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# A generic guide for small islands on the implications of signing up to the Convention on Biological Diversity

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# Contents

# 1 Introduction

The purpose of this guide is to provide information to authorities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working within UK Overseas Territories (OTs) and Crown Dependencies (CDs) in assisting with becoming signatories, by extension from the UK, to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The document aims to give guidance on key questions relating to the implications of signing up.

# 2 History of the Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is an international legal instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. http://www.cbd.int/convention/guide/

It was created in response to growing recognition of the value of biological diversity and in order to combat the increasing threats to species diversity and ecosystems. It opened for signature on 5 June 1992 at the Rio Earth Summit and came into force on 29 December 1993. Since then, 193 countries have become party to the convention. The only major post-industrial country not yet party to the convention is the United States of America.

## 2.1 CBD's aims

The CBD's triple aims are to:

1. Conserve global biological diversity
2. Use biological diversity sustainably
3. Promote equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources.

## 2.2 Conserving global biological diversity

Biological diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services that are essential for human well-being; food security, human health and the provision of clean air and water. It contributes to local livelihoods and economic development and is essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/

The conclusions of the 3rd edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (published in 2010) have contributed to the formulation of these elements. The third edition analyses future biodiversity scenarios and reviews possible action that might be taken to reduce future loss. http://www.cbd.int/gbo3/

The UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies support globally valuable biodiversity in the form of unique ecosystems and rare and endangered species. Due to island biogeography, ecological evolution and other factors, many of these species are rare and endemic.

Island ecosystems are particularly fragile, with rare and endemic species continuing to go extinct. More information is available at http://www.cbd.int/island/insula.shtml

## 2.3 Threats to Island Biodiversity

- Many of these islands' species and habitats are threatened by increasingly frequent occurrences of severe weather-events and other effects of climate change.
- Growing human population pressure leads to loss, disturbance and damage to habitats through the need for more waste disposal, fresh water sources, development, food production (fisheries, farming, processing), recreation, tourism, and use of energy generation resources.
- Habitats continue to be lost, destroyed and suffer qualitative deterioration through fragmentation, development, changes in land use and farming practices.
- Loss of agricultural grassland to development, housing and equine use.
- Unsustainable harvesting of rare and endemic species (food, medicine etc.)
- The general over-exploitation of renewable natural resources; water, minerals (soil), timber (forestry), fish.
- Pollution from industrial, agricultural and domestic sources, including pesticides, nitrates, crude oil, heavy metals etc.
- The remoteness of many territories can bring high biodiversity management costs.
- Invasive alien species (e.g. plants such as Hottentot fig, some Acacia species, Pampas grass, Parrot feather, Mesquite Thorn; animals such as rats, domestic cats, dogs, goats and reindeer) are introduced and moved around by humans. Their ranges are increasing as they adapt to climatic variations and local ecosystems in the absence of their native predators. This leads to predation, displacement and competition with native species.
- Some native invasive species are also increasing their ranges as they adapt to climate changes affecting marine and terrestrial habitats.
- Insufficient protective legislation for wildlife and lack of protective designations for valuable habitats.
- Lack of political interest and support for conservation and wildlife issues.
- Lack of public awareness of biodiversity concerns.
- Biodiversity issues having to compete with social and economic concerns for funding.

For more information please visit: http://www.cbd.int/
http://www.cbd.int/island/invasive.shtml

# 3 Background to the Convention on Biological Diversity

There are 14 UK Overseas Territories:

- Akrotiri & Dhekelia (Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas)
- Anguilla
- Bermuda
- British Antarctic Territory
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Cayman Islands

- Falkland Islands
- Gibraltar
- Montserrat
- Pitcairn Islands
- Saint Helena (including Ascension & Tristan da Cunha)
- South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands
- Turks & Caicos Islands.

There are 3 British Crown Dependencies:

- Bailiwick of Guernsey
- Bailiwick of Jersey
- Isle of Man.

Of these Overseas Territories (OTs) and Crown Dependencies (CDs), only 6[1] have had the Convention on Biological Diversity extended to them from Britain's ratification; the most recent of these being the Isle of Man in 2012.

## 3.1 Overseas Territories

**T**he OTs share many similarities amongst themselves; they mostly have small populations, none of them are sovereign countries, they are often remote, and some have varied and important biodiversity. They differ widely in terms of autonomy however, although all are self-governing democracies. They all retain a degree of political connection with the UK and via this have been granted associate membership of the EU to support their economic and social development. OTs can also get EU financial help to cover costs including education, training, research, and innovation through the BEST grant scheme http://ec.europa.eu/environment/funding/finansup_11_best.htm

The OTs' relations with the EU seek to assist favourable trading arrangements, sustainable development and regional integration.

## 3.2 Crown Dependencies

The CDs are self-governing possessions of the British Crown. They differ between territories, but in general they can pass their own legislation, most of which requires Royal Assent via the Privy Council. Matters such as defence and foreign relations are usually the responsibility of the UK. The CDs have a unique constitutional relationship with the UK and are not EU members. They therefore do not receive EU funding and citizens are not allowed to work in the EU unless they are descended from a UK citizen.

## 3.3 Both Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies

Both OTs and CDs have their own governments or governing bodies, none of which are represented in the UK Parliament. Their UK government link is either the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) or the Ministry of Justice.

The majority of both OTs and CDs are islands which by their geographical nature suffer the negative effects of climate change more intensively and much sooner than mainland areas. They can also demonstrate the negative effects arising from many other issues long before

[1] As at January 2013 this includes Isle of Man, Jersey, BVI, the Cayman Islands, Gibraltar and St Helena, Ascension & Tristan da Cunha

these become clear on larger land masses, such as human population pressure from increased growth and the impact of invasive alien species on local ecosystems.

A huge part of the UK's most significant biodiversity is found on its island territories, so in order for the UK to meet its 2020 Biodiversity Target[2], wildlife conservation in the OTs also needs to be effective.

# 4 Why sign up to the CBD?

OTs and CDs face challenges and conflicts between their need for economic development while preserving existing ways of life and traditional livelihoods, and the need to preserve their unique and diverse natural ecosystems.

- Having the CBD extended to them encourages future political will and helps focus support on preservation of natural heritage now, before it is lost or damaged further.

The terrestrial and marine ecosystems of OTs and CDs often support species of local and international importance. They can also provide important wildlife habitats and ecosystem services. This natural environment is essential in maintaining traditional livelihoods, such as fishing and farming, which aid the economy as well as perpetuate local identity. Signing up to the CBD:

- Supports the creation of a legislative framework to help foster future collaboration between government, community, local business and NGOs to preserve biodiversity.
- Encourages future protection and conservation of landscape character and biodiversity.
- Helps gain public support for biodiversity protection by bringing attention to its value in terms of ecosystem services, such as: health benefits, leisure use, ecosystem services and local identity.
- Creates the obligation for governments to educate local people about the value of biodiversity they could lose if it is not protected; this results in stronger local support for biodiversity protection.

## 4.1 Ecosystem Services

Ecosystem Services include products like fresh drinking water, processes such as plant pollination, food products (fish, shellfish, vegetables – and revenue generated from these via licensing, exports and gastro tourism), coastal protection (sand dune habitat, coral reefs, mangroves), and ecotourism amongst other services. More information about the value of ecosystems services can be found here:
http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/ecosystems-services/

[2] For the England Biodiversity Strategy see: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services

# 5 Pros and cons: Implications of CBD membership

## 5.1 Resources gap

Most OTs and CDs are small communities with limited resources. These small jurisdictions may feel it is too daunting to meet the CBD requirements; however, this need not be the case as the CBD expects proportionality in all aspects:

- requirements are scaled down and tailored to each territory's needs and capacity.
- collaborating with local communities, NGOs, universities and other groups can help prevent existing staff from becoming overburdened with extra tasks.
- working together in this way can also provide important, low cost environmental and biological data.

## 5.2 The Club

Signing to the CBD can bring benefits similar to being in a club:

- a high level of support on environmental initiatives
- a wealth of specialist knowledge through events and shared experiences
- enabling the territory to gain international recognition for its efforts
- helps gain political and public approval in support of new measures
- raises overall awareness in support of biodiversity.

Club 'membership' can also be seen as negative as it opens the territory to closer NGO and international scrutiny.

- Extension of the CBD puts the territory on the map and makes it of more interest to parties who formerly may not have been aware of it.
- It is more likely to bring constructive criticism and new opportunities for sharing experiences than anything negative.
- It should not bring 'policing' by NGOs who need to be partners in the delivery.

## 5.3 Genetic material

The CBD's Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits-Sharing[3] protects genetic material through its requirement that genetic resources derived from territories' biodiversity should be used appropriately.

- Any benefits a company derives must be shared equitably with the territory, whether this is for medicinal, horticultural or industrial application.

[3] See http://www.cbd.int/abs. This requires separate ratification

## 5.4 Implications for development and industry

A territory's Biodiversity Strategy acts as a vehicle for the implementation of conservation legislation to protect certain habitats or specific locations from development. In subsequent years things like population pressure or mineral deposit discovery may create land use conflicts. These conflicts are faced more frequently by islands than by larger countries because of their restricted land area. There are not always suitable ways to mitigate damage to, or destruction of, wildlife and habitats, and it is often not viable to offset. Carefully written laws will enable the territory to retain enough flexibility to adopt sustainable economic development while preserving its natural heritage.

- Extension of the CBD does not put limits on development and industry, but instead encourages sustainable development.
- Sustainable development delivers long term benefits.
- This avoids the problem of short term gain for some at the expense of long term benefits for all.

# 6 Requirements, expectations and commitments

OTs and CDs cannot be direct signatories to the CBD, but instead are covered under the extension of the Convention to them from the UK, with the UK being the contracting party.

It follows that Territories need to comply with the Decisions of the Convention and adopted just as they are in the UK. Territories can be guided by the Decision, but this in turn depends on the UK's interpretation of the CBD.

## 6.1 Requirements

Although the requirement on contracting parties varies according to different wording in different websites and documents, the Convention text is the legal instrument.

| **Convention text. Article 6** |
| --- |
| *Each contracting party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:*<br>*(a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and*<br>*(b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.* |

### 6.1.1 Biodiversity Strategy

Territories need to prepare and implement a Biodiversity Strategy (if they do not already have one) after having the CBD extended to them. They must ensure mainstreaming of this strategy into the planning and activities of all sectors whose activities could have a consequence, whether positive or negative, on biodiversity.

- This is a requirement in order for the territory to start to comply with the terms of the CBD.

- It supports future direction via an appropriate timeframe and will help identify threats to biodiversity as well as important areas in need of protection.
- It is also valuable in informing appropriate Biodiversity Action Plans.
- http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/

### 6.1.2 Biodiversity Action Plans

Biodiversity Action Plans for key sites, specific species and ecosystems within the territory should be written and implemented.

- These help identify potential threats, assess damage, and can define management required.
- They support the Biodiversity Strategy and any other conservation legislation, thereby helping the territory to meet the biodiversity protection targets of the CBD.

"National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the principal instruments for implementing the Convention at the national level (Article 6). The Convention requires countries to prepare a national biodiversity strategy (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity."

http://www.cbd.int/nbsap

| **Aichi Target 17** |
| --- |
| *By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.* |

### 6.1.3 Ongoing reporting requirements

Reporting requirements are proportionate; it is acceptable to report as much or as little as the territory is capable of.

- A simple checklist of tick boxes could be sufficient for small islands.
- There is no penalty for non-reporting.
- There is no maximum or minimum amount of data to submit.
- There are few legal compliance obligations.

For more information:
http://www.cbd.int/island/reports.shtml
http://www.cbd.int/reports/

## 6.2 Expectations

- **Biodiversity Strategy and Biodiversity Action Plans (BSAPs)**
  A lack of resources means that most OTs will have to work on their Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans in stages over a period of several years after joining the CBD.

- **What does the UK, as a contracting party, expect?**
  It does not expect the OT and CD strategies to mirror exactly the UK BSAPs, but it is valuable for the territories to refer to the UK post-2010 Biodiversity Framework document: jncc.defra.gov.uk/pdf/UK_Post2010_Bio-Fwork.pdf

  Defra's advice is that OTs would "be best advised to follow the England Biodiversity Strategy and the EU Biodiversity Strategy Council Conclusions". http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/envir/122950.pdf

  The UK Overseas Territories Biodiversity Strategy may also be useful as guidance and can be found here: www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13335-uk-ot-strat-091201.pdf

- **Other strategies - land use planning, marine protection etc.**, will help guide the successful management of the natural environment.

- **It is not necessary for OTs and CDs to have laws in place** such as Countryside and Wildlife Acts, or similar legislation, prior to signing up to the CBD. Working towards passing appropriate legislation over the medium term, and having this as an aspirational goal, is essential in ensuring consistent future policies. It reinforces the message on conservation and protection of biodiversity.

## 6.3 Commitments

Once a territory has had the CBD extended to them they need to work towards a set of strategic goals, including the following:

- Write and implement a workable **Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan**.
- Carry out **baseline studies** or a **biodiversity data audit** to ensure the territory knows the abundance and distribution of existing biodiversity.
- **Identify and address threats to biodiversity**, primarily habitat loss, climate change, invasive alien species and pollution.
- **Data-sharing:** ensuring evidence-based policies and decisions.
- **Spread the knowledge:** educate about the value of local biodiversity and its sustainable use.
- **Government** must lead on biodiversity: respect biodiversity and ecosystem services in policy and decision-making.
- **Incentivise conservation** and encourage sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources.
- **Protection** of habitats and species, ecosystem services and genetic diversity.
- **Sustainable use of biodiversity:** support biodiversity objectives and preserve ecosystem services.

## 6.4 Examples of NBSAPs and related information

| General information |
| --- |
| http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/<br>http://www.rivm.nl/bibliotheek/rapporten/500197001.pdf<br>http://www.birdlife.org/<br>http://www.icriforum.org/<br>http://www.sidsnet.org/aosis/<br>http://islands.unep.ch/ |

| Biodiversity Strategy and Biodiversity Action Plan (NBSAPs) Examples |
|---|
| **Small territories' NBSAPs** |
| **Falklands:** http://www.epd.gov.fk/wp-content/uploads/BiodiversityStrategy09.pdf<br>**Jersey:** http://www.gov.je/SiteCollectionDocuments/Planning%20and%20building/Island%20Plan%20BiodiversityStrategy%202010.pdf<br>**Bermuda:** http://www.conservation.bm/publications/bermuda-biodiversity-strategy-and-action-plan-2003/<br>**Singapore:** http://www.nparks.gov.sg/cms/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=159&Itemid=152<br>**Malta:** http://www.mepa.org.mt/biodiversity-nbsap<br>**Fiji:** http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/fj/fj-nbsap-oth-en.pdf |
| **Regional strategies & Plans** |
| http://www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/sitePage.cfm?code=biodiversity-strategy<br>http://strategy.sebiodiversity.org.uk/data/files/SEBS/seebf_regional_stratweb.pdf<br>http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/90868/bap.pdf<br>http://www.gbrmpa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/21728/gbrmpa-BioStrategy-DRAFT-Aug-2012.pdf |
| **Large countries' NBSAPs** |
| http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020-111111.pdf<br>http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb7718-biostrategy-021016.pdf<br>http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/stdprodconsume/groups/lr/@mnr/@biodiversity/documents/document/mnr_e000066.pdf<br>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/Wildlife-Habitats/16118/BiodiversityStrategy<br>http://www.sib.admin.ch/en/convention-on-biodiversity/national-implementation/national-biodiversity-strategy/index.html<br>http://www.biodivcanada.ca/default.asp?lang=en&n=560ED58E-1<br>http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/strategy/pubs/biodiversity-conservation-strategy2010-2020.pdf<br>http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ie/ie-nbsap-v2-en.pdf<br>http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/pdfs/picture/nzbs-whole.pdf |

# 7 Articles of the CBD

The articles of the CBD are reviewed at alternate meetings. The most relevant CBD articles for OTs and CDs to be aware of are listed in Annex 1 (Checklist for OTs and CDs.) The following table shows in more detail the main aims outlined in the CBD articles, which have to be adhered to after signing up.

| CBD Article | Aims | Actions |
|---|---|---|
| CBD Arts. 7,8,10, 11, 14 | Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote its sustainable use. | Assess existing biodiversity resources, identify threats to these and adopt laws to manage, avoid or minimise these.<br><br>Create incentives to promote conservation of ecosystems and remove disincentives.<br><br>Introduce biodiversity-friendly planning policies and maintain transparent and thorough EIA procedures.<br><br>Implement legislation to penalise pollution of land and water and to control and prevent the introduction of alien invasive species.<br><br>Monitor to ensure the sustainable operation of sea and land based economic activities.<br><br>Write good practice guidance to clarify the meaning of sustainable use of biodiversity. |
| CBD Arts. 7, 13 | Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. | Develop evidence-based Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.<br><br>Identify key expertise and resources needed to implement it.<br><br>Link this into government's strategic framework ensuring that it complies with all other international biodiversity agreements/conventions. |
| CBD Arts. 15 – 19 | Improve the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services | Quantify the value of ecosystem services and identify beneficiaries.<br><br>Enhance the benefits and ensure equal distribution.<br><br>Identify all potential threats to ecosystem services and address these. |

| CBD Article | Aims | Actions |
|---|---|---|
| CBD Arts. 7, 8, 9, 11, 13 | Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems and species.<br><br>Protect genetic diversity. | Scientifically identify all significant species and habitats.<br><br>Identify, map and quantify changes to key habitats and populations.<br><br>Protect and monitor all significant sites and species. Review this regularly.<br><br>Establish a fully functioning Biological Records Centre with up-to-date information available to all, as appropriate.<br><br>Maintain and improve local expertise, involve off-island experts and involve the community in recording biological data.<br><br>Introduce legislation to conserve and protect key habitats, significant and endangered species on land in public or private ownership from deliberate damage, destruction and disturbance; incentivise appropriate habitat management; educate widely; regularly review all legislation.<br><br>Introduce conservation measures to cover island genetic types of native species and domesticated livestock/crops. |
| CBD Arts. 10, 13 | Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and the community. | Make biodiversity and sustainability policy explicit in all government legislation, strategy, economic development and planning documents.<br><br>Raise awareness through government, local media, education system and community groups of the importance of local and global biodiversity.<br><br>Promote wide discussion on the impact of human activities on biodiversity and ways to minimise this. |

# 8 Costs and resources

Financial planning to include an environmental budget is crucial to the long term protection of biodiversity.

Potential sources of funding are:

- The UK Government's '*Darwin Plus' – Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund* - http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/apply/

- The EU BEST programme - http://ec.europa.eu/environment/funding/pdf/wp_best.pdf http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/octs_and_greenland/index_en.htm

- JNCC's Overseas territories programme – http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-4582

**NGOs play an important role as partners.** They can draw on the knowledge of many experienced and highly skilled people, some of whom have time to work voluntarily.

**Scientific studies** can often be carried out by independent organisations, giving the territory relevant scientific data at a minimal cost.

**Biological records:** Local NGOs will often be keen to collaborate with educational institutions in collating and interpreting data, helping to fill the gaps and carrying out crucial baseline environmental surveys.

**Biological Records Centres & Red Data Books:** Many local NGOs and governments have worked together to set up Biological Records Centres and work on Red Data Book publications.

**Biodiversity Strategy and BAPs:** Local resources can often be shared, with specific work outsourced from government to NGO specialists. The use of short term contract project officers within government is another way to bridge the resource gap.

# 9 How do you sign up to the CBD?

1. The OT or CD government needs to consider all the legal, compliance, resources and cost implications. This will need to be set out in a document identifying CBD article by CBD article (as well as referring to Aichi goals and targets) how the territory is currently implementing each.
2. Carrying out a public consultation exercise is recommended. This will help convince politicians that this is wanted by constituents.
3. Once the OT or CD government has decided to proceed with signing up to have the CBD extended to them, their external relations officers need to contact the UK government; Foreign and Commonwealth Office for OTs, or Ministry of Justice for CDs.
4. These UK Government bodies then consult Defra and JNCC.
5. The UK government will then consider this request and confirm their agreement or non-agreement.

# 10 Questions territories might ask themselves in considering signing up

- What are the political, financial and biological implications for the territory of not signing up to the CBD?
- To what extent would the CBD influence a territory's planning policy if extended?
- What is the role and relevance of Ecosystem Services in small territories?
- How can we successfully protect areas of high biodiversity value within our territory?
- Will this create unacceptable conflicts with development and industry in our territory?
- How is the territory going to store the biological data? Where are they going to file it and hold it? How can they make sure their system allows for easy access to stored data for all users?

# 11 Annexes

## Annex 1

## Example of a matrix for the review of implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity

A blank version of this table is available online at**:** http://www.cbd.int/island/reports.shtml

**Party: Island of Guernsey**

| 2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") | Progress/Obstacles |
|---|---|
| ***Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society*** | |
| **General awareness of biodiversity is achieved**<br><br>Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, all people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably. | A Biological Records Centre has been set up to record data together with an interpretation centre for the Island's designated Ramsar site to promote wise use of natural resources.<br>Biodiversity forms an integral part of the Guernsey school curriculum. Local natural history society uses media on a regular basis to promote initiatives and actions relating to biodiversity and conservation.<br>No assessments of general awareness amongst the public have been done.<br>No staff directly employed by government dedicated solely to biodiversity/conservation. |
| **Biodiversity is mainstreamed into development strategies and plans**<br><br>Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems. | Strategic Environment Plan agreed by the States of Guernsey in September 2010 which forms one of the core components of the States Strategic Plan 2010-15 together with the Fiscal & Economic Plan and Social Policy Plan. The Environmental plan includes improved biodiversity by 2020 as a desired outcome.<br>Progress limited by staff resources for the preparation of Island biodiversity strategy with action plans for species & habitat. |
| **Biodiversity incentives are used in policy (negative avoided, positive applied)**<br><br>Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions. | Subsidies and grants are rarely used as incentives to deliver policy aims although some incentives are provided to the agricultural sector to employ land management practices which support biodiversity under the Guernsey Countryside Management Scheme. This places obligations on agricultural holdings through the application of Farm Management Contracts.<br>In the past subsidised tree schemes and free tree planting schemes to offset tree losses to Dutch elm disease have resulted in an increase of woodland cover from 3.5% to 5%.<br>Increasing pressure on farmland biodiversity from development and using land for horses. |

| 2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") | Progress/Obstacles |
|---|---|
| **Sustainable (biodiversity-friendly) production and consumption are in place**<br><br>Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits. | |
| ***Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use*** | |
| **Rate of loss of all habitats are at least halved, fragmentation and degradation reduced**<br><br>Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced | Most land in Guernsey is managed with natural habitat confined to the south coast cliffs and the intertidal areas. 13.4% of land surface was developed in 2009. Comparative analysis of surveys of all terrestrial habitats done in 1999 and 2010 indicates a 75% increase in wooded areas 34% increase in scrub but a significant loss in semi improved grassland over a ten year period. There has been a marked decline in the abundance of species- rich dry grassland.<br>Pressures on habitats from development, keeping horses for amenity and the expansion of domestic curtilage. |
| **Fish, invertebrates and aquatic plants are sustainably harvested**<br><br>Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. | Given the mobility of many commercially important marine species, sustainability of Bailiwick marine resources requires the combined actions of coastal states throughout the English Channel and beyond.<br><br>Consultation is currently underway with England and the devolved administrations to ensure a sound basis for marine management in the 12 mile sea area around the Bailiwick. The 1997 fisheries Ordinance governing fishing activity in the three mile sea area will also be reviewed during 2012. |
| **Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably**<br><br>Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity | All farms are subject to Dairy Farm Management Plans under the Guernsey Countryside Management Scheme which ensure land is managed to enhance biodiversity.<br>Lihou Island and associated headland is designated a Ramsar site to promote sustainable usage. There is no commercial forestry in Guernsey.<br><br>Fish farming is controlled by Ordinance and any new farm sites are subject to extensive consultation and must be in the interest of the aquaculture sector as a whole, and competing interests from other coastal stakeholders. |

| 2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") | Progress/Obstacles |
|---|---|
| **Pollution and eutrophication are contained and controlled**<br><br>Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. | As above, all farms are subject to Dairy Farm Management Plans which ensure fertiliser application including slurry is applied according to need and in a way which minimises run off. Over 90% of land surface is water catchment and local water authority closely monitors stream flow and runoff for excess nutrients. Mean annual concentration of nitrate in surface water runoff has dropped from 75mg per litre to 30mg/l between 1996 and 2009. |
| **Invasive alien species identified, priority species controlled/eradicated, pathways contained**<br><br>Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment | Limited reporting & mapping system in place to monitor presence and extent of invasive weeds.<br>Control and eradication programmes target specific areas. Limited to public land – extent of enforced control on private land limited by extent of legislative controls. |
| **Pressure from ocean acidification and climate change on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems minimized**<br><br>Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning | Guernsey is a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol and committed to reducing carbon emissions. Its Energy Policy Group has developed headline policies which include: reducing overall energy usage, minimising waste and switching progressively to clean renewable energy sources. Carbon emissions reduced by 4.2% between 2008 & 2012. |
| ***Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity*** | |
| **17% terrestrial and 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved in networks of protected areas**<br><br>Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes. | |
| **Extinction of all threatened species is prevented, conservation status is improved**<br><br>Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained. | Red Data Book for Guernsey in preparation which will inform the development of an overarching biodiversity strategy and the implementation of specific habitat & species action plans. |
| **Breeds/varieties of cultivated animals and plants and their wild relatives are maintained, strategies for genetic erosion are in place**<br><br>Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity. | The island is home to the Guernsey cow and its important contribution to the global dairy industry has been widely recognised. The local dairy industry is based entirely on this breed and controls exist to ensure that genetic erosion is minimised. The island has a dedicated facility for acquiring and storing bull semen which is made available to breeders. |

| 2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") | Progress/Obstacles |
|---|---|
| ***Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services*** | |
| **Ecosystems that provide water, health, livelihoods and well-being are restored and safeguarded**<br><br>Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable. | Ecosystem services have not been measured or valued. Would require significant resource to determine which is currently not available. |
| **Ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks from biodiversity are enhanced, at least 15% of degraded ecosystems are restored, promoting joint implementation of Rio Conventions**<br><br>Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification. | Increasing woodland cover from 3.5% to 5% between 1999 and 2010 has increased the capacity for carbon stock. No audits have been done to quantify the contribution from woodland, or soil carbon. |
| **Nagoya protocol on ABS is in force and operational**<br><br>Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation. | Nagoya protocol not extended to Guernsey. However the genetic resources of the Guernsey cow breed are available for sharing. [4] |
| ***Strategic Goal E: Enhance Implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building*** | |
| **All Parties have an effective and updated NBSAP produced in a participatory manner**<br><br>Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan. | Not started. Constrained by limited resources. No directly employed specialists. |
| **Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of ILC, customary use, are respected and integrated into the Convention, ILCs participate at all relevant levels**<br><br>Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels | The Guernsey Countryside Management Scheme provides a framework of collaboration with farmers which respects local practices whilst at the same time ensuring that land is managed to enhance biodiversity. |

[4] Specific genetic resources can be registered under European PDO status as the Isle of Man has done with Loughtan sheep.

| 2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") | Progress/Obstacles |
|---|---|
| **Biodiversity science and technology are improved, shared and applied**<br><br>Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied. | The Biological Records Centre will continue to maintain data relating to biodiversity and develop its functions to include the monitoring of biodiversity and the methodologies required to achieve this. This work stream can only begin once a biodiversity strategy has been agreed. Progress limited by current resource availability. |
| **A substantive increase in financial resources invested in biodiversity is achieved**<br><br>Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties. | No extra resources available at this time. Obstacles to further allocation of resources include continued restraint on government expenditure in response to a structural deficit which is projected to continue until at least 2014 depending on rate of economic growth. |

# Annex 2

## Checklist for OTs / CDs regarding extension of the UKs ratification of the CBD: breakdown of relevant articles from the CBD

| **Requirements:** | |
|---|---|
| Develop a strategy, plan or programme for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, or adapt existing strategies, plans or programmes accordingly. | **Article 6(a)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into relevant sectoral or cross sectoral plans, programmes and policies. | **Article 6(b)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, identify components of biodiversity important for its conservation and sustainable use. | **Article 7(a)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, monitor the components identified under Art 7(a) | **Article 7(b)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, identify processes and categories of activities that have or are likely to have significant adverse effects on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and monitor their effects | **Article 7(c)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, maintain and organise data derived from monitoring activities under Arts 7(a), (b) and (c) | **Article 7(d)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, establish a system of protected areas. | **Article 8(a)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, develop guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas. | **Article 8(b)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biodiversity | **Article 8(c)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings. | **Article 8(d)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas. | **Article 8(e)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species. | **Article 8(f)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of GMOs which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. | **Article 8(g)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, prevent the introduction of, control, or eradicate invasive alien species. | **Article 8(h)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, endeavour to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. | **Article 8(i)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovation sand practices of indigenous and local communities; promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices ;and encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of such knowledge, innovations and practices. | **Article 8(j)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, develop and maintain necessary legislation and / or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations. | **Article 8(k)** |

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|---|---|
| As far as possible and as appropriate, regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having a significant adverse effect on biodiversity. | **Article 8(l)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, cooperate in providing financial and other support for in-situ conservation outlined in Articles 8(a)-(l), particularly to developing countries. | **Article 8(m)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, adopt measures for ex-situ conservation of components of biodiversity, preferably in the country of origin. | **Article 9(a)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, establish and maintain facilities for ex-situ conservation or and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms, preferably in the country of origin. | **Article 9(b)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, adopt measures for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for their reintroduction into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions. | **Article 9(c)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, regulate and manage collection of biological resources from natural habitats for ex-situ conservation so as not to threaten ecosystems and in-situ populations of species. | **Article 9(d)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, cooperate in providing financial and other support for ex-situ conservation outlined in articles 9(a)-(d) and in the establishment and maintenance of ex-situ conservation facilities in developing countries. | **Article 9(e)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making. | **Article 10(a)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on biodiversity. | **Article 10(b)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements. | **Article 10(c)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, support local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced. | **Article 10(d)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, encourage cooperation between governmental authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources. | **Article 10(e** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biodiversity. | **Article 1** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, contribute to or complement HMG efforts to establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and its components and provide support for such education and training for the specific needs of developing countries. | **Article 12(a)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, promote Art 12(b) and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, particularly in developing countries. | |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources. | **Article 12(c)** |
| Promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity, as well as its propagation through media and the inclusion of these topics in educational programmes. | **Article 13(a)** |

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|---|---|
| Contribute to HMG action to cooperate with other States and international organisations in developing educational and public awareness programmes with respect to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | **Article 13(b)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have significant adverse effects on biodiversity with a view to avoiding such impacts; and where appropriate allow for public participation in such procedures. | **Article 14.1(a)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, introduce appropriate arrangements to ensure that the environmental consequences of programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biodiversity are duly taken into account. | **Article 14.1(b)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, inform HMG of any activities under their jurisdiction and control that are likely to significantly affect adversely the biodiversity of other States or areas beyond national jurisdiction. | **Article 14.1(c)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, inform HMG of any case of imminent or grave danger or damage to biodiversity within the jurisdiction of other States or ABNJ; and Initiate action to prevent or minimise such danger or damage. | **Article 14.1(d)** |
| As far as possible and as appropriate, promote domestic arrangements for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave or imminent danger to biodiversity; and cooperate with HMG in respect of contingency planning in relation to such activities or events. | **Article 14.1(e)** |
| Endeavour to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties to CBD and not impose restrictions that run counter to the objectives of the CBD. | **Article 15.2** |
| Endeavour to develop and carry out scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties to CBD with the full participation of, and where possible in, such Parties. | **Article 15.6** |
| Take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim of sharing in a fair and equitable way and on mutually agreed terms the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other utilisation of genetic resources with the Party to CBD that provides those resources. | **Article 15.7** |
| Provide and / or facilitate access for and transfer to other CBD Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment. | **Article 16.1** |
| Take legislative, administrative or policy measures as appropriate with the aim that CBD Parties, in particular those that are developing countries, which provide genetic resources are provided with access to and transfer of technology which makes use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms. | **Article 16.3** |
| Take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim that the private sector facilitates access to, joint development and transfer of technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries. | **Article 16.4** |
| Ensure that intellectual property rights are Art 16.5 supportive of, and do not run counter to, the objectives of the CBD. | |
| Facilitate the exchange of information, from all publicly available sources, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including exchange of results of technical, scientific and socio-economic research as well as information on training and surveying programmes, specialised knowledge, indigenous and traditional knowledge, where feasible including repatriation of knowledge. | **Article 17** |
| Contribute to HMG efforts to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. | **Article 18.1** |

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|---|---|
| Contribute to HMG efforts to promote technical and scientific cooperation with other CBD Parties, in particular developing countries, in implementing the convention, inter alia through the developing and implementation of national policies. | **Article 18.2** |
| In accordance with national legislation and policies, encourage and develop methods of cooperation of the development and use of technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of the CBD. | **Article 18.4** |
| Subject to mutual agreement, promote the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the CBD. | **Article 18.5** |
| Take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide for effective participation in biotechnological research activities by CBD Parties, especially developing countries, which provide the genetic resources for such research and where feasible in such Parties. | **Article 19.1** |
| Take all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis to CBD Parties, especially developi8ng countries, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based on genetic resources provided by those Parties. Such access shall be on mutually agreed terms. | **Article 19.2** |
| Provide any available information about the use and safety regulations required in handling GMOs, as well as any available information on the potential adverse impact of the specific organisms concerned to the CBD Party in which the organisms are to be introduced | **Article 19.4** |
| In accordance with its capabilities and in accordance with national plans, priorities and programmes, provide financial support and incentives in respect of domestic activities intended to achieve the objectives of the CBD. | **Article 20.1** |
| [Consider contributing financial resources for Art 20.3 developing countries to enable them to implement CBD]. | |
| [Consider making voluntary contributions to the financial mechanism under CBD] | **Article 21.1** |
| Provide information to HMG to be included within the UK national report. | **Article 26** |
| Inform HMG in case of any dispute with any other CBD Party concerning the interpretation or application of the CBD. | **Article 27.1** |

# Annex 3

# Breakdown of CBD's Aichi goals

**Document prepared by Isle of Man Government considered requirements to deliver effective nature conservation and meet CBD's Aichi goals?**

**Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society** (CBD articles 10 and 13)

a) Ensure polices for biodiversity and sustainable use are explicit and visible in
   i) Government strategic plans;
   ii) Development planning documents; and
   iii) Economic development documents (including tourism, fisheries and agriculture policies and decisions on practice).

b) Ensure significance of local and global biodiversity, the impacts of our activities and lifestyles on them and what we can do to minimise this are widely discussed in
   i) government at all levels;
   ii) the local media;
   iii) the education system; and
   iv) other social groups.

**Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use** (CBD articles 7, 8, 10, 11, 14)

a) Identify main risks/threats to significant biodiversity resources. Develop strategies and adopt measures to avoid or minimise impacts. (10)
b) Introduce appropriate incentives to conserve biodiversity on land and in the sea (targeted at most significant species and habitats) and remove adverse incentives. (11)
c) Ensure development policies respect biodiversity through the Planning System and by operating open and thorough Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures, ensuring environmental consequences of developments are fully taken into account. (14)
d) Enact legislation to control pollution of land and water, which reflects "polluter pays principle" (10)
e) Enact legislation to prevent importation and release into the wild of invasive non-native species (INNS) and have powers to control or eradicate INNS. (8)
f) Monitor impacts of land and sea based economic activities on biodiversity through a series of indicators to ensure they are demonstrably sustainable.(7)
g) Develop and publicise good practice guidelines, to underline and explain sustainable use. (10)

**Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity** (CBD articles 7, 8, 9, 11, 13)

Identify the changes in extent and condition of most significant habitats and populations of most significant species*

a) and set appropriate targets to ensure viable populations are protected and monitored,
   i) Maintain databases and maps in a Biological Records Centre (7)
   ii) Identify significant species across all *phyla*, using tried and tested criteria, and most important habitats based on Ratcliffe (1977) criteria. (7)
   iii) Regularly monitor significant species (7)
   iv) Map and quantify habitat changes – area and quality/condition.
   v) Involve the public in recording, maintain and enhance local taxonomic expertise and involve off island experts. (13)
   vi) In extremis resort to ex-situ conservation and re-introductions where essential (9)

b) Give legal protection to most significant habitats (including wetlands[5]) (8) including;-
   i) Protect significant habitats from deliberate and reckless damage and destruction. (8)
   ii) Introduce legislation to protect public and private land and sea of biodiversity importance (8)
   iii) Powers to incentivise suitable habitat management and restoration. (11)
   iv) Education of all about significance of areas and habitats protected for their biodiversity (13)
   v) Review site protection priorities regularly.(8)

c) Give legal protection to most significant species, including migratory species (regularly reviewed) (8)
   i) Protect significant species from deliberate and reckless damage, destruction and disturbance (8)
   ii) Control trade in endangered species (native and exotic) (CITES)
   iii) Licence the keeping of endangered species (set conditions) (8)
   iv) Educate people about the significance of protected species (13)
   v) Take measures to conserve significant species or those at risk. (8)

d) On islands especially, ensure island genetic types of native species and domesticated livestock/crops are considered as far as possible in conservation measures. (7)

**Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services** (CBD articles 15-19)

a) Quantify the value of ecosystem services where possible and collect appropriate data to enable this to be done.
b) Identify who benefits from ecosystem services and ensure that this benefit is distributed equally.
c) Identify ecosystem services which are under threat and address the cause of that threat (including services required by future generations).
d) Seek ways to enhance these benefits to all.

**Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building** (CBD articles 7, 13)

a) Develop a participatory, evidence-based and supported Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.
b) Tie this into other government strategies and plans.
c) Ensure that it embraces the requirements of all biodiversity related international agreements and conventions.
d) Identify necessary sources of expertise and resources to implement strategy and actions.

Liz Charter
Isle of Man Govt and UKOTCF

[5] To meet Ramsar requirements.

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