

Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund

Final Report

*Important note To be completed with reference to the Reporting Guidance Notes for Project Leaders:
it is expected that this report will be a maximum of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes*

Darwin Project Information

Project Ref Number	DPLUS013
Project Title	Promoting the creation and appropriate management of protected areas in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands
Territory(ies)	Anguilla, Cayman Islands
Contract Holder Institution	Anguilla National Trust
Partner Institutions	National Trust for the Cayman Islands, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Grant Value	£193,568
Start/end date of project	1 October 2013 / 30 September 2015
Project Leader	Farah Mukhida
Project website	
Report author and date	Farah Mukhida December 2015



1 Project Overview

This project is based in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands. Although one of the smaller islands of the UKOTs, Anguilla, located at the top of the Lesser Antillean island chain, has a rich variety of natural habitats and species. Habitats range from seagrass beds and coral reefs to dry, evergreen woodlands to mangroves, brackish salt ponds, and scrubland. The Anguilla mainland is bordered to the north, east, and west with several offshore cays, including Scilly Cay, Sandy Island, Prickly Pear (East and West cays), Seal Island, Dog Island, Sombrero Island, Scrub Island, Little Scrub Island, and Anguillita. Despite its small size (only 93km²) and its low-lying windswept topography, Anguilla's ecosystems – and the microhabitats and species that are found within them – are diverse: over 300 native species of plants, over 130 species of birds, 21 species of reptiles, and five species of bats have been recorded on the island. In terms of endemism, Anguilla has at least one recorded endemic plant (*Rondeletia anguillensis*), three endemic lizards (*Ameiva corax*, *Ameiva corvina*, and *Anolis gingivinus*), and one endemic snake (*Alsophis rijgersmaei*).

The Cayman Islands are part of the Greater Antilles and consists of three islands – Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Brac – just over 720 kilometres south of Miami, Florida. The Cayman Islands provide habitat to more than 700 plant species (28 of which are endemic), more than 200 bird species (including 46 breeding species and 17 endemic subspecies) and including the Grand Cayman Parrot *Amazona leucocephala caymanensis* and the Cayman Brac Parrot *Amazona leucocephala hesternae*, more than 50 species of butterfly (with nine subspecies), nine species of bats (including one endemic subspecies), and 13 species of reptiles. The Cayman Islands' habitats are rich, diverse, and range from coral reefs and seagrass beds to mangroves, shrubland, and dry forest.

As small islands facing both intense natural and anthropogenic stressors, species, communities, and ecosystems are under real and direct threat on both Anguilla and the Cayman Islands. A surge in development for housing and tourism-related activities and increases in population growth on the islands have placed severe pressure on increasingly stressed environments. Indeed, despite the many ecological services of the ecosystems found on these two UKOTs, many are being destroyed or compromised for economic development. In addition, these pressures and impacts will be exacerbated by climate change.

This project was framed within the context of protected areas (PAs) being important tools in the conservation of both habitats and species. Indeed, they are recognised as one of the most important mechanisms in maintaining conserving biodiversity and habitats, including ecosystem services [ES]. On Anguilla, three terrestrial protected areas (one conservation area and two Amerindian heritage sites) currently exist along with six marine parks (Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine, Little Bay, Sandy Island, Prickly Pear-Seal Island, Dog Island, and Sombrero Island). In the Cayman Islands, there are nine terrestrial protected areas (Salina Reserve, the Mastic Reserve, the Brac Parrot Reserve, Booby Pond Nature Reserve, Colliers Wilderness Reserve, and the Central Mangrove Wetlands). Seven marine protected areas have been legally designated in the nearshore waters (Bloody Bay Marine Park Zone, Barkers Replenishment Zone, the Little Sound Environmental Zone, the Bowse Bluff Marine Park Zone, the Victoria House Replenishment Zone, and the South Sound Replenishment Zone).



This project was proposed and implemented because the Anguilla National Trust (ANT) and the National Trust for the Cayman Islands (NTCI) – both statutory bodies with mandates for terrestrial protected areas management – recognised the difficulties and constraints in appropriately and effectively managing sites of importance due to limited capacity. Furthermore, while our Governments have supported protected areas in theory (vesting properties to the National Trusts for management and providing some financial assistance to our organisations), environmental conservation has often been given low priority in decision-making processes with decisions favouring economic development over environmental conservation/sustainable use: economic development has tended to be seen as being at odds with environmental conservation when, in fact, sustainable economic development on both Anguilla and the Cayman Islands is both intrinsically linked to healthy and resilient natural environments. Working with Government agencies and Ministries to encourage consideration of the natural environment while increasing our capacity to manage the lands that have been vested to us to show value for Government money and the role of the natural environment in providing critical ecosystem services, the ANT and NTCI have been building grassroots support for species and habitat conservation while, at the same time, providing opportunities to residents and visitors to learn, enjoy, and celebrate each territory’s biodiversity and ecological heritage.

More specifically, the goal of this project was to protect habitats, biodiversity, and ecosystem services in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands by promoting the creation of and effectively managing protected areas networks on both territories. The project was to enhance institutional capacity of government agencies (namely the ANT and the NTCI as statutory bodies) to develop and manage a network of protected areas in Anguilla and the Cayman islands to assure the long-term survival of our most valuable and threatened species, habitats, and ecosystem services.

The project included four specific outputs to help achieve the broader goal: 1. Identification and prioritisation of existing and potential protected areas and the development of acquisition plans for future expansion of our protected areas networks; 2. Establishment of effective and sustainable management structures and processes within the ANT and NTCI; 3. Establishment of a constituency of support for national protected area networks in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands; and 4. Enhancement of relevant national organisational capacity to identify, designate, plan and implement protected area management plans increased.

2 Project Achievements

2.1 Outcome

Project outcomes.

The project’s outcome, as identified within the project logframe, was “the enhanced institutional capacity of government agencies and civil society and the development and management of a network of protected areas to assure the long-term, climate-change adapted survival of Anguilla’s and the Cayman Islands’ most valuable and threatened species, habitats, and ecosystem services while providing opportunities to residents and visitors to learn, enjoy, and celebrate each territory’s biodiversity and ecological heritage.”

Through cross-territory workshops, training, practical application of skills and knowledge, and mentoring, ANT and NTCI staff have developed climate-informed management plans for protected areas, have identified critical habitats (housing globally- and regionally-important populations of biodiversity, endemic, endangered, and critically endangered species), have developed (and begun implementation of) plans for habitat restoration and species recovery, and have engaged stakeholders in nature conservation programmes, small projects, and initiatives aimed at both increasing awareness about Anguilla’s and the Cayman Islands’ protected areas and biodiversity and increasing direct involvement in conservation. This has been achieved by:

Activity	Indicator
Conduct Rapid desk-based ecological literature review on Anguilla and the Cayman Islands to establish baseline	Results of rapid desk-based literature review outlined within habitat maps and PA evaluation sheets. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: i-1
Conduct rapid desk-based ES assessments and produce reports	Training of the ANT Protected Areas Manager and NTCI staff in the rapid assessment of ecosystem services was provided by Dr. Richard Bradbury (RB) and Dr. Michael MacDonald (MM) of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds from 13-16 January 2014 in the Cayman Islands. A stakeholder workshop was held during this training period during which the rapid assessments were completed and reviewed for sites within the Cayman Islands. RB and MM facilitated a second training workshop in Anguilla for ANT staff from 20-25 January. This training workshop was followed by a stakeholder workshop on 5 March 2014 that focused on completing rapid assessments for Anguilla sites. Ecosystem services assessment reports were completed for both Anguilla and the Cayman Islands. The reports were drafted by the ANT and NTCI, respectively, and each was reviewed by all of the project partners. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: i-2
Identify priority sites for inclusion within national protected areas networks	Priority sites for inclusion within national protected areas networks identified. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators: i-1; i-2
Climate change adaptation plans drawn up for the protected area assets of each territory	Climate change adaptation plans for relevant sites completed for Anguilla and the Cayman Islands. Workshop, facilitated by Climate Change Specialist Dr. Olly Watts (OW) from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, on how to make protected areas management plans climate change-informed held in the Cayman Islands from 7-13 February 2015. Ten government and non-government stakeholders from the Cayman Islands attended along with five representatives from the Anguilla National Trust. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators: i-4; i-9
Hold project partner and stakeholder workshop in the Cayman Islands to study and review the NTCI approach to land acquisition	Stakeholder workshop, facilitated by Protected Areas Management and Land Acquisition Specialist Dr Vivienne Booth (VB) from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, on site identification and prioritisation (based on both ecological and social priorities as well as on-the-ground practicalities) held in the Cayman Islands on 12 February 2015. Twenty-six government and non-government stakeholders from the Cayman Islands attended along with five representatives from the Anguilla National Trust. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: i-5
Develop site acquisition plans for ANT and NTCI	Site acquisition plans completed for 17 sites in Anguilla and the Mastic Reserve in the Cayman Islands. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: i-6
Detailed evaluation of ecosystem services of at least two sites using Stage 2 of the Toolkit for Ecosystem Services Site-based Assessment (TESSA) process based on the rapid ES assessments	Detailed evaluation of ecosystem services of two sites in the Cayman Islands (Central Mangrove System and Mastic Forest) completed. Detailed assessments were undertaken at two sites in the Cayman Islands where the provision of ecosystem services was considered to be the greatest based on the rapid assessments (Activity 1.2). assisted These assessments were led by Ms Cathy Childs (CC) (NTCI Environmental Programmes Officer) with support from Dr Michael MacDonald (RSPB) and assistance in data collection from two representatives from the

Activity	Indicator
	<p>ANT (Mr. Devon Carter (DC) [Protected Areas Assistant] and Mr. Giovanni Hughes (GH) [Field Officer]).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: i-3
<p>Hold project partner and stakeholder workshop in Anguilla to study and review protected areas management achievements and constraints</p>	<p>Stakeholder workshop, facilitated by Protected Areas Management and Land Acquisition Specialist Dr Vivienne Booth from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, on protected areas management planning (including stakeholder identification, site vision, mission, goals, objectives, and strategies) held on 12 and 13 February 2015. Twenty-six government and non-government stakeholders from the Cayman Islands attended along with five representatives from the Anguilla National Trust.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: i-7
<p>Review with policy makers and make recommendations on draft protected areas legislation and/or proposed amendments to existing legislation in Anguilla and the Cayman Island</p>	<p>A legislative review of the Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act and the Marine Parks Act (Anguilla) was undertaken with results of the review submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources (Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities, Housing, Agriculture, and Fisheries).</p> <p>In the Cayman Islands, a National Conservation Law was passed in 2014 (supported by lobbying by the NTCI) that, for the first time, brings formal and legal protection to many endemic flora and fauna. A National Conservation Council (NCC) was then formed to enact the legislation. An important tenet of the law is setting out the procedure for the protection of critical ecosystems. The NCC will be utilizing the findings from this project to designate protected area status to the Mastic Forest and to portions of the Central Mangrove Wetland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: i-8
<p>Review existing protected area management plans in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands with project partners and national stakeholders, integrating climate change adaptation measures frameworks and sustainability plans.</p>	<p>In Anguilla, climate change-informed management plans reviewed with project partners and national stakeholders over three meetings with the updated plan shared with stakeholders (including the Ministry of Home Affairs).</p> <p>In the Cayman Islands, the National Trust reviewed and updated their Mastic Reserve Management Plan adding climate change information, including adaptation, mitigation, and sustainability strategies, garnered from information gathered from this project.</p> <p>Indicator: i-9</p>
<p>Use results of detailed assessments undertaken in Output 1 (Existing and potential protected areas are identified and prioritised for their biological and ecosystem service values and acquisition plans are developed) to inform the development of an advocacy and public awareness plan</p>	<p>Public awareness plans developed for Anguilla and the Cayman Islands.</p> <p>For NTCI, the public awareness strategy centres on protected areas, ecosystem services, the results of rapid and detailed ecosystem services assessments (and this project) through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press releases • Social media (Facebook and Instagram) • Constant contact email list of 3000+ members • “Daybreak” News Programme to discuss findings • Annual Reports • Articles within the quarterly “Trust Times” magazine • Website posts • Indicator: i-10

Activity	Indicator
Implement public awareness plan	<p>In Anguilla:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 1000 individuals (students, residents, visitors) over the course of the project period were taken on tours and hikes through Anguilla's protected areas, mainland habitats, and offshore cays to promote national biodiversity. • Two presentations were given (one public and one classroom based) regarding protected areas and the work of the Trust (including terrestrial, wetlands, coastal, and marine conservation and protected areas management). • 10 school presentations were given regarding the importance of Anguilla's habitats, including wetlands • Weekly radio programmes aired on KoolFM 103.3 about Anguilla's natural environment (including live radio shows, pre-recorded shows, and replays). • Three afterschool environmental programmes offered. These programmes focus on raising awareness about Anguilla's natural environment – within and outside of protected areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environment. Research. Action. Programme (afterschool environmental programme for high school students – 2013, 2014, and 2015) ○ Island In Focus (afterschool environmental photography programme for primary school students – September-December 2014) ○ Young Explorers (afterschool environmental programme for children between the ages of 3 and 7 – September-December 2015) • Summer Environmental Camps (Youth ESCAPE 2014 – 2 programmes [Anguilla's national symbols – album 1 and album 2; Anguilla's maritime and marine heritage – album 1 and album 2]; Where the Wild Things Are – August 2015) <p>In the Cayman Islands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 850 individuals (students, residents, visitors) over the course of the project period were taken on tours and hikes through Cayman's Mastic Reserve to educate and promote national biodiversity. • Six presentations were given (one public and five classroom based) regarding protected areas, endemic species, climate change, and the general work of the Trust. • A weekly afterschool environmental and heritage programme (Heritage Heroes) was offered at a local public school. These programmes focused on raising awareness about Cayman's natural heritage and ways to protect it. • Summer Environmental Camps for ages 6-12 • Facebook blasts regarding the Cayman Islands' environment and climate change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cayman government's promise to address climate change ○ MLAs learn about sustainability ○ Caribbean welcomes new climate change agreement ○ Climate challenges faced by Small Island Developing States ○ How tiny islands drove climate ambition at Paris talks ○ Jamaica consider debt-swap for climate change adaptation ○ Why Cayman should care about climate change

Activity	Indicator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email blast on Dec. 2, 2015 – Educational piece about climate change and the Paris climate talks. • Celebrated Zero Emissions Day on Sept. 21, 2015 with ideas to lower your carbon footprint by investing in the protection of local forests and the use of renewable energy. • Visited every Year 5 class in every public school (8 schools) and spent a full day teaching about climate science and the importance of protecting our mangrove ecosystems. • Press releases to the “Cayman Reporter” to highlight the importance of our local forests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Paradise Discovered: Fiddlewood (grows in the Mastic Forest) – Sept. 16, 2015 ○ Paradise Discovered: Black Mangroves – Nov. 1, 2014 ○ Paradise Discovered: What is all the fuss about Cayman’s mangroves? - Oct. 11, 2014 <p>• Indicator: i-10</p>
Publicise project through national and international media	<p>This project has been publicised using print, radio, and social media.</p> <p>• Indicator: i-11</p>
Protected Area review committee established in Anguilla to move the PA agenda forward	<p>A Protected Area review committee was established under the already existing Inter-Ministerial Committee of the Environment, chaired by the Deputy Governor of Anguilla. The review committee met on 31 October 2015 during which Ms Jodi Johnson (ANT Protected Areas Manager) presented the results of the rapid ecosystem services assessment. Representatives from ten Government of Anguilla departments and Ministries attended. Discussion centred on the rapid assessment results as well as on environmental management and stakeholder involvement in influencing decision-making.</p> <p>• Indicator: i-12</p>
ANT and the NTCI advocate for critical crown-owned properties to be designated protected areas	<p>In Anguilla, formal and informal discussions have been held with the Ministry of Home Affairs (responsible for environment). The ANT is currently working with the Department of Land and Surveys on a proposal to have coastal land on Anguilla’s north coast (Mimi Bay) be vested to the ANT for management. A private land donation (a portion of the Mimi Bay Pond) has also been made to the ANT (transfer of property title being finalised within the Department of Land and Surveys). Members of the Sandy Ground community have approached the ANT regarding the vesting of Road Salt Pond (identified priority area) to the ANT for management/protection. The ANT is currently working with the community to lobby the Government of Anguilla to vest this crown-owned pond to the ANT.</p> <p>The Cayman Islands are implementing their new National Conservation Law. The NTCI continues to be in discussions with the Department of Environment, the Environmental Advisory Committee, and the National Conservation Council to push for protected area designation for key Crown-owned properties.</p> <p>• Indicators: i-14</p>

Activity	Indicator
Protected Areas Manager recruited by ANT	JJ began employment at the ANT in November 2013. After being offered a permanent position with the United Nations Environment Programme, Ms Johnson resigned from the Protected Areas Manager post. ANT Terrestrial and Wetlands Conservation Officer Ms Clarissa Lloyd (CL), who was working closely with both JJ and DC, assumed the vacated position (maintaining her previous title). CL was supported by other ANT staff, including Field Officers GH and Mr. Tashim Fleming (TF) and Marine and Coastal Conservation Officer Ms Janeczka Richardson (JR). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: i-15
Environmental Programmes Assistant recruited by NTCI	CC began employment at the NTCI in November 2013. She continues to be the project focal point at the NTCI. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: i-15
Provide training NTCI Environmental Programmes Assistant as well as to other NTCI and ANT staff and government stakeholders in ecosystem services assessments	Training in ecosystem services assessments (rapid and detailed) has been provided by Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (led by RB and MM) through workshops held from January 13-17, 2014 in the Cayman Islands and [20-25 January 2014] in Anguilla. MM was in the Cayman Islands to assist the NTCI with finalisation of the detailed assessments from April 28 to May 6, 2015 and has continued to provide support for the ecosystem service assessments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicators: i-2
Provide training to ANT and NTCI staff and stakeholders in protected areas development, planning, management, and sustainable financing	Training has been provided to the ANT and NTCI staff and stakeholders in protected areas development, planning, management, and (more limited) sustainable financing through workshops held in the Cayman Islands from 7-13 February 2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator: i-4; i-7

While the protected areas network in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands have not expanded, the ANT's and NTCI's capacity to manage existing sites and to expand our work programmes has increased. Indeed, both agencies have been able to use the work that has been conducted under DPLUS013, and the successes that have come with it, as leverage for other relevant (non-DPLUS013-funded) species and habitat conservation programmes and projects.

For example, the ANT, with funding provided by the Rufford Small Grants for Nature, the International Iguana Foundation, and the Mohammed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund are currently undertaking a Lesser Antillean iguana *Iguana delicatissima* species recovery project (**Indicator i-16**). With relationships forged and strengthened with the landowners of the Prickly Pear cays over the last two years (during the duration of the DPUS013 project), the ANT has been permitted to reintroduce a population of the native Lesser Antillean iguana to Prickly Pear East. The landowners are not only supportive of the reintroduction but are also supportive of an island restoration project (eradication of brown rats, planting of native trees) and improved integrated and collaborative management of the Prickly Pear Marine Park (project proposal submitted to Darwin Plus in September 2015 for consideration) – all for the benefit of Anguilla's biodiversity (**Indicator i-17**). While the land would remain privately-owned, this restoration and protected areas management project could be used as an example of how Anguilla's protected areas network could be expanded without direct (or compulsory) acquisition. Recent discussions with members of the Sandy Ground community who have indicated an appreciation for the work of the ANT and our commitment to environmental conservation and a family's donation of the majority of the Mimi Bay Pond to the ANT are testaments of the community's positive perceptions of the ANT.

This project has allowed the ANT and NTCI to be more visible – through fieldwork, media, and by supporting and training staff (to allow for tangible biodiversity and habitat conservation work to be conducted by the organisation); this has only helped to improve our relationships with stakeholders and increase understanding of the work that we do. This project has also enabled Cayman’s Environmental Programmes Assistant to attend workshops and training seminars on the subject of climate change (**Indicator i-18**). Grand Cayman has an average height above sea level of only seven feet, so adaptation to climate change is an unfortunate reality. Training achieved through this grant will help the territory cope and adapt to future challenges.

Long-term outcomes and impacts

This project’s proposed impact was “the protection of terrestrial and marine habitats for their biodiversity and ecosystem services through comprehensive protected area networks in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands.”

At the ground level, both ANT and NTCI have been better able to protect habitat owned or vested to us. With clear updated management plans and trained staff to implement identified plan actions (for example, continued biodiversity monitoring [**Indicator i-1**], site maintenance, conducting of tours and educational activities [**Indicator i-10**]), biodiversity within these protected areas can be (and has been protected) protected. Notably and significantly, following this project, the NTCI was able to purchase 131 acres of land in the Central Mangrove Wetlands in November 2015. They have targeted (with RSPB) 75 acres for a land purchase adjacent to the Cayman Brac Parrot Reserve and actively seeking available land parcels within the Mastic Reserve and Central Mangrove Wetlands footprints to purchase (as identified within our NTCI Land Acquisition Strategy [**Indicator i-6**]).

The influence of the ANT and NTCI on conservation of land outside of their own direct responsibility has also been strengthened. For example, the ANT (with support from the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources and the Department of Environment), with additional funding provided by the Ramsar Secretariat (complementing this Darwin Plus project and using it as leverage), has been able to move Ramsar site designation forward in Anguilla. Although the Convention was extended to Anguilla in 1991, no Ramsar site had been designated in Anguilla. The ANT was able to collect the necessary ecological data and confirm political support for the nomination of Sombrero Island as Anguilla’s first Ramsar Site. The ANT (led by Ms Clarissa Lloyd, Wetlands and Terrestrial Conservation Officer, and Mr. Devon Carter, Protected Areas Assistant), with the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources, has completed the necessary paperwork for the nomination (Ramsar Information Sheet, **Indicator i-9**). The information has been submitted to the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office for further action and formal submission to the Ramsar Secretariat. ANT’s protected areas capacity has also been recognised by other Government of Anguilla departments, with feedback being requested on memos to relevant Ministries regarding species reintroductions, marine parks management, marine parks legislation, a fisheries development plan, a national wetlands plan (**Indicator i-9**). In the Cayman Islands, work is steadily being done to increase the number of protected areas on all three islands. The Trust sits on the National Conservation Council and the Environmental Advisory Committee and as such has gained influence in protected area designation (**Indicator i-8**). The NTCI are also working with The Nature Conservancy on their terrestrial protected areas prioritisation plan for the Cayman, which will complement the promotion of protected areas designation carried out in this project. The climate change knowledge obtained by staff members will continue to serve the Islands and its protected areas for years to come.

As both ANT and NTCI are statutory bodies, we may only make recommendations to the Governments (Executive Council) of Anguilla and the Cayman Islands, respectively. They are not obliged to accept recommendations. Our role, therefore, as statutory bodies is to gather evidence for the need for protected areas for biodiversity conservation, and the benefits this brings to people. Using this evidence, we can influence, lobby, and build support (at the grassroots levels through to Ministerial levels) for environmental conservation and consideration within the decision-making processes. Changes in attitudes, perception, and behaviour will take time. This project, through building our organisations’ capacities, is also building our reputations as agencies that understand environmental issues and that have the

skills and knowledge to be involved in those processes. For example, the ANT continues to receive requests to submit comments on development applications (**Indicator i-19**), to participate in legislative review discussions, and to meet with Ministers and Executive Council. The NTCI is also asked to comment and make recommendations by the media and certain members of the Legislative Assembly whenever environmental issues are raised.

2.2 Outputs

1. Existing and potential protected areas are identified and prioritised for their biological and ecosystem service values and acquisition plans are developed.

Over the course of the two year project, the ANT and NTCI, supported by training provided by our RSPB partner (**Indicators i-2, i-4, i-5, i-7**), have identified sites of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services provision (**Indicators i-1, i-2, i-3**). This priority ranking has allowed our agencies to identify sites on which resources (personnel, financial, and otherwise) could/should be directed and which sites could/should be included within each Territory's protected areas networks; acquisition plans outline biodiversity/ecosystem services values and cost estimates for acquisition (**Indicator i-6**). All of the plans and documents (site inventories, ecosystem services assessment reports, site acquisition plans) that have been developed to support this output speak to both immediate and long-term management. With increased local knowledge, skills, and monitoring/assessment tools, the ANT and NTCI are in a position to monitor trends and changes in habitats and sites of interest, to focus (often limited) resources strategically, and to work towards a long-term vision for environmental conservation.

2. Effective and sustainable management structures and processes in place for managing protected in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands.

Through workshops facilitated by the RSPB in February 2015 (on protected areas management planning that is climate change-informed) (**Indicator i-7**), the ANT and NTCI are better equipped to identify both potential protected areas management issues and solutions. The development of management plans for established protected areas that are based on science, informed stakeholders, and flexible enough to accommodate changing on-the-ground situations have been developed for sites in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands (**Indicator i-9**). The format of these management plans can be used as templates for new sites as they are established. A review of national legislation that influences and/or affects habitats, biodiversity, and protected areas has been reviewed.

In Anguilla, the key piece of legislation is the Biodiversity and Heritage and Conservation Act. This Act is currently being updated with regulations being drafted. With regulations only now being drafted, the ANT has submitted comments and recommendations on the Act in an effort to strengthen both the ANT's role in protected areas management and to increase protection for vulnerable sites/habitats as well as threatened, endangered, and critically endangered species (**Indicator i-8**). Using the Darwin Plus project as leverage, the ANT has also worked with the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources and the Department of Environment to lobby Executive Council to nominate Sombrero Island (an existing Marine Park Nature Reserve) as the Territory's first Ramsar Site. Supporting this lobbying effort and nomination process, the ANT and Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources have completed the necessary documents (Ramsar Information Sheet and National Wetlands Plan [**Indicator i-9**]) which have been submitted to both Anguilla and the UK Governments for further action. The ANT and DFMR have agreed to continue to work together on this initiative, and will use the knowledge and skills gained from this Darwin Plus-funded project to develop the required (climate change-informed) management plan for Sombrero Island once it has been formally designated a Ramsar Site.

In the Cayman Islands, the National Conservation Law was implemented this year. It will designate new protected areas and the findings from this Darwin study will inform its decisions. It is likely that the Mastic Forest will be designated as the first formally protected terrestrial area in the Cayman Islands under the new law. The advisory Conservation Council, on which the NTCI sits, promotes a wider understanding and awareness of the significance of the ecological systems of the Islands, the benefits of conserving natural resources, the adoption of guidelines by government entities for the integration of conservation issues into their decision-making processes, and for the sustainable use of natural resources (**Indicator i-14**). Another purpose of the Conservation Law is to give effect to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, to which Cayman is a party, in order to make climate change adaptation and mitigation an integral part of the wider objectives of the Law.

Similar to Output 1, the results and impacts of Output 2 are long-term: management plans and legislation are meant to guide and inform existing and future site and biodiversity use. Ensuring that plans are adaptive and that legislation is both relevant and progressive will be critical especially when small islands such as Anguilla and the Cayman Islands will be forced to address climate change impacts, growing populations, and increased pressure on limited spaces and resources.

3. A constituency of support for national protected area networks in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands.

During this project's two-year timeframe, the ANT and NTCI have implemented public awareness programmes related to protected areas. These programmes are situated within larger work programmes that focus on raising awareness and support as well as on building a sense of stewardship among residents of the Territories. Public awareness and advocacy strategies were developed in Year 2 of the project (**Indicator i-10**) and activities will continue to be developed and implemented post-project. Specific public awareness activities are outlined in Section 2.1 and are supported with evidence (**Indicator i-10**).

4. Capacity of NGO staff and relevant government representatives to identify, designate, plan, and implement protected area management plans increased.

Capacity of both the ANT and the NTCI were tangibly enhanced through increases in our staff complements. Staff of both organisations were trained and actively involved in ecosystem services assessments, management planning, assessments of climate change impacts on protected areas, land acquisition planning, integrated species conservation, and in-situ conservation (**Indicators i-2, i-7, i-18**). Stakeholders – both from the private and public sectors – were also involved in these various assessments and protected area planning exercises, thereby increasing general knowledge, national skill bases, an engagement levels. This capacity, particularly within the National Trusts, is especially valuable as both agencies play a critical role in protected areas management.

Challenges.

Mosquito-borne disease. One of the major challenges to this project was not anticipated: the mosquito-borne Chikungunya disease was present in both Anguilla and the Cayman Islands, so much so that RSPB staff were restricted from travelling to the region between September and December 2015 (the wettest part of the year in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands and therefore the time when mosquitos are most prevalent). In response to these restrictions, planned workshops were postponed from September/October 2014 to February 2015. The postponement of workshops set report, management planning, and site acquisition planning back by two quarters. All plans, however, were completed before the end of the project (**Indicators i-4, i-6, i-9**).

Staffing. The ANT hired Ms Jodi Johnson to serve as Protected Areas Manager. JJ joined the ANT in November 2013 and she unfortunately resigned from the post one year later in November 2014 to assume a position with the United Nations Environment Programme in Jamaica. CL filled the position. CL kept her title as a Conservation Officer even though she absorbed the bulk of the responsibilities of the project. She was supported by DC, JR, TF, and GH as well as by Ms Kimberly Gumbs (ANT Administrative Manager) and the ANT (Farah Mukhida [FM]). Prior to – and even after – JJ's departure, the ANT ensured that most (if not all)

staff was able to take advantage of training opportunities provided by this project and mentoring provided by the RSPB. All staff members, therefore, have been able to step in to assist with various project activities and components. The ANT discussed not filling the Protected Areas Manager position with LTS/Darwin Plus before co-opting CL.

2.3 Sustainability and Legacy

Project achievements.

Project achievements that are most likely to endure are those related to site acquisition and management. Five year management plans for protected area sites in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands are meant to be adaptive: they will be reviewed annually and will be updated at the end of each management plan period.

As protected areas management is a mandate of both the ANT and the NTCI, knowledge and skills developed throughout the project period will be continuously applied. For example, site inventories and ecosystem services assessments will be reviewed biannually by the ANT as part of our wetland and coastal habitat assessments. The NTCI reevaluates its work plans on an annual basis and continually strives to add to its protected area system as opportunities arise. Our site acquisition plans are living documents and will be referred to whenever opportunity for protected areas network expansion arises.

Project staffing.

Project staff from the ANT will continue to be employed with the organisation, with Project Lead, CL, assuming responsibility for terrestrial protected areas. DC's role will evolve into a field research position while GH and TF will continue to support protected areas and biodiversity conservation actions. The NTCI Environmental Programmes Assistant will move into an environmental education role within the organisation, where the experience gained on this project will be beneficial.

Project capital items.

The project laptops will continue to be used by ANT and NTCI staff while binoculars, spotting scopes, and GPS units will continue to be used to collect biodiversity and habitat data. For example, the ANT work programmes include bi-annual wetland and coastal habitat assessments, monthly wetland and terrestrial bird counts, iguana population assessments, annual seabird monitoring, and monitoring of nesting sea turtle activity on Anguilla's mainland and offshore cays. Data collected through these programmes are used to update site inventories, inform species recovery programmes, and inform and update prioritisation of site of ecological (and ecosystem services) importance. Equipment that was purchased in the Cayman Islands will continue to aid that organisation in its conservation activities, including the protection of the endangered and endemic Blue iguana, protection of threatened bat species, and the protection of critical habitat for the Brac parrot.

3 Project Stakeholders

Anguilla:

General public. The general public, and more specifically, the East End community has primarily been directly engaged through three separate stakeholder meetings that focused on the management of the East End Pond Conservation Area. Informal, one-on-one meetings have also taken place, during and outside of work hours, usually when a community member has happened upon a staff member. During these meetings, the public had an opportunity to review and make suggestions on how to improve the draft East End Pond Conservation Area Management Plan (2015-2019). In addition, as a way to more actively engage the community in site management, the Plan calls for the establishment of a management subcommittee on which a member of the community would sit. The Anguilla Red Cross has agreed to sit on the sub-committee and to act as the liaison between the ANT/sub-committee and the East End Community. The Anguilla Red Cross has an excellent working relationship with the community through the work that they have done with regards to disaster risk reduction. The ANT notes that there was a level of apathy amongst community members, resulting in low attendance at meetings (one held in November 2014 and two in February 2015). To counter poor attendance,

the ANT continued to meet one-on-one with members and would have “piggy-backed” off of meetings held by other organisations in the community. During the last two quarters of the project, no community meetings were held. The ANT will use this strategy to engage East End community members, however, post-project. More generally, the ANT used its public awareness and engagement programmes and strategies (after school programmes, monthly members’ activities, tours and hikes for schools, public and school presentations, social media) to inform and engage residents of Anguilla.

Government Ministers. In March 2015, there was a change in the Government of Anguilla (from the Anguilla United Movement to the Anguilla United Front). The ANT had an excellent working relationship with the Minister of Home Affairs under the Anguilla United Movement. We are continuing to develop our relationship with the new Minister of Home Affairs. We met with the new Minister and her advisors in May 2015 to discuss the work of the Trust, including protected areas management. We continue to be in regular contact with her – both by e-mail and telephone.

Government departments. Government departments have been formally engaged within this project through the Protected Areas Review Committee under the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Environment, chaired by the Deputy Governor of Anguilla. A presentation to the Committee was made on 31 October 2014 outlining the results of the rapid ecosystem services assessment. Of particular note, over the last year, the ANT has also strengthened its relationship with the Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources, the agencies with *ad hoc* responsibility for marine parks. Working in collaboration with this Department, we have been able to further Ramsar site designation, inform marine parks legislation, the draft Fisheries Development Plan, and have collaborated on the development of two project proposals (one submitted to Darwin Plus regarding integrated coastal zone management and protection of the Prickly Pear cays and one submitted to the European Union’s BEST 2.0 funding mechanism regarding sea turtle conservation). As Anguilla is such a small island, work of the ANT and Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources is complementary. Shared visions amongst the two agencies have given a stronger voice to Anguilla’s coastal environment.

Cayman Islands:

General public. The NTCI shares activities on social media, email blasts, and on its website in order to engage the public. The NTCI also has District chapters that are able to bring concerns down to the neighbourhood level. A major challenge is the high level of private ownership of valuable natural areas and how to conserve these sensitive and dwindling ecosystems with limited funds.

Government Ministers. The NTCI has a close working relationship with the Minister of Environment who has often asked for feedback on related issues. The NTCI feels fortunate that this minister was elected as he has pushed through the National Conservation Law (after 13 years of trying) and is now seeing that provisions of the law are being implemented. It is hoped that having a sympathetic ear in government will aid in increased protected area designation.

Government departments. The NTCI works closely with the Department of Environment. Knowledge and manpower is often shared between organizations and the DOE is pursuing increased protected area designation as well.

4 Lessons learned

The project management structure was suitable for this style of project. The project was overseen by a Steering Committee comprised of representatives and project leads from the ANT, NTCI, and RSPB (**Indicator i-20**). Overall high-level management of the project was the responsibility of the ANT Executive Director while day-to-day project management in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands fell under the responsibility of the ANT Protected Areas Manager (and later the Terrestrial and Wetlands Conservation Officer), the NTCI Environmental Programmes Officer, and relevant RSPB staff (RB, MM, OW, Ms Vivienne Booth, and Mr. James Millett [and later Ms Elizabeth Radford]). With the wide range of expertise at the RSPB available to local

partners and with assistance provided by National Trust staff on both Territories, local partners were able to substantially benefit from knowledge exchange.

While the project did experience setbacks in terms of meeting original deadlines (primarily, having to deal with the impacts of Chikungunya and travel restrictions), with permission granted from LTS/Darwin Plus, project partners were able to realise ultimate goals and complete all aspects of the project. The project's broad but systematic approach to enhancing protected areas management (identification of key sites based on ecological and ecosystem services for inclusion within protected areas networks – by vesting, donation, or purchase – followed by management plan development/revision through stakeholder participation, and supported by public awareness activities and in-house and stakeholder capacity building) allowed us address protected areas management comprehensively and adequately, creating a strong foundation for future work. We were able to complete all aspects of the project within budget.

4.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation occurred through Project Steering Committee meetings held almost every quarter. Project progress was evaluated against activities, indicators, and outputs presented in the submitted logframe. The monitoring and evaluation system that was supported by the submission of half year and annual reports assisted project partners in identifying setbacks and areas for improvement.

To assist with assessing proposed action and outputs with actual action taken and achievements, a project spreadsheet was developed and used (as suggested by within the Half-Year Project Review) (**Indicator i-21**). Adjustments to the project work plan were first discussed by project partners (during Steering Committee meetings and through e-mail correspondences between meetings) and major changes (see below) were discussed with and approved by LTS/Darwin Plus. Accounts were compiled monthly by the ANT Administrative Manager.

Major changes in the project design.

1. Training workshops.

Within the initial application submitted to Darwin Plus, project partners proposed to hold a workshop regarding protected areas management planning and protected areas. The workshop was to be held in Anguilla in September 2014 and was to be facilitated by the RSPB. With travel restrictions put in place by RSPB due to Chikungunya, a mosquito-borne disease which had led to a number of deaths in the region particularly amongst those who were already immunocompromised, we were required to postpone the workshop to the last quarter of the 2014-2015 financial year. The postpone of this workshop caused a second workshop which focussed on land acquisition to be held in the Cayman Islands to also be pushed back to the same quarter (last quarter of the 2014-2015 financial year). To ensure that the postponement would not further delay the completion of reports and plans, we held the protected areas management workshop and the land acquisition workshop back-to-back in the Cayman Islands in early February 2015. This led to significant cost savings that were then applied to capital equipment expenditure. These changes were approved by LTS/Darwin Plus.

As all planned training occurred during the 2014/2015 financial year, the travel and subsistence budget that was available for the 2015/2016 financial year was applied to additional (although unplanned) training opportunities for ANT and NTCI staff. TF and GH attended a two week training course with the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust on integrated and in-situ species conservation management and CC attended three training seminars on climate change impacts and mitigation strategies during Quarter 3 of this year. While training fell outside of the actual project timeframe, project partners sought (and gained) approval by LTS/Darwin Plus for such training and associated expenditure.

Training in *in situ* species conservation and management has already come into much use and practice in Anguilla, particularly with the scheduled release of *Iguana delicatissima* individuals onto Prickly Pear East (one of the priority biodiversity sites identified in the ecological and ecosystem service assessments). The landowners of Prickly Pear East have given permission to the ANT to establish a satellite (reintroduced) population onto the island to both enhance existing ecological value and to assist with a critically endangered species recovery programme. Skills learned at the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust (both in course and within the wildlife centre) will also be applied post-reintroduction: TF and GH will lead on monitoring health, survivorship, and reproductive success of reintroduced individuals. Working with Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust, Fauna & Flora International, the International Iguana Foundation, landowners, and other stakeholders (including owners of two restaurants on Prickly Pear East), ANT will attempt to build population numbers on the offshore cays over the years to come.

CC's training on climate change action will also be put into direct practice and action post-project. In her role as Education Officer, she will work with students, businesses, partners, and the general public to build awareness of the importance of ecological resiliency and the need to take practical action to address climate change impacts. NTCI has already integrated climate change action into their programme of work and have a progressive carbon offsetting initiative (<http://www.islandoffsets.org/>).

2. Staff changes at the ANT.

After one year of employment with the ANT, JJ accepted a permanent position with the United Nations Environment Programme in Jamaica. While the ANT was disappointed to lose her, with training provided by the RSPB and close internal collaboration and support, the position was easily filled within agency by CL thereby allowing for a seamless transition. The loss of JJ did not affect project progress in Anguilla. The co-opting of CL was approved by LTS/Darwin Plus.

3. The NTCI was pleased that both areas targeted for potential protected area designation were located in its territory, but found it challenging for one staff member with limited assistance (due to limited internal staffing and physical distance between project partners) to complete the assessments within the prescribed timeframe (although the report was completed).

4.2 Actions taken in response to annual report reviews

Comment 1. Cross referencing particular evidence is needed throughout the main report – e.g. to the training materials, research findings presented in the annexes.

Response. In this Final Report, we have tried to ensure that all evidence is properly presented and linked to identified indicators. All reports, plans, and other forms of evidence have been uploaded to Dropbox and listed under Output and relevant indicator. Cross-referencing to evidence is provided in all relevant sections (namely 2.1 and 2.2).

Comment 2. Clear actions how to improve stakeholder engagement are needed – especially general public in Anguilla.

Response. East End community stakeholders have been engaged in the last two quarters of the projects (April through September 2015) one-on-one, with discussions being held on protected areas management and East End Pond Conservation Area ecosystem services (primarily flood control). The ANT was prepared to link with other civil society organisations and community groups to discuss the project, wetland conservation, protected areas management, and next steps post-project. No other community meetings, however, occurred during the time period. To reach out more broadly to the general public, the ANT held youth activities (hikes, birdwatching, wetland conservation initiatives) at the pond, conducted tours with over 1100 people during which the Darwin Plus project and protected areas management was discussed, facilitated hikes and outdoor activities with ANT members, community groups, and visitors, held public presentations, used social media, and continued to air our weekly radio programme, "Preserving Anguilla's Natural Heritage," on the local radio station KoolFM103.3 (**Indicator i-10**). Furthermore, public awareness and advocacy plans were developed for both Anguilla and the Cayman Islands and will continue to be implemented (**Indicator i-10**).

Comment 3. Clarify the relationship between activity/output 1.4 and 2.2

Response. Activity 1.4 focused on ensuring that the impacts of climate change on protected areas was addressed with relevant management plans. This would involve assessing direct and indirect impacts and identifying strategies for mitigation within the plans. Activity 2.1. dealt with the actual development of site management plans (using participatory processes). Climate change impacts were integrated directly within the management plans while climate change impact assessments were included as an appendix to the plan. Activity 2.2, meanwhile, focused on strengthening the legal frameworks that allow for environmental protection. This was included as an activity as regulations for the Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act in Anguilla were to be developed (allowing for public consultation) and the Environmental Conservation Bill in the Cayman Islands was also being proposed (which was passed by the Government of the Cayman Islands by the end of the first year of the project). Recommendations to amend the Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act were still submitted by the ANT in the hope that regulations that are being drafted will be more appropriate.

Comment 4. Update workplan to ensure consistency with main report.

Response. The workplan was updated following the results of the Annual Review.

Comment 5. Ensure that information gaps are filled in before submitting.

Response. We hope that all gaps have been filled within this Final Report.

5 Darwin Identity

This Darwin Initiative project complements broader protected areas management programmes within both the ANT and NTCI, but within those programmes, support has been recognised as specific to this project which has been generally and broadly labelled within the Territories as the “Darwin Plus Protected Areas Project.”

The Darwin Plus Initiative is particularly known amongst Government of Anguilla and Government of the Cayman Islands departments and Ministries as well as within the Governor’s Office. Statutory bodies and some NGOs are also familiar with the funding agencies, primarily through an interest in applying for funds or having received them. Darwin Plus has been publicised, within the context of this project, when the ANT and NTCI report on project activities and achievements. While no mechanism was built into the project to measure level of awareness and/or understanding of the Darwin Initiative (for example pre- and post-project surveys), given the publicity that has occurred, it is believed that communities in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands understand that this project has been funded by Darwin Plus.

Publicity (**Indicator 1-11** except where otherwise indicated) generated through this project includes:

Press releases.

- Anguilla (circulated through national newspaper [The Anguillian], radio, and ANT listserv [>100 members]):
 - 31 January 2014
 - 10 March 2014
 - 19 September 2014
 - 16 March 2015
- Cayman Islands:
 - 11 October 2014
 - 1 November 2014
 - 31 January 2015
 - All press releases published within the www.caymanreporter.com/tag/national-trust

Newsletters.

- Anguilla:
 - ANT Newsletter, One Rock: [March 2014](#), [September 2014](#), [December 2014](#)
 - The Mitigation Outlook, March-May 2015, Vol. 6, Issue 1

Radio.

- Anguilla:
 - ANT KoolFM103.3 radio show on 1 October 2014
 - ANT KoolFM 103.3 radio show on 29 September

Presentations.

- Anguilla:
 - Ecosystem Services and Protected Areas in Anguilla (31 October 2015)
 - East End Pond Conservation Area Management Plan (19 November 2014, 2 February 2015, 18 February 2015)
 - Ramsar Site Designation in Anguilla (9 September 2015)
 - Conservation and the Anguilla National Trust (24 September 2015)
 - Anguilla's Wetlands (throughout 2014 and 2015)
 - ANT Annual General Meeting President's Report (2013, 2014, and 2015)
- Cayman Islands:
 - Darwin Plus-funded Protected Areas Project – presentation to the Cayman Environmental Advisory Committee (25 November 2015)
 - Day-long presentations/teaching sessions to Year 5 classes at every public school (8 schools) on climate science, the importance of mangrove ecosystem protection, and the results of the ecosystem services research supported by this project
 - Update provided at the UKOT Conservation Forum conference, Sustaining Partnerships, during the Wider Caribbean Working Group meeting, 15 July 2015

Social Media.

- Anguilla (please refer to Twitter account @axatrust and Facebook links):
 - Twitter - @axatrust – 63 followers
 - 24 July 2015
 - 20 August 2015
 - 28 September 2015
 - 1 December 2015
 - Facebook – www.facebook.com/axanationaltrust – 956 followers
 - Notes:
 - [11 April 2013](#), [31 January 2014](#), [19 September 2014](#)
 - [Photo album](#)
- Cayman (please refer to Twitter account @nationaltrust.cayman [574 followers], Instagram account @nationaltrust_cayman [1422 followers], and Facebook account www.facebook.com/NationalTrustCaymanIslands [1683 followers])

Reports.

- Anguilla:
 - Ecosystem Services Provided by Potential Protected Areas in Anguilla: a raid assessment (please see **Indicator i-2**)
 - Annual Report 2013, 2014
- Cayman Islands:
 - Ecosystem Services Provided by Potential Protected Areas in the Cayman Islands: a raid assessment (please see **Indicator i-2**)
 - Ecosystem Services Provided by Two Potential Protected Areas in the Cayman Islands (please see **Indicator i-3**)

6 Finance and administration

6.1 Project expenditure

Exchange rate used for 2015-2016 Financial Year report. 1 GBP : 1.4763 USD

Project spend (indicative) since last annual report	2015/16 Grant (£)	2015/16 Total actual Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items				
Others				
TOTAL				

Staff employed (Name and position)	Cost (£)

Consultancy – description of breakdown of costs	Other items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

Capital items – description	Capital items – cost (£)
TOTAL	

Other items – description	Other items – cost (£)
Soil sample analysis to support Detailed Ecosystem Services Assessment in the Cayman Islands	
Detailed ecosystem services workshop/training exercise in April/May 2015 in the Cayman Islands	
Shipping, handling, and processing fees for capital equipment purchased in Quarter 4 of the 2014-2015 Financial Year	
Project audit fees	
TOTAL	

6.2 Additional funds or in-kind contributions secured

Source of funding for project lifetime	Total (£)
Anguilla National Trust	
National Trust for the Cayman Islands	
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds	
Ramsar Secretariat	
TOTAL	

Source of funding for additional work after project lifetime	Total (£)
Anguilla National Trust	
National Trust for the Cayman Islands	
International Iguana Foundation	
Mohammed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	
TOTAL	

6.3 Value for Money

We believe that this project provided excellent value for money. Over a two-year period, almost all Darwin Plus funds supporting this project were spent in the UKOTs, building local capacity and developing practical long-term (but adaptive) frameworks to ensure continuation of habitat, species, and site conservation work post-project. In-kind assistance on the project from RSPB staff (James Millett (previous UKOT Senior UKOT Officer), Elizabeth Radford (current Senior UKOT Officer), and Ruth Sharman (International Project Finance Officer) was particularly invaluable.

With relatively little funding, almost all staff at the ANT and NTCI were able to take direct advantage of training opportunities related to the identification of climate change impacts on protected areas and biodiversity, development of climate change-informed management plans, acquisition planning, climate change mitigation, integrated species conservation, and communications. Information generated through these workshops and exercises were shared with those staff members not directly involved through practical application of tools and strategies (for example ANT and NTCI staff members leading local stakeholders in the completion of ecosystem services assessments for priority sites using the methodology outlined in the Toolkit for Ecosystem Services Site-based Assessments).

Darwin Plus project funding was used to leverage other complementary projects in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands, including, in Anguilla, a Ramsar Secretariat-funded project (grant of US\$) to move the national Ramsar site designation process forward and an in-situ Lesser Antillean iguana species recovery programme funded by the Rufford Small Grant for Nature and the International Iguana Foundation (grants valued at US\$19,300 combined). In the Cayman Islands, the Nature Conservancy worked with the NTCI on creating a ranking system for protected area status. TNC used a different system for this determination which, combined with the NTCI's work, resulted in more robust data than either would have achieved separately. This project has also helped to increase the ANT's and NTCI's profile as reputable environmental conservation agencies, with land owners expressing an interest in working with our organisations to develop and implement collaborate environmental management strategies and action plans (for example, for the Prickly Pear cays in Anguilla and land covenant agreements with local landowners in the Cayman Islands) and in making land donations to

support biodiversity protection (for example, Mimi Bay Pond in Anguilla and Preston Bay in Cayman).

Annex 1 Standard Measures

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
Training Measures		
1	Number of (i) students from the UKOTs; and (ii) other students to receive training (including PhD, masters and other training and receiving a qualification or certificate)	5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 ANT staff members (TF and GH) receiving certificate for completion of course – Integrated Species Conservation and Management – through the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology (November 2015) 2 ANT staff members (FM and JR) and 1 NTCI staff members (CC) receiving University of West Indies Certificate in Climate Change (April 2015) 1 NTCI staff member (CC) receiving certificate in Climate Reality Leadership Corps Training (November 2015)
2	Number of (i) people in UKOTs; and (ii) other people receiving other forms of long-term (>1yr) training not leading to formal qualification	
3a	Number of (i) people in UKOTs; and (ii) other people receiving other forms of short-term education/training (i.e. not categories 1-5 above)	1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 NTCI staff member (CC) completing University of Geneva course, Pathways to climate change adaptation: the case of Small Island Developing States and UNEP's iversity course, Disasters and Ecosystems: Resilience in a Changing Climate; attending Climate Fundamentals Academy's South Florida Workshop 1; and attending The Gathering Threat of Climate Change and its Implications for Water Security and Sea Level Rise in Miami (13 November 2015)
3b	Number of training weeks (i) in UKOTs; (ii) outside UKOTs not leading to formal qualification	6 weeks (in UKOTs) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 week training in the Cayman Islands on the Toolkit for Ecosystem Services and Site-based Assessments (January 2014) 1 week training in Anguilla on the Toolkit for Ecosystem Services and Site-based Assessments (January 2014) 1 week training for NTCI staff in the Cayman Islands on detailed ES assessments (January 2014) 2 weeks training for NTCI and

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
		<p>ANT staff in the Cayman Islands on detailed ES assessments (February 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 week training for NTCI and Cayman Island stakeholders in protected areas management, site acquisition, planning for climate change (February 2015) <p>4 weeks training (outside of UKOTs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 weeks training for NTCI staff in climate change mitigation (September-November 2015) 1 week training in Jersey, Channel Islands in <i>in situ</i> species conservation (November 2015)
4	Number of types of training materials produced. Were these materials made available for use by UKOTs?	
5	Number of UKOT citizens who have increased capacity to manage natural resources as a result of the project	<p>9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 NTCI staff (CC, Paul Watler and 7 ANT staff (DC, TF, GH, CL, FM, JR)
Research Measures		
6	Number of species/habitat management plans/ strategies (or action plans) produced for/by Governments, public authorities or other implementing agencies in the UKOTs	<p>2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> East End Pond Conservation Area Management Plan Mastic Forest Reserve Management Plan
7	Number of formal documents produced to assist work in UKOTs related to species identification, classification and recording.	
8a	Number of papers published or accepted for publication in peer reviewed journals written by (i) UKOT authors; and (ii) other authors	
8b	Number of papers published or accepted for publication elsewhere written by (i) UKOT authors; and (ii) other authors	
9b	Number of computer-based databases enhanced (containing species/genetic information). Were these databases made available for use by UKOTs?	<p>4 (databases for in-house usage, with information available for sharing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anguilla Bird Database (database developed and used by the ANT) Anguilla Iguana Database (database developed and used by the ANT) Anguilla Racer Snake Database (database developed and used by ANT) National Trust for the Cayman Islands Heritage Register

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
9a	Number of species reference collections established. Were these collections handed over to UKOTs?	
9b	Number of species reference collections enhanced. Were these collections handed over to UKOTs?	
Dissemination Measures		
14a	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops/stakeholder meetings organised to present/disseminate findings from UKOT's Darwin project work	<p>5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anguilla: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 stakeholder meeting to discuss project and to conduct rapid ES assessment (5 March 2015) ○ 1 PA Steering Committee meeting to discuss project and present results of rapid ES assessment (31 October 2015) ○ 2 stakeholder meetings to discuss project and review management plan for East End Pond Conservation Area (19 November 2014, 18 February 2015) • Cayman Islands <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 Environmental Advisory Committee meeting to discuss project and results of rapid and detailed ecosystem services assessments (25 November 2015) • Both Territories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UKOT Conservation Forum Meeting (Sustaining Partnership) – Wider Caribbean Working Group meeting on 15 July 2015 – brief overview of project (additional similar meetings to be conducted in the Cayman Islands in 2016)
14b	Number of conferences/seminars/workshops/stakeholder meetings attended at which findings from the Darwin Plus project work will be presented/ disseminated	
Physical Measures		
20	Estimated value (£s) of physical assets handed over to UKOT(s)	•
21	Number of permanent educational/training/research facilities or organisation established in UKOTs	

Code	Description	Totals (plus additional detail as required)
22	Number of permanent field plots established in UKOTs	11 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 transects established in the Central Mangrove Wetlands (Cayman Islands) • 6 transects established in the Mastic Forest Reserve (Cayman Islands)
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (e.g., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	○

Annex 2 Publications

Type *	Detail (title, author, year)	Nationality of lead author	Nationality of institution of lead author	Gender of lead author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. contact address, website)
Manual *	Title: Toolkit for Ecosystem Services Site-based Assessments Author: Cambridge Conservation Initiative Year: 2014	British	British	Male	Cambridge Conservation Initiative, Cambridge	
Report *	Ecosystem Services Provided by Potential Protected Areas in Anguilla: a raid assessment Authors: Jodi Johnson, Devon Carter, Michael MacDonald, Richard Bradbury, Farah Mukhida Year: 2014	Jamaican	Anguillian	Female	Anguilla National Trust, The Valley	
Report *	Ecosystem Services Provided by Potential Protected Areas in the Cayman Islands: a raid assessment Authors: Catherine Childs, Michael MacDonald, Richard Bradbury Year: 2014	American	Caymanian	Female	National Trust for the Cayman Islands, Georgetown	
Report *	Title: Ecosystem Services Provided by Two Potential Protected Areas in the Cayman Islands Authors: Catherine Childs, Michael MacDonald, Richard Bradbury Year: 2015	American	Caymanian	Female	National Trust for the Cayman Islands, Georgetown	

Annex 3 Darwin Contacts

Ref No	DPLUS013
Project Title	Promoting the creation and appropriate management of protected areas in Anguilla and the Cayman Islands
Project Leader Details	
Name	Farah Mukhida
Role within Darwin Project	Project Lead with responsibility for project oversight
Address	
Phone	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 1	
Name	Cathy Childs
Organisation	National Trust for the Cayman Islands
Role within Darwin Project	Lead for project implementation in the Cayman Islands through the National Trust for the Cayman Islands; evaluation and monitoring; project reporting
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	
Partner 2 etc.	
Name	Elizabeth Radford
Organisation	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Role within Darwin Project	Training; mentoring; evaluation and monitoring; project reporting
Address	
Fax/Skype	
Email	