

Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund Annual Report

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

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2019

Darwin Plus Project Information

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| Project reference | DPLUS066 |
| Project title | Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat |
| Territory(ies) | Anguilla and Montserrat |
| Contract holder institution | Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) |
| Partner institutions | Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Lands, Housing and the Environment (MATLHE) – Montserrat Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources (DFMR), Ministry of Infrastructure, Communication, Utilities and Housing, Agriculture and Fisheries – Anguilla The University of the West Indies - Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (UWI-CERMES) |
| Grant value | £260,925 |
| Start/end date of project | 1 April 2017/31 March 2020 |
| Reporting period (e.g., Apr 2017-Mar 2018) and number (e.g., AR 1,2) | Apr 2018-Mar 2019 and AR 2. |
| Project leader name | Ainka Granderson |
| Project website/blog/Twitter | http://www.canari.org/climate-change-adaptation-in-the-fisheries-of-anguilla-and-montserrat |
| Report author(s) and date | Ainka Granderson, 30 April 2019 |

1. Project overview

The fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat make significant contributions to the national economy, livelihoods and food security. In Anguilla, fish production in 2014 was 438.3 metric tonnes (mt.), valued at US\$6 million, with approximately 90 fishers operating 63 fishing vessels. In Montserrat, fish production in 2017 was approximately 75 mt., valued at US\$0.7 million, with over 100 fishers operating 27 fishing vessels. The contribution of the fisheries sector to Gross Domestic Product for Anguilla in 2014 was 2.26%, while it was 2% for Montserrat in 2017.

The fisheries sectors of both islands are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and variability. Increased sea surface temperature, more intense storms, sea level rise and ocean acidification are expected to trigger a complex series of biophysical and socioeconomic impacts on fisheries. Needs assessments for Anguilla and Montserrat, commissioned by the Department for International Development (2012), showed that resilience activities are hampered by weak planning and adaptive capacity. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation (CCA) in the fisheries sectors is therefore crucial.

This project aims to mainstream CCA into fisheries governance and management, using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF). This will deliver enhanced stewardship of fisheries and marine resources and livelihood benefits for fisherfolk and other resource users.

2. Project stakeholders/partners

The key stakeholders, including project partners, are:

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

Montserrat - MATLHE, especially the Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit and Department of the Environment, the Disaster Management Coordination Agency, Montserrat National Trust, and fisherfolk and their organisations (Montserrat Fishers and Boaters Association and Montserrat Fishermen's Cooperative).

Using participatory approaches, the project has engaged these key stakeholders in project implementation and monitoring in both Anguilla and Montserrat. This has been enabled through the Project Steering Committee, created in August 2017, which comprises of fisheries experts from project partners (DFMR - Anguilla, Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit - Montserrat and UWI-CERMES), one fisherfolk leader each from the Anguilla Fisher Folk Association and Montserrat Fishers and Boaters Association, and the project leader and a climate change adaptation expert from CANARI. The Project Steering Committee has met on a semi-annual basis, and reviewed progress to date against the logframe, identified synergies with other relevant regional and national projects and refined upcoming activities for Year 3.

Effective engagement of key stakeholders in project implementation has also been enabled by the approaches used for knowledge mobilisation and capacity building to promote integration of CCA into fisheries management and ecosystem stewardship in Anguilla and Montserrat. These involved the use of participatory video where fisherfolk documented their perspectives on climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and priorities for CCA for awareness raising and advocacy, and capacity building on EAF and ecosystem stewardship using participatory and interactive training tools (see outputs 2 and 3 under section 3.1 for further details).

3. Project Progress

Year 2 of the project has focused on: utilising the Project Steering Committee to ensure participation of partners and other key stakeholders in the delivery and monitoring of project activities; mobilising knowledge on key vulnerabilities, areas for institutional strengthening and priorities for action on CCA in the fisheries sector to catalyse changes in practice and policy among policy makers and resource managers and users; mainstreaming CCA into fisheries-related policies and plans using EAF; and building the capacity of fisherfolk and their organisations for CCA actions and ecosystem stewardship.

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Undertake project management, monitoring and evaluation and reporting

CANARI liaised regularly with its partners about project implementation, including convening the Project Steering Committee on a semi-annual basis on September 12, 2018 and on March 29, 2019 to review progress to date against the logframe, identify synergies and potential partnerships with other relevant regional and national projects and refine project activities for Year 3. A contract was also prepared for UWI-CERMES for Year 2 activities under the project.

In terms of project delivery, the Project Steering Committee determined in September that all Year 2 activities could be implemented by the end of the project year, despite a three month delay in implementation due to late payment of Year 1 Q4 funds from Darwin Plus. These activities included the following:

- Output 2: Knowledge mobilisation

- Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold other events on the need to mainstream CCA in fisheries-related policies and plans in Anguilla and Montserrat.
- Develop and disseminate awareness and advocacy products and hold workshops/meetings on ecosystem stewardship in Anguilla and Montserrat.
- Peer exchanges between key stakeholders in Anguilla and Montserrat.
- Output 3: Mainstream CCA into fisheries-related policies and plans
 - Facilitate and report on one capacity building workshop in each island for policy makers, resource managers and resource users to mainstream CCA in fisheries management using the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) EAF Toolbox.
- Output 4: Capacity building of fisherfolk and their organisations for CCA and ecosystem stewardship
 - Conduct and report on one workshop in each island to strengthen the capacity of fisherfolk and fisheries extension officers to promote ecosystem stewardship.
 - Implement a small grant programme by providing technical assistance and coaching to fisherfolk organisations to develop, implement, monitor and report on four practical CCA projects (two each in Anguilla and Montserrat).

For output 2, the Committee members identified possible awareness and advocacy products to promote mainstreaming of CCA and ecosystem stewardship, including posters, a policy brief, radio infomercials and participatory videos with fisherfolk. It was agreed that CANARI would proceed to develop and disseminate these products with the support of the project partners.

For outputs 3 and 4, the Committee decided that the capacity building workshops on mainstreaming CCA using EAF and ecosystem stewardship could be combined into one longer four-day workshop in each island to be held in January 2019, as the two topics are closely interlinked and target many of the same stakeholders. This approach would also be more time-efficient than organising separate workshops. It was agreed that UWI-CERMES would be contracted to design and co-facilitate these workshops with CANARI, building on the regional EAF Training workshop conducted by UWI-CERMES in July 2018 for the FAO's Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector Project (CC4FISH). In terms of specific fisheries policies or plans to be revised as part of the mainstreaming of CCA under output 3, Montserrat's national fisheries plan and Anguilla's small coastal pelagics fisheries management plan were selected by the country focal points, respectively.

The Project Steering Committee also reviewed the situation on the ground in Anguilla post-hurricane Irma, with specific inputs and guidance from the DFMR focal point Ms. Kafi Gumbs in Anguilla, and determined that stakeholders were able to engage and Year 2 activities for Anguilla could proceed as planned.

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

Assessments of institutional readiness for CCA

The report of the assessments of institutional readiness for CCA in the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat were shared with project partners and other key stakeholders for review and feedback. These were conducted from November 2017 to March 2018 using the World Resources Institute's *Adaptation: Rapid Institutional Analysis* (ARIA) toolkit. These reports were finalised based on stakeholder input and disseminated within Anguilla, Montserrat and the wider Caribbean region. A copy of the final summary report – *Institutional assessment of climate change adaptation readiness in the Anguilla and Montserrat fisheries sectors* - can be found in Appendix 1.

Vulnerability assessments

The report of the assessments of vulnerability to climate change in the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat using participatory three-dimensional modelling (P3DM), which were

conducted from November 2017 to March 2018, were shared with project partners and other key stakeholders for review and feedback. These reports were finalised based on stakeholder input and disseminated within Anguilla, Montserrat and the wider Caribbean region. A copy of the final summary report – *Assessment of vulnerability to climate change in the Anguilla and Montserrat fisheries sectors* – can be found in Appendix 2.

All activities under this output have now been completed.

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

Awareness and advocacy products and other events on mainstreaming CCA

CANARI developed a number of awareness and advocacy products based on the project communication strategy, including posters, a written case study and participatory videos in collaboration with the project partners and fisherfolk, dive and tour operators and other coastal and marine resource users.

Two posters were developed for each island that summarise the key findings from the vulnerability assessment conducted using P3DM and priorities for adaptation identified by stakeholders for the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat. These posters were drafted and shared with project partners for review and feedback before finalisation in November 2018. The posters were then presented in a series of meetings with fisherfolk and other coastal community stakeholders in Anguilla and Montserrat to enhance awareness of local climate change impacts and vulnerabilities and discuss relevant adaptation priorities and actions to inform CCA for the fisheries sector. The posters were also placed on display at key fish landing sites and other fishing facilities for outreach to fisherfolk as well as at community centres, public libraries and other public offices in Anguilla and Montserrat for outreach to wider coastal community stakeholders. Copies of the posters can be found in Appendix 3. A written case study summarising the key findings from the assessment of institutional readiness for CCA and priorities for institutional strengthening in the Anguilla and Montserrat fisheries sectors was also developed (see the draft case study – *Are we ready to adapt to climate change? An institutional assessment of the Anguilla and Montserrat fisheries sectors* – in Appendix 4). This case study will be disseminated to key policy makers and resource managers in Year 3 to mobilise action to create an enabling environment and mainstream CCA into fisheries management.

Participatory video was used as a tool for documenting local perspectives and stories on climate change, its impacts and priorities for action in the fisheries sector. The videos aimed to enable awareness raising and advocacy on the need for CCA and building the resilience of fisherfolk, fisheries and marine resources. Workshops were held in both Anguilla and Montserrat in November and December 2018 targeting fisherfolk, as well as dive and tour operators. The workshops introduced them to participatory video and built their capacity to develop a theme, storyboard and script and collect and edit video footage to produce their own videos. In Montserrat, a video and photo contest was also held to engage wider stakeholders, such as youth and coastal community residents, in capturing and sharing local stories on climate change, its impacts on fisheries and marine resources and related livelihoods and potential adaptation actions. Based on the workshops and contest entries from Montserrat, two videos were produced with fisherfolk and other coastal and marine resource users, entitled “*Anguilla’s Fishing Dilemma*” (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lerKOuQP5o&t=1s>) and “*Our Changing Fisheries: Voices from Montserrat*” (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gs9zq_FivBo&feature=youtu.be). Fisherfolk in Anguilla and Montserrat have identified key policy makers to target for video dissemination in Year 3 in order to promote dialogue and mobilise support to address their priority needs and implement CCA within the fisheries sector. Both videos are also available on CANARI’s YouTube Channel, and Anguilla’s Government Information Service has agreed to broadcast the Anguilla video on monitors in the Post Office, Inland Revenue and other public offices as part of its programming. A similar request will also be made to Montserrat’s Government Information Services to showcase the Montserrat video.

CANARI further designed and facilitated one-day capacity building workshops in Anguilla and in Montserrat on “*Communicating effectively about climate change impacts and actions for fisheries and marine resources*” in November and December 2018. These workshops were held in conjunction with workshops to develop participatory videos in Anguilla and Montserrat, and targeted key government agencies, civil society (including fisherfolk and their organisations) and the private sector involved in fisheries and coastal and marine resource management. The workshops focused on building stakeholders’ capacity to develop communications plans, including determining specific objectives, target audiences, key messages and appropriate communication products and pathways and evaluate their effectiveness, and be more strategic in their communications for climate change awareness and advocacy. Copies of the workshop reports can be found in Appendix 5.

Awareness and advocacy products and other events on ecosystem stewardship

Field visits were organised as part of the EAF and Stewardship workshops in Anguilla and Montserrat in January 2019 under outputs 3 and 4 to facilitate hands-on learning and peer exchange among fisherfolk, dive and tour operators, and coastal and marine resource managers. The visits focused on raising awareness about ecosystem stewardship and its value in building resilience in the fisheries sector (see the workshop reports in Appendix 6). Current initiatives, lessons and best practices were showcased as part of the field visits. This included innovative work in both islands. In Anguilla, visits featured work by the Anguilla National Trust, DFMR and Department of Environment using lobster pots to create an artificial reef and engage fisherfolk in managing the area. In Montserrat, visits featured work by the Montserrat National Trust, Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit, Department of Environment and Waitt Institute to conduct marine spatial planning in Montserrat and identify zones for fishing, marine managed areas and recreation to enhance conservation and sustainable resource use.

Fisherfolk organisations (represented by the Caribbean Network of Fisherfolk Organisations) and other civil society organisations were also engaged through virtual online consultations to provide inputs into the development of the [Civil Society Action Programme \(C-SAP\) 2018-2030](#) for Sustainable Management of the Shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+) project. This programme identifies key strategies and actions to guide the work of CSOs and community enterprises, and the government agencies and donors that support them, to better manage the Caribbean Sea. It was developed by CANARI as part of the wider United Nations Development Programme/Global Environment Facility CLME+ project. The C-SAP includes a specific priority action on building resilience to climate change and many actions on sustainable small-scale fisheries.

Peer Exchanges

The summary report for the *Fisheries Learning Exchange for EAF, CCA and disaster risk management among Anguilla, Montserrat and Saint Lucia*, April 23 - 27, 2018, was finalised as part of Year 1 activities and disseminated to stakeholders in Anguilla and Montserrat. A copy of the summary report is attached as Appendix 7.

No additional peer exchanges were held in Year 2, but opportunities were identified and budgeted for Year 3.

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

Capacity building workshop on mainstreaming CCA using EAF

CANARI and UWI-CERMES designed and co-facilitated a combined 4-day capacity building workshop on “*Mainstreaming climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and stewardship in fisheries management using the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF)*” in Anguilla from January 22-25 and in Montserrat from January 28-31, 2019. The design of the workshops drew on the CC4FISH project’s regional EAF Training workshop in July 2018, which was developed by UWI-CERMES based on FAO’s EAF toolbox. The workshop targeted policy

makers, resource managers and users, including fisherfolk and their organisations. Days 1-3 of the workshop focused on EAF and sought to increase knowledge and awareness of the EAF concept and planning process, including the key steps of initiation and planning, identifying and prioritising issues, developing the management system, and implementing and monitoring. Copies of FAO EAF Toolbox were also left with target stakeholders to support further capacity building in country. Target stakeholders were also given the opportunity to apply EAF to update fisheries-related policies and plans and systematically integrate CCA and disaster risk management considerations. In Anguilla, the focus was on updating the small coastal pelagics (jacks) fisheries management plan within the 2015 Anguilla Fisheries Development Plan. In Montserrat, the focus was on updating the draft 2006 national fisheries plan. See Appendix 6 for a copy of the workshop reports.

Based on stakeholder inputs at the workshops, and a comprehensive desk review, UWI-CERMES then prepared two reports on technical inputs for updating Anguilla's Coastal Pelagics Fisheries Management Plan using EAF and updating Montserrat's Fisheries Management Plan using EAF (see Appendix 8 for copies of the draft reports). These reports will be finalised based on additional contributions from Anguilla's DFMR and Montserrat's Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit and serve as guidance documents to support in identifying and implementing steps to revise and update these fisheries management plans to mainstream CCA and disaster risk management in Year 3.

Additional activities

CANARI presented at the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States' 5th Meeting of the Council of Ministers of Environmental Sustainability (COMES 5) in Montserrat from July 9-11, 2018, on the theme of "Building resilience on the frontlines of climate change". As part of its presentation, it showcased its work under the *Climate change adaptation in the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat* project and displayed the completed 3-D model of Montserrat at the COMES 5 exhibition as an example of a proven tool for assessing vulnerability using a participatory, ecosystem-based approach and identifying priorities and actions for adaptation to mainstream climate change into development planning. The model exhibited was well received, and CANARI also successfully advocated for the inclusion of community-based and ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation as a key resilience building strategy for OECS member states, including Anguilla and Montserrat, as a formal recommendation of the COMES 5 meeting. The COMES Paper No. OECS/COMES/18/05/08 "Ecosystem-Based Approaches to Risk Reduction in Communities" recommended that the Council of Ministers:

1. **NOTE** the multiple benefits of ecosystem-based approaches for enhancing community resilience, contributing to the sustainable development agenda and meeting obligations of MEAs;
2. **PROMOTE and ENCOURAGE** the mainstreaming of ecosystem-based (green or green – grey solutions) approaches into national and regional strategies (including CCA, DRM, environmental, and other sustainable development policies);
3. **MANDATE** the OECS Commission to assist in mobilizing financial and other requisite resources to support the integration and promotion of ecosystem-based approaches in community level interventions in Member States;
4. **MANDATE** the OECS Commission to collaborate with organisations (regional and international) that are engaged in the implementation of resilience building projects and programmes to ensure that ecosystem-based approaches are adequately incorporated in Member States, as appropriate.

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

Capacity building workshop on ecosystem stewardship

As noted under Output 3, a combined 4-day capacity building workshop was held on "*Mainstreaming climate change adaptation, disaster risk management and stewardship in fisheries management using the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF)*" in Anguilla and in Montserrat. Days 3 and 4 of the workshop focused on ecosystem stewardship, highlighting the importance of fisherfolk and their dependents taking greater ownership for the conservation and

sustainable use of the fisheries and marine resources that are the basis of their livelihoods. This included a discussion with fisherfolk on the changes to the fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat, existing threats from coastal development, overharvesting, pollution and invasive species and the ways in which climate change compounds these threats. The discussion also noted the need to evolve from conventional fishing methods and top-down management practices to a stewardship approach that engaged fisherfolk and other resource users in ensuring the sustainability of their fisheries. See Appendix 6 for copies of the workshop reports.

Small grant programme to support practical CCA and ecosystem stewardship actions

CANARI launched the small grant programme in March 2019 to support fisherfolk organisations in Anguilla and Montserrat to implement practical action projects on CCA and ecosystem stewardship and build the resilience of fisheries-based livelihoods. The small grants programme will support up to four projects (two in each island) valued up to £5,000 each. CANARI developed a request for proposals, including selection criteria to identify eligible fisherfolk organisations and CCA and stewardship activities for funding, in collaboration with the project partners (see copy of the request for proposals in Appendix 9). CANARI has also been providing one-on-one coaching and mentoring to the four fisherfolk organisations in Anguilla (Anguilla Fisher Folk Association and Anguilla Fishing Cooperative) and Montserrat (Montserrat Fishers and Boaters Association and Montserrat Fishermen's Cooperative) to help them develop their project proposals, and will support project implementation, monitoring and reporting in Year 3 once the small grants are disbursed. The design of and approach to the small grant programme draws on lessons and best practices from past small grant mechanisms for fisherfolk and their organisations that CANARI has managed successfully.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

In terms of Output 1, the assessments of institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries in Anguilla and Montserrat (conducted using the ARIA toolkit) and spatial vulnerability assessments of the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat (conducted using P3DM) were completed within Year 1 as planned. The reports were disseminated and physical 3D models of Anguilla and Montserrat placed on public display to inform CCA planning and decision making in Year 2.

In terms of Output 2, the *Communication Strategy* for the project was developed in Year 1 and has been used to guide information exchange among stakeholders, and ensure effective dissemination of results, lessons and recommendations related to activities under the *Climate Change Adaptation in the Fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat* project. Five communication products have been developed and are being disseminated. Two workshops have been held in Anguilla and Montserrat as planned for Year 2, targeting 34 and 37 resource managers and users respectively. These workshops facilitated knowledge mobilisation, raised awareness of climate change impacts and priorities for CCA and advocated for changes in policy and practice in Anguilla's and Montserrat's fisheries sectors.

Two peer exchanges were also undertaken. The first one provided an opportunity for the Anguillan Project Steering Committee members to be exposed to the fishery in Montserrat, while sharing knowledge about their fishery with other PSC members. The other provided Anguilla and Montserrat fishers opportunity to be exposed to Saint Lucia's fisheries and management practices and creating synergies with similar regional projects such as *CC4FISH*.

In terms of Output 3, two workshops were held in Anguilla and Montserrat for Year 2. These built the knowledge and skills of over 75 policy makers, resource managers and users (including fisherfolk) to mainstream CCA and disaster risk management into fisheries-related policies and plans using EAF. Initial steps have also been completed to identify potential revisions to selected fisheries management plans in Anguilla and Montserrat to integrate CCA and disaster risk management in Year 2, and further actions will be supported by CANARI and UWI-CERMES in Year 3.

In terms of Output 4, in Year 2 the capacity of fisherfolk and their organisations was strengthened, with two workshops held in Anguilla and Montserrat to promote ecosystem stewardship and CCA targeting 20 fishers and fish processors/vendors and the two national

fisherfolk organisations in each island. A small grant programme was also launched as planned in Year 2 to support practical actions for CCA and ecosystem stewardship by Anguilla's and Montserrat's fisherfolk organisations. These organisations have begun receiving coaching and mentoring from CANARI to develop grant proposals for four projects. It is expected that the small grants will be awarded and implemented from June to December 2019 in Year 3 and will provide the fisherfolk organisations with hands-on learning and capacity building in project management, implementation of CCA and stewardship actions and reporting.

The project is therefore on track to achieve outputs 2-4 by the end of the project in March 2020.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

In terms of achieving the project outcome, "Adaptation to climate change and variability mainstreamed into fisheries governance and management, using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in Anguilla and Montserrat", the project has completed the assessments of climate change vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in the fisheries sectors of both islands in Year 1, and mobilised knowledge and action through awareness raising, advocacy and capacity building to address key vulnerabilities and priorities for CCA and institutional strengthening in Year 2.

The project has therefore built the enabling conditions for achieving the project Outcome in terms of:

- creating strong networks for sharing and integrating local and scientific knowledge to inform CCA planning and decision-making;
- catalysing a culture of a 'bottom-up' and ecosystem-based approach to fisheries governance and management;
- enhancing capacity and action at the national and community levels to undertake vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning and communicate about climate change and potential CCA actions;
- instilling a sense of ownership by fisherfolk in the CCA actions identified; and
- facilitating sharing of lessons and best practices among policy makers, resource managers and fisherfolk and other resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

In both UKOTs, key stakeholders have shown a willingness to share information and be involved in the on-the-ground activities. However, due to the low capacity of the fisherfolk organisations and the need to go about earning their livelihoods, participation by fisherfolk has been lower than expected in the workshops and on-the-ground activities especially in Montserrat. This is being addressed by actively engaging fisherfolk leaders in the Project Steering Committee and working closely with trusted local mobilisers in Anguilla and Montserrat to raise awareness of fisherfolk and coastal communities on the project and its benefits and enable face-to-face interaction as CANARI staff are based remotely.

Although not identified as an assumption in the project proposal, the risk of natural hazards such as hurricanes has been included moving forward, given the severely disrupting impact of Hurricane Irma on Anguilla in late 2017 (see Annex 2 for the updated project logframe). The project has sought to schedule activities outside of the peak hurricane period as far as possible, but it is very difficult to mitigate these risks otherwise.

All other assumptions appear to hold for the project but will continue to be monitored.

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

The project is contributing to improved conservation and management of the marine environment in Anguilla and Montserrat by promoting ecosystem stewardship among fisherfolk and other coastal and marine resource users and an ecosystem approach to fisheries governance and management that integrates CCA, disaster risk management and sustainable

use of fisheries and marine resources. Through a participatory approach and engagement of key stakeholders in the public and private sectors and civil society, including fisherfolk organisations, the project is also enhancing capacity and action at the national and community level to undertake vulnerability assessments, communicate about climate change and potential CCA actions, and plan and implement practical actions for CCA and ecosystem stewardship that build resilience.

As such, the project is supporting Anguilla and Montserrat in meeting their international commitments as UKOTs to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Sustainable Development Goals (including Goal 13 on climate action and Goal 14 on life below water), and their efforts to implement the Caribbean Community's Common Fisheries Policy and Eastern Caribbean Regional Ocean Policy.

4. Monitoring and evaluation

There has been no change to the M&E plan.

The Project Steering Committee has agreed to oversee and conduct monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of project delivery as one of its key responsibilities. As such, the semi-annual committee meetings are being used to monitor and track the project's progress in achieving the outputs and outcomes using the indicators and means of verification in the project logframe.

M&E is also being facilitated through regular discussions among the CANARI Project Leader and team members responsible for implementing various actions, and the Focal Points in the two UKOTs to keep them abreast of and involved in the actions being delivered.

5. Lessons learnt

A key lesson coming out of the participatory video activities was the need to take into account the demographic of the fisherfolk and other coastal and marine resources users to be engaged in the process. In Anguilla, where fishers are younger and very familiar with information and communication technologies (ICTs) and social media, including YouTube and Facebook, there was greater willingness and capacity to develop a participatory video. In Montserrat, where the population of fishers and other residents is older and unfamiliar with ICTs and social media, there was limited engagement in the participatory video exercise. A photo and video contest was therefore held in Montserrat in order to collect additional footage to produce a video.

In terms of building capacity to use EAF to mainstream CCA into fisheries-related policies and plans, a lesson learnt was the importance of practical applications in enabling fisheries stakeholders to fully grasp the approach and how it can be used to integrate CCA and disaster risk management considerations. EAF can be a quite abstract concept, and allowing stakeholders in Anguilla and Montserrat to focus on applying EAF to update specific fisheries management plans allowed them to more effectively enhance their knowledge and skills. This process of applied learning will be further enabled in Year 3 as stakeholders work to update the specific plans with technical inputs from CANARI and UWI-CERMES.

A key lesson was also that a workshop, as originally proposed under output 4, is not an effective format for promoting ecosystem stewardship among fisherfolk and other coastal and marine resource users. A more practical activity, such as mangrove planting or beach and reef clean ups, is needed that allows for hands-on learning by fisherfolk and other users and demonstration of stewardship actions and related impacts on fisheries and their livelihoods. Opportunities for holding practical activities will be identified and leveraged in Year 3 in addition to the practical action projects under the small grant programme.

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

Based on the review of the annual Year 1 report, the project logframe has been updated (see Annex 2) and more detailed updates to Year 3 plans have been included in reporting on project activities under section 3.1.

7. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

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

8. Sustainability and legacy

During the year the following efforts were made to ensure long-term sustainability and impact within the two UKOTs:

- Working closely with the partner government agencies in each island to plan and execute the project activities.
- Building the capacity of resource managers and users, including fisherfolk and their organisations, to communicate more strategically on climate change and integrate CCA into fisheries-related policy and practices using EAF.
- Utilising tools like participatory video and EAF which support stakeholder participation and providing opportunities to promote the project directly to persons engaged in the activities.
- Utilising a local liaison/mobiliser in stakeholder mobilisation for the workshops and other project activities, and using local media as part of the outreach.

The planned strategy for sustainability is still valid.

9. Darwin identity

The Darwin identity was promoted through:

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

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

10. Project Expenditure

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

| Project spend (indicative) in this financial year | 2018/19 D+ Grant (£) | 2018/19 Total actual D+ Costs (£) | Variance % | Comments (please explain significant variances) |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---|
| Staff costs | | | | |
| Consultancy costs | | | | |
| Overhead Costs | | | | |
| Travel and subsistence | | | | |
| Operating Costs | | | | |
| Capital items | | | | |
| Others (Please specify) | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | |

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

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Progress and Achievements April 2018 - March 2019 | Actions required/planned for next period |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Impact: <i>Improved resilience and sustainability of fisheries, associated livelihoods and conservation of the marine environment in Anguilla and Montserrat</i></p> | | | |
| <p>Outcome: Adaptation to climate change and variability mainstreamed into fisheries governance and management using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in Anguilla and Montserrat</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adaptation to climate change and variability being mainstreamed into revised fisheries-related policies and plans in Anguilla and Montserrat by the end of the project. 2. Adaptive capacity of the fisheries sector strengthened for increased resilience to climate change of 50% fisherfolk in Anguilla and Montserrat by the end of the project. | <p>In terms of achieving the project outcome, “Adaptation to climate change and variability mainstreamed into fisheries governance and management, using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in Anguilla and Montserrat”, the project has completed the assessments of climate change vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in the fisheries sectors of both islands in Year 1, and mobilised knowledge and action through awareness raising, advocacy and capacity building of fisherfolk, resource managers and policy makers to address key vulnerabilities and priorities for CCA and institutional strengthening in Year 2.</p> | <p>Under Output 2: 2.2 Disseminate the awareness and advocacy products developed in Year 2 using local media, social media and in-person meetings on the need to mainstream CCA in fisheries-related policies and plans (using inter-sectoral EAF) to empower communities of practice, change agents and champions in Anguilla and Montserrat. 2.3 Develop and disseminate awareness products and hold other events targeted at fisherfolk and their organisations on the need to practice ecosystem stewardship and incorporate CCA actions to improve livelihoods.</p> <p>Under Output 3: Revise selected fisheries management plans in Anguilla and Montserrat to integrate CCA and disaster risk management considerations using EAF.</p> <p>Under Output 4: 4.2 Provide four small grants to fisherfolk organisations from Anguilla and Montserrat (two per island) to support a practical action project to</p> |

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| | | | demonstrate ecosystem stewardship and CCA and improve the resilience of fisheries and related livelihoods in Anguilla and Montserrat. Provide technical assistance and coaching to the fisherfolk organisations in project development, implementation, monitoring and reporting. Prepare a report presenting case studies of the projects and synthesising results, lessons and recommendations. |
| Output 1 1. Local and scientific knowledge combined to assess vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions for the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, including priorities for institutional strengthening | 1.1 Assessments of institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted, using the ARIA toolkit, by the end of Year 1 1.2 Spatial vulnerability assessments of the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted, using P3DM, by the end of Year 1 1.3 Desk studies of vulnerabilities of the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted by the end of Year 1. | In terms of 1.1 – 1.3, the assessments of institutional readiness for CCA and the spatial vulnerability assessments of the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat were completed within Year 1. The final summary reports were reviewed and approved by stakeholders, and disseminated in Anguilla, Montserrat and regionally in Year 3. The final reports are provided as means of verification as Appendices 1 and 2. | N/a |
| Output 2 Knowledge mobilisation and exchange to catalyse change in policy and practice for enhanced stewardship strengthened among key policy makers, resource managers and resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat based on assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries. | 2.1 At least four communication products (e.g. posters, videos and written case studies) developed and disseminated by the end of Year 2. 2.2 At least two knowledge mobilisation and exchange workshops/ meetings held in Anguilla and two held in Montserrat by the end of Year 2. 2.3 At least fifty key policy makers, resource managers and resource users engaged in knowledge sharing and exchange processes by the end of Year 2. | In terms of 2.1-2.3, five communication products have been developed and are being disseminated, including two posters, two videos and one written case study. Two workshops have been held in Anguilla and Montserrat targeting 34 and 37 resource managers and users respectively, to facilitate knowledge mobilisation, raise awareness of climate change impacts and priorities for CCA and advocate for changes in policy and practice in Anguilla's and Montserrat's fisheries sectors. Copies of the communication products and workshop reports have | 2.2 Continue to disseminate the awareness and advocacy products developed in Year 2 using local media, social media and in-person meetings on the need to mainstream CCA in fisheries-related policies and plans (using inter-sectoral EAF) to empower communities of practice, change agents and champions in Anguilla and Montserrat. 2.3 Develop and disseminate awareness products and hold other events targeted at fisherfolk and their organisations on the need to practice ecosystem stewardship and |

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| | | <p>been provided as means of verification in Appendices 3-5.</p> | <p>incorporate CCA actions to improve livelihoods. 2.4 Facilitate peer exchanges between Anguilla and Montserrat, and with other Caribbean territories and island states, via: (1) sharing participatory videos and other communication products produced by each territory at project workshops and regional events attended by the project partners; (2) sharing recommendations for mainstreaming between policy makers in each territory; (3) facilitating peer sharing by fisherfolk from Anguilla and Montserrat with other fisherfolk from around the region using the established ICT systems (e.g. the CNFO fisherfolk Yahoo group); and (4) providing the opportunity for the Fisheries and Ocean Resources Unit and fisherfolk from Montserrat to attend the Lessons Learned Workshop in Anguilla for the project.</p> |
| <p>Output 3 Actions taken to mainstream adaptation to climate change and variability in fisheries-related policies and plans of Anguilla and Montserrat, using EAF inter-sectoral approach.</p> | <p>3.1 One capacity building workshop held in Anguilla and one held in Montserrat for the mainstreaming CCA in fisheries, using an EAF approach, by the end of Year 2. 3.2 At least thirty key policy makers, resource managers and fisherfolk in Anguilla and Montserrat engaged in actions to mainstream CCA in fisheries, using FAO EAF toolkit by Year 2. 3.3 At least one fisheries-related policy or plan of Anguilla and one of Montserrat being revised to mainstream CCA into fisheries by the end of the project.</p> | <p>In terms of 3.1-3.2, one combined capacity building workshop on mainstreaming CCA and promoting ecosystem stewardship in the fisheries sector was held in Anguilla and one in Montserrat. These helped build the knowledge and skills of over 75 policy makers, resource managers and users, including fisherfolk, to mainstream CCA and disaster risk management into fisheries-related policies and plans using EAF. Copies of the workshop reports are provided as means of verification in Appendix 6.</p> <p>In terms of 3.3, one fisheries management plan each in Anguilla and</p> | <p>3.3 Revise the selected fisheries management plans in Anguilla and Montserrat to integrate CCA and disaster risk management considerations using EAF based on technical inputs and recommendations from the reports.</p> |

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| | | <p>Montserrat have been identified for revision and reports completed with technical inputs and recommendations for integrating CCA and disaster risk management into the plans using EAF. Copies of the draft reports as means of verification are provided in Appendix 8.</p> | |
| <p>Output 4 Capacity of fisherfolk and their organisations in coastal communities strengthened to undertake practical actions for ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods in Anguilla and Montserrat.</p> | <p>4.1 At least one capacity building workshop on ecosystem stewardship held in Anguilla and one in Montserrat targeting fisherfolk and their organisations and the fisheries extension officers that support them by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>4.2 at least 30 fisherfolk and two fisherfolk organisations with strengthened capacity to undertake ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods by Year 2.</p> <p>4.3 Four practical CCA actions to demonstrate ecosystem stewardship by fisherfolk and their organisations by identified by Year 2 and being implemented by Year 3.</p> | <p>In terms of 4.1-4.2, one combined capacity building workshop on mainstreaming CCA and promoting ecosystem stewardship in the fisheries sector was held in Anguilla and one in Montserrat. These workshops engaged 20 fishers and fish processors/vendors and the two national fisherfolk organisations in each island to take ownership and better manage local fisheries and marine resources to ensure their conservation and sustainable use. Copies of the workshop reports are provided as means of verification in Appendix 6.</p> <p>In terms of 4.3, a small grant programme was launched to support practical actions for CCA and ecosystem stewardship by Anguilla's and Montserrat's fisherfolk organisations, and these organisations have begun receiving coaching and mentoring from CANARI to develop grant proposals for four action projects. A copy the request for proposal is provided as means of verification in Appendix 9.</p> | <p>4.3 Provide four small grants to fisherfolk organisations in Anguilla and Montserrat (two per island) and provide technical assistance and coaching and mentoring to the organisations to complete and submit their grant proposals and implement, monitor and report on their practical action projects to demonstrate and build the capacity for CCA and ecosystem stewardship. Prepare a report presenting case studies of the projects and synthesising results, lessons and recommendations.</p> |

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

N.B. if your application’s logframe is presented in a different format in your application, please transpose into the below template. Please feel free to contact Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk if you have any questions regarding this.

Revised Project Logframe

| Project summary | Measurable Indicators | Means of verification | Important Assumptions |
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| Impact: Improved resilience and sustainability of fisheries, associated livelihoods and conservation of the marine environment in Anguilla and Montserrat | | | |
| <p>Outcome: Adaptation to climate change and variability mainstreamed into fisheries governance and management using an ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) in Anguilla and Montserrat</p> | <p>0.1 Adaptation to climate change and variability being mainstreamed into revised fisheries-related policies and plans in Anguilla and Montserrat by the end of the project. 0.2 Adaptive capacity of the fisheries sector strengthened for increased resilience to climate change of 50% fisherfolk in Anguilla and Montserrat by the end of the project.</p> | <p>0.1 Revised policies and plans for the fisheries sectors and/or related to fisheries of Anguilla and Montserrat. 0.2 Annual reports of the Ministries responsible for fisheries in Anguilla and Montserrat</p> | <p>Fisheries authorities and related key government agencies continue to be supportive of mainstreaming CCA into fisheries using an EAF approach and fully engage in the project. Key stakeholders in Anguilla and Montserrat from civil society and the private sector, and particularly fisherfolk, are committed to the process and fully engage in project activities. Increased awareness and understanding can be turned into positive action for change in policy and practice of fisheries governance and management. The timeframe of the project is sufficient to allow for policy change and implementation of practical CCA actions. Large scale disasters, such as hurricanes, and political or socio-economic disruptions do not overly affect scheduling of project activities and the outputs and outcomes</p> |
| <p>Outputs: 1. Local and scientific knowledge combined to assess vulnerabilities and potential adaptation actions for the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, including priorities for institutional strengthening</p> | <p>1.1 Assessments of institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted, using the ARIA toolkit, by the end of Year 1 1.2 Spatial vulnerability assessments of the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and</p> | <p>1.1 Reports on institutional readiness for CCA in the fisheries sectors of Anguilla and Montserrat, with recommendations for strengthening and addressing gaps and conflicts in policies, legislation, structures, etc. 1.2 Physical models of Anguilla and Montserrat produced using P3DM</p> | <p>(1) Public sector agencies have the capacity to participate in assessments and can effectively manage other commitments. (2) Key written information will be readily accessible and stakeholders will be open to sharing information on the status</p> |

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| | <p>Montserrat conducted, using P3DM, by the end of Year 1</p> <p>1.3 Desk studies of vulnerabilities of the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat conducted by the end of Year 1.</p> | <p>1.3 Report identifying vulnerabilities and adaptation measures for the fisheries sectors in Anguilla and Montserrat</p> | <p>of fisheries institutions to facilitate the assessment.</p> <p>(3) Incentive for local level engagement in adaptation effectively counters satisfaction with current coping strategies.</p> <p>(4) Fisherfolk and residents in coastal communities fully engage in the assessments and are not distracted by other projects offering short term benefits.</p> <p>(5) The National Trusts or other leading CSO will be interested in co-facilitating the institutional assessments to ensure transparency and accountability of the process.</p> <p>(6) An appropriate venue and host for the model building and housing of the completed models in a publicly accessible space can be identified.</p> |
| <p>2. Knowledge mobilisation and exchange to catalyse change in policy and practice for enhanced stewardship strengthened among key policy makers, resource managers and resource users in Anguilla and Montserrat based on assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries.</p> | <p>2.1 At least four communication products (e.g. posters, videos and written case studies) developed and disseminated by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>2.2 At least two knowledge mobilisation and exchange workshops/ meetings held in Anguilla and two held in Montserrat by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>2.3 At least fifty key policy makers, resource managers and resource users engaged in knowledge sharing and exchange processes by the end of Year 2.</p> | <p>2.1 Communication products.</p> <p>2.2 Dissemination strategies and records of dissemination for communication products.</p> <p>2.3 Reports from knowledge mobilisation and exchange for stewardship workshops/ meetings on assessed vulnerabilities and institutional readiness for CCA in fisheries in Anguilla and Montserrat.</p> | <p>(1) Stakeholders willing to participate in knowledge mobilisation and exchange processes.</p> |
| <p>3. Actions taken to mainstream adaptation to climate change and variability in fisheries-related policies and plans of Anguilla and Montserrat, using EAF inter-sectoral approach.</p> | <p>3.1 One capacity building workshop held in Anguilla and one held in Montserrat for the mainstreaming CCA in fisheries, using an EAF approach, by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>3.2 At least thirty key policy makers, resource managers and fisherfolk in</p> | <p>3.1 Reports of mainstreaming workshops in Anguilla and Montserrat for the integration of CCA in fisheries, using FAO EAF toolkit.</p> <p>3.2 Copies of revised fisheries-related policies and management plans for Anguilla and Montserrat, and/or</p> | <p>(1) Policy makers are committed to addressing climate change impacts in the fisheries and related sectors.</p> <p>(2) Policy change can be effected within the timeframe of the project.</p> |

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| | <p>Anguilla and Montserrat engaged in actions to mainstream CCA in fisheries, using FAO EAF toolkit by Year 2.</p> <p>3.3 At least one fisheries-related policy or plan of Anguilla and one of Montserrat being revised to mainstream CCA into fisheries by the end of the project.</p> | <p>documentation of recommendations for revisions.</p> | |
| <p>4. Capacity of fisherfolk and their organisations in coastal communities strengthened to undertake practical actions for ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods in Anguilla and Montserrat.</p> | <p>4.1 At least one capacity building workshop on ecosystem stewardship held in Anguilla and one in Montserrat targeting fisherfolk and their organisations and the fisheries extension officers that support them by the end of Year 2.</p> <p>4.2 at least 30 fisherfolk and two fisherfolk organisations with strengthened capacity to undertake ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods by Year 2.</p> <p>4.3 Four practical CCA actions to demonstrate ecosystem stewardship by fisherfolk and their organisations by identified by Year 2 and being implemented by Year 3.</p> | <p>4.1 Reports of capacity building workshops to develop practical CCA actions for ecosystem stewardship by fisherfolk and their organisations for Anguilla and Montserrat.</p> <p>4.2 Reports on award and implementation of small grants to demonstrate ecosystem stewardship, incorporating CCA actions to improve livelihoods by fisherfolk and their organisations.</p> | <p>(1) Collaboration among different stakeholder groups to implement ecosystem stewardship actions is possible and potential conflicts can be managed.</p> <p>(2) Practical CCA actions that can be implemented by fisherfolk and their organisations within the project budget and timeframe can be identified.</p> |

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

Checklist for submission

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