

Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Project Reporting Information Note"
(<https://darwinplus.org.uk/resources/information-notes>)

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

Darwin Plus Project Information

Project reference	DPLUS137
Project title	Transforming Anguilla's Marine Parks: institutionalising sustainable and collaborative management solutions
Territory(ies)	Anguilla
Lead Partner	Fisheries and Marine Resources Unit-Department of Natural Resources (FMRU)
Project partner(s)	Anguilla National Trust (ANT), Blue finance (Bf)
Darwin Plus grant value	£328,144
Start/end dates of project	1 Jul 2021-30 Jun 2024
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022-Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2)	1 Apr 2022-31 Mar 2023
Project Leader name	Kafi Gumbs
Project website/blog/social media	
Report author(s) and date	Farah Mukhida, Louise Soanes, Kafi Gumbs, 30 Apr 2023

1. Project summary

Anguilla has six marine parks (MPs) which protect critical marine habitats (Figure 1). In addition, these MPs support a nearshore fisheries industry, an ever-expanding coastal tourism industry, and provide invaluable coastal ecosystem services to Anguilla. The need to sustainably manage these sites is becoming increasingly urgent, especially as anthropogenic and climate change stressors continue to threaten their health, integrity, and resiliency. Although FMRU has been identified as the MP management agency, with limited resources, we recognise the value of adopting a more integrated approach that draws on the strengths, knowledge, and capacity of MP stakeholders and other natural resource management agencies.

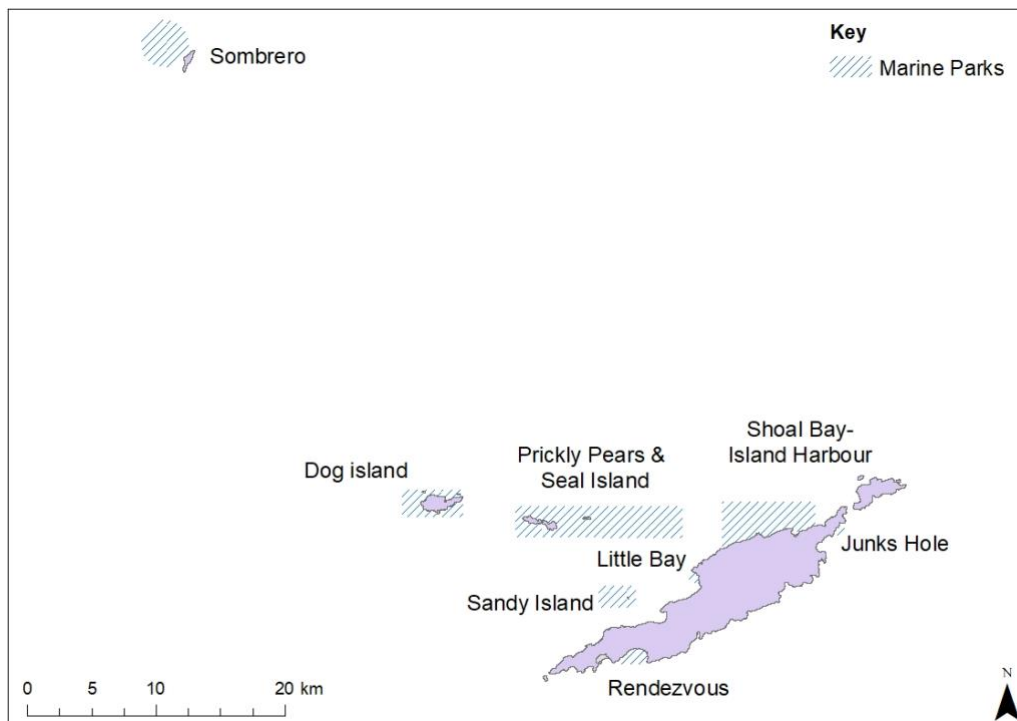


Figure 1. Anguilla's marine parks network.

This project builds on lessons learned from the three-year (2017-2020) DPLUS060 pilot project at Prickly Pear MP in which a new grassroots approach to MP management was trialed and led to the creation of a multi-stakeholder Marine Park Management Planning Committee (MPMPC) (comprised of government and nongovernmental organisations, fishers, the tourism sector, and landowner representatives). The MPMPC developed a five-year management (and zoning) plan and led on the successful implementation of ecosystem-based management actions in collaboration with local stakeholders. This collaborative approach to the Prickly Pear MP has continued post-project with regular meetings of the MPMPC, on-going implementation of the management plan, and expansion of activities leading to the development of a management plan for Little Bay MP. MPMPC members further expressed interest in replicating this integrated, inclusive process across all of Anguilla's MPs.

This co-management approach, while clearly feasible, is not legislated. Through this project, we will formalise a co-management arrangement between GOA and the MPMPC, develop evidence-based management plans for the remaining four MPs, and identify and develop sustainable financial tools to support long-term management plan implementation and MP management team capacity for the benefit of Anguilla's marine biodiversity, coastal resiliency, coastal communities, and blue economy.

2. Project stakeholders/partners

One of the principal purposes behind this project is to support and formalise stakeholder participation in marine park management in Anguilla. A **Marine Park Management Planning Committee**, first established as part of the DPLUS-funded project *Pioneering a new model for marine park management in Anguilla* (DPLUS060), continues to operate as one of the key management planning bodies for this project. The MPMPC has co-opted additional stakeholders to assist with the development of site-specific management/action plans and has reviewed and validated marine park action plans (Evidence 1).

The **Government of Anguilla's** Minister for Environment, other elected officials and the Permanent Secretary with oversight of both FMRU and the ANT have been involved in discussion about this project and has also led on discussions about the need for enhanced management of MPs and a more balanced approach to blue economy development, most notably during the Government of Anguilla's BLUE Week held in late January 2023 (Evidence 2) and during the Blue Belt launch in February 2023 when the Government of Anguilla hosted

national and international partners and agencies to discuss “Blue Livelihoods”, the importance of measured and sustainable approaches to Anguilla’s blue economy and the role of marine protected areas within this emerging economy. Legislative amendments to the Marine Parks Act (Evidence 3) were scheduled to be reviewed with Cabinet on 21 March 2023 but, due to a late start to the meeting, was postponed to 12 April 2023.

The **general public** has been directly engaged through a series stakeholder meetings and presentations, which were originally organised to specifically discuss the development of management (action) plans for Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park and Dog Island Marine Park but became broader discussions about a national vision for these sites as well as issues that need to be addressed across the entire marine parks network, including protecting their role as sanctuaries for marine life and how fishers’ livelihoods, in particular, can be supported in the transition of these areas into no-take zones through a tailored system of incentives.

We also engaged the public through perceptions, willingness to pay, and carrying capacity surveys (Evidence 4), with results indicating that residents and visitors understand the value of marine parks and are willing to pay for their protection through user fees, especially if sites are healthy and are effectively managed.

Using social media and presentations (Evidence 5) as well as complementary workshops and events (BLUE Week, Blue Belt launch,) direct engagement of the general public, policy makers (including Government of Anguilla elected officials and the **UK Minister** of State for Overseas Territories, Commonwealth, Energy, Climate and Environment, Lord Zac Goldsmith), and **current and potential donors** (the European Union, Re:Wild, TellUs) through field visits and valuable one-on-one discussions and follow-up correspondences, we have been able to raise the profile of these critical areas as well as the important work that we are doing through this project.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Activities being conducted through this DPLUS137 project fall within three main Outputs: 1. Marine park values (ecological, socio-economic) are established to inform sustainable management frameworks and to monitor and evaluate management impacts; 2. Effective and sustainable co-management structures and tools are in place for the integrated management of Anguilla’s marine parks; and 3. National capacity to plan, manage, and monitor marine parks is raised, supported by enhanced technical skills and greater public awareness and cooperation.

Output 1. Marine values (ecological, socio-economic) are established to inform sustainable management frameworks and to monitor and evaluate management impacts

Activities under Output 1 for the second year of the project included conducting a vessel and visitor carrying capacity survey and conducting socio-economic assessments for each of the marine parks.

A marine park carrying capacity and willingness to pay survey instrument was circulated via email listservs (Anguilla National Trust listserv, Government of Anguilla listserv), WhatsApp through direct broadcast messages, and Facebook ([Anguilla Connoisseurs](#), [33 Beaches \(Anguilla for Tourists 3.0\)](#), [The Pulse: Anguilla](#), [Anguilla Beneath The Blue](#), [Anguilla National Trust](#)). Over a two-month period, 106 individuals completed the survey and results indicate that persons prefer fewer boats within Anguilla’s marine parks and for those boats to be moored at some distance away from the beach. Results also suggest that visitors to Anguilla’s marine parks are not opposed to paying additional fees to support marine park management and marine conservation (Evidence 4).

Socioeconomic assessments are being completed for the marine parks. While action plans have already been drafted (see Output 2), these assessments will still be valuable as those action plans will still be updated following a last round of public meetings to verify the documents and prior to submission to the Government of Anguilla Cabinet for approval.

Output 2. Effective and sustainable co-management structures and tools are in place for the integrated management of Anguilla's marine parks

Activities under Output 2 during the second year of the project included designing a strategy for the management agreement (including aspects of governance of the co-management body), drafting the legal agreements for the Government of Anguilla and the co-management body, drafting management plans for three of Anguilla's marine parks (Sandy Island, Shoal Bay-Island Harbour, Dog Island), preparing a Gender Action Plan, and continuing to enforce marine park legislation and regulations *in situ*.

In preparation of Bf's work on the governance structure of Anguilla's marine parks, project partners conducted a comprehensive review of existing marine parks legislation and regulations and identified areas that will likely require legislative amendments. A brief and presentation are ready to be presented to Cabinet on 12 April 2023 (Evidence 3).

Working with Bf, both the marine park management agreement and the lease agreement have been drafted and are currently being reviewed by project partners and the MPMPC before being presented to Government of Anguilla Executive Council/Cabinet for consideration and endorsement (Evidence 6; Evidence 7).

A management plan for all of Anguilla's marine parks has been drafted which includes site-specific action plans (Evidence 1) and is ready to be presented to the general public/stakeholders for a final review before it is discussed with the Government of Anguilla Cabinet and given final approval/endorsement.

A Gender Action Plan has been developed and is being implemented. While recognising that gender is inclusive of male, female and nonbinary, we have created a women in science group, with a first introductory meeting held in November 2022 and a second meeting scheduled for May 2023 (with the May meeting theme being *Leaning In and Leaning On: creating space to succeed and support*). This Women in Science group is comprised of women involved in natural resources management, disaster management, culture and finance (Evidence 8). The Gender Action Plan complements the project's communications plan (Evidence 5).

MP enforcement activities have continued into Year 2, conducted by both local project partners (FMRU and ANT) at Little Bay Marine Park (LBMP), Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park (SBIHMP), Prickly Pear Marine Park (PPMP, Dog Island Marine Park (DIMP), Sombrero Island Nature Reserve Marine Park (SINRMP) (Evidence 9). The predominant infraction that was recorded was the anchoring of vessels in no-anchoring zones. While no boats/boat captains were fined, warnings were issued. We will continue with our enforcement activities throughout the remainder of the project period.

To support enforcement activities, the enhancement this project's outputs and outcomes, and the overall work of FMRU, the ANT secured a European Commission grant (through the Resilience, Sustainable Energy, Marine Biodiversity Programme [RESEMBID]) in February 2022 that will allow for the construction of a fit-for-purpose vessel for FMRU. The procurement document was drafted (Evidence 10) and is awaiting final approval from the RESEMBID team before it is circulated for bidding.

Output 3. National capacity to plan, manage, and monitor marine parks is raised, supported by enhanced technical skills and greater public awareness and cooperation

Activities under Output 3 for the second year of the project included undertaking formal and on-the-job training, implementing an advocacy and public awareness campaign, and publicising and reporting on project progress and results through national and international forums.

Formal training of both FMRU and ANT staff included the successful completion of the Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW) course by 6 additional FMRU and one ANT staff (we are still waiting to receive the formal certificates). In addition, in an effort to build local/national capacity, we are working with a local dive company to establish a young divers programme. So far, five young people have been trained as PADI Open Water Divers. The intention is for these young divers to work with the FMRU and the ANT on in-water marine park-

related work, especially as it relates to the implementation of activities identified within the site-based management plans (including benthic surveys, snorkel/dive trail maintenance, in-water clean-ups). FMRU staff participated in a capacity building exercise in Bonaire in March 2023, where four staff learned about coral reef restoration as well as marine park management approaches as applied by colleagues in the Bonaire's STINAPA (24 March-2 April 2023) (Evidence 11). ANT staff also participated in a learning exchange with Reserve Naturelle Saint Martin to better understand marine park management approaches, successes and constraints and how lessons learned can be applied to the management of Anguilla's marine parks (13-14 March 2023). Aspects of this learning exchange also focused on island restoration as well as marine and terrestrial endangered species conservation.

Communications and outreach deliverables (Evidence 5) related to the project, project progress, and project results have thus far included:

- *Meetings*
 - With the Minister and Permanent Secretary responsible for natural resources to discuss the project and to provide a comprehensive update on project status (13 September 2022)
- *Presentations*
 - Sombrero Island Nature Reserve Marine Park and an introduction to this project presented twice but to different audiences at the American Ornithological Society-BirdsCaribbean meeting in San Juan, Puerto Rico (1 July 2022) and again but to a new audience at the BirdsCaribbean Seabird Webinar Symposium (24 October 2022).
 - Presentation about Anguilla's marine parks during the ANT Annual General Meeting (5 December 2022), attended by 44 individuals (26 female, 18 male).
- *Site Visits*
 - Site visit by kayak to Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park for members of the public (26 November 2022), attended by 25 people (17 female, 8 male).
 - Site visit to Little Bay Marine Park, Shoal Bay Island Harbour Marine Park, Sandy Island Marine Park, Prickly Pear Marine Park and Dog Island Marine Park by Government of Anguilla Ministers, visiting blue economy experts and external donors (including but not limited to, Marine Management Organisation (UK Government), Joint Nature Conservation Council, Centre for Environment, Fisheries, and Aquaculture Science, TellUs, The Fishmongers Company) during Blue Week (22-27 January 2023), attended by 26 people (including high level Anguilla and UK Government officials), with the focus of the site visit being to highlight the importance, value and vision of the sites as well as actions currently being undertaken with support from DPLUS.
 - Site visit to Prickly Pear Marine Park (4 February 2023) by UK Government Minister of State for Overseas Territories, Commonwealth, Energy, Climate and Environment Lord Zac Goldsmith, Governor of Anguilla Dileeni Daniel-Selvaratnam, Premier of Anguilla Dr. Ellis Webster, Minister for Environment Ms Quincia Gumbs-Marie and other representatives from their offices, attended by 10 people, with the focus of the site visit being to highlight the importance, value and vision of Prickly Pear Marine Park (and all of Anguilla's marine parks) as well as actions currently being undertaken with support from DPLUS.
- *Camps*
 - Field visit to Little Bay Marine Park and Sandy Island Marine Park as part of the Anguilla Library Services summer camp *Save Our Seas*, attended by 60 children (35 female, 25 male) (13 July 2022).
 - Field visits to Dog Island Marine Park and Prickly Pear Marine Park as part of the Fisheries Unit-Department of Youth and Culture's Youth ESCAPE summer camp, attended by 18 children (6 female, 12 male) (25-26 August 2022).
 - One-day Adventure Anguilla Camp with a focus on Anguilla's protected areas, including marine parks (9 December 2022), attended by 9 individuals (5 females, 4 male).
- *Press releases*
 - Announcing stakeholder consultations related to Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park on radio (18 October 2022).

- Announcing public marine park management planning public consultation (28 February 2023).
- Announcing youth-focused marine park management planning consultation (28 February 2023).
- Signage
 - Signage was designed and placed at Little Bay Marine Park, indicating that the entire marine park is a no-anchor zone.
- *Short Docs*
 - Short docu-series filmed (currently being edited) to raise public awareness and appreciation for Anguilla marine parks. The series will include 11 short films covering a range of topics, including: marine park ecosystem values; why Anguilla's marine parks were established; the importance of a healthy marine environment for tourism; introductions to Anguilla's marine park network; a how to guide on properly using mooring buoys; how to safely maneuver through marine park reef systems by boat (to prevent damage to the reef and boats); Sombrero Island Nature Reserve Marine Park's unusual but important status as site protected for both its underwater ecology and its rich cultural heritage.
- Social Media
 - Static post on the ANT's Facebook and Instagram pages, reaching 2346 accounts/individuals

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

This DPLUS137 project has three main Outputs: 1. Marine park values (ecological, socio-economic) are established to inform sustainable management frameworks and to monitor and evaluate management impacts; 2. Effective and sustainable co-management structures and tools are in place for the integrated management of Anguilla's marine parks; and 3. National capacity to plan, manage, and monitor marine parks is raised, supported by enhanced technical skills and greater public awareness and cooperation.

Output 1. Marine park values (ecological, socio-economic) are established to inform sustainable management frameworks and to monitor and evaluate management impacts

Seabird surveys were completed during the summer of 2022 on the Prickly Pear cays, Dog Island, and Sombrero Island and a full population assessment of reintroduced Lesser Antillean iguanas on Prickly Pear East was also conducted (Evidence 12). These terrestrial surveys complement what we are doing within the marine park waters that surround these islands – as each of the islands have also been locations of island restoration work. In particular, management plans for both Prickly Pear Marine Park and Sombrero Island Nature Reserve Marine Park include land-based components. All collected ecological data (terrestrial and marine) will help us determine change over time and especially change due to applied management interventions. Identified indicators still remain relevant.

Output 2. Effective and sustainable co-management structures and tools are in place for the integrated management of Anguilla's marine parks

While a Project Steering Committee and a multi-stakeholder Marine Park Management Planning Committee has been established and maintained as part of this project, we have also drafted a more formal co-management governance agreement and lease agreement for Anguilla's marine parks network (Evidence 6; Evidence 7). These agreements will be discussed with the MPMPC early in Year 3 of the project, and after further tailoring and tweaking, will be presented to the Government of Anguilla for further consideration and approval. These agreements set the foundation and the structure for future management, enforcement and accountability of these sites. Identified indicators are still relevant.

Output 3. National capacity to plan, manage, and monitor marine parks is raised, supported by enhanced technical skills and greater public awareness and cooperation

Working with a range of stakeholders to develop management plans, we are increasing national capacity across sectors and interests. Recognising that both FMRU and ANT are limited in terms of staffing and drawing on the expertise, experience, and time that other stakeholders spend on and in the water, including within Anguilla's marine parks, we are able to increase the overall

capital and resources from which we can draw for environmental management and resources. We are fortunate to be working with individuals who, although they may not always agree with the decisions of FMRU and the ANT, recognise and respect the need for management plans and the enforcement of legislation and regulations.

One of the most challenging stakeholder groups to work with has been fisherfolk. Over the last few months and through public consultations and one-on-one discussions, there has been some progress: there is an understanding that there is room for compromise – for example through the granting of grace periods as we transition our marine parks into no-take zones by allowing only existing fishers to fish for a certain species (crayfish) for next five years while we collect additional data, by taking an evidence-based approach to management recommendations and management decisions (including the revisiting of the SINRMP boundaries), and by considering how incentives (e.g. reducing or removing taxes on fuel) could help support fishers to fish a little further out to sea, beyond the boundaries of the marine parks. There is also an understanding that while we always strive and genuinely work towards consensus, we may never be able to make everyone happy and that there may be certain aspects of marine park management on which we may not be able to compromise. These sites serve as incredibly important nursery and marine life replenishment grounds and their integrity, health and resilience need to be maintained.

We will continue to raise capacity and awareness during the remainder of the project.

Indicators as outlined within the logframe remain relevant.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

The project outcome is the transformation of Anguilla's marine park system from paper park status to an effective, financially-sustainable network based on already-tested collaborative management approaches.

Indicators used to measure success include the approval and signing of a marine parks governance agreement, the development of management plans that can and will be implemented by the co-management entity and the integration of action plans into relevant agencies' workplans and budgets.

A draft co-management agreement and lease agreement have been drafted (Evidence 6; Evidence 7) and are currently being reviewed by all project partners and the MPMPC to ensure that the best possible management framework is established for Anguilla's marine park network before it is submitted to the Government of Anguilla for review, consideration, and approval. As we have been working directly with the Minister of Environment on issues related to the blue economy, the Blue Belt, and this project (including the review of the marine park regulations which directly consider the marine park management/action plans and the rolling out of a co-management governance structure), what we will be formally proposing through the draft agreements will not be new or surprising. Government Ministers are keenly aware that the marine environment is a shared resource and that management will be more effective when it is guided by evidence-based action plans and participatory approaches, recognising that various stakeholders bring different areas of expertise, knowledge, and connections. We are confident that these agreements will be endorsed and approved by the end of the project.

Management/Action plans have been developed for all of Anguilla's marine parks, although the actual documents have changed shape. Instead of individual management plans for each site, we have individual action and implementation plans. As all of Anguilla's marine parks are relatively close to shore, they all face similar issues, constraints, and opportunities. We therefore decided that it would make more sense to have one general background document outlining the main principal values and priority issues of all sites and then individual action plans that speak more specifically to what management actions are required for each site, depending on their more precise location and the stakeholders involved. Even without formal approval of these action plans by the Government of Anguilla Executive Council/Cabinet, we are already implementing some of the measures that have been outlined, including addressing stony coral

tissue loss disease, biodiversity and biosecurity monitoring, assessing carrying capacity and identifying areas where additional moorings may be required or where moorings need maintenance, as well as raising awareness.

With work already being undertaken by FMRU and ANT, action plans are being integrated into our respective work plans and budgets. In addition, FMRU is now undertaking an internal review of our Unit's structure, considering how we can create different sub-units related to enforcement and evidence-based fisheries and coastal resources management. ANT, meanwhile, have scheduled a strategic planning review for May/June 2023 during which their role within marine park management, as guided by the proposed co-management agreement and marine park action plans, will be reviewed and/or reassessed as necessary. Both of our agency's budgets have operational lines for this work (through travel and subsistence, insurance and maintenance costs for equipment and vessels, capital expenditure and programme operating costs).

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

Most of the identified risks and assumptions in the project proposal still hold true, but the level of risk has been reduced for almost all.

Assumption 1. Executive Council/Government of Anguilla continues to support the effective management of Anguilla's marine parks.

Government officials continue to be engaged in this project directly through meetings, the review of legislative amendments, and through their commitment to the sustainable development of the blue economy and the adoption of the UK Blue Belt initiative. The Government of Anguilla's pursuit of Marine Stewardship Council certification and the establishment of an Environmental Stewardship Programme (Evidence 5) for the tourism sector are also significant indicators of the Government's commitment to the responsible use and conservation of marine ecosystems.

Assumption 2. Nationals continue to cooperate within the marine park management planning process.

The multistakeholder MPMPC continues to function as a management and advisory committee, having assisted with the development and review of site-specific action plans. We have also held a series of stakeholder consultations, attended by a broad range of stakeholders, including a very well-attended meeting with Anguilla's youth. These consultations have directly informed the development of the action plans. After the legislative amendment recommendations are presented to Cabinet in April 2023, they will also be taken to the public for comment and review.

Assumption 3. Management plans do not correctly identify and address the main threats, capacity needs, and resources to protect and manage Anguilla's MPs.

Management/action plans have been informed by the results of ecological and socio-economic data, by (combined) decades of experience of individuals working directly within Anguilla's MPs who have seen how the sites have changed over time as well as what has tended to work well (and not so well) within the various sites. Action plans have also been directly informed by stakeholders with an interest in those sites, ensuring that their knowledge, expertise, and recommendations are also considered within the planning process.

Assumption 4. Field activities are not affected by extreme weather events.

Field activities have not been affected by extreme weather events.

Assumption 5. COVID-19 restrictions and/or outbreaks do not impact implementation of the project (or components of the project).

COVID-19 restrictions and/or outbreaks are no longer a concern: all restrictions have been dropped and we are now operating as we had pre-COVID.

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

The primary purpose of this project is to protect and sustainably use Anguilla's coastal and marine habitats and biodiversity. This project directly supports Anguilla's ability to achieve long-term outcomes for the coastal and marine environment, including delivering on commitments made by the Government of Anguilla under national strategies and plans as well as contributing towards international agendas and conventions. It also addresses DPLUS' priority of conserving and effectively managing coral reef, seagrass meadows, and mangrove forests, as Anguilla's MPs encompass all of the island's major reef and seagrass ecosystems.

During Year 2, this project has contributed to:

- *Implementing National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)*, by collecting and using data to inform management, training nationals in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, promoting environmental awareness and education, and promoting the exchange of information nationally and internationally.
- *Implementing National Environmental Management Strategy*, by developing MP management plans that “ensure the sustainable use of natural resources in a manner which recognises the intricate linkages between ecological systems in small island states, and between these systems and human activity;” creating and strengthening existing national agencies with responsibility for environmental management;” supporting and enhancing “the capacity of non-governmental and community based organisations for environmental management;” and establishing, strengthening, and promoting “structures and procedures for broad participation of civil society and the private sector in the design, implementation and evaluation of decision-making processes and programmes.”
- *Implementing Management Plan for Anguilla's Marine Park System*, by establishing and implementing site-specific management plans for Anguilla's marine parks.
- *Implementing UN Convention on Biodiversity*, by developing “national strategies, plans, or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity” (MP management plans) (Article 6); monitoring components of biodiversity with a particular focus on those “requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable development” (Article 7); establishing a system of protected areas, developing and implementing management plans/frameworks for the benefit of ecosystems, habitats, and species (Article 8); encouraging “cooperation between governmental authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources” (Article 10); and promoting, encouraging, and supporting research and training (Article 11).
- *Implementing UN Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife Protocol*, by adopting and implementing “planning, management, and enforcement measures for protected areas,” including developing management plans, undertaking research, raising awareness, and involving local communities and stakeholders in management planning and implementation (Article 6).
- *Achieving UK Blue Belt Programme objectives*, by developing and implementing “evidence-based, tailored management strategies” to “ensure long-term sustainable marine management.” The Government of Anguilla has also officially committed to joining the Blue Belt Programme.

This project is also building the capacity of natural resource managers and decision makers to take an evidence-based approach to MP management planning, while also enhancing existing stakeholder partnerships, networks, and relationships.

5. Gender equality and social inclusion

Day-to-day management of the project is handled by all-women coordinating team comprised of the Director of FMRU and the Executive Director of ANT, with Dr Jenny Daltry providing external

oversight and expertise. The project implementation team, however, is mixed gender, comprised of FMRU, ANT and Bf staff members (eight male, five female). We recognise that almost all external MPMPC members are male due to the demographics of the stakeholder groups. We have developed a Gender Action Plan to help balance gender representation and have established a women in science group as one mechanism to directly involve women actively engaged in STEM.

Ethnicity and age are equally well-represented based on Anguilla’s population demographics.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ¹ .	75%
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ² .	66%

6. Monitoring and evaluation

This project is monitored internally by FMRU and project partners during Project Steering Committee meetings during which project progress is determined by comparing what activities have been started, completed, or have yet to be initiated and comparing them to the proposed implementation plan and submitted logframe. Please refer to Sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 for more detail regarding project progress and the indicators used to evaluate progress.

No changes have been made to the Monitoring and Evaluation plan over the reporting period.

All partners share Monitoring and Evaluation work, with partners reporting at least quarterly to the Steering Committee on progress as well as constraints.

7. Lessons learnt

As a collaborative initiative, this project draws on the strengths and expertise of not only each official project partner (FMRU, ANT, Bf) but also of our dedicated group of marine park stakeholders who are part of our MPMPC. While our management/action plans are rooted in science (and the precautionary approach where data has yet to be collected), they are also directly informed by the experiences and local knowledge of our fishery and tourism partners. Having involved them from the outset has set the stage for transforming the MPMPC into something more formal and official, as outlined within the draft governance and lease agreements.

Getting to this point, both in terms of having management/action plans that we can work with and a potential management framework, however, has taken time and this is perhaps the greatest lesson learned. This project is a perfect example of how transformation can happen but, more often than not, it is incremental rather than radical and immediate. It has taken us almost 18 months to produce six actions plans because we wanted to ensure that stakeholders were given opportunities to share their experiences, thoughts, and perceptions with us and to directly contribute to the content of the plans. This meant that we held multiple open consultations, targeting all stakeholder and interest groups. We also recognise that even with the action plans having been completed, stakeholders will still have additional opportunities to feed into the process through the legislative amendment consultations which will be happening in Year 3. Based on the results of these consultations and the Government of Anguilla’s final

¹ A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

² Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

decisions, our action plans may need to be once again revised – and that is perfectly fine: they are meant to be living documents where actions can be tailored so long as they speak to the ultimate vision and goals of the marine park network.

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

Six comments/queries were included in our project's Annual Report Review:

Comment 1. The project indicates that seabird surveys on three MPs will be undertaken in summer 2022. These would seem to be quite important (for example, Sombrero Island is reported to be home to five breeding seabird species); the project could comment on why these were not included in the original survey schedule, and how, as additional work not proposed, they will be funded.

When we first designed the project proposal, our focus was on the benthic environment rather than the terrestrial environment, even though we know that the two systems are undeniably linked. It was therefore an oversight on our part not to include this component directly into the proposal/logframe. At the same time, based on the development of our first management plan for Prickly Pear Marine Park (DPLUS060), we also knew that biodiversity monitoring on the cays bordering/within the marine park boundaries is an important work programme for our project partner, ANT, and that they had already identified this within their strategic plan as work that they would be doing. Seabird surveys on Sombrero Island were funded by the Prince of Wales Charitable Fund while the seabird surveys on Anguilla's other offshore cays (including those outside of the marine parks) were funded by the ANT.

Comment 2. It is appreciated that the questionnaires in Annex 9 are not yet finalised (and that they are designed to be completed in a few minutes), but the carrying capacity particularly appears brief and could perhaps elicit more opinions from interviewees; the willingness to pay survey could give the recipient the opportunity to add their own reasons in relation to questions 9 and 10. It is not clear why more pictures are to be added with the same number of boats?

The questionnaire was ultimately circulated digitally via Google Forms and we wanted to keep it as simple and easy to complete as possible. From the survey/s we shared in the Year 1 annual report, we made some slight changes, including a final question asking people to share any other thoughts, concerns or suggestions that they may have (as the reviewer also suggested) and which was very helpful.

More pictures were added with the same number of boats because perceptions about carrying capacity can also be influenced by positioning – for example, individuals may be comfortable with X number of boats but not all close to shore. The results of these carrying capacity surveys are also being used as we consider where additional moorings could/should be placed (working within the habitat context of each park).

Comment 3. Enforcement activities associated with Output 2 are also reported in the main text, although there is no activity in the Logframe related to this; possibly because this activity is funded by a EC grant?

Enforcement activities are included under Activity 2.9 (Enforce MP legislation and regulations) in the logframe.

Comment 4. More information on discussions with fisherfolk and the degree to which their perspectives are changing would be helpful.

This is addressed in Section 3.2 (under Output 3). Generally, though, it appears as though fishers recognise that fish abundance and size have decreased over time and fish (for example species traditionally caught by seine net for bait) are no longer coming to the nearshore as frequently as they once did. There seems to be some understanding that these changes could

be due to intensified nearshore fishing pressure and potentially climate change. They also seem to understand that business as usual will not be sustainable but are looking to the Government of Anguilla for help: if the marine parks are transformed into no-take replenishment zones, can the Government of Anguilla assist them by providing subsidies on fuel to counter some of the additional expense of having to travel further to catch perhaps the same amount of fish? While we cannot make this promise of subsidies as it is a higher-level government consideration, we can help to take their concerns to the Ministers responsible. We also continue to encourage them to combine their voices and to join the Anguilla Fisherfolk Association as they may potentially be in a better position to lobby for themselves as they speak as a collective rather than as individual fishers.

Comment 5. In Section 10, the project mentions that, following MPMPC meetings, some dive operators are assisting with coral reef restoration and enhancement. This is the only mention of this work in the Report, so it is not clear to what extent the project involved in this activity.

Coral reef restoration is currently being undertaken by dive operators but it is not an activity that has been directly identified or budgeted for within this project. At the same time, however, coral reef restoration is an activity identified with the marine park action plans which is why we included it in our reports. One of the indicators of Outcome success is the adoption and implementation of the action plans and so this activity does speak to that.

Comment 6. The MP management plans are scheduled to be presented to government in May 2022 (although they do not yet include costings). Will the plans need to be updated subsequently, to take into account the results of the marine park values surveys?

The action plans were general enough to not have to be amended to take into account the results of the marine park value surveys. However, the value surveys will directly inform the sustainable financing mechanisms that Bf will work on in collaboration with FMRU, ANT and the MPMPC (and Government of Anguilla) in Year 3 of the project.

9. Risk Management

No new risks have arisen and we have not needed to make any significant adaptations to the project design.

10. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No further comments.

11. Sustainability and legacy

The marine environment and fisheries/the blue economy are one of *the* main priority areas of the current GOA administration. In January 2023, their focus on the blue economy and the UK Blue Belt Programme was put front and centre with two major back-to-back events including BLUE Week and the launch of the Blue Belt Programme in Anguilla and then, more recently, with a push to certify Anguilla's fisheries through the Marine Stewardship Council certification programme. All of these initiatives highlight not only a need to sustainably develop Anguilla's blue sector but also the need to ensure that there are well-managed protected marine spaces that can support a sustainable and productive blue economy. As part of these events, we specifically asked to speak about this project, its goals, intended outputs, and how it complements these targeted actions. In addition to this high-level support and interest, FMRU, ANT, and MPMPC members are still constantly and consistently talking about our work with fishers, tourism operators, and the general public.

The sustainable benefits post-project are still valid: evidence-based, stakeholder-informed management plans and a co-management strategy and formal agreement with the Government

of Anguilla will allow for enhanced protection of Anguilla’s marine protected areas and nearshore environment. This approach to marine park management can still act as an example to the region as an effective method to marine conservation and protection. It is through these plans and these co-management and lease agreements and the sustainable financing mechanism (which we’ll be working on this year) that we will be in a position to ensure a sustainable legacy of our project.

12. Darwin Plus identity

The Darwin Plus Initiative has been recognised on all materials produced through this project, including management plans (Evidence 1) and outreach materials (Evidence 5). All social media posts (Facebook/Instagram) include the tags #dplus #darwinplus and all Instagram posts are linked to Defra’s handle (@defrauk).

13. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes – Kafi Gumbs, [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	No
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 17% (2 persons) Planned: 0% (0)
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.	No.
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.	No.

14. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) in this financial year	2022/23 D+ Grant (£)	2022/23 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) Public awareness materials				
TOTAL	138,462.0	138,461.4		

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

15. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

I agree for the Biodiversity Challenge Funds Secretariat to publish the content of this section (please leave this line in to indicate your agreement to use any material you provide here).

File Type (Image / Video / Graphic)	File Name or File Location	Caption, country and credit	Online accounts to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
Image	Little Bay Marine Park (box.com: Photos folder)	Little Bay Marine Park, Anguilla	Facebook @axatrust @anguillagovernment	Not applicable
Image	Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park – Shoal Bay (box.com: Photos folder)	Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park, Anguilla	Facebook @axatrust @anguillagovernment	Not applicable
Image	Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park – Island Harbour (box.com: Photos folder)	Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park, Anguilla	Facebook @axatrust @anguillagovernment	Not applicable
Image	Sandy Island Marine Park (box.com: Photos folder)	Sandy Island Marine Park, Anguilla	Facebook @axatrust @anguillagovernment	Not applicable
Image	Prickly Pear Marine Park (box.com: Photos folder)	Prickly Pear Marine Park, Anguilla	Facebook @axatrust @anguillagovernment	Not applicable
Image	Dog Island Marine Park (box.com: Photos folder)	Dog Island Marine Park, Anguilla	Facebook @axatrust @anguillagovernment	Not applicable
Image	Dog Island Marine Park – view from the ridge (box.com: Photos folder)	Dog Island Marine Park, Anguilla	Facebook @axatrust @anguillagovernment	Not applicable
Image	Sombrero Island Nature Reserve Marine Park – pool and lighthouse	Sombrero Island Nature Reserve Marine Park, Anguilla	Facebook @axatrust @anguillagovernment	Not applicable
Image	Sombrero Island Nature Reserve Marine Park – from the lighthouse	Sombrero Island Nature Reserve Marine Park, Anguilla	Facebook @axatrust @anguillagovernment	Not applicable

Image	Sombrero Island	Sombrero Island Anguilla	Facebook @axatrust @anguillagovernment	Not applicable
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Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023 – if applicable

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<p>Impact</p> <p>The protection and sustainable use of Anguilla’s coastal and marine habitats and biodiversity through an integrated, collaborative management approach</p>		<p>Anguilla’s marine parks encompass some of the island’s most important habitats for marine life. Over the last year, we have raised the profile of the importance of these spaces with conversations and discussions with the public – by project partners and high-level decisions makers – highlighting the critical need for effective and inclusive management. Supporting these efforts, comprehensive, stakeholder-informed management plans/action plans for all of the island’s marine parks have been developed, a collaborative management agreement and lease agreement have been drafted, and necessary legislative amendments have been identified.</p>	
<p>Outcome Transformation of Anguilla’s marine park system from paper park status to an effective, financially-sustainable network based on already-tested collaborative management approaches.</p>	<p>0.1 Marine Park governance agreement signed by Government of Anguilla Executive Council and the co-management entity by end of Q3Y2</p> <p>0.2 Management plans formalised for Anguilla’s marine parks and being implemented by the co-management entity by the end of the project</p> <p>0.3 Work plans and budgets of the co-management entity demonstrate intention to continue implementing action plans beyond the life of this project</p>	<p>Over the last year, project partners have drafted a marine park governance agreement which outlines a potential management framework for Anguilla’s marine parks. A lease agreement has also been drafted that would formalise the management agreement. Both documents are currently under review by the Marine Park Management Planning Committee.</p> <p>A marine parks management plan with site specific action plans for all of Anguilla’s marine parks have been drafted through extensive consultations by and with the Marine Park Management Planning Committee and</p>	<p>Following the Marine Park Management Planning Committee’s review of the draft management agreement and lease agreement, the agreements will be presented to the Government of Anguilla Executive Council for final review, agreement and signing.</p> <p>The marine park management plan and action plans, along with the recommended amendments to the Marine Parks Regulations, will be presented to Cabinet and then stakeholders through public meetings to raise awareness about the plans and amendments and to</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		marine park stakeholders. These plans have also informed a legislative review process of the Marine Park Regulations which will be presented to the Government of Anguilla Cabinet.	capture/address any final thoughts and concerns about the documents. Following these consultations, the plans and legislative amendments will be submitted to the Government of Anguilla Executive Council for final approval and, for the latter, further action by the Attorney General's office.
Output 1. Marine park values (ecological, socio-economic) are established to inform sustainable management frameworks and to monitor and evaluate management impacts	<p>1.1 Biodiversity values of Anguilla's marine parks identified and compared to 2006 baseline (Wynne, 2007) and regional marine health index values by end of Q4Y1</p> <p>1.2 Vessel and visitor carrying capacity study for Anguilla's marine parks completed by the end of Q1Y2</p> <p>1.3 Socioeconomic assessments (including willingness to pay study) completed for Anguilla's marine parks by end of Q1Y2</p>	Over the last year, we have completed a vessel and visitor carrying capacity survey as well as willingness to pay surveys for Anguilla's marine parks (Evidence 4). Results of these surveys have informed the legislative review and will be used as we develop our sustainable financing mechanisms and implement the marine parks management plan and actions plans.	
Activity 1.1. Conduct marine ecosystem assessments (species and habitat) within Anguilla's six marine parks using FMRU-DNR's Anguilla Marine Monitoring Programme protocols and compare to 2006 baseline assessments		Completed in Year 1	
Activity 1.2. Conduct vessel and visitor carrying capacity study using visitor questionnaires, monitoring visitor boat numbers, and assessing critical factors (size of boats, available space, fragility of the ecosystem, potential and actual damage caused by visitors, and climate/weather/wind, acoustics)		Completed (Evidence 4)	Results of surveys will be used to help with the implementation of site-based action plans, especially as it relates to the development of zoning plans and the installation of mooring buoys – this may begin in Year 3 of the project but will continue post project.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.3. Conduct socio-economic assessment to inform management plans and the sustainable financing mechanism, including identification of stakeholder values, perceptions, and concerns as well as willingness to pay access to and activities within Anguilla's MPs		In-progress	All socioeconomic assessments to be completed by end of Q1 Year 3 and used to inform the final public stakeholder consultation and further discussions with GOA Cabinet.
Output 2. Effective and sustainable co-management structures and tools are in place for the integrated management of Anguilla's marine parks	<p>2.1 Marine park management agreement finalised by end of Q2Y2</p> <p>2.2 Operational structure of the co-management entity developed by end of Q3Y2</p> <p>2.3 Existing stakeholder-informed management plans for the Prickly Pear Marine Park and Little Bay Marine Park reviewed and updated by end of Q4Y2</p> <p>2.4 Management plans Sandy Island Marine Park, Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park, Dog Island Marine Park, and Sombrero Island Marine Park and Nature Reserve including zoning plan, completed by end of Q2Y3</p> <p>2.5 Sustainable marine park financing mechanism and performance indicators designed by end of Q2Y3</p>	Over the last year of the project, we have made considerable progress in the development of co-management structures and tools. The Marine Parks legislation/regulations were reviewed to identify areas that needed strengthening, clarification, and alignment with proposed actions and requirements identified within the management/action plans (Evidence 3). These recommended amendments are scheduled to be presented to Cabinet in April 2023. A draft marine park management agreement and draft lease agreement have been drafted (Evidence 6, Evidence 7) and are currently under review by the Marine Park Management Planning Committee. All management plans/action plans for all of Anguilla's marine parks have been drafted (Evidence 1).	
Activity 2.1. Design the strategy for the management agreement, including aspects of governance of the co-management body; the strategy will involve a consultation process with local stakeholders from Government, the tourism industry, fishing sector, local communities, and other institutions		Completed (first draft of the management agreement, based on conversations and results of meetings and discussions with the MPMPC, currently under review by the MPMPC) (Evidence 6)	Present the management agreement to the GOA Cabinet for consideration and endorsement.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.2. Draft the legal agreements for the Government of Anguilla and the co-management body, including a description of the management mechanism, regulatory bodies, financial terms		Completed (first draft of the lease agreement, currently under review by the MPMP) (Evidence 7)	Present the least agreement to the GOA cabinet for consideration and endorsement.
Activity 2.3. Prepare a Gender Action Plan, with measurable targets, for stakeholder engagement (workshops, trainings, policy and plan development, conservation intervention implementation, and monitoring and evaluation)		Completed (Evidence 8)	Continue to implement Gender Action Plan, coordinating implementation with the communications and outreach plan.
Activity 2.4. Review management plans for Prickly Pear MP and Little Bay MP, to include costings for identified management interventions		Completed in Year 1	
Activity 2.5 Prepare management plans for Sombrero Island Nature Reserve MP, Shoal Bay-Island Harbour MP, and Dog Island MP, including zoning plans, compliance and enforcement plans, and budgets		Completed (Evidence 1)	Present management plan and action plans to stakeholders for final review/comment prior to presenting to the GOA Cabinet for review and endorsement
Activity 2.6. Develop a business plan for the co-management entity, including the marketing approach, business model, financial strategy, and de-risking strategies			Business plan to be developed by project partners, led by Blue Finance
Activity 2.7. Design and develop a revenue collection mechanism for Anguilla's MPs			Revenue collection mechanism to be developed by project partners, led by Blue Finance
Activity 2.8. Complete feasibility study for the construction/establishment of a MPs visitors centre, including siting, revenue forecasting, and net-warranted investment			Feasibility study to be completed by project partners, led by Blue finance
Activity 2.9. Enforce MP legislation and regulations		In progress/on-going (23 monitoring patrols conducted within LBMP, SBIHMP, SIMP, PPMP, DIMP, SINRMP with primary infraction being anchoring in no-anchoring zone in Little Bay Marine Park)	Continue to monitor activities within the marine park network.
Output 3. National capacity to plan, manage, and monitor marine parks is raised, supported by enhanced	3.1 At least five persons (represented by both males and females) (including ANT and DFMR staff) trained in Advanced Open Water Diving by the end of Q1Y2	All technical staff within FMRU (6 individuals) and ANT (5 individuals) have all completed the Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW) course. We are also working with a local dive company to establish a young divers programme, with five young people now trained as PADI Open Water Divers. These young divers will assist especially with the	

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
technical skills and greater public awareness and cooperation	<p>3.2 At least 1 person trained as a licenced boat captain by end of Q1Y2</p> <p>3.3 At least 3 people (including 1 female) identified, empowered, and trained as special marine park constables by the end of the project</p> <p>3.4 Marine parks communications and gender-inclusive public awareness plan reviewed, updated, and implemented throughout the project period</p> <p>3.5 Project reported in at least four press releases, quarterly social media posts, and two public presentations by the end of the project</p>	<p>monitoring of marine park biodiversity and any reef restoration initiatives that are implemented (and identified) through the site-based action plans. Four FMRU staff travelled to Bonaire in March 2023 to learn about marine park management and coral reef restoration approaches while five ANT staff also participated in a knowledge exchange with colleagues from Reserve Naturelle St. Martin in March 2023.</p> <p>Communications and outreach efforts (Evidence 5) have included meeting with high level decision makers (1), presentations at international conferences (2), a presentation at a local event (1), marine park site visits with the general public, high level GOA and UK decision and policy makers (2), site visits with youth (3), press releases (3), signage (1), the production of a series of short-docs (8) about Anguilla's marine parks which are currently being edited (they will be shared primarily through social media – Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, WhatsApp), and a social media post (1) reaching over 2300 individuals.</p>	
Activity 3.1. FMRU-DNR and ANT staff and other participating nationals complete self-assessment competencies questionnaire to identify training needs (repeated at project end to measure impact on capacity)			Schedule for Q1 Year 4
Activity 3.2. Plan and undertake formal training and on-the-job mentoring of FMRU-DNR, ANT staff and other nationals in open water diving, boat captain certification, and marine park enforcement (as special constables)		In progress, on-going (6 FMRU staff, 1 ANT staff received STCW training; 5 young people trained as open water divers)	Training opportunities to be identified and provided based on competencies assessment
Activity 3.3. Develop and implement an advocacy and public awareness campaign guided by the findings of Activity 1.3, including but not limited to newspaper articles, press releases, social media, billboards, signs, meetings, and social media docu-series		In progress, on-going (with communications and outreach mechanisms including meetings, presentations, field visits, camps, press releases, social media posts)	Continue to implement communications and outreach plan
Activity 3.4. Publicise and report on project progress and results through national and international media and directly to national groups, cross-territory stakeholders, international scientific community, and the Government of Anguilla Executive Council		In progress, on-going (through stakeholder meetings/consultations, presentations, site visits, camps, press releases, signage, and the short	Continue to publicise and report on project progress and results

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
		videos, total measurable/known reach through direct and indirect engagement: >6450 individuals)	
Activity 3.5. Share and discuss project methods, results, lessons learned, and opportunities for replication through regional and international forums (including, for example, Caribbean Conservation Network, Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute, Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management)		In progress, on-going (three presentations at American Ornithological Society-Birds Caribbean meeting, Puerto Rico, July 2022; BirdsCaribbean Seabird Webinar Symposium, October 2022)	Continue to share and discuss project methods, results, lessons learned and opportunities for replication through regional and international forums

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

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact: The protection and sustainable use of Anguilla's coastal and marine habitats and biodiversity through an integrated, collaborative management approach			
Outcome: Transformation of Anguilla's marine park system from paper park status to an effective, financially-sustainable network based on already-tested collaborative management approaches.	<p>0.1 Marine Park governance agreement signed by Government of Anguilla Executive Council and the co-management entity by end of Q3Y2</p> <p>0.2 Management plans formalised for Anguilla's marine parks and being implemented by the co-management entity by the end of the project</p> <p>0.3 Work plans and budgets of the co-management entity demonstrate intention to continue implementing action plans beyond the life of this project</p>	<p>0.1 Governance agreement; Government of Anguilla Executive Council minutes</p> <p>0.2 Management plan action reports</p> <p>0.3 Institutional work plans and budgets</p>	<p>Executive Council continues to support the co-management of Anguilla's marine parks</p> <p>Marine park stakeholders continue to be willing to cooperate on improved management of marine parks</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>Output 1. Marine park values (ecological, socio-economic) are established to inform sustainable management frameworks and to monitor and evaluate management impacts</p>	<p>1.1 Biodiversity values of Anguilla's marine parks identified and compared to 2006 baseline (Wynne, 2007) and regional marine health index values by end of Q4Y1</p> <p>1.2 Vessel and visitor carrying capacity study for Anguilla's marine parks completed by the end of Q1Y2</p> <p>1.3 Socioeconomic assessments (including willingness to pay study) completed for Anguilla's marine parks by end of Q1Y2</p>	<p>1.1 Marine Park ecological database; marine park biodiversity report</p> <p>1.2 Carrying capacity study; mooring buoy numbers within marine park reflect park's carrying capacity</p> <p>1.3 Interview notes; questionnaire and database; socio-economic assessment report</p>	<p>Field activities can be rescheduled if extreme weather events affect Anguilla during the project period</p> <p>Carrying capacity studies are not impacted by COVID-19 and natural resources managers ability to interact with visitors (as part of the carrying capacity and willingness to pay studies)</p>
Output 2. Effective and sustainable co-management structures and tools are in	2.1 Marine park management agreement finalised by end of Q2Y2	2.1 Marine park budgets; design model report; work plan; legal management lease; sustainable financing plan	Government of Anguilla upholds its commitment to improved management of marine parks

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
place for the integrated management of Anguilla's marine parks	<p>2.2 Operational structure of the co-management entity developed by end of Q3Y2</p> <p>2.3 Existing stakeholder-informed management plans for the Prickly Pear Marine Park and Little Bay Marine Park reviewed and updated by end of Q4Y2</p> <p>2.4 Management plans Sandy Island Marine Park, Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park, Dog Island Marine Park, and Sombrero Island Marine Park and Nature Reserve including zoning plan, completed by end of Q2Y3</p> <p>2.5 Sustainable marine park financing mechanism and performance indicators designed by end of Q2Y3</p>	<p>2.2 Marine park revenue strategies; Marketing plan; preliminary compliance plan; revenue collection mechanism design; finalised management lease</p> <p>2.3 Prickly Pear Marine Park management plan and implementation schedule; Little Bay Marine Park management plan and implementation schedule; management planning meeting attendance sheets</p> <p>2.4 Marine Park management plans and implementation schedules; management planning meeting attendance sheets</p> <p>2.5 Finalised business plan; co-management entity performance indicators</p>	<p>Marine park stakeholders continue to be willing to cooperate on improved management of marine parks</p> <p>International travel is not prevented by restrictions on movement due to COVID-19</p>
Output 3 National capacity to plan, manage, and monitor marine parks is raised, supported by enhanced technical skills and greater public awareness and cooperation	<p>3.1 At least five persons (represented by both males and females) (including ANT and DFMR staff) trained in Advanced Open Water Diving by the end of Q1Y2</p> <p>3.2 At least 1 person trained as a licenced boat captain by end of Q1Y2</p> <p>3.3 At least 3 people (including 1 female) identified, empowered, and trained as special marine park constables by the end of the project</p> <p>3.4 Marine parks communications and gender-inclusive public awareness plan reviewed, updated, and implemented throughout the project period</p>	<p>3.1 Advanced Open Water Diving certificates</p> <p>3.2 Boat captain's licence</p> <p>3.3 Special Constable certification</p> <p>3.4 Communications and gender inclusive public awareness plan; press releases; social media posts; PowerPoint presentations; billboards; signs</p> <p>3.5 Press releases; social media posts; PowerPoint presentations</p>	<p>Trained expertise remains in Anguilla.</p> <p>Improved knowledge leads to improved behaviours to conserve marine and coastal biodiversity.</p>

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
	3.5 Project reported in at least four press releases, quarterly social media posts, and two public presentations by the end of the project		
<p>Activities</p> <p>Output 1. Marine park values (ecological, socio-economic) are established to inform sustainable management frameworks and to monitor and evaluate management impacts</p> <p>1.1 Conduct marine ecosystem assessments (species and habitat) within Anguilla’s six marine parks using FMRU-DNR’s Anguilla Marine Monitoring Programme protocols and compare to 2006 baseline assessments</p> <p>1.2 Conduct vessel and visitor carrying capacity study using visitor questionnaires, monitoring visitor boat numbers, and assessing critical factors (size of boats, available space, fragility of the ecosystem, potential and actual damage caused by visitors, and climate/weather/wind, acoustics)</p> <p>1.3 Conduct socio-economic assessment to inform management plans and the sustainable financing mechanism, including identification of stakeholder values, perceptions, and concerns as well as willingness to pay access to and activities within Anguilla’s MPs</p> <p>Output 2. Effective and sustainable co-management structures and tools are in place for the integrated management of Anguilla’s marine parks</p> <p>2.1 Design the strategy for the management agreement, including aspects of governance of the co-management body; the strategy will involve a consultation process with local stakeholders from Government, the tourism industry, fishing sector, local communities, and other institutions</p> <p>2.2 Draft the legal agreements for the Government of Anguilla and the co-management body, including a description of the management mechanism, regulatory bodies, financial terms, activities, duration, economic incentives, obligations, and asset ownership</p> <p>2.3 Prepare a Gender Action Plan, with measurable targets, for stakeholder engagement (workshops, trainings, policy and plan development, conservation intervention implementation, and monitoring and evaluation)</p> <p>2.4 Review management plans for Prickly Pear MP, Little Bay MP, Sombrero Island MP and Nature Reserve to include costings for identified management interventions</p> <p>2.5 Prepare management plans for Sandy Island MP, Shoal Bay-Island Harbour MP, and Dog Island MP, including zoning plans, compliance and enforcement plans, and budgets</p> <p>2.6 Develop a business plan for the co-management entity, including the marketing approach, business model, financial strategy, and de-risking strategies</p> <p>2.7 Design and develop a revenue collection mechanism for Anguilla’s MPs</p> <p>2.8 Complete feasibility study for the construction/establishment of a MPs visitors centre, including siting, revenue forecasting, and net-warranted investment</p> <p>2.9 Enforce MP legislation and regulations</p> <p>Output 3. National capacity to plan, manage, and monitor marine parks is raised, supported by enhanced technical skills and greater public awareness and cooperation</p> <p>3.1 FMRU-DNR and ANT staff and other participating nationals complete self-assessment competencies questionnaire to identify training needs (repeated at project end to measure impact on capacity)</p> <p>3.2 Plan and undertake formal training and on-the-job mentoring of FMRU-DNR, ANT staff and other nationals in open water diving, boat captain certification, and marine park enforcement (as special constables)</p>			

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<p>3.3 Develop and implement an advocacy and public awareness campaign guided by the findings of Activity 1.3, including but not limited to newspaper articles, press releases, social media, billboards, signs, meetings, and social media docu-series</p> <p>3.4 Publicise and report on project progress and results through national and international media and directly to national groups, cross-territory stakeholders, international scientific community, and the Government of Anguilla Executive Council</p> <p>3.5 Share and discuss project methods, results, lessons learned, and opportunities for replication through regional and international forums (including, for example, Caribbean Conservation Network, Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute, Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management)</p> <p>Other project management activities:</p> <p>X.1 Establish Project Steering Committee and meet biannually (remote members to participate by Zoom)</p> <p>X.2 Project inception meeting</p> <p>X.3 Marine Parks co-management entity meet at least biannually and more frequently to review and draft marine park management plans</p> <p>X.4 Project biannual reports/donor technical and financial reports</p> <p>X.5 Monthly financial accounts</p> <p>X.6 End of project audit</p>			

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DPLUS Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DPLUS Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	x
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	x
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 15)?	x
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	