where Darwin Plus funds will be spent. What benefits will the Territory/ies see from your budget? What level of the award do you expect will be spent locally? Please explain the decisions behind any Darwin Plus funding that will not be spent locally and how those costs are important for the project.**

This budget was developed in consultation with our local partners and reflects identified local priorities and budgetary requirements to ensure project success.

c. [REDACTED] of funds will be spent in-country, directly supporting local staff, training, fieldwork operating expenses, and outreach initiatives, or indirectly on the procurement of supplies and materials required to construct and maintain the FNP mainland island fence, for monitoring and information sharing. Invested under the leadership of the GOA with ANT, the benefits of this funding will be retained in-country post-project, benefiting biodiversity, tourism, and livelihoods. An additional c. [REDACTED] of Darwin funds will be spent in the region, bringing in local technical expertise and management skills.

[REDACTED] of the budget will be spent outside of Anguilla ([REDACTED] outside of the region). This funding enables the technical, management and operational support for the smooth running of the project, financial expertise and control for transparent and efficient use of project funds, local partner support and due diligence, safeguarding support, and fundraising to secure the required additional funds.

Our project leverages confirmed match funding and in-kind support towards total project costs of [REDACTED], with contributions being made by all partners.

## Q26. Capital Items

**If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin Plus funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.**

Capital items account for [REDACTED] of project expenditure and includes a project laptop for the ANT and fencing materials (posts, panels, wire mesh, tools) to permanently exclude IAS (vertebrates) from FNP. This fencing material and tools are fundamental to the success of this project: without it, there would be no mainland island and the site's biodiversity would continue to be at risk from IAS. As the fence is a permanent structure, this capital investment will remain in Anguilla.

With regular maintenance and repairs conducted when necessary by our local partners, the fence will also provide benefits to Anguilla's biodiversity long after the completion of this project. The world's first mainland islands, created in New Zealand over 20 years ago using a similar fence design [REF-07] [REF-08] [REF-09] [REF-10], are still working effectively, and quality posts and mesh panels are expected to last 50 years before needing to be replaced.

## Q27. Value for Money

**Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.**

Project partners provide significant in-kind contributions in time and overhead, and the land for the mainland island is being provided by GOA. [REDACTED] is secured in matched funding.

This project will require significant investment ( [REDACTED] ) in a state-of-the-art storm-resistant fence. Fence panels, materials and tools are specialised and must be procured overseas. ANT is negotiating duty-free imports. Specialist tools will be retained by ANT for ongoing maintenance.

Once established, the mainland island will be relatively inexpensive to maintain. FNP is easily accessible from ANT's office, and staff will be trained by WMIL on how to fence inspection and maintenance. The fence has an anticipated lifespan of 50 years; over this period, the cost per year is c. [REDACTED] p.a., plus a small maintenance cost, which represents excellent value for money versus ongoing manual removal of IAS that requires planning, equipment and supplies and human resource for capture and monitoring. In addition, Anguilla's native and threatened species will receive stronger protection and opportunity to recover through IAS eradication versus routine control.

Fence construction will be completed by a local team that will work with a foreperson experienced in constructing mainland island fences. The local fencing team, in turn, will work with ANT staff to maximise local capacity in fence maintenance and repair.

Value for money is also assured through the management plan and business plan, which will incorporate revenue-generating streams to invest into site management. This will enable FNP to be managed effectively and sustainably under UKOT government and NGO leadership.

## Q28. Outputs of the project and Open Access

**All outputs from Darwin Plus projects should be made available on-line and free to users whenever possible. Please outline how you will achieve this and detail any specific costs you are seeking from Darwin Plus to fund this.**

Communications of relevant information, including biodiversity reports, IAS eradication technical reports, and site management, business and marketing plans, will be made freely available online through FFI and local partner websites whenever possible. Project updates, referencing project outputs, will be published through press releases, stakeholder meetings, and social media.

Dissemination of information will take place at the international level using networks already established by project partners (e.g. Caribbean Biodiversity, BirdsCaribbean listservs) and through partner distribution lists. Major project news will be disseminated internationally through joint media releases coordinated by FFI's Communications team.

At least one manuscript will be prepared for publication in an Open Access journal and we will take advantage of sites that facilitate sharing of scientific papers and technical reports (e.g. ResearchGate).

## Section 11 - Safeguarding

---

### Q29. Safeguarding

**Projects funded through Darwin Plus must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place. Please confirm the lead organisation has the following policies in place and that these are available on request:**

**Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.**

<b>We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse</b>	Checked
<b>We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application</b>	Checked
<b>We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with</b>	Checked

<b>We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made</b>	Checked
<b>We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners</b>	Checked
<b>We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle-blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised</b>	Checked
<b>We have a Code of Conduct in place for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviors - inside and outside of the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards</b>	Checked

**Please outline how you will implement your policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the lead organisation.**

FFI has committed to respect human rights, promote their protection and realisation within our conservation programmes, and support governance systems that uphold them.

FFI has an internal Learning Management System, which enables online training in policies and procedures and all FFI staff are required to attend compulsory safeguarding training.

FFI's Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy & Procedure includes zero-tolerance of harassment, bullying, and abuse. This forms part of contracts and agreements with third party contractors and sub-grantees; a copy is included with this proposal. FFI performs due diligence of partners receiving sub-grants over a certain threshold; due diligence includes assessment of partners' safeguarding competencies and training/ support to meet needs identified.

Safeguarding and human rights risks are assessed as low for this project. The project does not seek to work directly with vulnerable people, nor restrict access to natural resources. Women's needs will be considered and arrangements made to enable their participation. Gender disaggregated data and a grievance mechanism for the project will enable identification and remediation of unintended negative impacts. Any grievances raised will be first resolved, where possible, by FFI and project partners; cases will be escalated to the relevant authorities and internally as required.

## Section 12 - Logical Framework





### Q30. Logical Framework

Darwin Plus projects will be required to monitor (and report against) their progress towards their expected Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

- [Stage 2 Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible**. Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

**Please upload your logframe as a PDF document.**

 [Darwin Plus Logframe Anguilla 2022](#)  
 10/01/2022  
 09:11:27  
 pdf 214.31 KB

**Impact:**

Sustainable recovery of threatened biodiversity in Fountain National Park is a source of national pride and informs and inspires other UKOTs to establish financially viable "mainland islands".

**Outcome:**

The UKOTs' first "mainland island" is established through government and civil society partnership, delivering sustainable benefits to critically threatened biodiversity and providing a source of inspiration to Anguillans and internationally.

**Project Outputs**

---

**Output 1:**

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

---

**Output 2:**

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

---

**Output 3:**

Effective and sustainable structures and tools for management of Fountain National Park are in place.

---

**Output 4:**

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

---

**Output 5:**

*No Response*

---

**Do you require more Output fields?**

**It is advised to have less than 6 Outputs since this level of detail can be provided at the Activity level.**

No

**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.**

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

1.1 Finalise FNP biodiversity monitoring protocols.

1.2 Conduct terrestrial biodiversity surveys at beginning and end of project to evaluate impact of the project on FNP biodiversity (including natural recolonisation successes).

1.3 Complete and disseminate FNP biodiversity (pre- and post-eradication) report to stakeholders.

1.4 Develop FNP biodiversity monitoring plan, to be integrated in the Protected Area management plan.

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

2.1 Complete operational plan for the construction of a pest-resistant fence around the perimeter of FNP.

2.2 Complete operational plan for the removal of invasive alien species within FNP (rats, mice, green iguanas, goats, cats).

- 2.3 Construct pest-resistant fence around the perimeter of FNP.
- 2.4 Remove multiple invasive alien species from FNP using methods as specified in Q12.
- 2.5 Remove established invasive plants species within FNP and remove seedlings on a regular basis.
- 2.6 Develop detailed reintroduction plans based on results from 1.2 with expert input.
- 2.7 Reintroduce native biodiversity into FNP (including, but not limited to, lignum vitae, Anguilla Bank racers and Anguilla Bank skinks).
- 2.8 Design and implement fence maintenance programme to ensure its integrity and effectiveness in preventing reinvasions of IAS.

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

- 3.1 Establish FNP management planning committee.
- 3.2 Conduct willingness to pay surveys amongst residents of and visitors to Anguilla.
- 3.3 Research and evaluate tourist strategy and additional potential sources of revenue to contribute to FNP management.
- 3.4 Hold FNP management planning meetings to complete FNP 10-year management plan, including governance framework, financial plan, and priority management actions.
- 3.5 Present FNP management plan to GOA Executive Council.
- 3.6 Establish and implement FNP visitor fee schedule and collection system.

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

- 4.1 Conduct rapid public survey to evaluate knowledge and attitudes to Anguilla's terrestrial protected areas, particularly FNP.
- 4.2 Train and mentor ANT staff, Anguilla Community College students, and other nationals in applied biodiversity and biosecurity monitoring, IAS removal, and facilitating tours.
- 4.3 Develop and implement an advocacy and public awareness campaign, including but not limited to newspaper articles, press releases, social media, and guided nature trail tours.
- 4.4 Partner with the Anguilla Tourist Board and run publicity campaign to market FNP to visitors.
- 4.5 Publicise and report on project progress and results through (inter)national media.
- 4.6 Repeat survey from 4.1 to enable evaluation of project success.
- 4.7 Share project results with CSOs (e.g. church groups, secondary schools) cross-territory stakeholders (e.g. UKOT Caribbean Conservation Network), international scientific community, and GOA Executive Council.

Other project management activities

- X.1 Establish Project Steering Committee and meet biannually (remote members to participate by Zoom).



X.2 Project inception meeting.

X.3 Project biannual reports/donor technical and financial reports.

X.4 Monthly financial accounts.

X.5 End of project audit.

## Section 13 - Implementation Timetable





---

### Q31. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project, and upload as a PDF.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out.

 [R10-DPlus-Implementation-Timetable-mainland island\(1\)](#)  
 07/01/2022  
 17:24:03  
 pdf 265.53 KB

## Section 14 - Monitoring and Evaluation

---

### Q32. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe, referring to the Indicators, how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add on'. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance](#)).

FFI (Oliver Raynaud, Project Leader) and ANT (Farah Mukhida, Project Co-Leader), will be responsible for ensuring that the project is on schedule and monitored. The project will be overseen by a Project Steering Committee (PSC), comprised of principals from each project partner and Dr Jenny Daltry (Caribbean Alliance Director, Re:wild and FFI) who brings over 20 years' experience, including leading successful projects to restore 30 islands and reintroduce endangered species. The PSC will meet at project start for an inception meeting and at least biannually thereafter (remote members joining by Zoom) to review progress against specified logframe indicators, timelines and budget, discuss problems and constraints, solve any difficulties, and enhance project impact. Additional meetings to discuss specific aspects of project components will be called as necessary. An FNP management planning committee, comprised of principal stakeholders and/or stakeholder group representatives (neighbouring land owners, tourism sector, relevant government departments, CSOs), will also oversee the development of FNP's management plan.

To ensure our monitoring methods are robust and follow best practice, we will invite independent specialists from our wide network of contacts (e.g. invasive species experts at RSPB and Island Conservation, IUCN/SSC Conservation Translocation Specialist Group, protected areas specialists from Re:wild and IUCN WCPA) to peer review the IAS removal operational plan, biosecurity protocols and species action plans (Output 2), the FNP management and business plan and

marketing strategy (Output 3) and other key project tools. Scientific manuscripts, reports, and case studies (Output 4) will be rigorously assessed through peer review before publication.

To measure the impacts of the mainland island on FNP's biodiversity, we will establish monitoring measures and protocols in Year 1 (Output 1), including standardised point counts for birds and lizards, visual encounter rates for Anguilla Bank racers, plots for plants, and habitat fixed point and drone photography. Existing and reintroduced target biodiversity will be assessed at least twice during the grant period to establish the pre-intervention baseline and assess changes by project end. Local partners and counterparts will continue to monitor FNP's biodiversity post-project. The predator-proof fence (Output 2) will also require ongoing, vigilant monitoring (and repair when necessary). This will be conducted weekly by trained local counterparts, including ANT staff and volunteers (Output 4).

The success and usefulness of training exercises and knowledge exchange (Output 4) will be assessed through training evaluations. The effectiveness of public awareness activities (Output 4) will be measured using data analysis tools readily available on social media platforms as well as through community/stakeholder engagement forms.

The M&E plan will allow for adaptive project management. We recognise that challenges and uncertainty exist, especially with the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, and steps may need to be taken to ensure long-term project success. Darwin Initiative will be consulted should our M&E exercises demonstrate that any activities or indicators require significant reconsideration and/or reassessment.

**Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)**

██████████

**Number of days planned for M&E**

██

**Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)**

█

## Section 15 - Lead Partner Track Record

### Q33. Lead Partner track record

**Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative award before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?**

Yes

**If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples).**

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
DPLUS086	Dr. Jennifer Daltry/Olivier Raynaud	Future-proofing endangered species conservation in Anguilla
22-003	Dr Jennifer Daltry	Eradicating invasive species from the highest priority Caribbean Island (Redonda)
28-002	Sara Calcada	Pioneering sustainable grazing for plants and livelihoods in Cape Verde
28-014	Ngwe Lwin	Gibbon Conservation through Coffee-based Agroforestry in Myanmar
28-020	Josh Kempinski	Safeguarding globally important forests by improving livelihoods and governance
28-027	Alison Gunn	Community-led stewardship and conservation of the Ometepe Island Biosphere Reserve

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

## Section 16 - Certification

---

### Certification

On behalf of the

trustees

of

Fauna & Flora International

I apply for a grant of



I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, budget and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application).
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

Name

Paul Hotham

Position in the organisation

Acting Senior Conservation Director, Regional Programmes

Signature (please upload e-signature)

[PH signature](#)

10/01/2022

08:49:17

png 4.98 KB

Date

10 January 2022

Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF.

[Safeguarding Children and Adults at Risk Policy + Procedure\(1\)](#)





10/01/2022

08:54:33





pdf 120.27 KB

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.

---

 [FFI 2020 Accounts\(1\)](#)  
 10/01/2022  
 08:54:42  
 pdf 526.24 KB

---

 [FFI 2019 Accounts\(1\)](#)  
 10/01/2022  
 08:54:42  
 pdf 605.73 KB

---

## Section 17 - Submission Checklist

---

### Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the <b>Guidance</b> documents, including the <b>“Guidance Notes for Applicants”</b> and <b>“Finance Guidance”</b> .	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the <b>current Terms and Conditions for this fund</b> .	Checked
I have provided <b>actual start and end dates for this proposed project</b> .	Checked
I have provided a budget based on <b>UK government financial years i.e. 1 April – 31 March and in GBP</b> .	Checked
I have checked that the budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the <b>correct final total at the start of the application</b> .	Checked
The application has been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached my completed logframe and timeline as a PDF using the templates provided.	Checked
I have included a <b>1 page CV or job description for all the Project staff identified at Question 11, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not</b> .	Checked
I have included a <b>letter of support from the Lead Partner and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 10, or an explanation of why not</b> .	Checked
I have included a <b>cover letter from the Lead Partner, outlining how any feedback at Stage 1 has been addressed where relevant</b> .	Checked
I have included a <b>signed copy of the last 2 years annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not</b> .	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Plus website <b>immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates</b> .	Checked
I have read and understood the <b>Privacy Notice on the Darwin Plus website</b> .	Checked

### We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative, Darwin Plus and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

### **Data protection and use of personal data**

Information supplied in this application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the latest copy of the Privacy Notice for Darwin, Darwin Plus and the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund available [here](#). This Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information, but not personal data, may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, location, and total grant value) on the GOV.UK and other websites.

Information relating to the project or its results may also be released on request, including under the 2004 Environmental Information Regulations and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. However, Defra will not permit any unwarranted breach of confidentiality nor will we act in contravention of our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).