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Original: ENGLISH

Proposed areas for inclusion in the SPAW list
ANNOTATED FORMAT FOR PRESENTATION REPORT FOR:

Quill / Boven National Park
Netherlands

Date when making the proposal : *October 5th, 2010*

CRITERIA SATISFIED :

Ecological criteria

Representativeness
Critical habitats

Cultural and socio-economic criteria

Cultural and traditional use

Area name: Quill / Boven National Park

Country: Netherlands

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SUMMARY

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Chapter 10 - OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

ANNEXED DOCUMENTS

Chapter 1. IDENTIFICATION

a - Country:

Netherlands

b - Name of the area:

Quill / Boven National Park

c - Administrative region:

St Eustatius

d - Date of establishment:

3/21/97

e - If different, date of legal declaration:

not specified

f - Geographic location

Longitude X: -62.960594

Latitude Y: 17.477128

g - Size:

5 sq. km

h - Contacts

Contact adress: St Eustatius National Parks Foundation Gallows Bay St Eustatius - Netherlands Antille

Website: www.statiapark.org/parks/quill/index.html

Email address: research@statiapark.org

i - Marine ecoregion

64. Eastern Caribbean

Comment, optional

none

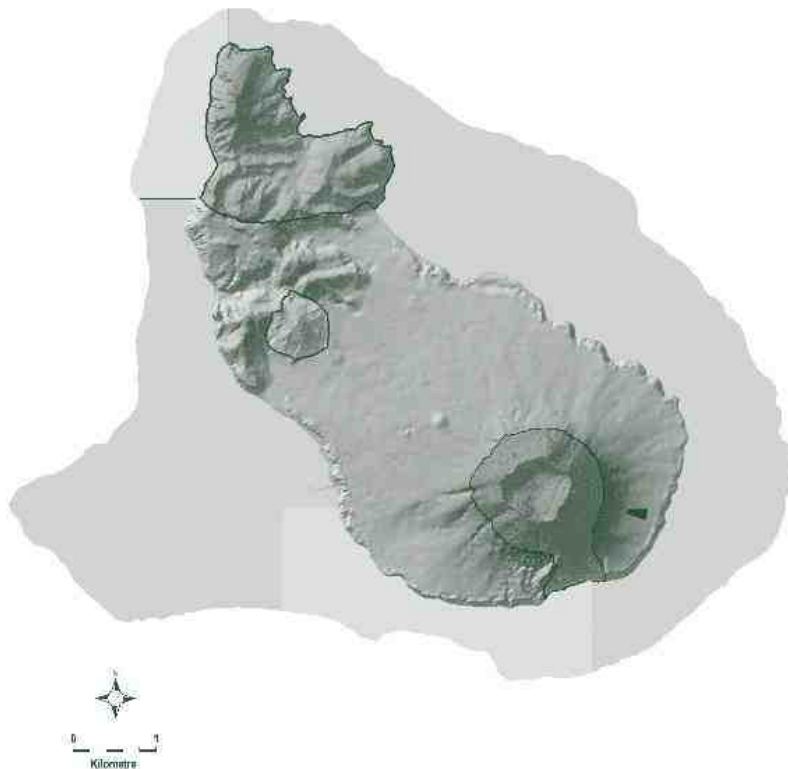
Chapter 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Present briefly the proposed area and its principal characteristics, and specify the objectives that motivated its creation :

The Quill / Boven National Park is divided into two sectors on the island of St Eustatius and shown on the maps in Annex 1:

- Quill sector (220ha) encompasses the dormant volcano 'the Quill' from the 250m altitude contour line upwards and encompassing the entire Quill volcano and including the limestone section termed 'White Wall and Sugar Loaf' from the 250m down to the high water mark.
- Boven sector (320ha) in the North East of the island and encompassing five hills: Boven, Bergje, Venus and Gilboa on government land, and Signal hill within private property of Statia Oil Terminal.

26% (540 hectares) of the terrestrial environment of St. Eustatius is protected, including biologically diverse rainforest, Elfin forest and drought resistant habitats. The Quill/Boven National Park offers some of the best hiking in the Caribbean with views of neighbouring Saba, St Bartholomew and St Kitts through pristine forest which clings to the slopes of the magnificent Quill volcano. The Quill/Boven National Park was established in 1997 to protect the islands natural resources. The National Parks and St Eustatius are a home, migratory stop over or breeding site for 14 IUCN Red List species, 10 CITES Appendix I species and 98 Appendix II species including the endemic plant Statia Morning Glory (*Ipomoea sphenophylla*) and many others plants and animal species with limited distribution. The Quill/Boven National Park and Botanical Garden attract visitors contributing to income for the 70% of the islands population employed in restaurants, hotels and other services.



The Quill sub-sector above 250 metres as well as the inside walls of the crater and the adjacent southeastern side of the White Wall/Sugar Loaf an area of limestone on the South West of The Quill. The total surface area of is approximately 220 ha.

The Boven sub-sector includes the hilly area on the northern side of the island around the Boven hill, including Bergje, Venus Bay, Gilboa hill and Signal Hill. The total surface area is approximately. 320 ha.

Explain why the proposed area should be proposed for

inclusion in the SPAW list

The Quill / Boven National Park is recognised internationally and was pronounced the first official National Park of the Netherlands Antilles in 1998. The park was created to protect unique

biodiversity and ensure sustainable use by all stakeholders. The 5.4km² covered by the park consists of two sub-sectors - the dormant volcano 'The Quill' and the 'Boven' area. An additional international recognition is that the Quill and Boven sectors were declared as Important Bird Areas (IBAs) in 2008.

According to you, to which Criteria it conforms (Guidelines and Criteria B Paragraph 2)

Representativeness
Critical habitats

Cultural and socio-economic criteria

Cultural and traditional use

Chapter 3. SITE DESCRIPTION

a - General features of the site

Terrestrial surface under sovereignty, excluding wetlands:

5 sq. km

Wetland surface:

0 ha

Marine surface:

0 sq. km

b - Physical features

Brief description of the main physical characteristics in the area:

The island of St. Eustatius lies at the north end of a continuous submarine bank, no deeper than 180m, that also contains the islands of St. Kitts and Nevis. The Lesser Antilles are located on an area where the plates that make up the earth's crust meet. This is known as a zone of subduction where the Atlantic Plate slowly slides under the Caribbean Plate. The island has an area of 21km² and the landscape of the island is dominated by two volcanic areas. At the northern end the extinct volcanic hills rise to 289 m and were once a separate island surrounded by sea cliffs (Roobol & Smith, 2004). Two and a half kilometres to the southeast the relatively youthful Quill volcano, with an 800m diameter open crater, rises to 600m. A third volcanic structure is exposed at the White Wall-Sugar Loaf tilted limestone feature, which forms the southern shoreline of the Quill.

Geology:

Ranges from limestone to volcanic soils.

Soil:

White Wall/Sugar Loaf: The vegetation on and near the White Wall and Sugar Loaf features of The Quill is characterised by the limestone soil.

Topography:

The older Boven sub-sector is more eroded than the mountainous Quill area and is made up from a series of rolling hills. The Venus Bay Valley, a plain which runs to the sea, lies between the Boven, Bergje and Gilboa Hills. The rolling plains and hills make the area's natural beauty outstanding. Most of the slopes around the coast are very steep especially on the western side.

Very little development can be seen from Venus Bay Valley there giving the impression of a natural, undeveloped island. From the Boven hill, there is an exceptional view over a large part of the island with the Quill in the background. In clear weather Saba, St. Bartholomew and St. Maarten can be seen in the distance. Although the oil terminal is hidden from most of the island, behind the hills surrounding it, the tanks can be seen from most of the Boven sector of the National Park.

The whole south eastern part of the island is taken up by The Quill, unique in the area as a mountain because of its even, typical volcano form. The Quill is a perfect example of an ash-volcano. The last eruption of the Quill was prehistoric and occurred before settlement of the island by Salidoid Indians probably 1550 years before present (Roobol & Smith, 2004). The unique form took shape during the final acts of the last period of volcanic activity when there was no lava-flow, but molten rock was exploding out of the volcano by gasses under high pressure. The entire top, crater, slopes and the base of The Quill are covered with loose material. The largest blocks are lying on the edge and on the bottom of the crater. Lower on the slopes the material gets finer and The Kultuurvlakte is covered for the greater part by volcanic ashes, which make rich and fertile agricultural land. Six recently drilled water wells in the sides of the Quill have revealed heated groundwater, measuring up to 70 degrees Celsius, suggesting that the Quill is dormant.

Volcanic formations:

The island has an area of 21km² and the landscape of the island is dominated by two volcanic areas. At the northern end the extinct volcanic hills rise to 289 m and were once a separate island surrounded by sea cliffs (Roobol & Smith, 2004).

c - Biological features

Habitats

Brief description of dominant and particular habitats (marine and terrestrial)*: List here the habitats and ecosystems that are representative and/or of importance for the WCR (i.e. mangroves, coral reefs, etc):

The Quill / Boven National Park does not contain any marine habitats. Almost all the types of terrestrial habitats that are found on St. Eustatius can be found in either the Quill or Boven sub sectors. A range of geological features has created different soil conditions for plants. Additionally, varying altitude and wind exposure provide conditions for a variety of plant communities to exist. Within the terrestrial and surrounding marine habitats of St Eustatius, 19 IUCN Red List species, 10 CITES Appendix 1 species and 98 Appendix 2 species of flora and fauna live, feed and breed. There are many other species that make this island their home and contribute to the ecology of St. Eustatius.

Detail for each habitat/ecosystem the area it covers:

<i>Marine / coastal ecosystem categories</i> Detail for each habitat / ecosystem the area covers	Size (estimate)		Description and comments
	unit	Area covered	

Terrestrial ecosystems	Size (estimate)	
	unit	Area covered

Flora

Brief description of the main plant assemblages significant or particular in the area:

Evergreen seasonal forest is the dominant habitat of the Quill sector, and dominated by Cotton Tree (*Ceiba pentandra*), Yellow Plum (*Spondias mombin*) and Laurel (*Phoebe elongata*). Shrub and herb layers beneath the canopy are dominated by liana (*Iperaceae sp*) and ferns with a rich moss flora. Unique Elfin Forest is found at the top of the Quill on Mount Mazinga and dominated by Wild Balsam (*Clusia major*) and Copey Vera (*Ternstroemia peduncularis*) and includes liverworts such as *Frullania* spp. The drier Boven sector is typified by Seasonal Thorny Woodland. Acacia, Agave and Cactus species are dominant throughout the hills and wild fruit trees grow in valleys (Sugar Apple *Annona squamosa* and Kinnup *Mellicocca bijuga*) surrounded by abundant vines such as passionflower (*Passiflora sp*) and Cockspur (*Pisonia aculeata*). Steeper slopes are generally covered with bushes such as Wild Sage (*Lantana sp.*).

Within the terrestrial and surrounding marine habitats of St Eustatius, 19 IUCN Red List species, 10 CITES Appendix 1 species and 98 Appendix 2 species of flora and fauna live, feed and breed. There are many other species that make this island their home and contribute to the ecology of St. Eustatius.

A rich moss flora exists, and liverworts are scarce (Augustinus, Mees & Prins, 1985). Evergreen seasonal forest is similar to rainforest and is biologically very diverse.

List of plant species within the site that are in SPAW Annex I

List of species in SPAW annex I	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
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List of plant species within the site that are in SPAW Annex III

List of species in SPAW annex III	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
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List of plant species within the site that are in the IUCN Red List. IUCN red list : <http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/search> You will specify the IUCN Status (CR:critically endangered; EN:endangered; VU:vulnerable).

List of species in IUCN red list that are present in your site	IUCN Status	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
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List of plant species within the site that are in the national list of protected species

List of species in the national list of protected species that are present in your site	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
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Fauna

Brief description of the main fauna populations and/or those of particular importance present (resident or migratory) in the area:

The fauna assemblages are dominated by birds, reptiles and one snake species. The Quill and Boven are resident to many rare species of birds, some of which are commonly found in localized areas, such as Scaly Breasted Thrashers (*Margarops fuscus*), Bridled Quail Dove (*Geotrychon*

mystacea), Zenaida Dove (*Zenaida aurita aurita*), and Lesser Antillean Bullfinch (*Loxigilla noctis coryi*). Noteably, 100-200 pairs (representing over 1% of the global population) of the Red-billed Tropicbirds (*Phaethon aethereus*) are breeding on steep hillsides of the Quill / Boven National Park. A widely distributed bird of prey is the island signature bird known as the Killy Killy or American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius caribaeum*). The range of the Lesser Antillean Iguana (*Iguana delicatissima*) is increasingly restricted on surrounding islands but is found within the National Park with an estimated population of 425 in 2005. Tree lizards and ground lizards are abundant. The Red-bellied Racer snake is endemic to St Eustatius and Saba and is commonly observed in the National Park.

List of animal species within the site that are in SPAW Annex II

List of species in SPAW annex II	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
Reptiles: Chelonia mydas	not given	Green Turtle
Reptiles: Eretmochelys imbricata	not given	Hawksbill Turtle
Reptiles: Dermochelys coriacea	not given	Leatherback
Birds: Cinclocerthia ruficauda	not given	Brown Trembler

List of animal species within the site that are in SPAW Annex III

List of species in SPAW annex III	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
Reptiles: Iguana delicatissima	not given	Lesser Antillean Iguana

List of animal species within the site that are in the IUCN Red List. IUCN Red List :
<http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/search> You will specify the IUCN Status
(CR:critically endangered; EN:endangered; VU:vulnerable).

List of species in IUCN red list that are present in your site	IUCN Status	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
Margarops : fuscus	Unknown	not given	Scaly-breasted Thrasher
Zenaida : aurita	Unknown	not given	
Phaethon : aethereus	Unknown	not given	Red-billed Tropicbird
Falco : sparverius	Unknown	not given	American Kestrel
Iguana : delicatissima	Unknown	not given	
Alsophis: rufiventris	Unknown	not given	Orange-bellied Racer
Chelonia : mydas	Unknown	not given	Green Turtle
Eretmochelys : imbricata	CR - Critically endangered	not given	Hawksbill Turtle
Dermochelys : coriacea	CR - Critically endangered	not given	Leatherback
Orthorhyncus: cristatus	Unknown	not given	Antillean Crested Hummingbird
Eulampis : jugularis	Unknown	not given	Purple-throated Carib
Eulampis : holosericeus	Unknown	not given	Green-throated Carib
Phaethon : aethereus	Unknown	not given	Red-billed Tropicbird
Geotrygon : mystacea	Unknown	not given	Bridled Quail-dove
Margarops : fuscatus	Unknown	not given	Pearly-eyed Thrasher
Cinclocerthia : ruficauda	Unknown	not given	Brown Trembler
Loxigilla : noctis	Unknown	not given	Lesser Antillean

			Bullfinch
Falco : sparverius	Unknown	not given	American Kestrel

List of animal species within the site that are in the national list of protected species

List of species in the national list of protected species that are present in your site	Estimate of population size	Comments if any
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d - Human population and current activities

Inhabitants inside the area or in the zone of potential direct impact on the protected area:

	Inside the area		In the zone of potential direct impact	
	Permanent	Seasonal	Permanent	Seasonal
Inhabitants	not given	not given	3200	not given

Comments about the previous table:

3200: data of 2009

Description of population, current human uses and development:

The island of St Eustatius is populated by 3200 permanent residents based in the town of Oranjestad with scattered settlements around the town and on main roads.

The Quill / Boven National Park is not subject to any commercial or agricultural development and there are limited extraction activities for subsistence:

- The Black Land Crab (*Gecarcinus ruricola*) is caught at night time on a periodic basis by residents collected the crab for food. There are no data available but the activity appears to be very infrequent and by a limited number of individuals.
- Subsistence fishermen collect some wood to construct fish traps on the main Quill trail below and around 250m park boundary. The impact on the forest is not apparent.
- Goats roam freely around the island and stray into the Quill sector, and are resident in the Boven sector due to a former long lease for a farm in Venus Bay. Goat owners and poachers visit the park to shoot these goats for food. Tourism is the main activity in the National Park. A network of hiking trails has been established in the Quill sector since 1999 when park operations commenced. Hiking trails were mapped out and construction commenced in the Boven sector in 2008 once the lease arrangement with a farmer for grazing animals in Venus Bay was legally terminated. The National Park is visited by minimum 2000 hikers every year.

Activities	Current human uses	Possible development	Description / comments, if any
Tourism	significant	unknown	2000 hikers p.a. Guided hikes given to approximately 200 hikers p.a. Mainly November - April
Fishing	unknown	unknown	
Agriculture	absent	unknown	
Industry	absent	unknown	
Forestry	limited	unknown	Subsistence timber local (for fish traps). Year round.

			Subsistence non-timber local (land crab collection). Year round.
Others	not specified	not specified	

e - Other relevant features

Educational feature:

Guided hikes for school children and outings associated with monthly environmental school lessons (focusing on erosion, medicinal plants, fruit trees, butterflies, birds, geology).

Scientific feature:

There is very little published information about the fauna and flora of the National Park. A 2008 survey of flora in the Quill / Boven revealed a new species to science (*Eremothecella microcephalica* a lichen found in the Quill sector (Sipman, 2009)) and 2008 and 2009 orchid surveys confirmed three new orchid species for St Eustatius. A rapid entomological survey revealed 31 new species to St Eustatius in 2008. New areas of the endemic *Ipomoeia sphenophylla* were discovered in 2009. Visiting researchers plan additional site visits to finalise species inventories and establish further values for research. There is existing collaboration in the region with the University of Puerto Rico, as well as internationally with the New York Botanical Garden and Wageningen University Netherlands, amongst others.

Archaeological feature:

St Eustatius has a rich history, which is evident as there are outstanding archaeological sites in the National Park. These include two monuments (forts at Gilboa Hill and Signal Hill which are currently under process of being listed as national monuments), 1 battery, 10 slave villages, 3 plantation industrial areas (including Sugar Mill, Distillery), 1 plantation owner's site, plantations and related roads and dozens of dry-laid stone walls with many artifact scatters from the 16th and 17th century. Map attached in annexe 3.

f - Impacts and threats affecting the area

Impacts and threats *within* the area

Impact and threats	level	Evolution In the short term	Evolution In the long term	Species affected	Habitats affected	Description / comments
Exploitation of natural resources: Fishing	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Exploitation of natural resources: Agriculture	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Exploitation of natural resources: Tourism	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Exploitation of natural resources: Industry	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Exploitation of natural resources: Forest	limited	unknown	unknown			None

products						
Increased population	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Invasive alien species	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Pollution	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Other	limited	unknown	unknown			None

Impacts and threats *around* the area

Impact and threats	Level	Evolution In the short term	Evolution In the long term	Species affected	Habitats affected	Description / comments
Exploitation of natural resources: Fishing	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Exploitation of natural resources: Agriculture	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Exploitation of natural resources: Tourism	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Exploitation of natural resources: Industry	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Exploitation of natural resources: Forest products	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Increased population	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Invasive alien species	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Pollution	limited	unknown	unknown			None
Other	limited	unknown	unknown			None

h - Information and knowledge

Information and knowledge available

A 1996 Biological Inventory sets out the existing knowledge of the Quill / Boven National Park and related biodiversity. This document sets out the habitat distribution, and existing inventories of species. The state of knowledge based on this document is low.

A 2004 series of reptile and amphibian research studies completed the inventory for reptiles and amphibians on St Eustatius. This state of knowledge is satisfactory.

Additional inventories are underway including:

- Flora inventory, butterfly inventory, insect inventory

No socio-economic study has been carried out due to very limited subsistence use of the National Park only.

List of the main publications

Title	Author	Year	Editor / review
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Briefly indicate in the chart if any regular monitoring is performed and for what groups/species

Species / group monitored (give the scientific name)	Frequency of monitoring (annual / biannual / etc...)	Comments (In particular, you can describe here the monitoring methods that are used)
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Chapter 4. ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA

(Guidelines and Criteria Section B/ Ecological Criteria) Nominated areas must conform to at least one of the eight ecological criteria. Describe how the nominated site satisfies one or more of the following criteria. (Attach in Annex any relevant supporting documents.)

Representativeness:

The National Park is home to a number of distinct habitats based on the higher moister Quill and the lower drier Boven sectors, as well as affected by the windward and leeward influence on climate. This has led to a relatively high number of species present in the habitats:

- Evergreen seasonal forest (110ha)
- Pioneer forest (10ha)
- Elfin forest (5ha)
- Montagne thickets (25ha)
- Semi-evergreen seasonal forest (35ha)
- Deciduous seasonal forest (25ha)
- Evergreen bush land (5ha)
- Rock pavement vegetation (5ha)
- Seasonal thorny woodland (320ha)

Critical habitats:

Evergreen seasonal forest (highest biodiversity on St Eustatius, *Iguana delicatissima*, *Alsophis rufiventris*).

Elfin forest (rare habitat with wild balsam and epiphytic leaf mosses, tree fern *Cyathea spp.*, some orchid species only found in this habitat, considered very vulnerable to human activity) Montagne thickets (*Alsophis rufiventris*) Semi-evergreen seasonal forest (several species of orchid including *Brassavola cucullata*, this type of forest is typical to the Caribbean but has been destroyed on a wide scale to make way for buildings on other islands, *Iguana delicatissima*, *Alsophis rufiventris*, *Falco sparverius*) Deciduous seasonal forest (*Iguana delicatissima*, *Alsophis rufiventris*, *Falco sparverius*) Evergreen bush land and rock pavement vegetation (10ha).

Seasonal thorny woodland (endemic *Ipomoeia sphenophylla* and cactus *Opuntia triacantha*, some species of orchid only found in this habitat, *Hylocereus trigonus*, *Orthorhyncus cristatus*, *Falco sparverius*, several sea bird species nesting on steep slopes including *Phaethon aethereus* and *A. lepturus*, *Iguana delicatissima*, *Alsophis rufiventris*).

Chapter 5. CULTURAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CRITERIA

(Guidelines and Criteria Section B / Cultural and Socio-Economic Criteria) Nominated Areas

must conform, where applicable, to at least one of the three Cultural and Socio-Economic Criteria. If applicable, describe how the nominated site satisfies one or more of the following three Criteria (Attach in Annex any specific and relevant documents in support of these criteria).

Cultural and traditional use:

The main cultural value is the education and awareness of the local population about the historical values of the National Park. A new fort (Gilboa Fort) was discovered during an archaeological survey by the National Park in 2007, the sugar mill, ovens, stone walls and distillery have been cleared for easy access. The National Parks staff take school children and adult groups on guided tours to the historical features.

Chapter 6. MANAGEMENT

a - Legal and policy framework (attach in Annex a copy of original texts, and indicate, if possible, the IUCN status)

National status of your protected area:

National Park

IUCN status (please tick the appropriate column if you know the IUCN category of your PA):

unknown

b - Management structure, authority

The authority with full responsibility for the Quill / Boven National Park is St Eustatius National Parks Foundation, a foundation established on St Eustatius and registered with the St Maarten Chamber of Commerce.

c - Functional management body (with the authority and means to implement the framework)

Description of the management authority

The Board of Directors of St Eustatius National Parks Foundation includes stakeholder representation upon invitation or request. Current stakeholders represented on the board include: the island government beautification committee coordinator, the President of Statia Pride Foundation and a nominated dive centre. A nominated representative from fishermen has a standing invitation since 2004 but no one has stepped forward to take the seat.

- The Manager of St Eustatius National Parks is the scientific advisor for St Eustatius for CITES.

- The Manager of St Eustatius is a member of several island committees including the Venus Bay development committee and the oil spill contingency committee.
- The Manager of St Eustatius National Parks has a nominated seat on the umbrella foundation Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA), a network of protected areas for the 6 islands of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba, and is currently the elected Chair person of DCNA.
- All EIAs for St Eustatius must be reviewed by St Eustatius National Parks.

Means to implement the framework

Five staff of the National Parks organisation were empowered as special agents of police in 2006. Two staff are remaining, and new staff are on the waiting list for the police course. The two existing special agents of police on staff are able to issue warnings and process verbal for violations. The maximum penalty for damage to fauna, flora or landscape of the National Park is Naf 5,000 (US\$2,809). This is low however there have been no violations in the National Park and therefore it is considered sufficient for effective enforcement.

d - Objectives (clarify whether prioritized or of equal importance)

Objective	Top priority	Comment
Protection and conservation	Yes	Protection and conservation of fauna and flora as well as unique or outstanding landscapes.

Comments:

One objective in the legal declaration.

e - Brief description of management plan (attach in Annex a copy of the plan)

A strategic summary in the management plan incorporates management planning and extensive stakeholder input, summarizing interaction between the goals, issues and strategies. The issues are evaluated, reviewed and reported on an annual basis by the DCNA management effectiveness project (see data reported in 2008 annual report). This is adequate for evaluation of conservation goals and reporting to the different institutions and stakeholders.

Results from the management effectiveness project are incorporated into annual reports about the national park. The revision of the management plan in 2014 will incorporate the monitoring programme feedback.

Management plan - date of publication

: 1/1/09

Management plan duration

: not specified

Date of Review planned

: 1/1/14

f - Clarify if some species/habitats listed in section III are the subject of more management/recovery/protection measures than others

Habitats

Marine / costal / terrestrial ecosystems	Management measures	Protection measures	Recovery measures	Comments/description of measures
Mangroves	no	no	no	
Coral	no	no	no	
Sea grass beds	no	no	no	
Wetlands	no	no	no	
Forests	no	no	no	
Others	no	no	no	

Flora

Fauna

Species from SPAW Annex 2 present in your area	Management measures	Protection measures	Recovery measures	Comments/description of measures
Reptiles: Chelonia mydas	no	no	no	
Reptiles: Eretmochelys imbricata	no	no	no	
Reptiles: Dermochelys coriacea	no	no	no	
Birds: Cincloerthia ruficauda	no	no	no	
Species from SPAW Annex 3 present in your area	Management measures	Protection measures	Recovery measures	Comments/description of measures
Reptiles: Iguana delicatissima	no	no	no	

g - Describe how the protected area is integrated within the country's larger planning framework (if applicable)

not specified

h - Zoning, if applicable, and the basic regulations applied to the zones (attach in Annex a copy of the zoning map)

Name	Basic regulation applied to the zone
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Comments, if necessary

There are no zones within the National Park at present though this is a possibility in future.

i - Enforcement measures and policies

The boundaries are not marked with a fence or physical demarcation.

No national and local institutions are involved in protection or surveillance of the National Park.

Five staff of the National Parks organisation were empowered as special agents of police in 2006. Two staff are remaining, and new staff are on the waiting list for the police course. The two existing special agents of police on staff are able to issue warnings and process verbal for violations. The maximum penalty for damage to fauna, flora or landscape of the National Park is Naf 5,000 (US\$2,809). This is low however there have been no violations in the National Park and therefore it is considered sufficient for effective enforcement.

j - International status and dates of designation (e.g. Biosphere Reserve, Ramsar Site, Significant Bird Area, etc.)

International status		Date of designation
Biosphere reserve	no	
Ramsar site	no	
Significant bird area	yes	1/1/08
World heritage site (UNESCO)	no	
Others:	no	

Comments

Two important bird areas (IBA) were declared in 2008 (Important Bird Areas in the Caribbean, Birdlife International) on the basis of nine species that variously trigger the IBA criteria for restricted-range birds and congregatory birds: Quill IBA (AN008) Boven IBA (AN007)

k - Site's contribution to local sustainable development measures or related plans

not specified

l - Available management resources for the area

Ressources		How many/how much	Comments/description
Human ressources	Permanent staff		- Field Experts (scientific monitoring) - Field Technicians (maintenance, etc) - Wardens - Guides
	Volunteers		
	Partners		
Physical ressources	Equipments	- Signs on the main accesses - Self guided trails with signs - Terrestrial vehicles - Radio and communications - Environment awareness materials	

	Infrastructures	- Office and/or laboratory in the field - Visitors information centre	
Financial resources	Present sources of funding	The present financial means are low for implementation of the management plan. There is extremely low core funding for basic park operations from government as well as funds from income from fees and guided hikes and for equipment through the volunteer programme.	
	Sources expected in the future	Long-term funding prospects are excellent, through a Trust Fund set up by the Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA) which will pay out for operational costs of the National Park from 2016. The constitutional change of the Netherlands Antilles in October 2010 means that there may be additional technical or financial support from the Netherlands as St Eustatius becomes a municipality.	
	Annual budget (USD)		

Conclusion Describe how the management framework outlined above is adequate to achieve the ecological and socio-economic objectives that were established for the site (Guidelines and Criteria Section C/V).

N/A

Chapter 7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In general, describe how the nominated site addresses monitoring and evaluation

There are a monitoring programme.

A strategic summary in the management plan incorporates management planning and extensive stakeholder input, summarizing interaction between the goals, issues and strategies. The issues are evaluated, reviewed and reported on an annual basis by the DCNA management effectiveness project (see data reported in 2008 annual report). This is adequate for evaluation of conservation goals and reporting to the different institutions and stakeholders.

What indicators are used to evaluate management effectiveness and conservation success, and the impact of the management plan on the local communities

Indicators by category	Comments	
<i>Evaluation of management effectiveness</i>		
Evaluation	See annex 7	
<i>Evaluation of conservation measures on the status of species populations within and around</i>		

<i>protected area</i>		
Conservation	See annex 7	
<i>Evaluation of conservation measures on the status of habitats within and around the protected area</i>		
Habitats	See annex 7	
<i>Evaluation of conservation measures on the status of ecological processes within and around the protected area</i>		
Status	See annex 7	
<i>Evaluation of the impact of the management plan on the local communities</i>		
Local communities	See annex 7	

Chapter 8. STAKEHOLDERS

Describe how the nominated site involves stakeholders and local communities in designation and management, and specify specific coordination measures or mechanisms currently in place

Stakeholders involvement	Involvement	Description of involvement	Specific coordination measures	Comments (if any)
Institutions	yes	the island government beautification committee coordinator, the President of Statia Pride Foundation and a nominated dive centre.		
Public	no			
Decision-makers	no			
Economic-sectors	yes	A nominated representative from fishermen has a standing invitation since 2004 but no one has stepped forward to take the seat.		
Local communities	no			
Others	no			

Chapter 9. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

Describe the mechanisms and programmes that are in place in regard to each of the following management tools in the nominated site (fill only the fields that are relevant for your site)

Management tools	Existing	Mechanisms and programmes in place	Comments (if any)
Public awareness,	yes	School nature and environment curriculum: staff visit each of the four primary schools to give one lesson each	

education, and information dissemination programmes		month to each school class (aged 4-12) about nature and environment. · A quarterly newsletter about current activities is distributed electronically and in print form locally · A monthly radio programme is organized the first Thursday of each month to discuss current activities or research · The website is updated regularly www.statiapark.org · An annual meeting is held for the public about the organisation activities · About 3-5 public presentations are given each year about research topics	
Capacity building of staff and management	no		
Research, data storage, and analysis	no		
Surveillance and enforcement	yes	Five staff of the National Parks organisation were empowered as special agents of police in 2006. Two staff are remaining, and new staff are on the waiting list for the police course. The two existing special agents of police on staff are able to issue warnings and process verbal for violations. The maximum penalty for damage to fauna, flora or landscape of the National Park is Naf 5,000 (US\$2,809). This is low however there have been no violations in the National Park and therefore it is considered sufficient for effective enforcement.	
Participation of exterior users	no		
Alternative and sustainable livelihoods	no		
Adaptative management	no		

Chapter 10. OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

Contact addresses

	Name	Position	Contact adress	Email adress
who is submitting the proposal (national focal point)	HOETJES Paul	Policy Coordinator Nature		Paul.Hoetjes@rijksdienstcn.com
who prepared the report (manager)	ESTEBAN Nicole	Manager	St Eustatius National Parks Foundation Gallows Bay St Eustatius - Netherlands Antille	research@statiapark.org

Date when making the proposal

: 10/05/2010

List of annexed documents

Name	Description	Category	
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