



Leadership in Governance: Protected Areas in the Anguillian Context

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Anguilla

- Located at 18°50'N, 63°50'W
- Archipelago comprised of a main island and offshore cays including Anguillita, Dog Island (and its associated islets), Sandy Island, Prickly Pear (East and West), Scrub Island, Little Scrub Island, and Sombrero Island



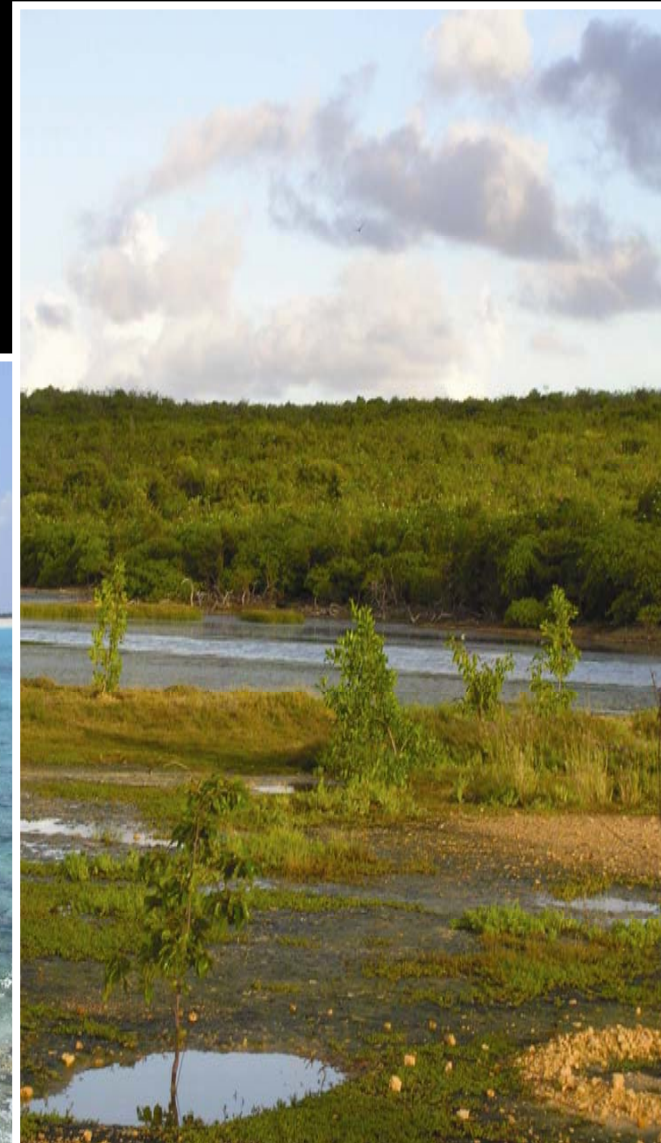
Anguilla

- Mainland covers 91km²
- Marine and coastal areas (including the EFZ) encompasses ~ 85 500km²
- Anguilla is a coastal country



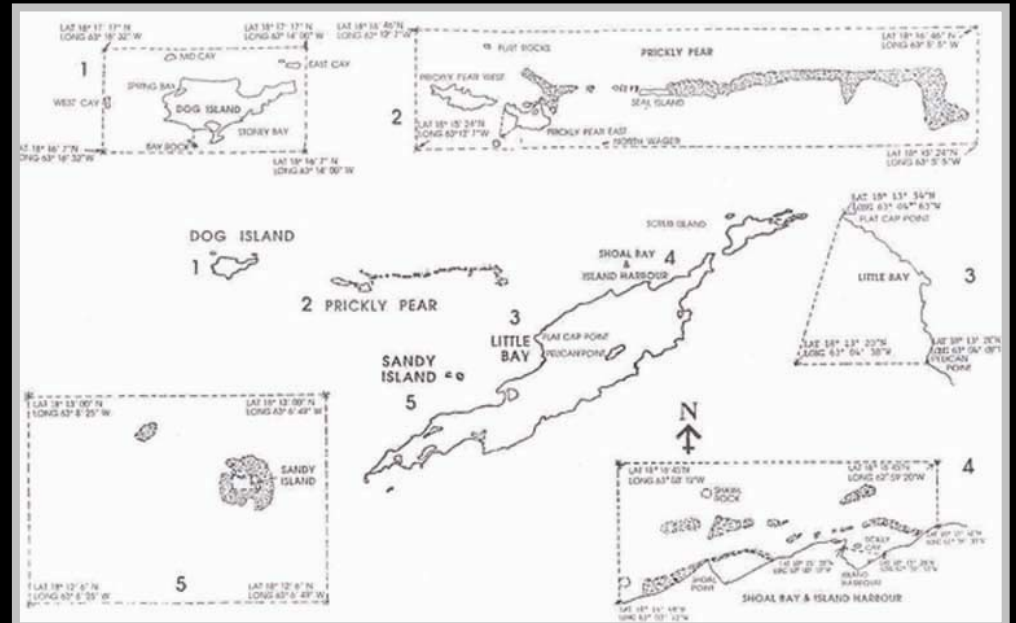
Protected Areas Network

- Marine and terrestrial system



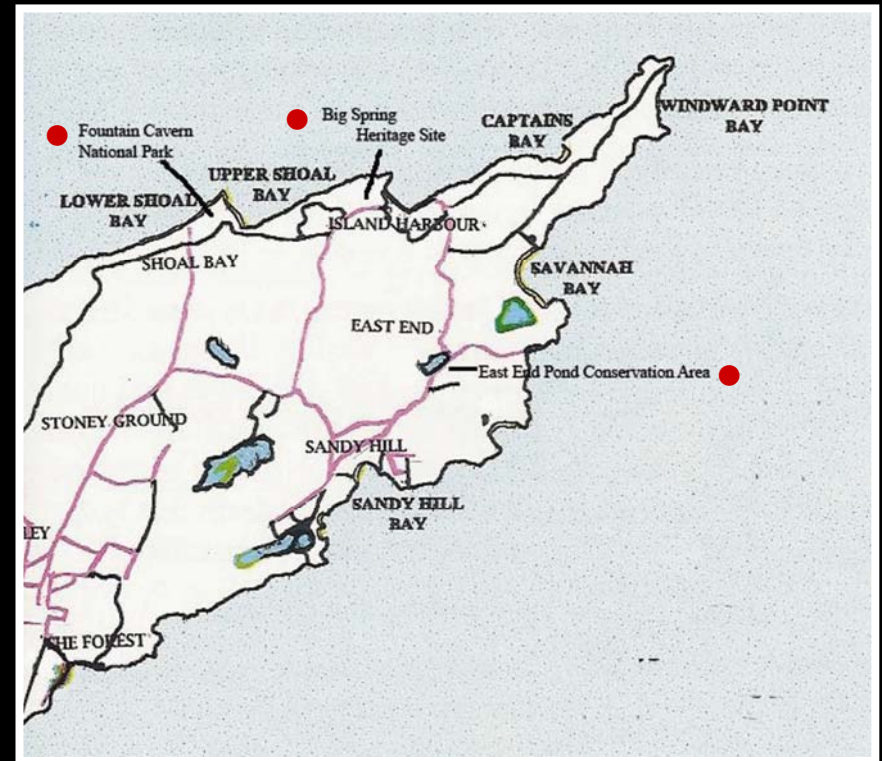
Protected Areas Network

- 5 marine parks
 - Little Bay
 - Shoal-Bay Island Harbour
 - Sandy Island
 - Prickly Pear
 - Dog Island



Protected Areas Network

- 3 terrestrial protected areas
 - East End Pond Conservation Area
 - Big Spring Heritage Site
 - Fountain Cavern National Park



Anguilla's Marine Parks

- Anguilla's marine parks were enacted by the Marine Parks Act 1982
- Further supported by:
 - Marine Parks Regulations (1993)
 - Fisheries Protection Act (1986)
 - Cruising Permit Act (1980)



Anguilla's Marine Parks

- According to the Marine Parks Act (GOA, 2000d), the marine parks were enacted in an effort to:
 - Protect the fish, flora, fauna, and wrecks
 - Preserve and enhance their natural beauty
 - Promote their enjoyment by the public
 - Promote scientific study and research



Anguilla's Marine Parks

- "Controlling Officer" is responsible for the management of marine parks
- Governor appoints the Controlling Officer
- Governor may designate any part of Anguilla's marine environment as a marine park
- Governor may make new marine park regulations



Anguilla's Marine Parks

- Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources is responsible for patrolling the Parks, enforcing regulations, and collecting fees (cruising permits and mooring buoys)
- Technically, DFMR has not been vested with the responsibility of actual management of use



Anguilla's Marine Parks: governance goals

- Increase surveillance and law enforcement
- Demarcate marine park boundaries through the installation and maintenance of mooring buoys
- Prepare and implement management plans;
- Develop and implement coral reef and seagrass bed monitoring programme
- Increase public awareness



Anguilla's Terrestrial Protected Areas

- 2 methods of establishing/designating protected areas:
 - Land can be purchased and/or acquired by the GOA through:
 - Land Acquisition Act (Revised 2000)
 - Land Development (Control) Act (Revised 2000)
 - Land Development (Control) Regulations (Revised 2000)
 - Executive Council Orders ...



Anguilla's Terrestrial Protected Areas

- Land vested to the Anguilla National Trust and designated a protected area through:
 - Anguilla National Trust Act (Revised 2000)
 - Anguilla National Trust Regulations (Revised 2000)
 - Resolutions passed by the Anguilla National Trust Council

OR



Anguilla's Terrestrial Protected Areas

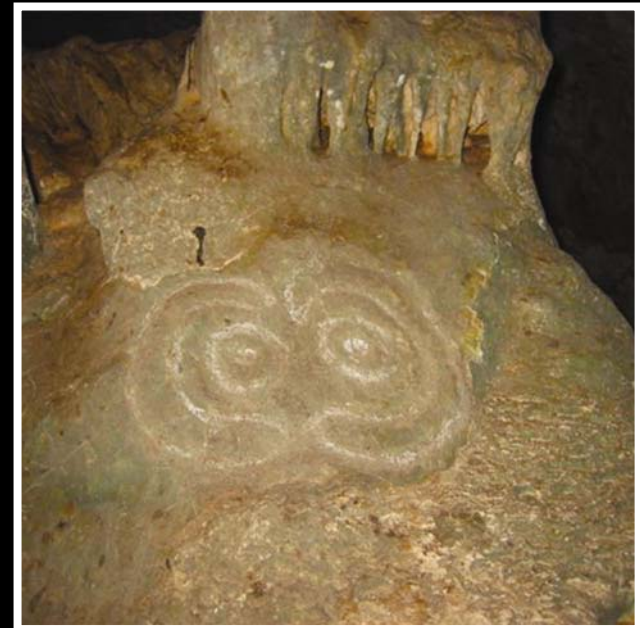
- Land purchased directly by the Anguilla National Trust and designated a protected area
- Supported by
 - Anguilla National Trust Act (Revised 2000)
 - Anguilla National Trust Regulations (Revised 2000)
 - Resolutions passed by the Anguilla National Council



Anguilla's Terrestrial Protected Areas:

governance goals

- Promote the permanent preservation of lands of beauty and buildings of historical or archaeological interest and, in the case of lands, the preservation (so far as possible) of their natural aspect features and animal and plant life
- Maintain and manage lands as open spaces or places of public resort and buildings for purposes of public recreation, resort or instruction
- Promote public access to and enjoyment of such lands, buildings, and places



Anguilla's Terrestrial Protected Areas

- The goals of the protected areas are site specific
- The Anguilla National Trust is the body responsible for management



Protected Areas governance: ensuring effectiveness and efficacy

- Legislation and regulations
 - Protected Areas Act
 - Marine and terrestrial components
 - To be drafted

Protected Areas governance: ensuring effectiveness and efficacy

- Inter-departmental co-operation
 - Communication
 - Sharing of human resources
 - Collaboration on project and management design, implementation, and monitoring



Protected Areas governance: ensuring effectiveness and efficacy

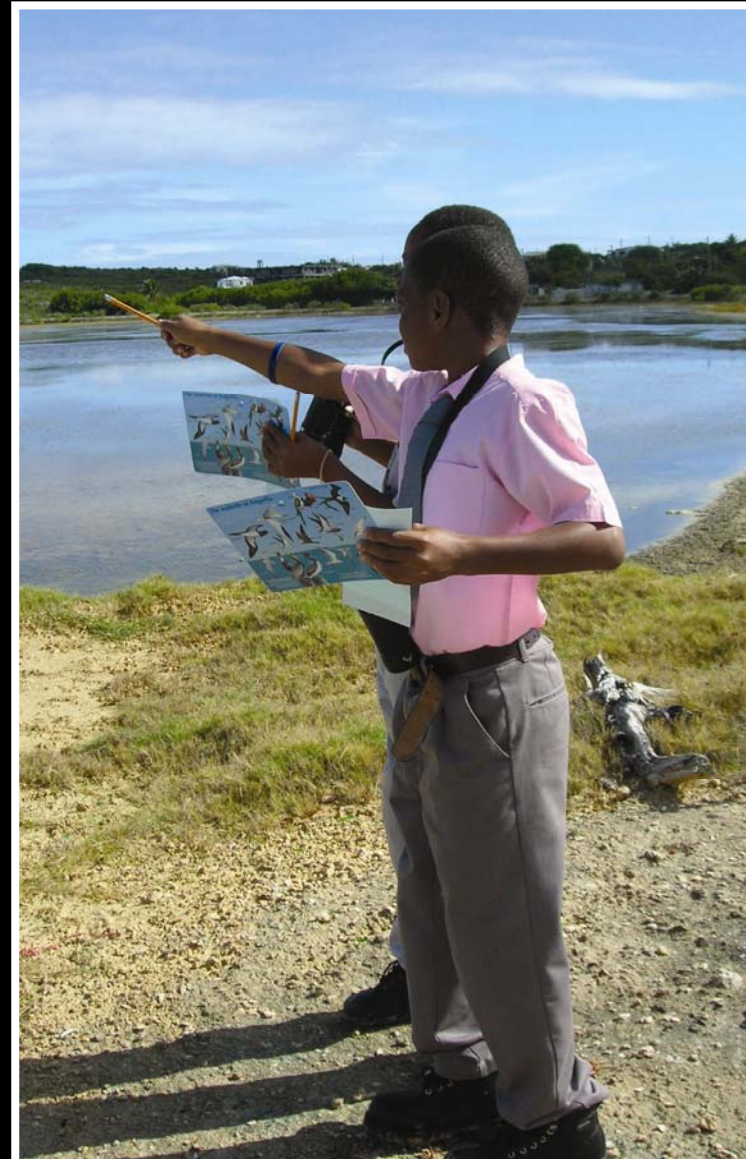
- Long-term planning and support
 - Follow-through!
 - Developing and implementing integrated management plans
 - Comprehensive monitoring programmes
 - Human and financial resources

Protected Areas governance:
ensuring effectiveness and efficacy

- Multi-disciplinary and agency research initiatives

Empowering Stakeholders

- Public awareness
- Education
- Environmental stewardship
- Promoting (and providing the support and resources required to ensure) collaboration and cooperation among (and within) natural resources stakeholders



Practical Governance

- **Realistic:**
 - Co-management between Government and nongovernmental agencies (ANT)
- **Idealistic:**
 - Co-management between Government, nongovernmental agencies, and community
 - Most likely not the most effective means for protected area management in Anguilla

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