

Darwin Plus Main: 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 2024

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 2021-31 Dec 2024
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2023-Mar 2024) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2)	1 Apr 2023-30 Mar 2024
Project Leader name	Kafi [REDACTED]
Project website/blog/social media	
Report author(s) and date	Farah [REDACTED], Louise [REDACTED], Kafi [REDACTED], Jasmin [REDACTED] 30 April 2024

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.

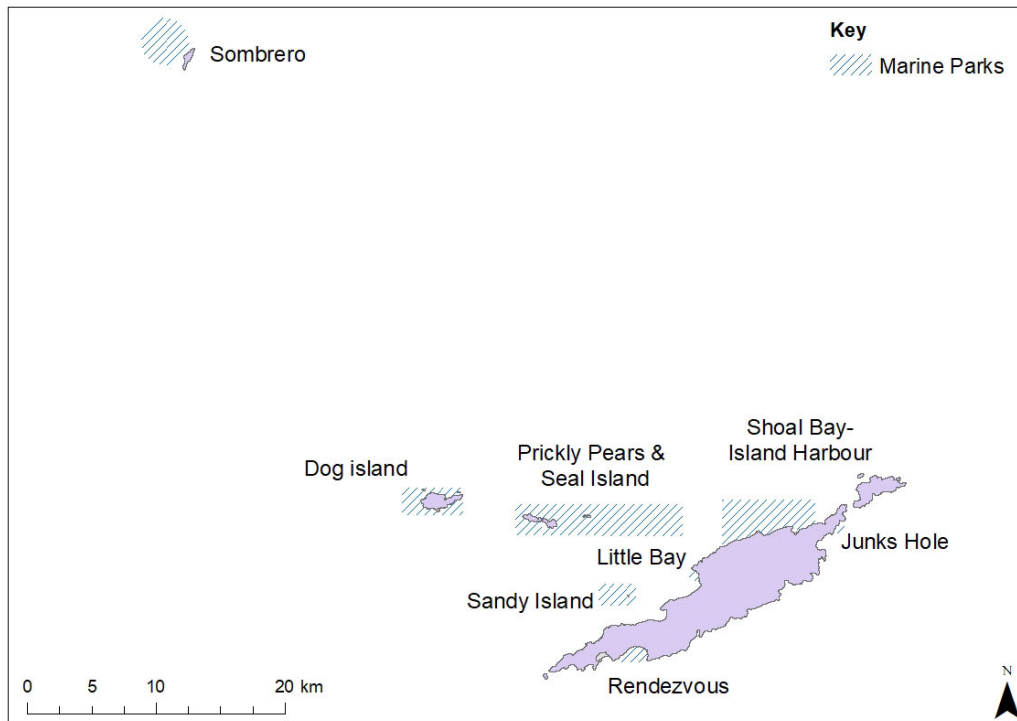


Figure 1. Anguilla's marine parks network.

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 are formalising a co-management arrangement between GOA and the MPMPC, developing evidence-based management plans for the remaining four MPs, and identifying and developing 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, both at Government of Anguilla (GOA) Cabinet level as well as with the UK Government, primarily through the UK Government's Blue Belt initiative which is running concurrently with this project.

Supporting, complementary Blue Belt work has included a high-level sustainable financing strategy and marine spatial planning (Evidence 2). Supporting on-the-ground work has also been higher level legislative action during which legislative amendments to the Marine Parks Act and Regulations have been presented and endorsed by the GOA Cabinet, with those recommendations having been passed onto the Attorney General's Chambers for further action (Evidence 3).

The **general public** and **fishers** especially have been directly engaged through an intense series of stakeholder meetings and presentations regarding the draft management plans and the necessary legislative amendments that would be required to effectively and sustainably manage these critical sites for the long-term benefit of marine biodiversity as well as people and communities. Using social media and presentations (Evidence 4), direct engagement of the general public, policy makers (including Government of Anguilla elected officials, 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 third year of the project included completing assessments of biodiversity values of Anguilla's marine parks (Activity 1.1) and finalising the socioeconomic assessments (Activity 1.3).

While we were able to complete underwater assessments for Prickly Pear Marine Park (Evidence 5), diving conditions within Dog Island Marine Park were consistently poor throughout much of year, posing a safety risk to divers. When sea conditions slightly improved, visibility tended to be poor. We are currently examining other options to assess the marine park's benthic habitat, including using towed cameras along a pre-determined transect line, from which video footage can be analysed. Data from both Prickly Pear and Dog Island Marine Parks surveys will be integrated into the existing benthic report that outlined results of surveys within Anguilla's other marine parks.

As an additional activity, supported by funding from the EU RESEMBID grant mechanism, we also deployed six underwater acoustic monitoring stations within the boundaries of five of Anguilla's six marine parks (excluding Sombrero Island due to diving conditions and water depth) in November, with assistance provided by Dr Matt Witt (University of Exeter) (Evidence 6). These stations will be deployed both in the tourism high and low seasons as another mechanism to assess potential impact of boat traffic and noise on marine life.

Socioeconomic assessments for all marine parks have been now been completed, providing interesting insight regarding stakeholder values and perceptions (Evidence 7).

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 1 for the third year of the project included reviewing the draft management agreement for the Anguilla's marine parks (Activity 2.1) and draft legal agreement (Activity 2.2), finalising management plans for all six marine parks (Activity 2.4, Activity 2.5), and enforcing marine park legislation and regulations (Activity 2.9). Supporting this work was a rigorous review of the legislation (Marine Park Act and supporting Regulations) that govern

management of the marine parks and which adds weight to the implementation of the management plans.

Following on from a series of stakeholder and community consultations (Evidence 8) at the end of Year 2 (February-March 2023, no. attendees = 26) and in order to ensure that drafted marine park management plans could be effectively implemented, we presented draft legislative amendments to the Marine Park Act and Regulations (as well as the Fisheries Protection Act and Regulations) to the GOA Cabinet on 12 April 2023. Cabinet agreed that the amendments were reasonable but requested that they be presented to the public for additional input. Working with stakeholder schedules and fishing seasons, public consultations, including community-based meetings, focal group meetings, and radio sessions were held between October 2023 and January 2023 (no. of direct consultees = 114, radio reach via Facebook Live = >2500). Following these intensive public consultations, proposed amendments were reviewed and it was agreed that regulated crayfishing would be permitted (for at least 5 years) within parts of Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park and Prickly Pear Marine Park, as these were the primary areas where crayfishing occurs. This is a change from the initial proposal that all marine parks would be replenishment areas where all fishing/all take would be prohibited. Furthermore, the legislative amendments formally (and legally) support the expansion of Anguilla's marine parks network to include underwater wrecks which would also become no-take/replenishment areas.

The results of the public consultations and the revised legislative amendments (Evidence 3) were presented to the GOA Cabinet on 29 January 2024 and Cabinet approved their submission to Anguilla's Attorney General's Chambers for formal legal drafting. The GOA has secured the services of a former UK Chief Parliamentary Counsel who has assisted the AG's Chambers previously to once again work with the Chambers to move the legislative drafting process forward.

With the approval of the legislative amendments by Cabinet, marine park management plans have now been finalised (Evidence 1). As part of the legislative amendments, a governance structure for the parks was approved. This structure involves the Fisheries Unit being the main governing body, with support provided by a technical advisory committee comprised of marine park stakeholders (formerly the Marine Parks Management Planning Committee). We are now in a position to proceed to the next phase of the project which focuses on identifying sustainable management solutions. Through the GOA's Blue Belt Programme, and complementing this project, a new relationship with Finance Earth has been established. Finance Earth has been considering Anguilla's higher level blue economy, including sustainable financing mechanisms. A preliminary report (Evidence 2) by Finance Earth has been drafted.

A marine park enforcement programme of existing marine park regulations has continued to be implemented, with an additional 41 patrols within the six marine parks over the last year (Evidence 9). Enforcement and monitoring activities have focused on monitoring boat numbers, visitor numbers, and conversation with individuals operating restaurants on Prickly Pear East regarding biodiversity (sea turtle nesting, Lesser Antillean iguana sightings). The most common infraction has been illegal anchoring within Little Bay Marine Park. While no one/vessel has been fined for illegal anchoring, conversations with boat captains have always led to anchors being removed.

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 (Activity 3.2), implementing an advocacy and public awareness campaign (Activity 3.3), and publicising and reporting on project progress and results through national and international forums (Activity 3.4, Activity 3.5).

Formal training in Year 3 of the project of both FMRU and ANT staff have included:

- ANT staff participated in a learning exchange with Reserve Naturelle Saint Martin and St. Barthelemy's Agence Territoriale de l'Environnement (hosted by the ANT) (14-17 June 2023) 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. Aspects

of this learning exchange also focused on island restoration as well as marine and terrestrial endangered species conservation.

- From 27 November-1 December 2023, nine FMRU, ANT, and Royal Anguilla Police Force representatives benefitted from intense training in marine park enforcement, facilitated by staff from the US-based Marine Park Enforcement Ltd. The practical training workshop covered topics including evidence collection, comprehensive investigation processes, health and safety, and how to effectively present evidence in court. The training included a mock trial overseen by one of Anguilla's magistrates and authorities from the Royal Anguilla Police Force (Evidence 10).
- From 27-30 November 2023, one ANT staff member successfully completed training in operating small power boats (<15m) and VHF short range radios. He is now formally certified and increases ANT's formal capacity in vessel (and safety equipment) operation (Evidence 11).

A major development in increasing FMRU's management capacity has been the procurement of a vessel for the Unit, supported by match funding the European Union – FMRU has not had a vessel for more than five years and have been relying on fishers' vessels to conduct our in- and on-water work which compromises the effectiveness of our work. Following a long process to develop an invitation to bid for the construction of the vessel, a request for proposals was issued on 26 April 2023 and a contract was awarded to a local shipbuilder, Rebel Marine, on 1 June 2023. The fit for purpose vessel is expected to be completed by end of April/early May 2024.

Communications and outreach deliverables (Evidence 4) related to the project, project progress, and project results have thus far included:

- **Meetings**
 - Government of Anguilla Cabinet to discuss the project, to provide a comprehensive update on project status, and present marine park (and fisheries) legislative amendments (12 April 2023, 29 January 2024, no. individuals = 10)
 - A Women in Science meeting, focusing on *Leaning In and Leaning On: creating space to succeed and support*. Representatives from FMRU, ANT, Agriculture Unit, Environment Unit, Gender Affairs Anguilla, Department of Youth and Culture attended, with apologies from the Department of Disaster Management and the Ministry of Finance (2 June 2023, no. individuals = 6)
 - ANT Annual General Meeting during which project results and progress was presented (4 December 2023, no. individuals = 70)
- **Presentations**
 - Presentation highlighting the project at the Celebrate Islands webinar, hosted by the International National Trusts Organisation (11 May 2023, no. individuals = 36)
 - Presentation for Reserve Naturelle Saint Martin and Agence Territoriale de l'Environnement about the work of the ANT, including this project (14 June 2023, no. individuals = 4)
 - Presentations for fishers, Anguilla Fire and Rescue Services, and Ministry of Sustainability, Innovation and the Environment about ocean conservation and marine protected areas, marine protected area legislation, and on-going marine conservation projects in Anguilla as part of a Fisheries Management and Science workshop (20-21 June 2023, no. individuals = 21)
 - Presentation to the Anguilla Enhancement Project about the work of the ANT, including this project (4 July 2023, no. individuals = 10)
 - Presentation at the Anguilla Dive Tourism Policy Consultation (28 July 2023, no. individuals = 40)
 - Presentation highlighting Anguilla's blue economy potential and marine conservation efforts for UK marine conservation and ocean governance practitioners and natural resources managers (22 November 2023, no. individuals = 50)
 - Presentation at the UK's Blue Belt Symposium 2024 (26 February 2024, no. individuals = 250)
- **Pop Ups**
 - Showcase/Exhibit of Anguilla's marine protected areas and baited remote underwater video stations at the COMES Exhibition (11-13 July 2024, no. individuals = 125)
- **Site Visits**

- Guided public hike along the Anguilla northern coast, with views of Anguilla's marine parks, including a presentation on Anguilla's marine parks, project aims, activities, and results (27 May 2023, no. individuals = 38)
- **Camps**
 - Summer camp through the Department of Youth and Culture's Youth ESCAPE summer programme initiative, with a focus on Anguilla's protected areas, including marine parks (14-18 August 2023, no. individuals = 12)
- **Social Media**
 - Post about guided public hike along the Anguilla northern coast (2 June 2023, Facebook account reach = 1404, Instagram account reach = 350)
 - Post about World Oceans Day (8 June 2023, Facebook account reach = 1021, Instagram account reach = 203)
 - Post about marine park-focused summer camp (2 September 2023, Facebook account reach = 918, Instagram account reach = 192 accounts)
- **Partnerships**
 - A new partnership established with the Anguilla Ocean Keepers, a community of divers who are working with project partners to implement marine park management action plans, including maintaining the existing Little Bay Snorkel and Dive Trail, restoring habitat through the deployment of reef balls and moving at-risk coral fragments from compromised areas of wrecks onto the designed habitats.

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

To date, seabird surveys have been completed for the Prickly Pear cays, Dog Island, and Sombrero Island and a full population assessment of reintroduced Lesser Antillean iguanas on Prickly Pear East have also been conducted. Sea turtle nesting surveys have also been completed along the beaches of Shoal Bay-Island Harbour Marine Park, Prickly Pear Marine Park, and Dog Island Marine Park (Evidence 12). Terrestrial biodiversity surveys complement in-water work, including benthic assessments within the marine park waters. Benthic assessments for all marine parks, except for Dog Island have been completed (Evidence 5). All collected ecological data (terrestrial and marine) will help us determine change over time and especially change due to applied management interventions. Data being collected as part of this project is also contributing to regional programmes such as the 2023/24 Regional Seabird Census being organised by BirdsCaribbean.

Socio-economic assessments for all of the marine parks have similarly been completed (Evidence 7), providing us with a comprehensive overview of stakeholder values and perspectives as well as primary use of these important areas.

Identified indicators remain relevant.

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

At project start, a Project Steering Committee and a multi-stakeholder Marine Park Management Planning Committee (MPMPC) were established to guide project implementation and to develop marine park management and action plans, respectively. Since then, through a comprehensive review of marine park legislation and regulations, a marine park management/governance framework has been identified and integrated directly into the revised/recommended (and approved) amendments to the legislation. This framework now places the FMRU as the lead governing body and transitions/transforms the MPMPC into a technical advisory group (Evidence 1, 3). Sustainable financing opportunities have initially been

considered within the wider blue economy framework (Evidence 2), with Blue finance now fully engaged to further develop sustainable social enterprise opportunities within that larger overarching framework (which will be the focus of the remainder of this project).

Identified indicators remain 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

Enhancing national capacity to plan, manage, and monitor marine parks has involved building organisational (FRMU, ANT) capacity through training opportunities (see Section 3.1) as well as through the procurement of a vessel which give us far more agency over the marine parks management work that is required. Complementing this organisational capacity building is our engagement of stakeholders within the management framework by drawing on their own areas of expertise and experiences. Anguilla dive operators, and especially Anguilla Ocean Keepers, have been a tremendous asset and steadfast marine park supporter and advocate.

Through our outreach efforts, including extensive consultations with fisherfolk and other stakeholders which have led to the endorsement of marine park legislative changes (and in turn, marine park management plans), we have reached a common understanding that marine parks require management and special consideration to ensure biodiversity and ecosystem integrity, health, and resilience.

Identified indicators 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.

Progress towards meeting our identified project outcome includes the development of a marine parks governance agreement with the governance structure integrated into the Cabinet-approved marine parks legislative amendments. These amendments are now with the Anguilla Attorney General's Chambers for formal drafting. The Government of Anguilla has engaged the services of a consultant to move these amendments forward (including the governance structure), further cementing their commitment to enhanced marine parks management and governance.

Management plans, supported by the marine parks legislation (and approved recommended amendments), have been drafted, clearly articulating management activities, indicators, roles and responsibilities, and approved governance structure.

Marine park management is a formal work programme of the Fisheries Unit and the amended legislation solidifies our responsibility for management. We are also currently recruiting a scientific and research officer who will support the implementation of marine park management plans. The ANT will be reviewing their strategic plan during the first half of 2024 and have indicated that amongst their priorities over the next five years is the integration and implementation of site-based management and action plans as well as species conservation action plans. The GOA has also continued to actively support the UK Government-led Blue Belt Initiative, engaging the services of additional/independent consultants (including Finance Earth) to support Blue Belt implementation (especially as it relates to blue economy sustainable financing, marine park management competences and pursuit of professional certification of marine park personnel, and marine spatial planning).

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

High level GOA officials continue to support the effective management of Anguilla's marine parks. In January 2024, Cabinet approved amendments to the Marine Park Act and Regulations, enabling the implementation of marine park management plans and the endorsing the proposed management framework that formalises collaborative management through a multi-stakeholder technical advisory group. The GOA, through the Ministry of Tourism, are also in the process of developing a Dive Tourism Policy which directly complements the approved expansion of Anguilla's marine parks network to include underwater wrecks. Having signed onto the UK-led Blue Belt Initiative for UKOTs, the GOA has also officially recognised the role and importance of marine parks within the blue economy framework.

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

With the approval of the marine park legislative amendments, the MPMPC will transition/transform into the technical advisory group. To be able to get to this important milestone, stakeholders have actively participated in a series of marine park management consultations held in Years 2 and 3 of the project. Through open and transparent dialogue, and with the support and understanding of two of the most critical stakeholder groups (fishers and dive operators), we have been able to balance marine biodiversity protection with sustainable livelihoods, expanding the marine park network while limiting and regulating crayfishing within identified zones within the Prickly Pear Marine Park and Shoal Bay-Island Marine Park.

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

As indicated in our Year 2 Annual Report, 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

While field activities have not been affected by extreme weather events, they have been affected by sea conditions. While we were able to complete benthic surveys within Prickly Pear Marine Park, sea conditions at Dog Island Marine Park have been consistently poor, posing a particular a risk to divers. Visibility thus far has also been relatively poor, so while we would ideally have deployed a towed camera to capture benthic data along a pre-determined transect line, limited underwater visibility has not been conducive when team members have been available.

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 GOA 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 3, 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 action 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” as an official Blue Belt Programme partner.

Through this project, we are also building 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 (GESI)

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%

GESI Scale	Description	Put X where you think your project is on the scale
Not yet sensitive	The GESI context may have been considered but the project isn’t quite meeting the requirements of a ‘sensitive’ approach	

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.

Sensitive	The GESI context has been considered and project activities take this into account in their design and implementation. The project addresses basic needs and vulnerabilities of women and marginalised groups and the project will not contribute to or create further inequalities.	x
Empowering	The project has all the characteristics of a 'sensitive' approach whilst also increasing equal access to assets, resources and capabilities for women and marginalised groups	
Transformative	The project has all the characteristics of an 'empowering' approach whilst also addressing unequal power relationships and seeking institutional and societal change	

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).

In the first year of the project, we developed a Gender Action Plan to help balance gender representation. The plan has three main outputs: 1. Marine parks governance is strengthened; 2. Marine parks management plans are gender-informed and -sensitive; 3. Sustainable livelihoods within marine parks boundaries are enhanced; and 4. Communications and marine parks management monitoring and evaluation processes are gender-informed and -sensitive.

In terms of implementing the Plan in Year 3 of the project, the marine park regulations are gender neutral, recognising that beneficiaries of the park are both men and women, while individuals engaged in livelihoods within the park are predominantly male (fishers, dive operators, charter boat operators).

We recognise that almost all external MPMPC members are male (seven) due to the demographics of the stakeholder groups, but this is balanced by representation from FMRU, ANT, and Tourism with four members.

Marine park management planning meetings and marine park legislative review consultations were all held after work (and school) hours and before dinner. Parents were encouraged to bring their children if needed so as not to limit their participation due to child care constraints. Despite efforts to be gender inclusive, marine park legislative review consultations tended to be male-dominated (primarily because they were predominantly attended by fishers who are exclusively male), but women were also represented (24 women : 90 men, 21% women).

In terms of training, women have comprised 37% of all individuals trained (marine park enforcement – 3 women : 6 men; biodiversity monitoring – 6 women : 6 men; STWC certification: 3 women : 7 men, recognising that there is some individuals have benefitted from more than one training opportunity).

A national Women in Science network has been established with representatives from eight government and non-government agencies.

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

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, inclusive initiative, this project draws on the strengths and expertise of project partners (FMRU, ANT, Bf) as well as our multi-stakeholder MPMPC. This inclusivity has allowed us to develop comprehensive management plans that reflect site specific management needs and contexts as well as stakeholders' capacity to contribute to management. This approach has been essential to ensuring buy-in. It is also the same approach we have taken to the amendment of marine park legislation and regulations. We have engaged in extensive stakeholder consultation, adopting multiple approaches (community-based meetings, focal group meetings, wider public meetings, one-on-one meetings, and radio). This approach has led to the endorsement of amendments that are rooted in science, apply best practice, and recognise the need for some compromise. This approach has therefore worked well, but it has also been a long and arduous process and it has caused delays in the implementation of the next phase of the project (sustainable financing mechanisms). As a result, in December 2023, we submitted a change request for a no-cost extension to December 2024, which was approved. This extension will allow us to complete all aspects of the project, as presented in our logframe (and proposal).

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

Issues raised from our Year 2 Annual Report included:

1. The project considers the identification of the biodiversity value of Anguilla's MPs and comparison of these a 2006 baseline; benthic surveys were completed in Year 1, and seabird surveys completed in Year 2, but the reviewer could not find discussion or evidence of these baseline studies in the Annex.

We have included these studies and results in this Year 3 report (Evidence 12).

2. More information on training would be helpful in the next annual review.

We provide additional information in Section 3.1.

3. The Action Plan recognises that gender and social equalities are constraints to MP management and identifies opportunities for engagement and benefits. However, the project does not discuss the implementation of the plan, which is dated May 2022.

We provide more information about actions taken related to gender and social inclusion in Section 5.

9. Risk Management

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

10. Sustainability and legacy

Anguilla's blue economy has been one of the GOA's main focal areas. After signing on to the Blue Belt Initiative in early 2023, significant steps have been taken to meet Initiative's objectives, including the long-term protection of UKOT marine environments. Embedded within the Blue Belt initiative is enabling sustainable growth, ensuring climate resilience, and connecting people with the natural environment. Recognising that Anguilla is a small island developing state, the GOA is drawing on the assistance being provided by the UK Government to move the Blue Belt Initiative forward, especially through external technical assistance to develop necessary frameworks for sustainable development and technical competences. This project, meanwhile, has helped to address the protection-related aspects of the Blue Belt and achieving GOA

approval of key marine park legislative amendments will allow for us to not only meet project-related targets, but to effect long-lasting change and impact.

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.

11. Darwin Plus identity

The Darwin Plus Initiative has been recognised on all materials produced through this project (Evidence 4). All social media posts (Facebook/Instagram) include the tags #dplus, #darwinplus, and #BCFs and all Facebook and Instagram posts are linked to Defra’s Biodiversity Challenge Funds’ handle (@biodiversitychallengefunds).

12. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been reported in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes – Kafi [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.
Please describe any community sensitisation that has taken place over the past 12 months; include topics covered and number of participants.	N/A

Have there been any concerns around Health, Safety and Security of your project over the past year? If yes, please outline how this was resolved.

No.

13. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

Project spend (indicative) in this financial year	2023/24 D+ Grant (£)	2024/25 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 actions (public presentation – catering and sound system; after school programme marine park kayaking activity – kayak rental; rash guards)				
TOTAL	95992.0	95992.5		

Table 2: Project mobilised or matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2023 – 31 March 2024)

	Secured to date	Expected by end of project	Sources
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project (£)			RESEMBID
Total additional finance mobilised for new activities occurring outside of the project, building on evidence, best practices and the project (£)			JNCC Prince of Wales Charitable Foundation

14. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No other comments.

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 to edit and use the following for various promotional purposes (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 including description, country and credit	Social media accounts and websites to be tagged (leave blank if none)	Consent of subjects received (delete as necessary)
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No
				Yes / No

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2023-2024

Project summary	Progress and Achievements April 2023 - March 2024	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 especially through extensive public consultations, marine parks legislative amendments, finalising of marine park management plans, and identification and approval of a governance structure that enables direct stakeholder engagement.</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>Outcome indicator 0.1 Marine Park governance agreement signed by Government of Anguilla Executive Council and the co-management entity by end of Q3Y2</p>	<p>While a governance agreement has not been signed, the GOA has agreed to legislate the marine parks governance framework, including formally identifying FMRU as the leading governing agency, supported by a multi-stakeholder technical advisory group. These legislative amendments are currently being formally drafted by the Anguilla Attorney General's Chambers.</p>	<p>Follow-up and provide additional direction to the Attorney General's Chambers, as required</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 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>Following the GOA's endorsement of submitted/presented marine park legislative amendments, management plans have been finalised, with ultimate responsibility for implementation (in partnership with identified stakeholders/partners) falling on FMRU. Even without formal endorsement, however, aspects of the management plans are already being implemented, especially as it relates to the research, monitoring, and enforcement (currently being charged under the Royal Anguilla Police Force, with support from FMRU and ANT).</p>	<p>Continue to implement aspects of the marine park management plans, not requiring legislative amendments (until amendments finalised by the Attorney General's Chambers)</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 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>FMRU and ANT workplans and budgets support marine park management-related work; separate work plans and budgets for the co-management entity would not necessarily be required as it will operate as a technical advisory group.</p>	<p>Prepare 2025 FMRU budget in September 2024, integrating marine park management interventions</p> <p>Ensure 2024-2028 ANT strategic plan integrates relevant marine</p>

		park management interventions (as prescribed within the management plan and action plans)
Output 1 Marine park values (ecological, socio-economic) are established to inform sustainable management frameworks and to monitor and evaluate management impacts		
Output indicator 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	Benthic assessments for Prickly Pear Marine Park completed. Underwater acoustic stations deployed within Little Bay Marine Park, Island-Harbour Marine Park, Sandy Island Marine Park, Prickly Pear Marine Park, Dog Island Marine Park. See Section 3.1, Evidence 5-6	Complete benthic assessment for Dog Island (using towed camera) Re-deploy underwater acoustic stations (to capture data during the low tourism season) Analyse underwater acoustic data
Output indicator 1.2 Vessel and visitor carrying capacity study for Anguilla's marine parks completed by the end of Q1Y2	Completed in Year 2.	Integrate/Use results of willingness to pay study to inform marine park sustainable financing mechanisms Use results of carrying capacity study to inform placement of mooring buoys within marine park boundaries
Output indicator 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	Socio-economic assessments for all marine parks completed and informed final management plans and stakeholder consultations. See Section 3.1, Evidence 7	No further action required.
Output 2. Effective and sustainable co-management structures and tools are in place for the integrated management of Anguilla's marine parks		
Output indicator 2.1. Marine park management agreement finalised by end of Q2Y2	Marine park management agreement finalised and integrated into marine park legislative amendments See Section 3.1, Evidence 3	Follow-up and provide additional direction to the Attorney General's Chambers, as required

Output indicator 2.2. Operational structure of the co-management entity developed by end of Q3Y2	Operational structure to enable collaborative management (technical advisory group) outlined within the marine parks management plan See Section 3.1, Evidence 1, 3	Following formal amendment of the Marine Parks Act and Regulations, hold first inception meeting of the Technical Advisory Group
Output indicator 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	Management plans reviewed in Year 2, but finalised in Year 3 See Section 3.1, Evidence 1	No further action required; management plan and action plans ready for implementation
Output indicator 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	Management plans drafted and finalised See Section 3.1, Evidence 1	No further action required; management plan and action plans ready for implementation
Output indicator 2.5. Sustainable marine park financing mechanism and performance indicators designed by end of Q2Y3	To be completed in Year 4 (as per Change Request)	Work with Bf to develop sustainable financing mechanisms and performance indicators
Output 3. National capacity to plan, manage, and monitor marine parks is raised, supported by enhanced		
Output indicator 3.1. 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	Completed in Years 1 and 2 (7 young people trained in PADI Open Water Diving; 4 FMRU and ANT staff have PADI Advanced Open Water Diving certification)	Train at least one additional person in Advanced Open Water Training
Output indicator 3.2. At least 1 person trained as a licenced boat captain by end of Q1Y2	1 ANT staff member certified to operate small watercrafts (<15m) See Section 3.1, Evidence 11	Ensure on-going practical training
Output indicator 3.3. 3 At least 3 people (including 1 female) identified, empowered, and trained as special marine park constables by the end of the project	To be completed in Year 4	Identify and designate 3 special constables
Output indicator 3.4. Marine parks communications and gender-inclusive public awareness plan reviewed, updated, and implemented throughout the project period	3 meetings (no. participants/attendees = 86) 7 public consultations (no. participants/attendees = 114) 1 pop-up exhibit (no. participants/attendees = 125) 1 site visit (no. participants = 38)	Continue to implement communications and outreach plan

	1 summer camp (no. participants = 12) See section 3.1, Evidence 4, 8	
Output indicator 3.5. Project reported in at least four press releases, quarterly social media posts, and two public presentations by the end of the project	7 presentations (total reach = 411) 3 social media posts (total reach = 4,088) See Section 3.1, Evidence 4	Continue to implement communications and outreach plan

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	0.1 Marine Park governance agreement signed by Government of Anguilla Executive Council and the co-management entity by end of Q3Y2 0.2 Management plans formalised for Anguilla's marine parks and being implemented by the co-management entity by the end of the project 0.3 Work plans and budgets of the co-management entity demonstrate intention to continue implementing action plans beyond the life of this project	0.1 Governance agreement; Government of Anguilla Executive Council minutes 0.2 Management plan action reports 0.3 Institutional work plans and budgets	Executive Council continues to support the co-management of Anguilla's marine parks Marine park stakeholders continue to be willing to cooperate on improved management of marine parks
Outputs: Output 1. Marine park values (ecological, socio-economic) are established to inform sustainable management frameworks and to	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	1.1 Marine Park ecological database; marine park biodiversity report 1.2 Carrying capacity study; mooring buoy numbers within marine park reflect park's carrying capacity	Field activities can be rescheduled if extreme weather events affect Anguilla during the project period Carrying capacity studies are not impacted by COVID-19 and natural resources managers ability to interact

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
monitor and evaluate management impacts	<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>	1.3 Interview notes; questionnaire and database; socio-economic assessment report	with visitors (as part of the carrying capacity and willingness to pay studies)
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>	<p>2.1 Marine park budgets; design model report; work plan; legal management lease; sustainable financing plan</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>Government of Anguilla upholds its commitment to improved management of marine parks</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	3.1 At least five persons (represented by both males and females) (including ANT and DFMR staff) trained in	<p>3.1 Advanced Open Water Diving certificates</p> <p>3.2 Boat captain's licence</p>	Trained expertise remains in Anguilla.

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
technical skills and greater public awareness and cooperation	<p>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>3.5 Project reported in at least four press releases, quarterly social media posts, and two public presentations by the end of the project</p>	<p>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>	Improved knowledge leads to improved behaviours to conserve marine and coastal biodiversity.
<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>			

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
<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> <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	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
DPLUS-A01	Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	People	Men		9	5	14	15
DPLUS-A01	Number of people in eligible countries who have completed structured and relevant training	People	Women		1	2	3	4
DPLUS-B01	Number of new habitat management plans available and endorsed	Number	New			4	4	4
DPLUS-B01	Number of improved habitat management plans available and endorsed	Number	Improved			2	2	2
DPLUS-DO!	Km ² of habitat under sustainable management practices	km ²	Marine Parks					c.78.5

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, best practice manual, blog post, online videos, podcasts, 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)

Annex 4: Onwards – supplementary material (optional but encouraged as evidence of project achievement)

Supplementary material has been uploaded to box.com.

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
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 15)?	
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.	