

RECENT CONSERVATION ACHIEVEMENTS OF UK OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND CROWN DEPENDENCIES, AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS (2013)

CONTRIBUTORS:

Karim Hodge, Department of Environment, Government of Anguilla
Nicola Weber, Stedson Stroud, Ascension Island Government
Alison Copeland, Department of Conservation Services, Government of Bermuda
Mervin Hastings, Conservation & Fisheries Department, British Virgin Islands
Tim Austin, Gina Ebanks-Petrie, Dept. Environment, Cayman Islands Government
Nick Rendell, Environmental Planning Department, Falkland Islands Government
Liesl Mesilio-Torres, Department of the Environment, Government of Gibraltar
Tara Pelembe, St. Helena Government
Jennifer Lee, Government of South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands
Trevor Glass, Tristan da Cunha Conservation Department
Elizabeth Charter, Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture, Isle of Man
John Pinel, States of Jersey, Department of the Environment

COMPILED BY:

Mat Cottam

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AICHI ACHIEVEMENTS

UK Overseas Territories

- 12. Anguilla
- 14. Ascension
- 16. Bermuda
- 18. British Virgin Islands
- 20. Cayman Islands
- 22. Falkland Islands
- 24. Gibraltar
- 28. St Helena
- 30. South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands
- 32. Tristan da Cunha

Crown Dependencies

- 34. Isle of Man
- 36. Jersey

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SUMMARY

At a meeting of UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, to review progress of the *UK Overseas Territories Strategy for Biodiversity* (Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, March 2013), attendees were asked to provide feedback on the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, Aichi Biodiversity Targets*.

Responses were received from Anguilla, Ascension Island, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, St Helena, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Tristan da Cunha, Isle of Man and Jersey. Due to capacity limitations, no response was received from Turks and Caicos, Montserrat and Pitcairn.

Attendees were asked for feedback relating to four distinct areas of the Aichi targets:

- 1. Opinions were sought on the practical application of promoting the link between local biodiversity achievements and the Aichi Targets (Fig.1).**
- 2. Aichi Targets which attendees felt they had made most progress towards over the past five years (Fig.2).**
- 3. Aichi Targets which attendees regarded would be the highest priority over the next five years (Fig.3).**
- 4. To list any local achievements or initiatives (initiated, completed or on-going over the past five years) which might be regarded as contributing to the Aichi Targets, (Summary Fig.4 - see individual tables for details.)**

All respondents agreed that promoting the link between local biodiversity achievements and the Aichi Targets might be of practical benefit in attracting funding from the UK (Fig.1). The majority believed this might also apply to international funders, and equally, that such an approach may be useful in helping to define research or conservation management priorities locally. Opinion was more equally divided over whether making such a link would be useful in attracting increased support from local politicians, however, as has already been indicated¹; the opportunities and barriers presented by “political will” are highly variable between individual Territories. Overall, only one respondent thought this process was probably of little practical use.

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Respondents displayed a high degree of uniformity across the board, with most agreeing that the greatest progress had been made with *Target 1 – Awareness* (Fig.2). *Target 2 – Integration* ranked second. *Target 3 – Incentives*, and *Target 4 – Consumption*, showed least progress in most cases. This observation is backed up by the reporting of achievements (Fig.4), with large numbers of education and integration projects reported, but generally fewer examples of solid incentives and sustainable production and consumption forthcoming. A comment from Jersey may reflect the situation in other Crown Dependencies and Territories: “Despite giving *Target 1* a score of 1, this only reflects the lack of movement on the other Targets... *Target 1* .. (is)... difficult, or impossible to measure. Some might argue that the measure of education and awareness initiatives working is the extent to which they are translated into solid gains for the environment in the form of effective policies and incentives, and adoption of sustainable production and consumption practices. Priority targets for the next five years may support this observation (Fig.3), with *Target 2 – Integration* prioritised above *Target 1 – Awareness*, and with *Target 4 – Consumption* ranked a close third.

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.

In this section responses were more mixed, however, overall *Target 5 – Habitat loss*, *Target 6 – Sustainable fisheries* and *Target 9 – Alien Invasive Species* ranked as high progress areas. *Target 7 – Sustainable Agriculture*, *Target 8 – Pollution* and *Target 10 – Climate change* generally ranked as areas of least progress (Fig.2). The ranking of these progress targets was markedly similar to the priority targets set for the next five years (Fig.3), indicating that current priorities are anticipated to persist in the future. With regard to actual achievements, (Fig.4), *Target 5 – Habitat loss* and *Target 9 – Alien Invasive Species* score most highly. *Target 8 – Pollution* also shows a good deal of activity, though much is policy or legislative in nature, and so will require effective enforcement to actively contribute towards the target.

Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Similar progress was reported on *Target 11 – Protected Areas* and *Target 12 – Extinction* (Fig.2). In all cases, *Target 13 – Genetic diversity* ranked lowest for progress. Over the next five years, this ranking remained the same, with *Target 11 – Protected Areas* the top priority (Fig.3). Once again, in all cases, *Target 13 – Genetic diversity* ranked lowest with the majority of territories reporting no achievements at all, or that this target was not applicable to them (Fig.4). Both crown dependencies, however, reported some achievements under this target.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14 – Ecosystem services ranked most highly for achievements, with *Target 12 – Carbon stocks* second (Fig.2). In all cases, *Target 16 – Nagoya protocol* ranked lowest for achievement, with only one territory reporting any progress. This order of target ranking remained the same for conservation priorities over the next five years (Fig.3), with *Target 14 – Ecosystem services* becoming a clearer priority in the future.

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

All respondents (with the exception of BVI) reported most progress with *Target 17 – Action Plans* (Fig.2). *Target 19 - Information sharing* ranked second, with *Target 18 – Traditional Use* and *Target 20 – Financial Support* reporting least progress. Over the next five years, these targets showed a significant shift in ranking, with similar priority assigned to *Target 17 – Action Plans* and *Target 19 - Information sharing* (Fig.3). *Target 20 – Financial Support* ranked a close third, with *Target 18 – Traditional Use* generally regarded as the lowest priority. While several respondents described measures in place or under way, towards generating funds in-country for the purposes of environmental conservation, the contribution of Darwin and OTEP funding was highlighted in several individual responses, underlining the importance of these funding sources to Aichi Target achievement in the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies.

Overall future Aichi priorities for UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies:

- GOAL A:** *Target 1, 2, 4*
- GOAL B:** *Target 5, 6, 9*
- GOAL C:** *Target 11, 12*
- GOAL D:** *Target 14*
- GOAL E:** *Target 17, 19, 20*

MAPISCO PROJECT

The Methodology for the Assessment of Priorities for International Species Conservation (MAPISCO) is a scoring method which enables species to be ranked on the basis of their combined contribution to a selection of *co-benefits* linked to the Aichi Targets. By linking the conservation benefits of individual species to a suite of ecosystem co-benefits, MAPISCO enables identification of which species contribute the most to a range of conservation targets.

The methodology is designed to be expandable, adaptable and usable; enabling the ranking of species on a scientific basis, towards informing conservation strategy and policy, while at the same time incorporating weighting elements designed to provide the flexibility required to facilitate changing policy requirements.

In the final report², the five co-benefits selected for inclusion into the methodology were:

1. Habitat and area conservation (*Aichi Targets 5 and 7*)
2. Sustainable harvesting of fish, invertebrates and aquatic plants (*Aichi Target 6*)
3. Conservation of genetic diversity, in particular of wild relatives of cultivated plants and domesticated animals (*Aichi Target 13*)
4. Conservation of provisioning of ecosystem services (*Aichi Target 14*)
5. Prevention of species extinctions (*Aichi Target 12*)

MAPISCO has the capacity to highlight unseen potential and efficiencies with respect to species conservation, and may be of interest to some UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, however, it is likely to be of greater interest and value to some than to others.

One of the acknowledged limitations of MAPISCO is that it requires suitable data sources for operation. Data sources selected by MAPISCO are open access, however, in the case of small island populations, many species remain data deficient. The methodology, while not especially complicated, requires some learning and understanding, and is demanding of research and technical time; elements which may place an unacceptable burden on capacity-limited departments and organisations.

In the case of many Territories, IAS present a disproportionate impact on the environment. While the MAPISCO report outlines that the methodology is expandable to further co-benefits (including IAS), IAS are not included as a selected co-benefit, and no worked example of this is provided, possibly due to a lack of suitable data-sources. Conversely, Conservation of genetic diversity, (*Target 13*) which is incorporated as a MAPISCO co-benefit did not rank highly for the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies in this questionnaire.

Perhaps the greatest determinate of the value of MAPISCO, or any similar science-based approach, is “political will”, and this is an element which has been indicated to be highly variable across Territories¹. Cultural and “popular” bias can be overpowering drivers for or against sound conservation practice. MAPISCO is likely to be most effective in Territories which are comparatively well-resourced with regard to professional staff and finances, and where political will is actively supportive of conservation objectives, and takes note of sound scientific advice.

POTENTIAL ROLES FOR AICHI TARGETS

Those familiar with the biodiversity of the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies will already be aware of their disproportionate biological value and diversity. Equally, those familiar with the conservation work undertaken in these small islands, will know that human resources and capacity are major limiting factors. When capacity is limiting and the requirement for conservation management is a premium, reporting can quickly become burdensome. When faced with new challenges on a daily basis, small teams of conservation managers are likely to prioritise tackling new challenges, rather than reporting on old achievements. Despite this, the overwhelming majority of respondents to this questionnaire agreed that promoting the link between local biodiversity achievements and the Aichi Targets might have numerous practical benefits (Fig.1).

Given the apparent willingness of the the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies to step up to the plate of Aichi Target reporting, it would seem that there is a real potential for the UK to access detailed and targeted CBD-reporting from its most biodiverse regions. The Methodology for the Assessment of Priorities for International Species Conservation (MAPISCO), outlines a scoring method which enables species to be ranked on the basis of their combined Aichi Targets. If a MAPISCO-type approach was applied to the regions of the UK most likely to return high-value Aichi Target responses, it would seem likely that the regions which ranked most highly would include those with the most natural biodiversity... assuming that reporting of target achievements from these regions was effective. To these ends, reporting of target achievements by the government departments and non-governmental conservation organisations of the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies should be facilitated and encouraged.

In order to improve Aichi Target reporting from the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, the following recommendations are made:

1. With many UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies highly dependent on funding from the UK, grant application and reporting criteria should, where appropriate, clearly match Aichi targets.
2. Where additional reporting is required, the UK should take steps to minimise the reporting burden on the limited human resources of the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies. An example of this would be the pre-population of CDB responses for UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies by JNCC, (July 2013).
3. The UK should consider in full the potential value of Aichi target contributions from the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, and encourage active reporting of contributory achievements. Given that respondents to this survey have demonstrated an overwhelming interest in linking conservation achievements to the Aichi targets, steps should be taken to ensure that this happens. Were the UK to increase funding availability for Aichi targets of greatest priority to UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, that would provide a solid basis for a reciprocal arrangement of improved, Aichi-linked reporting.

Sarah Brennan (Falklands Conservation), on behalf of FC Trustees, returned the following comment: *Although a response covering the last 5 years might wish to focus primarily on the positive achievements, given the challenges identified at the Kew workshop, it would surely be appropriate to indicate the difficulties in effectively addressing, inter alia, issues like waste management, capacity building and environmental education.*

With improved Aichi-targeted funding and corresponding targeted reporting, such challenges could be better addressed, enabling the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies to fulfil their potential for Aichi target achievement.

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 (AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS)

In decision X/2, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, held from 18 to 29 October 2010, in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, adopted a revised and updated *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity*, including the *Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, for the 2011-2020 period. The *Aichi Targets* comprise twenty individual targets, set within five Strategic Goals, as follows:

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

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.

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.

Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

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 landscapes and seascapes.

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.

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.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

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.

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.

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.

Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.

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.

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.

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.

Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 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 resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

	Anguilla	Ascension Island	Bermuda	British Virgin Islands	Cayman Islands	Falkland Islands	Gibraltar	Montserrat	Pitcairn	St Helena	South Georgia & SSI	Tristan da Cunha	Turks and Caicos Is.	Isle of Mann	Jersey	
Signatories to CBD		√		√	√		√			√		√		√	√	
I think that promoting the link between local biodiversity achievements and the Aichi Targets...																
... may be useful in attracting international funding.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y				-
... may be useful in attracting funding from the UK.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y				Y
... may be useful in attracting increased support from local politicians.	Y	Y	-	Y	-	Y	Y			-	-	-				Y
... may be useful in helping to define research or conservation management priorities.	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y			-	Y	Y				Y
... is probably of little practical use.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			Y	-	-				-

Fig.1 Table showing respondent's opinions on the practical application of promoting the link between local biodiversity achievements and the Aichi Targets. (Y) yes, (-) no.

	Anguilla	Ascension Island	Bermuda	British Virgin Islands	Cayman Islands	Falkland Islands	Gibraltar	Montserrat	Pitcairn	St Helena	South Georgia & SSI	Tristan da Cunha	Turks and Caicos Is.	Isle of Mann	Jersey	Average
Signatories to CBD		√		√	√		√			√		√		√	√	
Goal A: Targets																
1: AWARENESS	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			1	1	1		2	1*	1.2
2: INTEGRATION	2	2	2	2	3	2	1			2	3	3		3	3	2.3
3: INCENTIVES	3	4	3	4	3	3	3			4	4	4		1	2	3.2
4: CONSUMPTION	3	3	4	3	4	4	4			3	2	2		4	4	3.3
Goal B: Targets																
5: HABITAT LOSS	2	3	2	1	5	6	2			2	5	3		2	1	2.8
6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES	3	2	4	4	2	1	1			5	1	1		1	2	2.3
7: SUSTAINABLE AG.	4	6	6	5	na	3	na			1	6	4		5	4	4.4
8: POLLUTION	4	5	5	6	3	2	2			3	3	5		2	6	3.8
9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES	2	1	1	2	1	4	4			4	2	2		2	5	2.5
10: CLIMATE CHANGE	3	4	3	3	4	5	5			6	4	6		6	3	4.3
Goal C: Targets																
11: PROTECTED AREAS	1	2	2	1	1	2	2			1	1	1		1	2	1.4
12: EXTINCTION	2	1	1	2	2	1	1			2	2	2		2	1	1.6
13: GENETIC DIVERSITY	3	3	3	3	3	na	na			3	3	3		3	3	3.0
Goal D: Targets																
14: ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	2	x	2	1	na	1	1			1	1	2		2	1	1.4
15: CARBON STOCKS	2	x	1	2	na	2	2			2	2	3		1	2	1.9
16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL	3	x	3	3	na	3	3			3	3	3		na	na	3.0
Goal E: Targets																
17: ACTION PLANS	1	1	1	4	1	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1.3
18: TRADITIONAL USE	3	4	3	2	4	2	2			2	4	4		3	2	2.9
19: INFORMATION SHARING	2	2	2	3	2	3	3			3	2	3		1	4	2.5
20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT	2	3	4	1	3	4	4			4	3	2		4	3	3.1

Fig.2 Table showing Aichi Targets which individual Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies regard they have made most progress towards over the past five years (1= greatest progress, higher numbers = least progress).

NOTE: Average values are based on rankings provided. Some respondents returned paired rankings, perhaps underlining the difficulty of arbitrarily ranking equally important environmental targets.

COMMENT FROM JERSEY: *Despite giving Target 1 a score of 1, this only reflects the lack of movement on the other Targets. I consider Target 1 to be difficult, or impossible to measure. Our Education Department, whilst following the National curriculum, and teaching biodiversity in core subjects, do not cooperate on implementation.*

	Anguilla	Ascension Island	Bermuda	British Virgin Islands	Cayman Islands	Falkland Islands	Gibraltar	Montserrat	Pitcairn	St Helena	South Georgia & SSI	Tristan da Cunha	Turks and Caicos Is.	Isle of Mann	Jersey	Average
Signatories to CBD		√		√	√		√			√		√		√	√	
Goal A: Targets																
1: AWARENESS	2	2	1	2	3	1	2			3	2	3		1	4	2.2
2: INTEGRATION	2	1	3	1	1	4	1			1	3	1		1	2	1.8
3: INCENTIVES	4	4	2	4	4	3	3			2	4	4		3	3	3.3
4: CONSUMPTION	3	3	4	3	2	2	2			4	1	2		4	1	2.6
Goal B: Targets																
5: HABITAT LOSS	2	3	1	1	1	5	2			1	5	4		4	1	2.5
6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES	4	1	4	4	4	1	1			2	1	1		1	5	2.4
7: SUSTAINABLE AG.	4	6	5	5	na	2	na			5	6	2		5	3	4.3
8: POLLUTION	4	5	6	6	5	6	3			3	3	5		3	2	4.3
9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES	3	2	2	3	3	3	3			4	2	3		2	3	2.8
10: CLIMATE CHANGE	3	4	3	2	2	4	4			6	4	6		6	6	4.2
Goal C: Targets																
11: PROTECTED AREAS	2	1	2	1	1	1	1			1	1	2		1	1	1.3
12: EXTINCTION	2	2	1	2	2	2	2			2	2	1		2	2	1.8
13: GENETIC DIVERSITY	3	3	3	3	3	na	na			3	3	3		3	3	3.0
Goal D: Targets																
14: ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	2	x	1	1	na	1	1			1	1	1		1	1	1.1
15: CARBON STOCKS	3	x	2	2	na	2	2			2	3	2		1	2	2.1
16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL	3	x	3	3	na	3	3			3	2	3		na	na	2.9
Goal E: Targets																
17: ACTION PLANS	2	1	2	3	1	2	2			4	1	2		1	1	1.8
18: TRADITIONAL USE	3	4	4	4	4	3	3			3	4	4		4	3	3.6
19: INFORMATION SHARING	2	2	1	2	2	1	1			2	2	3		1	4	1.9
20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT	2	3	3	1	3	4	4			1	3	1		1	2	2.3

Fig.3 Table showing Aichi Targets which individual Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies regard will be the highest priority for them over the next five years (1 = highest priority, higher numbers = lower priority).

NOTE: Average values are based on rankings provided. Some respondents returned paired rankings, perhaps underlining the difficulty of arbitrarily ranking equally important environmental targets.

	Anguilla	Ascension Island	Bermuda	British Virgin Islands	Cayman Islands	Falkland Islands	Gibraltar	Montserrat	Pitcairn	St Helena	South Georgia & SSI	Tristan Da Cunha	Turks and Caicos Is.	Isle of Mann	Jersey	Average
Signatories to CBD	√	√		√	√		√			√		√		√	√	
Goal A: Targets																
1: AWARENESS	13	5		6	7	5	5			5		5		5	4	6.0
2: INTEGRATION	6	2		5	4	5	7			5		3		3	3	4.3
3: INCENTIVES	2	-		1	-	2	6			1		-		3	1	2.3
4: CONSUMPTION	2	1		2	4	3	4			1		1		1	5	2.4
Goal B: Targets																
5: HABITAT LOSS	4	3		2	7	4	4			5		2		3	3	3.7
6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES	4	2		3	1	4	2			2		2		4	2	2.6
7: SUSTAINABLE AG.	2	-		2	1	2	-			1		2		1	1	1.5
8: POLLUTION	2	-		2	2	1	5			5		-		3	3	2.9
9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES	4	6		5	7	4	3			3		2		3	3	4.0
10: CLIMATE CHANGE	1	2		2	3	1	4			1		-		1	4	2.1
Goal C: Targets																
11: PROTECTED AREAS	2	4		2	4	3	3			2		2		3	3	2.8
12: EXTINCTION	3	4		3	6	1	2			3		2		4	1	2.9
13: GENETIC DIVERSITY	-	-		-	1	-	-			-		-		2	1	1.3
Goal D: Targets																
14: ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	4	2		3	-	2	5			1		1		1	-	2.4
15: CARBON STOCKS	1	-		2	-	2	1			1		-		2	-	1.5
16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL	-	-		-	-	1	-			-		-		-	-	1.0
Goal E: Targets																
17: ACTION PLANS	2	1		1	1	3	4			1		1		1	1	1.6
18: TRADITIONAL USE	1	-		1	1	2	-			2		-		-	1	1.3
19: INFORMATION SHARING	1	2		1	2	2	5			2		1		2	-	2.0
20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT	1	1		3	1	1	1			2		1		1	2	1.4

Fig.4 Table showing number of achievements reported under each Aichi Target by individual Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies.

ANGUILLA

RESPONDENTS: Karim Hodge, Department of Environment, Government of Anguilla.

Strategic Goal A:

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: AWARENESS

1. A 15 Minute DVD titles " Biodiversity is our Business" and a Poster on "Biodiversity if Our Business"
2. Anguilla National Trust Annual Summer Programme for Kids
3. Department of Environment on Radio programme, The Zone (weekly) and In Touch Radio (Monthly) Programmes on Environment by the various Natural Resource Dept
4. Anguilla National Trust Weekly Environment Programme
5. Creation of Publication Entitled, " Geography of Anguilla" and "Cartographic Illustrations of Anguilla"
6. Department of Environment Open House Week for Environment 2010, 2011, 2012
7. Environment in the Classroom Initiatives with Department of Education
8. Climate Change Public Awareness Initiatives
9. Nature Fest 2011 Two weeks programme
10. Department of Environment Kids Environment Camp
11. Pesticide and Toxic Chemical Awareness week in 2010, 2011 and 2012
12. Department of Environment Public presentations on National Ecosystem Services
13. Redevelopment of the Department of Environment Website

Target 2: INTEGRATION

1. Green Economy Workshop Outputs being implemented
2. Mitigation Working Group under the National Disaster Management Committee
3. Technical Environmental Meeting
4. Biodiversity and Environment data integration of using the National GIS into the national development planning process
5. Climate Change Policy Development
6. Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment of Climate change on the Tourism Sector

Target 3: INCENTIVES and SUBSIDIES

1. Integration of Renewable Energy into the existing electricity grid.
2. Tax breaks on renewable energy technology.

Target 4: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION

1. Environmental mainstreaming in progress to inform strategic decision making within the government by improving the development planning process.
2. Prevention of over fishing by the improved enforcement of legally regulated closed seasons of commercial reef fisheries

Strategic Goal B:

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: HABITAT LOSS

1. Habitat Mapping of the terrestrial and marine Habitats
2. Wetland Ecosystem Research Project: Department of Environment
3. Anguilla National Trust Wetland Project: Building A Foundation for Wetland Conservation
4. National Ecosystem Assessment Scoping Exercise

Target 6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

1. Prevention of over-fishing by the enforcement of legally regulated closed seasons of commercial fisheries.
2. Re-evaluation of the existing Marine Protected Area Network for No Fishing and Regulated Fishing.
3. Initiate the Development of a National Ocean Governance Policy.
4. Initiate the development of an integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan.

Target 7: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE and FORESTRY

1. Soil amelioration project for building resiliency to climate change in the agricultural sector
2. Develop and Draft Soil Management Policy for Agriculture.

Target 8: POLLUTION

1. The development of a Pesticide and toxic chemicals study for Anguilla.
2. The development of a Waste Oil study for Anguilla.

Target 9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES
1. Department of Fisheries ongoing Lion Fish target programme.
2. Eradication of rats and mice from Dog Island.
3. GIS mapping of invasive plant species across Anguilla.
4. Compilation of information on alien invasive species on mainland Anguilla.
Target 10: CLIMATE CHANGE
1. The creation and approval by House of Assembly of the Anguilla Climate Change Policy.
Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
Target 11: PROTECTED AREAS
1. Approve and bring into force the Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act.
2. Approve and bring into force the Trade in Endangered Species Act.
Target 12: EXTINCTION
1. Department of Fisheries monitoring of Sea turtle populations through a tagging programme.
2. Department of Fisheries monitoring of Sea turtle population nesting beaches programme.
3. Department of Environment <i>Iguana delicatissima</i> monitoring programme.
Target 13: GENETIC DIVERSITY
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
Target 14: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
1. Department of Environment ongoing National Ecosystem Assessment- Scoping Exercise Project.
2. Anguilla National Trust ongoing wetland bird monitoring programme.
3. Ongoing water quality monitoring programme in Anguilla, wetland and marine.
4. Habitat Mapping- Terrestrial and Marine Project.
Target 15: CARBON STOCKS
1. The creation and approval by House of Assembly of the Anguilla Climate Change Policy.
Target 16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
Target 17: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
1. The National Environmental Management Strategy (NEMS) was developed and approved in 1999, revised in 2005 and is presently going through its third revision. The Department of Environment will use and implement the relevant outputs from the Greening the Economy exercise in the NEMS.
2. Anguilla Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Approved.
Target 18: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE and USE
1. Existing knowledge of the natural environment taken into consideration in development projects.
Target 19: INFORMATION SHARING
1. The use of GIS and sharing of data with National GIS Office within the Department of Physical Planning to promote better understanding of the remaining distribution and condition of threatened habitats and species through the Department of Environment programmes.
Target 20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION of STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY
1. The Approval of the Climate Change Policy which has the need for the establishment of an approved Climate Change Trust Fund.

ASCENSION ISLAND

RESPONDENTS: Nicola Weber, Stedson Stroud, Ascension Island Government.

Strategic Goal A:

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: AWARENESS

1. OTEP funded Environmental Education Project (2005-2007).
2. OTEP funded Green Mountain National Park Education and Visitors Centre (2009-2011).
3. Darwin Initiative funded Shallow Marine Survey Group Expedition (2012-13).
4. Darwin Initiative Biodiversity Action Plan Project (2012-2014).
5. Flora and Fauna International Flagship Species Grant - Operation Land Crab.

Target 2: INTEGRATION

1. Darwin Initiative Biodiversity Action Plan Project (2012-2014).
2. Marine Biodiversity and Fisheries project (proposal to be submitted to Darwin Initiative Sept. 2013).

Target 3: INCENTIVES and SUBSIDIES

Target 4: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION

1. Marine Protection Ordinance 2013 as part of the Darwin BAP Project.

Strategic Goal B:

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: HABITAT LOSS

1. Endemic Plant Restoration Projects (2 x OTEP funded projects and now part of core activities).
2. Removal of invasive plants from turtle nesting beaches (core activity).
3. EU funded South Atlantic Invasive Species Project.

Target 6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

1. Marine Protection Ordinance 2013 as part of the Darwin BAP Project.
2. Marine Biodiversity and Fisheries project (proposal to be submitted to Darwin Initiative Sept. 2013).

Target 7: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE and FORESTRY

(No agriculture, aquaculture or forestry on Ascension Island)

Target 8: POLLUTION

(No industry or farming on Ascension - pollution comparatively low)

Target 9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES

1. EU funded South Atlantic Invasive Species Project.
2. Core Activities.
3. Rat and Myna Bird Control Programmes (AIG Environmental Health Department core activities).
4. MSc student project: Diet and distribution of the invasive ship rat on Ascension (part of Darwin BAP project).
5. Biocontrol on the Mexican thorn, prickly pear and lantana (CABI).
6. Biosecurity on planes and ships identified as an important area for future work.

Target 10: CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Turtle nesting beach temperature monitoring (2002 - present).
2. Sea temperature monitors (deployed 2012 as part of Darwin SMSG project).

Strategic Goal C:

To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: PROTECTED AREAS

1. National Protected Areas Ordinance (2003).
2. Designation of Green Mountain National Park (2005).
3. South Atlantic Overseas Territories Protected Areas Workshop hosted on Ascension (2013).
4. Improving Ascension Island's Protected Areas Network - Draft legislation submitted as part of Darwin BAP project.

Target 12: EXTINCTION

1. *Anogramma ascensionis* (Ascension parsley fern) rediscovered in the wild (2010) and in cultivation at Kew and on-Island.
2. Critically endangered endemic plants all in cultivation and seed banks have been created.
3. Green turtle nesting population increasing at a significant rate (2012/13 was the biggest nesting season on record).
4. Endemic frigatebird *Fregata aquila* nesting back on mainland (2012).

Target 13: GENETIC DIVERSITY
<i>(No farmed or domesticated animals, no agriculture or cultivated plants on Ascension.)</i>
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
Target 14: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
<i>(Not applicable - Ascension Island was largely barren and any ecosystem services now come from introduced species e.g. erosion prevention and water catchment on Green Mountain.)</i> Possible exception is our fish stocks: 1. Marine Protection Ordinance 2013 as part of the Darwin BAP Project. 2. Marine Biodiversity and Fisheries project (proposal to be submitted to Darwin Initiative Sept. 2013).
Target 15: CARBON STOCKS
<i>(Not applicable - as above. Carbon sequestration largely associated with introduced species.)</i>
Target 16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL
<i>(Not applicable - no genetic research for commercial applications conducted on Ascension.)</i>
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
Target 17: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
1. Darwin Initiative Biodiversity Action Plan Project (2012-2014).
Target 18: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE and USE
<i>(No indigenous population however there is a local recreational fishery.)</i>
Target 19: INFORMATION SHARING
1. OTEP funded project: Reassessing the size of the green turtle nesting population on Ascension (2011-2012).
2. OTEP funded Endemic Plant Project - IUCN listings for all 7 of our endemic plants (2008-2010).
Target 20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION of STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY
1. Access to Darwin Plus and other funding bodies.

BERMUDA

RESPONDENTS: Alison Copeland, Department of Conservation Services, Government of Bermuda

Strategic Goal A:

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: AWARENESS

1. Ongoing coverage of biodiversity topics in the media.
2. Public education campaigns on various topics (e.g. invasive species)
3. Environmental education opportunities for school age children are widely available - e.g. camps, field trips and lessons
4. Opportunities for awareness raising in adults occurs - e.g. natural history courses, public lectures, field trips by NGOs

Target 2: INTEGRATION

1. Integration is included in the BSAP, but not fully implemented.

Target 3: INCENTIVES and SUBSIDIES

Target 4: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION

Strategic Goal B:

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: HABITAT LOSS

1. Southlands land swap - green space at Southlands turned into a national park and developers given brownfield site by government.
2. Degradation is being reduced by habitat restoration projects.

Target 6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

1. Fisheries regulations revised 2010.
2. Marine resources plan published by Dept. of Environmental Protection (2011)
3. High seas marine protected area in the Sargasso Sea.
4. Proposed no-take zone within Bermuda's EEZ - the Blue Halo initiative.

Target 7: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE and FORESTRY

Target 8: POLLUTION

1. Ecotoxicology research in wetlands - Bermuda Amphibian Project.
2. Road drain remediation.
3. Waste Litter Control Act revision.
4. Sediment monitoring at cruise ship pier.

Target 9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES

1. Pending legislation.
2. Ongoing rat and mosquito control by the Health Dept.
3. feral bird control programme dept. of Conservation Services.
4. Lionfish taskforce formed and Darwin Grant received by the taskforce in last round. Culling is ongoing by Ocean support foundation and taskforce.
5. Red-eared slider control programme at the Dept. of Conservation Services.
6. Invasive plant culling in nature reserves and parks - Bermuda government.
7. Invasive plant culling by corporate volunteers and school groups, led by government workers and local NGOs.

Target 10: CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Climate change working group formed within government.
2. Various local coral reef monitoring programmes are ongoing.
3. Ocean acidification research being conducted at BIOS.
4. Mangrove mapping - to monitor storm and sea level impact.

Strategic Goal C:

To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: PROTECTED AREAS

1. Southlands added to national park system.
2. Proposed no-take zone within Bermuda's EEZ - the Blue Halo initiative.
3. Sargasso sea MPA.
4. Inland waters (pending).
5. Amendments to the parks act added new terrestrial and marine protected areas - both NGO and government-owned nature reserves have been added in the last 5 years - including Eve's pond and

Vesey nature reserve.
Target 12: EXTINCTION
1. Active recovery efforts for governor luffa's fern, which is extinct in the wild, have been ramped up recently and numbers have increased. It will be reintroduced to the wild soon.
2. Other plants with critically endangered or endangered status have been seed banked and are under active propagation locally and overseas. They are being actively planted in protected areas.
3. Ex situ breeding and husbandry programmes have been initiated for 4 endangered endemic animals.
4. Revisions to the protected species act in 2012 increased the penalties for destruction of endangered species.
Target 13: GENETIC DIVERSITY
1. Population level genetic study of formerly economically valuable, and now endangered, Bermuda Cedar tree have been carried out.
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
Target 14: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
Target 15: CARBON STOCKS
1. OTEP-funded blue carbon study on seagrasses in Bailey's Bay restoration of large parts of Cooper's Island from degraded industrial site back to woodland, mangrove and salt marsh – ongoing.
Target 16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
Target 17: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
1. Bermuda NBASP first published in 2003.
2. Implementation of the first BSAP is ongoing.
3. Revision and updating of the first BSAP is ongoing - new BSAP will be published in 2014.
Target 18: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE and USE
Target 19: INFORMATION SHARING
Target 20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION of STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS
RESPONDENTS: Mervin Hastings, Conservation & Fisheries Department, British Virgin Islands
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
Target 1: AWARENESS
1. Conservation & Fisheries Environmental Month Programme.
2. National Parks Trust (NPT) Annual Harbour Day Activities.
3. Marine Awareness Guide.
4. Sustainability Network Committee Established - THE NATURAL STEP.
5. Creation of an Environmental Atlas of the BVI for Students.
6. Best management practices: A guide for Reducing Erosion in the BVI.
Target 2: INTEGRATION
1. NPT Darwin Plus project to conserve plant diversity and establish ecosystem base approach to management.
2. NPT integration of new areas in the System Plan of Protection Area in the BVI.
3. Stakeholders Meeting to develop a framework for beach management.
4. Integration of GIS and Biodiversity data into the national development planning process.
5. British Virgin Islands Sustainability Capacity Building Programme Initiated following THE NATURAL STEP.
Target 3: INCENTIVES and SUBSIDIES
1. Introduction of an Environmental Green Pledge Award for sustainable business practices.
Target 4: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION
1. Environmental mainstreaming in progress to inform strategic decision making within the government by improving the development planning process.
2. Prevention of over fishing by the enforcement of legally regulated closed seasons of commercial fisheries.
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
Target 5: HABITAT LOSS
1. NPT development of a Forest Management Plan as part of the Darwin Plus Project (2013-2015).
2. Declaration of the Marine and Terrestrial Protected Area Network Identified in the System Plan of Protect Area.
Target 6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES
1. Prevention of over fishing by the enforcement of legally regulated closed seasons of commercial fisheries.
2. Zoning within the Proposed Marine Protected Area Network for No Fishing and Regulated Fishing.
3. Increase enforcement and patrolling of the commercial fisheries sector by Conservation & Fisheries Department.
Target 7: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE and FORESTRY
1. NPT development of a Forest Management Plan as part of the Darwin Plus Project (2013-2015).
2. Experimental aquaculture project for lobster farming on going and well managed.
Target 8: POLLUTION
1. The development of a sustainable yachting policy for holding tanks by the Ministry of Natural Resources & Labour.
2. The development of a waste management strategy by the Department of Waste Management.
Target 9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES
1. Creation of a NGO (Reef Guardians) to specifically target the control of lionfish populations.
2. Eradication of goats at Great Tobago National Park - 3rd largest Frigate Bird colony in the Caribbean.
3. Reduction of mongoose population on 2 outer islands by NGO - Jost Van Dyke Preservation Society.
4. GIS mapping of invasive plant species across the BVI through NPT Darwin Plus Project.
5. Compilation of information on alien invasive species on three islands profiles - OTEP funded project by Island Resources Foundation.

Target 10: CLIMATE CHANGE
1. The creation and approval by Cabinet of the Virgin Islands Climate Change Adaptation Policy.
2. Creation of a Best management practices: A guide for Reducing Erosion in the BVI.
Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
Target 11: PROTECTED AREAS
1. Declaration of the Cabinet approved Systems Plan of Protected Areas for the BVI.
2. Zoning of the Protected Area Network using IUCN management categories.
Target 12: EXTINCTION
1. Updating IUCN redlist with known threatened plant species through the NPT Darwin Plus Project.
2. NPT creation of a recovery plan for the critically endangered Anegada Rock Iguana <i>Cyclura pinguis</i> .
3. Continued monitoring of Sea turtle populations through a tagging programme.
Target 13: GENETIC DIVERSITY
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
Target 14: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
1. Declaration of important Mangrove ecosystems as protected areas due to their importance as hurricane shelters for the marine industry.
2. Continuation of the mangrove replanting programme by NPT.
3. Continuation the water quality monitoring programme in the BVI.
Target 15: CARBON STOCKS
1. The creation and approval by Cabinet of the Virgin Islands Climate Change Adaptation Policy.
2. National Parks Trust (NPT) Annual Arbour Day Activities.
Target 16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
Target 17: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
1. The National Environmental Action Plan developed by CFD will be updated using the outputs from the Sustainability Capacity Building Program.
Target 18: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE and USE
1. Existing use of traditional fishing grounds taking into consideration in the Marine Protected Area Zoning process.
Target 19: INFORMATION SHARING
1. The use of GIS and sharing of data with National GIS committee to promote better understanding of the remaining distribution and condition of threatened habitats and species through the NPT Darwin Plus project.
Target 20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION of STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY
1. The establishment of the cabinet approved Climate Change Trust Fund.
2. Implementation of the Sustainable Finance Plan for the Protected Area Management Plan.
3. The continued participation in the Caribbean Challenge Initiative with The Nature Conservancy and other Stakeholders.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

RESPONDENTS: Tim Austin, Gina Ebanks-Petrie, Dept. Environment, Cayman Islands Government.

Strategic Goal A:

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: AWARENESS

1. By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
2. National Biodiversity Action Plan and associated outreach activities
3. Darwin Marine Parks Review - multiple consultation efforts.
4. Draft National Conservation Legislation public consultation process
5. Lionfish eradication programme and ongoing public education.
6. Public education process surrounding Grouper Moon project, sharks and stingrays.
7. DOE and National Trust public education including DOE local TV network 'Environment Break,' school visits, targeted campaigns, social media, websites and newsletters.

Target 2: INTEGRATION

1. Draft National Conservation Law - includes requirement to consult on environmental issues prior to approvals and provisions for EIA.
2. Native Tree guidelines and Storm Water Management guidelines available at the Planning Department
3. Continued use and development of environmentally relevant GIS layers for review of planning applications.
4. Development of Turtle Friendly Beach Lighting Guidelines

Target 3: INCENTIVES and SUBSIDIES

Target 4: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION

1. All new Government building built to LEED certification standards
2. Development of a National Energy Policy
3. CUC "CORE" Programme and Government requirements for renewable energy generation
4. Government incentives for solar power

Strategic Goal B:

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: HABITAT LOSS

Target 6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

1. Darwin Marine Parks Review implemented.
2. Protection for Stingrays, Manta and Eagle Rays.
3. Continued enforcement of local Marine Conservation Laws
4. National Biodiversity Action Plan
5. Grouper Moon programs for locally important Nassau Grouper aggregations.
6. Monitoring of locally important Queen Conch populations
7. Monitoring and management of nesting turtle populations

Target 7: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE and FORESTRY

1. Aquaculture Policy to support small scale sustainable projects and ensure avoidance and minimisation of impacts to biodiversity.

Target 8: POLLUTION

1. DOE Water Quality Monitoring Programme for North Sound and George Town Harbour. Water Authority permitting requirements for deep well disposal and trade effluent disposal in marine environment.
2. Port Authority Zero Discharge Policy for all shipping.

Target 9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES

1. National Biodiversity Action Plan as overarching policy.
2. Endangered Species Trade and Transport Law - passed but not yet implemented - border control measures and between island transport of species of concern.
3. Lionfish Control Programmes
4. Pilot cat eradication programme in Sister Islands (Cayman Brac and Little Cayman).
5. Monk Parakeet eradication efforts.
6. Amendments to local legislation to remove protection for invasive Green Iguana.
7. RSPB funding to address alien invasive species (biosecurity) as part of regional initiative.

Target 10: CLIMATE CHANGE
1. National Energy Policy developed.
2. Draft National Climate Change Policy developed.
3. Darwin Marine Parks Review addresses marine ecosystem resiliency specifically for climate change.
Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
Target 11: PROTECTED AREAS
1. The draft National Conservation Legislation provides the legal framework for terrestrial and marine protected areas.
2. Darwin Marine Parks Review proposes a robust network of integrated marine parks covering between 40-50 per cent of the marine shelf (0-200ft).
3. The CI National Trust currently targets ecologically important areas for acquisition (e.g. Mastic Forest Reserve, Booby Pond Reserve and Little Cayman Iguana nesting habitat) which in addition to the CI Government Animal Sanctuaries brings terrestrial protection to approximately 5% of the total landmass.
4. CI Government has executed a 99 year peppercorn lease for approximately 100 acres of xerophytic shrubland (important iguana habitat and threatened ecosystem) with the CI National Trust to form the Collier Wilderness Reserve.
Target 12: EXTINCTION
1. The National Biodiversity Action Plan remains key.
2. The Blue Iguana Recovery Programme successfully downgraded the local blue iguana population from IUCN <i>Critically Endangered</i> to <i>Endangered</i> .
3. The Red List for the Cayman Islands Flora prepared and published in 2008.
4. The Flora of the Cayman Islands republished and updated 2012.
5. The QEII Botanic Park continues to propagate locally threatened species including <i>Hohenbergia caymanensis</i> and <i>Pisonia margaretae</i> .
6. Cayman Islands' participation in the Millennium Seed Bank project in collaboration with Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.
Target 13: GENETIC DIVERSITY
1. The Draft National Conservation legislation has provisions for genetically modified species. See 6 above.
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
Target 14: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
Target 15: CARBON STOCKS
Target 16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
Target 17: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
1. National Biodiversity Action Plan drafted and widely available although supporting legislation (NCL) remains in draft form.
Target 18: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE and USE
1. Traditional use provisions included in the draft National Conservation Legislation.
Target 19: INFORMATION SHARING
1. DOE Monitoring Programmes in place and widely reported - data used to support legislative and policy recommendations.
2. Well developed local GIS database available country wide with significant technical capacity developed and utilised within the DOE.
Target 20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION of STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY
1. The Draft National Conservation Law outlines the appropriate mechanisms for access to the Environmental Protection Fund currently in place since 1997 and includes provisions for the supplementing of the Fund through fees and penalties under the law.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

RESPONDENTS: Nick Rendell, Environmental Planning Department, Falkland Islands Government.

Strategic Goal A:

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: AWARENESS

1. Falklands Conservation community programmes.
2. Falklands Conservation children education 'watch-group'.
3. School children wildlife trips supported by FIG.
4. Environmental Mainstreaming Group.
5. Eco-tourism high level interaction.

Target 2: INTEGRATION

1. Falkland Islands Biodiversity Strategy (2008-18).
2. Falkland Islands Structure Plan (2001-15).
3. Biodiversity Action Plan Project (2013-15).
4. Environmental Mainstreaming Group (comprises key Govt depts and private sector reps).
5. Scoping the feasibility of undertaking an ecosystem assessment for South Georgia and the Falkland Islands (Darwin Plus Project).

Target 3: INCENTIVES and SUBSIDIES

1. Agricultural subsidies have been phased out. FIG Dept of Agriculture Farm Improvement Programme places emphasis on holistic farming. Organic certification in recent years has encouraged further improved farming practices.
2. Energy subsidy on wind turbines has been a success with over 90% of farm settlements utilising wind power. Six turbine wind farm in Stanley the capital produces over 40% of total electricity requirements for Stanley. Development of wind power facility at the MoD Mount Pleasant base is planned in the near future.

Target 4: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION

1. Six turbine wind farm in Stanley the capital produces over 40% of total electricity requirements for Stanley. Development of wind power facility at the military base is planned in the near future.
2. Environmental Mainstreaming Group in place to mainstream environment in Govt and private sector initiatives.
3. Import substitution Programme in place.

Strategic Goal B:

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: HABITAT LOSS

(Habitats: semi natural extensive grazing land. No native trees.)

1. Habitat mapping scoping project completed 2013. Provides feasibility for full island-wide habitat mapping.
2. Protected Areas Strategy Project will identify key sites for protection.
3. Minimal development outside of Stanley. EIA (currently draft) legislation will scrutinise development.
4. Habitat restoration scoping project.

Target 6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

1. Strong commercial offshore fisheries management and science.
2. National Plans of Action NPOAs in key fisheries.
3. Seabird bycatch mortality understood and stable / dropping in FI waters.
4. Agreement on Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP) officer post.

Target 7: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE and FORESTRY

1. Semi natural extensive grazing land: holistic sustainable grazing practises widely used.
2. Experimental aquaculture projects underway - well managed.

(No forestry.)

Target 8: POLLUTION

(Very few pollution sources in the Falklands. Most are regulated with minimal impacts on the environment.)

1. Fishing waste mitigation has reduced plastics littering on coastline.

Target 9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES
1. Rat eradication programme.
2. RSPB prioritisation exercise.
3. Invasive Plants Strategy being finalised.
4. Earwig biological control feasibility.
Target 10: CLIMATE CHANGE
1. Climate Change modelling and impact assessment project.
Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
Target 11: PROTECTED AREAS
1. Protected Areas Strategy Project (2011-14): review of protected areas network.
2. Marine Spatial Planning exercise planned.
3. Ramsar recognition at two sites.
Target 12: EXTINCTION
1. SAPs/HAPs in Biodiversity Strategy in place for key species. To be completed through stand-alone project 2013-15.
Target 13: GENETIC DIVERSITY (No cultivated plants or domestic animals with genetic diversity concerns in FI.)
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
Target 14: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
1. Scoping the feasibility of undertaking an ecosystem assessment for South Georgia and the Falkland Islands (Darwin Plus Project).
2. Ecosystem Services scoping assessment.
Target 15: CARBON STOCKS
1. Habitat restoration scoping project .
2. Environmental Mainstreaming Group.
Target 16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL
1. Genetic resources referenced in FI Biodiversity Strategy. No legislation.
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
Target 17: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
1. Biodiversity Strategy 2008-18. Reviewed in 2011.
2. Biodiversity action planning project will bring SAPs up to date.
3. Climate Change Project aims to climate-proof Biodiversity Strategy in 2014 review.
Target 18: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE and USE
1. Sustainable Gentoos penguin egg collection is allowed for human consumption according to traditional practises, under legislation.
2. Shooting of common duck species traditionally eaten is permitted on seasonal basis.
Target 19: INFORMATION SHARING
1. South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI) established 2012.
2. GIS Centre - about to be established through SAERI.
Target 20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION of STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY
1. Limited funding available currently. Potential funding availability if oil development increases FIG income.

COMMENT: Sarah Brennan (Falklands Conservation), on behalf of FC Trustees: *Although a response covering the last 5 years might wish to focus primarily on the positive achievements, given the challenges identified at the Kew workshop, it would surely be appropriate to indicate the difficulties in effectively addressing, inter alia, issues like waste management, capacity building and environmental education.*

GIBRALTAR

RESPONDENTS: Liesl Mesilio-Torres, Department of the Environment, Government of Gibraltar.

Strategic Goal A:

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: AWARENESS

1. Yearly education programmes are run by Department of the Environment throughout all schools and age groups.
2. Quarterly environmental public awareness days held at town centre.
3. Quarterly environmental newsletter publication by Department of the Environment.
4. World Environment Day held yearly and hosted with participation of all schools and parents.
5. Clean-up the World Day is organised locally in conjunction with local NGOs, 100% voluntary public participation.

Target 2: INTEGRATION

1. Gibraltar Biodiversity Action Plan (2005-15).
2. Upper Rock nature Reserve - a management and Action Plan (2005-15).
3. Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme (2012-15).
4. The management of marine living resources in the waters around Gibraltar (Report) 2013.
5. Nature Conservancy council (comprises key Gov. depts. and private sector reps).
6. Gibraltar Environmental Action and Management Plan.
7. Gibraltar Climate Change Programme.

Target 3: INCENTIVES and SUBSIDIES

1. During 2012 Government of Gibraltar commissioned carbon footprint assessment and review of all government operations, with a view to quantify and reduce carbon emissions as well as introduce green accounting policy into mainstream reporting.
2. Through the Development and Planning Commission all building developments are assessed on environmental rankings such as energy consumption, impact on biodiversity, emissions and efficiency of building materials used.
3. Air quality monitoring network setup-up across Gibraltar, with public access via to live information via web-browser.
4. Water quality monitoring programmes assess coastal and ground water quality on a monthly basis.
5. Gibraltar wide educational and infrastructure recycling programme has been rolled out during 2012.
6. The management of marine living resources in the waters around Gibraltar (Report) 2013.

Target 4: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION

1. Scoping and feasibility study of renewable energy sources (photovoltaic and solar thermal) are being undertaken by the Gibraltar government for all public building energy requirements.
2. Import duty deduction on electric vehicle imports.
3. 90% of all street cleaning operations and carried out by electric vehicles.
4. New power station to be constructed using best available technologies.

Strategic Goal B:

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: HABITAT LOSS

1. "There are two SACs / SPAs within Gibraltar and each have a management plan: (1) UKGIB0001 Rock of Gibraltar - Upper Rock Nature Reserve: Management & Action Plan, and (2) UKGIB0002 Southern Waters of Gibraltar - Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme. The overall direction is managed by Department of the Environment and implemented through agents and contracted ecological specialists.
2. GIS terrestrial Habitat mapping project completed May 2013.
3. Protected Areas Strategy Project will identify key sites for protection.
4. Legislative requirement for Environmental Impact Assessments and more stringent Appropriate Assessments (in line with the Habitats Directive) of all projects that could impact protected areas.

Target 6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

1. National Plans of Action to protect key habitats / species; Southern Waters of Gibraltar - Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme & entirety of British Gibraltar Territorial Waters covered under report "The management of marine living resources in the waters around Gibraltar" 2013.

Target 6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES cont.
2. The Department of the Environment is leading the process of surveillance monitoring for the Marine SAC. Surveillance monitoring of terrestrial and marine Annex 1* habitats includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of Annex II & IV listed species*. • Monitoring of non-EU listed species and endemic species * As listed in the Habitats Directive. Locally important species also protected and monitored in line with the Nature Protection Act 1991.
Target 7: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE and FORESTRY (No agriculture, aquaculture or forestry in Gibraltar.)
Target 8: POLLUTION
1. Environmental Action and Management Plan launched 2013, serves as the road map for the implementation of a myriad of green principles aimed at reducing pollution. It establishes general policy goals, identifies specific action points and sets out tentative timeframes for the achievement of these goals. Plan available from https://www.gibraltar.gov.gi/environment/environment#publications
2. Active and rigorous monitoring and enforcement of all marine commercial activities within British Gibraltar territorial waters. All commercial activity standards enforced through Gibraltar Marine Authority in conjunction with environmental key performance indicators provided by the Department of the Environment.
3. Government support and involvement in numerous pollution reduction initiatives such as Clean up the world and World Environment Day.
4. Gibraltar wide environmental education programme has been in operation since 2006.
5. Waste management Plan 2011 fulfils the requirements of the new EC Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC. The Plan provides a framework to enable decisions to be taken for efficient and sustainable waste management of all waste arising in Gibraltar and Information on the different waste streams and treatment options including forecasts of waste streams in the future.
Target 9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES
1. Invasive species control programme in place and managed through agents and contracted specialists. Programme also forms part of the MOD's Integrated Rural Management Plan for MOD estates in Gibraltar. The overall direction is managed by Department of the Environment.
2. Active removal of invasive plant species in place and managed through agents and contracted specialists, integrated in Integrated Rural Management Plan for M.O.D estates. The overall direction is managed by Department of the Environment.
3. Protection of endemic vegetation and restoration of natural habitats commenced in 2005 and on-going programme is in operation through agents and contracted specialists.
Target 10: CLIMATE CHANGE
1. Preliminary Climate Change modelling and impact assessment undertaken in 2012 / 2013 under EU Cities Adapt climate Change project.
2. The Gibraltar climate change programme published under guidance of Climate change committee steering group.
3. Climate change forum includes representatives of the private and public sector alongside representatives of academia.
4. Scoping and feasibility study underway for Gibraltar specific climate change risk analysis in conjunction with University of Manchester.
Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
Target 11: PROTECTED AREAS
1. "There are two SACs/SPAs within Gibraltar, each with their own management plan: (1) UKGIB0001 Rock of Gibraltar - Upper Rock Nature Reserve: Management & Action Plan and (2) UKGIB0002 Southern Waters of Gibraltar - Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme. The overall direction is managed by Department of the Environment and implemented through agents and contracted specialists.
2. National Plans of Action to protect key habitats and species; Southern Waters of Gibraltar - Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme & entirety of British Gibraltar Territorial Waters covered under Report "The management of marine living resources in the waters around Gibraltar" 2013.

Target 11: PROTECTED AREAS cont.
3. "Wildlife (Gibraltar) Ltd., have been contracted to monitor terrestrial habitats and species of community interest. The Department of the Environment is leading the process of surveillance monitoring for the Marine SAC. Surveillance monitoring of terrestrial and marine Annex 1 habitats includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of Annex II & IV listed species. • Monitoring of non-EU listed species and endemic species
Target 12: EXTINCTION
1. Invasive species control programme in place and managed through agents and contracted specialists, integrated in Integrated Rural Management Plan for M.O.D estates. The overall direction is managed by Department of the Environment. This plan plays a pivotal role in the conservation of the Barbary Partridge (<i>Alectoris barbara</i>) which is under predation pressure from feral cats.
2. The <i>Silene tomentosa</i> (Gibraltar Campion) was thought to be extinct by 1992, however it was later re-discovered in 1994, when it was found growing in the Rock of Gibraltar Nature Reserve. Following this re-discovery, it was propagated at the Millennium Seed Bank and the type specimen is kept at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew in London. <i>Silene tomentosa</i> is currently found growing wild only on the rocky outcrops of the Rock of Gibraltar.
Target 13: GENETIC DIVERSITY
(No cultivated plants or domestic animals with genetic diversity concerns in Gibraltar.)
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
Target 14: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
1. Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme (2012-15).
2. The management of marine living resources in the waters around Gibraltar (Report) 2013.
3. Gibraltar fully complies with the requirements of the EU Water Framework and Marine Strategy Framework Directives. These ensure the protection coastal ecology and water quality, unique and valuable habitats, drinking water resources and bathing waters. No agriculture or forestry in Gibraltar.
4. Environmental Action and Management Plan launched 2013, serves as the road map for the implementation of the Government's key green principles. It establishes general policy goals, identifies specific action points and sets out tentative timeframes for the achievement of these goals.
5. Active and rigorous monitoring and enforcement of all marine commercial activities within British Gibraltar territorial waters. All commercial activity standards enforced through Gibraltar Marine Authority in conjunction with environmental key performance indicators provided by the Department of the Environment.
Target 15: CARBON STOCKS
1. No Deforestation, wetland drainage or other types of habitat change and degradation permitted under Gibraltar Nature Protection Act 1991.
Target 16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
Target 17: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
1. Gibraltar Biodiversity Action Plan (2005-15).
2. Upper Rock Nature Reserve - a management and Action Plan (2005-15).
3. Southern Waters of Gibraltar Management Scheme (2012-15).
4. The management of marine living resources in the waters around Gibraltar (Report) 2013.
Target 18: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE and USE
Target 19: INFORMATION SHARING
1. Gibraltar environmental report is published annually by the Department of the Environment and available in print version from the Department of the Environment or can be downloaded as PDF documents from the Department of the Environment website.
2. Under EU Directive 2007/2/EC - Gibraltar has successfully converted all spatial, geographical and environmental data into GIS format, these are scheduled for open publication in 2013 according to Directive deadlines.
3. All air quality and bathing water quality research and findings are publicly available through web-browser application access, as well as published in the yearly in the annual environmental report.

Target 19: INFORMATION SHARING cont.
4. All Gibraltar Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity Management and Action Plans are available in print version from the Department of the Environment or can be downloaded as PDF documents from the Department of the Environment website.
5. All Department of the Environment newsletters are available in print version from the Department of the Environment and can be downloaded as PDF documents from the Department of the Environment website.
Target 20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION of STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY
1. Limited external funding available currently. Most projects are funded locally by the Government of Gibraltar. Further potential funding sources will be sought in new round of Life+ funding during 2014.

ST. HELENA

RESPONDENTS: Tara Pelembe, St. Helena Government

Strategic Goal A:

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: AWARENESS

1. Annual environment week.
2. Annual marine awareness week.
3. Monthly newsletters.
4. Quarterly newsletters.
5. Communications strategy.

Target 2: INTEGRATION

1. Effective management of the environment one of 3 national goals in the islands sustainable development plan.
2. Environment a key component of the National Economic development plan
3. First National environmental management plan created integrates biodiversity.
4. Environmental impact assessment built into the planning process.
5. Environmental assessments of policies and decisions required.

Target 3: INCENTIVES and SUBSIDIES

1. Import tax incentives for green products being considered.

Target 4: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION

1. Green guidelines for all business sectors developed (will be signed off 2012/13).

Strategic Goal B:

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: HABITAT LOSS

1. Network of 14 National Conservation Areas designated.
2. Wirebird species action plans formalised.
3. Environmental legal framework for species and habitat protection to be strengthened (new law being drafted).
4. EIA built into the planning process.
5. New government department created to manage the environment.

Target 6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

1. Sustainable fisheries plan being developed.
2. Fisheries licenses being revisited .

Target 7: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE and FORESTRY

1. New agricultural policy developed.

Target 8: POLLUTION

1. Pollution incident reporting system set up.
2. Pollution incidents being followed up and addressed.
3. Pollution policy being developed.
4. Legislation for pollution in draft new environment law.
5. Monitoring pollution - funding being sought through this round of Darwin.

Target 9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES

1. IAS regional strategy developed.
2. Biosecurity being strengthened and developed through new biosecurity policy.
3. IAS control being implemented in key restoration and research areas.

Target 10: CLIMATE CHANGE

1. Climate change policy being developed.

Strategic Goal C:

To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: PROTECTED AREAS

1. 14 NCA boundaries delineated in 2012/13 area to be determined, but likely to be 17%.
2. Marine MPA to be developed in the next year - baseline survey work for this being carried out.

Target 12: EXTINCTION
1. Red-listing project underway to assess species conservation status (Plants).
2. Invertebrate project underway to provide baseline for inverts.
3. Marine baseline survey underway.
Target 13: GENETIC DIVERSITY
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
Target 14: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
1. Being developed through the NCA designation and management planning process.
Target 15: CARBON STOCKS
1. Being developed through Darwin community forest project.
Target 16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
Target 17: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
1. National Environmental Management Plan signed off 2012/13.
Target 18: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE and USE
1. Research permitting system created (needs to be formally approved).
2. Local knowledge projects instigated (marine local knowledge).
Target 19: INFORMATION SHARING
1. Information being made available online - SHG website.
2. St. Helena biological records database created.
Target 20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION of STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY
1. Darwin funding sourced by Government and NGOs.
2. Government funds division and provides some funding to NGOs.

SOUTH GEORGIA AND SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

RESPONDENTS: Jennifer Lee, Government of South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands

Strategic Goal A:

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: AWARENESS

1. Updated visitor briefing DVD distributed to all visitors to the Territory.
2. New guide to SG flora and fauna published.
3. Marine Protected Area Management Plan published including background on marine ecosystems and their conservation.

Target 2: INTEGRATION

(Not applicable.)

Target 3: INCENTIVES and SUBSIDIES

(Not applicable.)

Target 4: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION

1. Marine Stewardship council certified fishery for toothfish and icefish.
2. Fisheries quotas within total allowable catch set by CAMLAR.
3. The South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area Order (2013) enshrines in legislation one of the largest sustainably managed MPAs on the planet. It includes no take zones and strict management measures to protect, fish, benthos, and fish dependent predators.

Strategic Goal B:

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: HABITAT LOSS

(Not applicable.)

Target 6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

1. World's largest marine protected area has been declared, including seasonal closure of fishery and no take zones.
2. No harvesting of terrestrial biota.
3. The South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area Order (2013) enshrines in legislation one of the largest sustainably managed MPAs on the planet. It includes no take zones and strict management measures to protect, fish, benthos, and fish dependent predators.

Target 7: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE and FORESTRY

(Not applicable.)

Target 8: POLLUTION

1. Research station at King Edward Point gets approximately half its power from hydro electric.
2. Strictly enforced measures to prevent litter from fishing boats (e.g. no packing bands allowed on bait boxes).

Target 9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES

1. Comprehensive biosecurity measures in place and reviewed annually.
2. Reindeer eradication underway.
3. Rat eradication underway.
4. Weed management strategy in place.

Target 10: CLIMATE CHANGE

(Not applicable.)

Strategic Goal C:

To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: PROTECTED AREAS

1. All land is crown owned and is afforded a high level of protection under the Wildlife and Protected Areas Ordinance.
2. The South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands Marine Protected Area Order (2013) enshrines in legislation one of the largest sustainably managed MPAs on the planet. It includes no take zones and strict management measures to protect, fish, benthos, and fish dependent predators.

Target 12: EXTINCTION

1. By-catch mitigation measures in place and have reduced seabird by-catch to negligible levels

Target 13: GENETIC DIVERSITY

(Not applicable.)

Strategic Goal D:
Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
Target 14: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
Target 15: CARBON STOCKS
<i>(Not applicable.)</i>
Target 16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL
<i>(Not applicable.)</i>
Strategic Goal E:
Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
Target 17: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
1. There is an Environmental Charter and Plan for Progress which guide environmental policy decisions.
Target 18: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE and USE
<i>(Not applicable.)</i>
Target 19: INFORMATION SHARING
<i>(Not applicable.)</i>
Target 20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION of STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY
<i>(Not applicable.)</i>

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

RESPONDENTS: Trevor Glass, Tristan da Cunha Conservation Department

Strategic Goal A:

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: AWARENESS

1. Tristan had a wake up call when the container ship MS Oliva ran aground at Nightingale in 2011 and oil and soya was spread around the island and Inaccessible, which is a world heritage site. Many islanders were involved in the rehabilitation of penguins and the oil clean up, raising the profile of Tristan's unique biodiversity on island.

2. Baited traps are set around the area where the ship ran aground and poison placed in bait station are set around the area.

3. NZ Christmas tree eradicated off the new volcano, and the side of the mountain. Garlon is injected into the tree to kill the roots.

4. Tristan Biodiversity Action Plan 2012-2016 was updated with input from Tristan Government heads of departments. One of the plan's actions is to mainstream biodiversity issues through all government programmes, policies and plans.

5. Tristan Studies which covers study of the Tristan da Cunha's native flora and fauna and issues of conservation, biodiversity and sustainability, is integrated into the school curriculum.

Target 2: INTEGRATION

1. The Tristan Strategic Sustainable Development Plan (2009) aims to ensure that the conservation of biodiversity is mainstreamed into future activities when reviewed.

2. Objective 1 of the Tristan BAP 2012-2016 aims to integrate conservation into all Government programmes, policies and plans.

3. Objective 1.4.1 of the Tristan BAP aims to produce policies that require infrastructure/development projects to undergo environmental impact assessments.

Target 3: INCENTIVES and SUBSIDIES

Target 4: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION

1. The commercial Tristan Rock Lobster fishery received Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification in 2010 and annual audits commenced in 2012. Total Allowable Catch (TAC) quotas are in place and regularly reviewed with input from Marine Resource Assessment and Management (MARAM) at the University of Cape Town.

Strategic Goal B:

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: HABITAT LOSS

1. An OTEP-funded Baseline Vegetation Survey of the island of Tristan was carried out in 2011/12 to assess the distribution and abundance of native and introduced plant species, to inform future conservation management of the island's habitats.

2. Invasive plant management for selected priority species is implemented at all the four main islands of Tristan da Cunha.

Target 6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

1. Marine Stewardship Council certification for the Tristan Rock Lobster fishery was achieved in 2010.

2. Quotas for Total Allowable Catch (TAC) are in place, applied and regularly reviewed.

Target 7: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE and FORESTRY

1. An agricultural advisor visited Tristan in 2012 to assess and advise on agricultural practices.

2. Training was given to agriculture department staff on island as well as one member of staff receiving training in the Isle of Man.

Target 8: POLLUTION

Target 9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES

1. Some invasive alien plant species are controlled eg. NZ Flax (*Phormium tenax*) at Nightingale and Inaccessible.

2. Control of NZ Christmas Tree (*Metrosideros excelsa*) has taken place and is ongoing in some areas at Tristan.

Target 10: CLIMATE CHANGE

Strategic Goal C:
To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
Target 11: PROTECTED AREAS
1. Gough Island and Inaccessible Island were designated as Ramsar Wetlands of International Importance in 2008.
2. Some 44% of the land area of Tristan da Cunha has been set aside for conservation and a joint 'Gough and Inaccessible Islands World Heritage Site Management Plan April 2010-March 2015' came into effect in 2010.
Target 12: EXTINCTION
1. Studies into the breeding biology and ecology of Northern Rockhopper Penguin (<i>Eudyptes moseleyi</i>) were carried out in 2012/13 and in 2013/14 will continue in order to inform conservation management for this Endangered species.
2. The Critically Endangered Tristan Albatross (<i>Diomedea dabbenena</i>) is threatened by predation from House Mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>) on Gough Island. A <i>Feasibility Study for the Eradication of House Mice from Gough Island</i> (the principal breeding site of this endemic species) was published in 2008 and logistics for a potential eradication will be trialled and assessed in 2013.
Target 13: GENETIC DIVERSITY
Strategic Goal D:
Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
Target 14: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
1. Objective 1.5. in the Tristan BAP aims to monitor the sheep stock levels and to reduce the number of feral sheep on the Base on Tristan. Erosion of soil and changes in vegetation composition caused by the impacts of feral sheep may affect the long-term hydrology of the island.
Target 15: CARBON STOCKS
Target 16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL
Strategic Goal E:
Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
Target 17: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
The original Tristan Biodiversity Action Plan was reviewed and updated for the years 2012-2016 and is being implemented.
Target 18: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE and USE
Target 19: INFORMATION SHARING
1. Objective 6 of the Tristan BAP aims to increase knowledge in Tristan's key habitats and species.
Target 20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION of STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY
1. Funding was received from OTEP for projects - Biodiversity Management Planning 2010-12; Baseline Vegetation Survey of Tristan 2011-12. Darwin Plus is funding a Marine project at Tristan.

ISLE OF MAN

RESPONDENTS: Elizabeth Charter, Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture, IOM.

Strategic Goal A:

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: AWARENESS

1. We held 3 Bioblitzes in 2011 and 2012.
2. Marine biodiversity course is now accredited.
3. Regular marine lectures.
4. New Environmental Education Network established 2012.
5. Regular news releases, newsletter and website www.manxbiodiversity.org and facebook page.

Target 2: INTEGRATION

1. Marine biodiversity objectives integrated into draft Manx Marine Plan, based on the ecosystem approach.
2. Biodiversity team members moved into the environment, fisheries, forestry and agricultural divisions of Department of Environment Food and Agriculture to integrate delivery of biodiversity objectives.
3. Biodiversity continues to be a material consideration in planning applications.

Target 3: INCENTIVES and SUBSIDIES

1. Countryside Care Scheme (single farm payment scheme for farmers) has cross compliance requirement not to destroy habitats without DEFA permission.
2. Fishermen allowed to fish within fisheries management zone of Marine Nature Reserve if can show it is sustainably managed.
3. Agri-environment Scheme has been reviewed in last 2 years.

Target 4: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION

1. EIA assessments implemented as good practice on land and marine planning proposals would make EIA necessary for most developments in the sea.

Strategic Goal B:

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: HABITAT LOSS

1. Countryside Care Scheme for farmers controls habitat loss on participating farms.
2. Survey of a sample of undesignated sites of nature conservation importance, in lowlands, taking place 2012-13, to ascertain the level of habitat loss, change and deterioration.
3. Planning system recognises the importance of biodiversity in planning decisions (Island Strategic Plan - towards a sustainable Island).

Target 6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

1. Now 4 % of the sea is in Marine Nature Reserve, closed area to dredging and trawling gear, or ranched shellfish production.
2. MSC accreditation for Manx Queenies (queen scallops).
3. Shellfish conservation measures in place (size, season and gear).
4. Members of shark family being tagged and tracked; tope and basking sharks.

Target 7: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE and FORESTRY

1. Area in tiers 2 and 3 of agri-environment scheme (active conservation management) 5,028 ha or 12,422 acres - 11% of farmland.

Target 8: POLLUTION

1. Water Pollution Act 1991 fully enacted, pollution events investigated and cautions and prosecutions progressed.
2. In 2012 a record number of rivers classified as "good" and "excellent". 94% of Manx rivers are of "good" or better chemical water quality and 98% are "fair" or better"
3. 89% of bathing water passed the standards laid down in 1976 EC Bathing Water Directive.

Target 9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES

1. Dutch Elm Disease, sudden oak death and Japanese knotweed being controlled by Dept of Environment, Food and Agriculture on own land (£300,000 in 2012).
2. The schedule of plant species which are invasive and need to be prevented from spreading in the wild through the Wildlife Act has been revised.
3. Coordination with UK biocontrol project (psyllid bug). Giant Hogweed mostly destroyed following work over the last 10-20 years.

Target 10: CLIMATE CHANGE
1. Government has set target that by 2050 the island will reduce levels of CO2 emissions to 80% of their 1990 level.
Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
Target 11: PROTECTED AREAS
1. 2673 ha (6597 acres) or 4.55% of land is designated Area of Special Scientific Interest. Designation continues.
2. Now 4 % of the sea is in Marine Nature Reserve, closed area to dredging and trawling gear, or ranched shellfish production.
3. Area in tiers 2 and 3 of Manx Agri-environment Scheme (active conservation management) 5,028 ha or 12,422 acres - 11% of farmland.
Target 12: EXTINCTION
1. Manx Plant Conservation Audit completed in 2012
2. Manx Birds of Conservation Concern listed and about to be published.
3. Conservation project centred on basking sharks (DNA and tracking).
4. Wildflowers of Mann project has been rescuing and propagating endangered plant species for reintroduction into safe and suitable sites.
Target 13: GENETIC DIVERSITY
1. Wildflowers of Mann project promotes use of native wildflower species.
2. Product of Designated Origin for Loaghtan sheep has conserved genetic type.
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
Target 14: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
1. Drain blocking on moorland has ensured peat oxidation is reduced and healthy moorland habitats maintained.
Target 15: CARBON STOCKS
1. Carbon stocks in soils assessed. The total amount of C stored in Isle of Man soils is 4.76 million tonnes. This is equivalent to 17.45 million tonnes of CO2.
Target 16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL
<i>(Not applicable.)</i>
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
Target 17: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
1. Draft of first Strategy ready for public consultation. Action plan to follow by July 2014.
Target 18: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE and USE
Target 19: INFORMATION SHARING
1. Three main biological databases have been merged into one and made available in and outside government.
2. Gaps in knowledge being identified and specialist being brought in to train and increase knowledge, (recently have trained in lichens, ferns and fungi).
Target 20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION of STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY
1. Baseline funding availability has been quantified. DEFA £463,000. MNH not yet available. £50,000 available in National Biodiversity Fund for biodiversity work which not a government responsibility.

JERSEY

RESPONDENTS: John Pinel, States of Jersey, Department of the Environment.

Strategic Goal A:

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: AWARENESS

1. The Jersey Conservation Volunteers has been developed into a group which meet monthly to carry out conservation projects.
2. Eco-Active is a departmental, public awareness initiative with several themes (energy, waste, etc) which includes biodiversity.
3. Proposed changes, later this year, to our Development Control (Planning) system, will ensure that biodiversity is addressed better in terms of mitigation of impacts.
4. School groups (mainly Primary) continue to carry out site visits with the Natural environment Team to learn about local biodiversity issues.

Target 2: INTEGRATION

1. The 'State of Jersey' is a five-yearly report which provides progress on a number of measures including biodiversity issues.
2. Proposals in place to develop a local ecosystem services study, but nothing in progress at present.
3. Currently working on an amended development control process which takes better account of biodiversity issues and requires comprehensive mitigation.
(Hoping to do a local evaluation of ecosystem services in next few years).

Target 3: INCENTIVES and SUBSIDIES

1. Single area payments to agriculturalists are now linked to conditionality (for positive biodiversity measures).
(The local agricultural industry is dependant upon the 'Jersey Royal' potato. This is a very hungry and unsustainable crop. The reduction of impact on ecosystem services is very important locally.)

Target 4: SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION and CONSUMPTION

1. Sustainable lobster fishery in local waters.
2. Food security strategy being developed.
3. New (reduced pollution) energy from waste plant constructed to deal with Island's waste.
4. Target of 36% set for recycling materials.
5. Investigations into renewal energy production in local waters are ongoing.

Strategic Goal B:

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: HABITAT LOSS

1. Currently working on an amended development control process which takes better account of biodiversity issues and requires comprehensive mitigation.
2. Protected area strategy in draft.
3. National Park management plan in draft.

Target 6: SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES

1. Sustainable lobster fishery in local waters.
2. Food security strategy being developed.
(Sustainable consumption is a difficult target, not likely to be met in the current global economic model. It is not likely to be politically acceptable. It is unrealistic to expect a small island community with a very high standard of living to be sustainable in current economic models.)

Target 7: SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE and FORESTRY

1. The local agricultural industry is dependant upon the 'Jersey Royal' potato. This is a very hungry and unsustainable crop. The reduction of impact on ecosystem services is very important locally.
(It is unlikely that agricultural support would be sufficient to offset negative impacts of agriculture, though efforts continue to be made to reduce inputs.)

Target 8: POLLUTION

1. Efforts are continuing to be made to reduce nitrates in ground water.
2. Successful enforcement work against agrochemical pollution of surface and ground water ongoing.
3. Educational / enforcement of legislation and scheme for catchments in addition to codes of good agricultural practice ongoing.

Target 9: ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES
1. NNS strategy in development.
2. Management and eradication programmes ongoing for various species.
3. Proposals for cross administrative region working to support NNS management.
Target 10: CLIMATE CHANGE
1. Energy efficiency programme well-funded.
2. Energy policy in draft.
3. Low carbon nuclear power is main source of electricity.
4. Proposals to develop local tidal / wave / wind electricity generation.
Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
Target 11: PROTECTED AREAS
1. Protected area strategy in draft - implementation will be developed.
2. National Park management plan in draft.
3. Habitat corridors proposals in development.
Target 12: EXTINCTION
1. Ongoing work to support the most threatened species locally.
Target 13: GENETIC DIVERSITY
1. Island herd of Jersey cattle well managed, but greater need to stop importation of 'wild plants' which erode genetic integrity of native provenance.
Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
Target 14: SAFEGUARDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES
Target 15: CARBON STOCKS
Target 16: NAGOYA PROTOCOL
Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
Target 17: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN
1. Draft proposed for 2014.
Target 18: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE and USE
1. Marine Resources Strategy out for public consultation (<i>less relevant for Jersey, however, traditional industries such as fishing are well supported</i>).
Target 19: INFORMATION SHARING
(<i>Rather like Target 1, this is unclear and difficult to implement.</i>)
Target 20: FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR IMPLEMENTATION of STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY
1. Funding for nature conservation has been improved following successful bids in 2013.
2. Capital funds for site management sourced from 2014 – 2016.

REFERENCES:

¹ Cottam, M. ed. (2013). *The UK Overseas Territories Biodiversity Strategy - Review of Progress*. UKOTA, Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

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