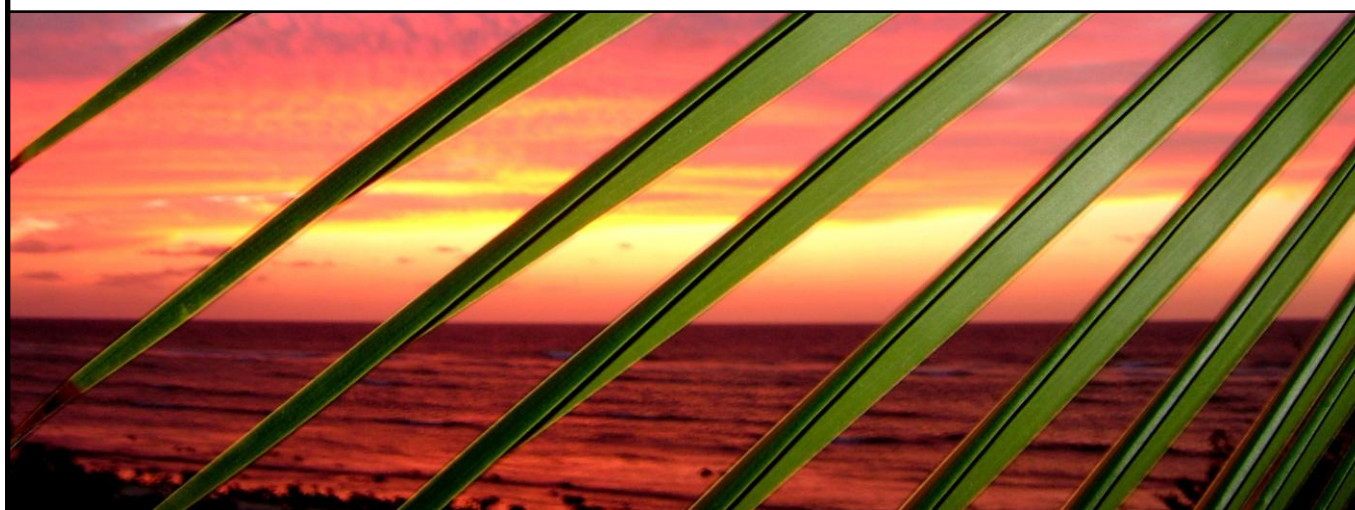


## THE UK OVERSEAS TERRITORIES BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

### Review of Progress



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Compiled by Mat Cottam  
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## BACKGROUND <sup>1</sup>

The 1999 White Paper “*Partnership for Progress and Prosperity: Britain and the Overseas Territories*” stressed that primary responsibility for biodiversity conservation and wider environmental management in the Overseas Territories had been devolved to the Territory Governments, who, with the support of the UK Government, were responsible for developing appropriate, applicable and affordable environmental policies, legislation, and standards. The Strategy itself stressed that effective conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Overseas Territories will be achieved only through a partnership approach involving government, NGOs and scientific institutions within the OTs themselves, and in the UK and elsewhere.

In 2009, to assist the Overseas Territories in addressing threats to biodiversity, and to provide a framework for UK Government support, DEFRA published the *Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the UK Overseas Territories (the Strategy)* <sup>2</sup>. The overarching objective of the Strategy was “to enable the UK and Overseas Territory Governments to meet their international obligations for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Overseas Territories”.

The Strategy identified priorities for the UK Government’s support for biodiversity conservation in the Overseas Territories as follows:

- i. obtaining data on the location and status of biodiversity interests and human activities affecting biodiversity to inform the preparation of policies and management plans (including baseline survey and subsequent monitoring);
- ii. preventing the establishment of invasive alien species, and eradicating or controlling species that have already become established;
- iii. developing cross-sectoral approaches to climate change adaptation which are consistent with the principals of sustainable development;
- iv. developing tools to value ecosystem services to inform sustainable development policies and practices;
- v. developing ecosystem-based initiatives for the conservation and sustainable use of the marine environment.

The Strategy provides the basis for the three UK Government departments (DEFRA, DFID and FCO) to work collectively, and individually, with support from JNCC, to enable the UK and Overseas Territory Governments to meet their international obligations for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This support for the Overseas Territories involves the following priority actions:

- i. ensuring UK Government strategies and policies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Territories are sufficient to meet the UK’s international commitments, taking account of Territories’ individual legislative systems, capacity and other factors;
- ii. providing effective, co-ordinated UK Government support for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Territories;
- iii. helping Territory governments to understand and meet international commitments and support their engagement in relevant international processes;
- iv. championing, within Whitehall and more widely, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Territories.

The Strategy identified two overarching principles to be adopted by the UK Government in addressing these priority actions:

- i. to provide financial support (within the resource limits of each department) to address the priority actions, facilitating access to other sources of funding, and helping to build capacity within the Territories;
- ii. to improve the flow of information and advice within and between the Territories, and supporting engagement with regional and international initiatives.

## THE REVIEW

The *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity* established by the Convention on Biodiversity for 2011-2020 sets goals and targets (collectively known as Aichi Targets) which are relevant to the UK's international obligations and those of the Territories themselves. In June 2012, the UK Government published a White Paper setting out its overall approach to the Overseas Territories. The White Paper recognised the importance of biodiversity within the Territories and highlighted measures being taken by Government and non-Government organisations to address conservation management needs.

The White Paper focused on three goals:

- i. strengthening engagement between the UK and the Territories;
- ii. working with the Territories to strengthen good governance, public financial management and economic planning where this is necessary;
- iii. improving the quality and range of support available to the Territories.

The UK Government has funded environmental projects in the Territories through schemes such as the Darwin Initiative and the Overseas Territories Environmental Programme. These have been complemented by a range of other funding streams which provide support to OT projects directly or through UK Government agencies. The Government has recently announced the new *Darwin Plus: Overseas Territories Environmental and Climate Change Fund* which exclusively supports OT environmental projects<sup>3</sup>.

There have been significant developments in some of the Territories since the Strategy was published. This suite of new policy, funding and scientific developments suggests that a review of progress in the implementation of the Strategy is now appropriate.

The key element of the review will be a one day meeting which will bring together the three groups that have a direct interest in the implementation of the Strategy; namely the Territories themselves (represented by Government and non-Government organisations), UK Government and those UK-based NGOs that have active conservation programmes in the OTs. The meeting will be held on Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> March 2013, hosted by Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.

The objective of the meeting will be to allow the three interest groups, collectively and /or individually, to:

- i. present their views on the scope and purpose of the Strategy;
- ii. examine the nature of Overseas Territories biodiversity work undertaken or supported by the UK Government and its agencies since the publication of the Strategy;
- iii. identify priorities for future action “to enable the UK and Overseas Territory Governments to meet their international obligations for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Overseas Territories” based on priority-setting exercises currently in progress or recently completed by Government and non-Government organisations within the UK and the Territories themselves;
- iv. as far as possible, reach a consensus on the extent to which actions already taken, in progress, or planned, address the identified priorities for future action;
- v. as far as possible, reach consensus on the identity of those issues which on the basis of past actions and identified future priorities, are not adequately addressed by the Strategy and identify options which might be implemented to remedy this.

The objective of this report is to provide a catalyst for discussion of the *UK Overseas Territories Biodiversity Strategy*: its origins, its implementation and its future.

<sup>1</sup> The text in this section is an edited version of text presented in the *Strategy*.

<sup>2</sup> Relevant documents available from: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/biodiversity/internationally/ukots/>

<sup>3</sup> Documentation available from: <http://darwin.defra.gov.uk/apply/darwin-plus/>

## EXPLANATION OF TABLES

The review so far has taken the form of a document search and questionnaire to representatives of individual Territories.

The questionnaire addressed three aspects of biodiversity conservation:

- i. Local issues
- ii. The UK Overseas Territories Biodiversity Strategy
- iii. Funding and Assistance

Each aspect was addressed in the form of twenty questions. These questions were presented in the form of statements, some positively framed, some negatively framed. Participants were invited to respond to these statements with strong agreement, agreement, no strong feeling, disagreement or strong disagreement. (Respondents could also choose to not answer questions.) Strong agreement with a positively framed question was scored with a positivity index score of +2, agreement scored +1, no strong feeling 0, disagreement -1 and strong disagreement scored -2. For negatively framed questions, the points system was reversed.

Example positive question:

Our Territory has adequate conservation legislation.

*Strong agreement with this question would score +2.*

Example negative question:

Completing feedback forms such as this rarely results in real benefit or change.

*Agreement with this question would score -1.*

This approach was designed to examine how satisfied individual Territories were with regard to these three aspects of biodiversity conservation. Assigning numerical values to replies additionally enabled Territory responses to be compared side-by-side.

The final columns of the tables display the mean average response values across the Territories (range +/-2), and the standard deviation of responses. Standard deviations indicate variability of responses between territories, with lower scores indicating similarity of opinions, and higher scores indicating differences.

Space was also provided at the end of each section for Territories to provide additional comments.

Reponses were received from all Territories, with the exception of Pitcairn and Sovereign Base Areas, Cyprus. The response from British Virgin Islands (grey text) was received after submission of the original report, and so is not included in the analysis.

## SECTION 1: LOCAL ISSUES

		Anguilla	Ascension	Bermuda	British Virgin Islands	Cayman Islands	Falkland	Gibraltar	Montserrat	Pitcairn	St Helena	South Georgia & SSI	Base Areas, Cyprus	Tristan da Cunha	Turks and Caicos	Average	STDEV
1.1	If current trends continue, I would expect extinction* of some species to occur in our Territory by 2020. (*absolute or functional)	0	0	0	0	-1	2	-1	-1		-1	2		-2	-1	-0.3	1.3
1.2	If current trends continue, I would expect significant loss of key habitats to occur in our Territory by 2020.	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1		0	2		-2	-1	-0.4	1.2
1.3	If current trends continue, I would expect significant improvement and safeguarding of ecosystem services by 2020.	1	1	-1	1	-2	1	0	0		2	2		1	-1	0.4	1.3
1.4	Our Territory has an adequate biodiversity action plan / conservation strategies.	1	***	1	1	1	2	1	-1		0	2		1	-1	0.7	1.1
1.5	Our conservation action plans and strategies remain largely unimplemented.	0	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1		-1	2		-1	-2	-0.2	1.3
1.6	Stakeholder involvement in our conservation strategies is good, and extends beyond planning into active implementation.	1	1	2	2	-1	1	2	1		1	1		2	0	1.0	0.9
1.7	In general, the local public regard biodiversity conservation as a serious issue.	1	0	-1	1	0	1	1	1		1	**		1	-1	0.4	0.8
1.8	Over the past ten years, the local public have become increasingly receptive to and increasingly participate in initiatives which benefit the environment.	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	1		2	**		2	-1	1.0	1.1
1.9	In our Territory the gap between conservation action and the loss of species and habitats is closing.	-1	2	1	-1	-1	2	0	0		1	0		1	-1	0.4	1.1
1.10	Political will is a significant barrier to biodiversity conservation locally.	1	1	-1	1	-2	-1	1	-1		-1	2		-1	-1	-0.3	1.3

\* No answer.

\*\* No answer - South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands have no permanent inhabitants.

\*\*\* Currently being developed under a new Darwin Initiative grant.

		Anguilla	Ascension	Bermuda	British Virgin Islands	Cayman Islands	Falkland	Gibraltar	Montserrat	Pitcairn	St Helena	South Georgia & SSI	Base Areas, Cyprus	Tristan da Cunha	Turks and Caicos	Average	STDEV
	<b>SECTION 1: cont. LOCAL ISSUES</b>																
1.11	On average, public concerns regarding the environment are taken seriously by politicians and translated into solid conservation action.	0	1	0	0	-2	-1	1	1		*	**		1	-1	0.0	1.1
1.12	Local politicians take a strong lead on conservation issues.	0	1	-1	1	-2	-1	1	0		-1	**		-1	-1	-0.5	1.0
1.13	Local environmental awareness-raising initiatives are generally effective and have lasting impact.	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1		1	2		1	-1	0.7	0.8
1.14	Our Territory has adequate conservation legislation.	-1	***	1	0	-1	1	2	0		-2	1		1	-1	0.1	1.3
1.15	Enforcement of existing conservation legislation is inadequate.	-1	0	-2	1	-1	-1	-2	-1		-2	2		-1	-2	-1.0	1.2
1.16	Climate change is regarded as a priority in our Territory, with active political and stakeholder buy-in.	0	2	2	2	-2	-1	1	0		-2	**		-1	-1	-0.2	1.5
1.17	Climate change is still largely regarded with scepticism in our Territory.	1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	1		*	2		-1	0	0.5	0.8
1.18	Threats posed by climate change are largely regarded as intractable.	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0		*	0		-1	-1	-0.7	0.7
1.19	Satisfactory response to the impacts of Alien Invasive Species will likely remain beyond our capacity for the foreseeable future.	-1	-1	-2	1	-1	1	1	-1		-1	2		-2	-1	-0.5	1.3
1.20	On balance, I think promotion of the value of UKOTs biodiversity in the British media has improved over the past five years.	1	1	0	1	1	1	-1	1		1	**		1	-1	0.5	0.8
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>-2</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>-1</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11.8</b>
		Range +/- 40	Range +/- 36	Range +/- 40	Range +/- 40	Range +/- 40	Range +/- 40	Range +/- 40	Range +/- 40		Range +/- 34	Range +/- 28		Range +/- 40	Range +/- 40	Range +/- 418	

\* No answer.

\*\* No answer - South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands have no permanent inhabitants.

\*\*\* Currently being developed under a new Darwin Initiative grant.

## SECTION 1: LOCAL ISSUES

### NOTES:

*1.1, 1.2. Species and habitats.* While the less-densely populated OTs generally report positively on species and habitat protection, extinctions and significant loss of key habitats by 2020 were expected by more than half of respondents.

*1.3. Ecosystem services.* If current trends continue, most OTs anticipate an improvement in the safeguarding of ecosystem services by 2020. Caribbean UKs, however, generally appear less positive in this regard.

*1.4, 1.5, 1.6. Conservation plans.* Most Territories felt they had adequate action plans and conservation strategies. Despite this fact, and a strong consensus of active stakeholder involvement in these conservation strategies, most respondents felt the plans remained largely unimplemented.

*1.7, 1.8, 1.13. Public awareness.* Local environmental awareness-raising initiatives were generally regarded as effective and having lasting impact. There was a strong consensus that locally, the public had become increasingly receptive to initiatives which benefited the environment (with TCI the most notable exception). However, while there was similar consensus that the public regarded biodiversity conservation as a serious issue, this was not so strongly felt, indicating perhaps that while some advances have been made in raising public awareness recently, much remains to be done.

*1.9. Conservation trend.* In Ascension and Falkland there was strong feeling that the gap between conservation action and the loss of species and habitats was closing. Otherwise, opinion was divided on the subject.

*1.10, 1.11, 1.12. Politics.* The political field was regarded as most facilitating of conservation in South Georgia, however, this was the only Territory which registered such strong support. Political will was regarded as a significant barrier to biodiversity conservation by most respondents. Interestingly, no respondent regarded political will as a neutral factor in local conservation. While respondents differed, most reported that local politicians were unwilling to take a strong lead on conservation issues. This regard was most acute in the Cayman Islands. Respondents also differed greatly on whether public concerns regarding the environment were taken seriously by politicians and translated into solid conservation action. Given the generally positive trends reported in public awareness, apathy, or a lack of effective advocacy, may be facilitating a disjunct in the political process in some Territories.

*1.14, 1.15. Legislation and enforcement.* While Territories with adequate conservation legislation were balanced by those without, there was a strong consensus (regardless of the status of the legislation) that enforcement was inadequate (the notable exception to this being South Georgia).

*1.16, 1.17, 1.18. Climate Change.* While most respondents were cautiously optimistic that climate change was no longer regarded with scepticism in their Territory, the Territories were split on whether it was regarded as a priority politically. There was a general consensus of agreement that the threats posed by climate change are largely regarded as intractable.

*1.19. Alien Invasive Species.* Most Territories regarded that satisfactory response to the impacts of Alien Invasive Species would likely remain beyond their capacity for the foreseeable future (the notable exception to this being South Georgia).

*1.20. Promotion of OTs in the UK.* There was a general consensus that promotion of the value of UKOTs biodiversity in the British media had improved over the past five years, however, no Territories expressed strong feelings on this.

### SUMMARY

Of the three sections, *Local Issues* recorded the greatest variation in responses. Perhaps unsurprisingly, the less-densely populated Territories generally reported greater progress than those burdened by a high population density. With all questions given equal weighting, overall *Local Issues* returned a positivity score of +16 (from a potential range of +/- 418). This might be regarded as “cautiously positive” or “neither good nor bad”. Individual Territory scores ranged from +22 (South Georgia range +/- 28) to -20 (TCI range +/- 40) for this section. While there are areas of consensus between the Territories, this range of difference underlines the unique situations present in individual Territories, and signifies potential limitations for some “one size fits all” solutions.



## SECTION 1: LOCAL ISSUES

### TERRITORY COMMENTS:

#### ANGUILLA

Anguilla must seriously put in place appropriate environmental legislation and regulations that will take into consideration climate change factors. Such includes the application of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) for specific developments. The EIA legislation must not be bias and focused on economic development but must also take into account the social and environmental concepts for development. In other words, environment should not be placed in the backseat but must be on the forefront for it sets the basis for economic and societal well-being and development. It must serve as a tiered process and approach that supports all aspects of development. These issues are not politically oriented but they require all persons to be on board.

#### ASCENSION ISLAND

Ascension Island seeks support in containing the rampant advance of invasive species that is crowding out biodiversity. Research and strategies for response are needed, but local capacity and resources are extremely limited.

#### BERMUDA

We do not know of any Bermudian species that are at high risk of extinction in the short-term and that do not already have a rigorous recovery programme in place; however there are several poorly studied, little-known endemics whose status is unknown. If current trends continue, significant loss of woodland habitat to development can be expected. The loss of key mangrove, seagrass and rocky shore habitats to both development and climate change-related disturbance can be expected. Bermuda has an adequate BSAP, but it needs updating and large parts of it are not implemented. There are some very good strategies in some areas of work, and none in others. Bermuda has a very strong community of environmental NGOs, and a lot of the BSAP is being actively carried out by them. Biodiversity conservation is not regarded by the public or politicians as a serious issue compared to social problems like crime, job losses and the economy. Conservation is considered important for the benefits it provides to the tourism industry, not for its own sake. The public are receptive to initiatives that will not cost them anything, but there is strong resistance to any conservation measure that will impact land development rights (as seen with the Protected Species Act and Planning Statement). Bermuda has adequate conservation legislation, but there is room for improvement. Some environmental legislation is not yet in force and enforcement is inadequate. This is due to a shortage of enforcement officers and the poor reception they get from the public and the judiciary when trying to get an environmental crime prosecuted. Many of our invasive species are so entrenched they will never be eradicated. Control efforts are sporadic and there is a need for increased manpower and funding, along with improved political and public support for IAS control and prevention.

#### CAYMAN

In general terms biodiversity conservation in the Cayman Islands is impeded by the lack of adequate development planning and environmental management legislation – there is no comprehensive development plan or planning policy, no comprehensive conservation legislation or environmental health regulations. This situation is currently being exploited with a significant number of large tracts of undeveloped land being subdivided into small lots, marketed and sold by a UK-based investment company with no regard to the immediate environmental impacts associated with potential development of the land (including the speculative clearing of these sites), as well as the wider socio-economic considerations and the future infrastructure requirements to support such development. Climate change, energy and coastal works (seabed) policies remain in draft form and therefore have limited, if any, influence on the environmental management and development process. Where policies exist, they tend to operate in isolation with little or no integration at a national or inter-disciplinary level. The absence of a long term planning strategy and comprehensive conservation legislation, coupled with rapid population growth, has resulted in development undertaken with little or no regard to preserving the integrity of the local environment.

## CAYMAN cont.

In addition, there is no strategic assessment of the infrastructure requirements associated with this increasing population, to the detriment of the environment. Inconsistent application of cost-benefit analysis, strategic environmental assessment and environmental impact assessment results in lack of integration of environmental/biodiversity concerns in economic development and causes conflict between technical advice and political decision-making. Enactment of the draft National Conservation Law is urgently required to provide a mechanism for integration of environmental concerns into national plans and policies. Lack of long-term sustainable funding for environmental programmes and biodiversity conservation projects remains a concern due to the fact that the Environmental Protection Fund, implemented in 1997, is not readily accessible. There is therefore an urgent need to decouple the Fund from General Reserves so that it can serve its intended purpose. The environment is a low political priority which means that it is either not considered or is assigned a much lower weight than other factors in the decision making process.

## FALKLAND

Attitudes to conservation and the environment have improved markedly in general in the community in the Falklands. Capacity and funding are still constraints, but generally conservation activities are working and habitat restoration and gaps in knowledge are improving.

## MONTserrat

1.10 Local Government has been engaged in providing housing and other development activities considered as critical perhaps without due consideration to conservation issues. 1.14 Updated environmental legislation soon to be passed. 1.15 Even when the legislation is passed significant resources would be required for its effective implementation. 1.19 Requires resources (human and financial) and the collaboration of key stakeholders in the private and public sectors. 1.20 This promotion is not filtered down to the island. It may be prudent, however, for a group of islands such as the Caribbean UKOTs to develop a cadre of trained persons that would be shared across the islands. Each island would have a core of competent staff; in addition to this, specialists residing in each island would be available to assist other islands as needed. The mechanism for this would have to be identified and agreed.

## SOUTH GEORGIA & SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS

Note that South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands have no permanent inhabitants. Conservation is a top priority for the Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and all personnel at the scientific research bases and government offices on South Georgia. The Environment Officer for South Georgia is currently working in the field to eradicate non-native species and has not been available to comment on this response. Please therefore be aware that it has been completed by other members of our small government without her expertise.

## ST HELENA

St. Helena has focussed on nature conservation over the last 20 years, resulting in a current day situation where around 40 people have either full-time or part-time nature conservation jobs. Most of this focus has been on endemic plant species and habitat restoration. There are a number of good success stories such as the award-winning Millennium Forest. With the island in a period of change following the beginning of an airport construction project and a subsequent drive to develop a more self-sufficient economy, robust conservation frameworks need to be established. A road map for these is built into the National Environmental Management Plan, which includes Management plans for the 14 National Conservation Areas. A number of steps are being taken to address some of the gaps identified above.

## TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

TCI has unfortunately been experiencing a negative trend in conservation efforts over the past several years. The suspension of the Constitution and the implementation of an interim UK Government resulted in several negative effects to conservation efforts. Of primary concern was the dissolution of the Conservation Fund, which was at one time mandated by the UK government and then absorbed into the General Treasury Fund to cover national debt. No replacement for the Conservation Fund has been implemented and much-needed conservation measures are now largely unfunded.

## SECTION 2: THE UKOTs BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

		Anguilla	Ascension	Bermuda	British Virgin Islands	Cayman Islands	Falkland	Gibraltar	Montserrat	Pitcairn	St Helena	South Georgia & SSI	Base Areas, Cyprus	Tristan da Cunha	Turks and Caicos	Average	STDEV
2.1	Completing feedback forms such as this rarely results in real benefit or change.	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	-1	-1		-1	*		-1	0	-0.6	0.5
2.2	The 1999 White Paper <i>Partnership for Progress and Prosperity: Britain and the Overseas Territories</i> more clearly delineated the responsibilities of local and UK government. In general, I think devolution of responsibility for environment matters to local government has been beneficial.	0	1	1	1	-1	0	0	0		1	*		0	-1	0.1	0.7
2.3	The <i>Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the UKOTs</i> was published in 2009. I am familiar with this document and its content.	1	2	-1	0	1	-1	0	1		1	*		1	-1	0.4	1.1
2.4	The priorities of the <i>Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity</i> are:																
	1. obtaining data on the status and location of biodiversity and the human factors affecting biodiversity to inform the preparation of policies and management plans	4	2	1	4	2	2	2	2		1	2		3	2	2.1	0.8
	2. preventing the establishment of IAS and eradicating or controlling species that have already established	5	1	2	3	3	1	4	1		2	1		1	5	2.4	1.6
	3. developing cross-sectoral approaches to climate change adaptation that are consistent with the principles of sustainable development	1	3	5	5	1	3	5	3		5	4		4	3	3.4	1.4
	4. developing tools to value ecosystem services to inform sustainable development policies and practices	2	5	3	1	4	5	3	5		3	5		5	1	3.7	1.4
	5. developing ecosystem-based initiatives for conservation and sustainable use of the marine environment	3	4	4	2	5	4	1	4		4	3		2	4	3.5	1.1
	In the x boxes provided, rank the five Strategy priorities according to which is currently in most urgent need of attention for our Territory. Score the most urgent 1, second 2, third 3, fourth 4, and least urgent 5. (Once completed, no boxes should remain blank.)																
2.5	I think the <i>Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the UKOTs</i> should be maintained and updated.	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	1		1	*		2	0	1.1	0.7
2.6	I think the <i>Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the UKOTs</i> is of little practical use.	1	1	-1	1	0	0	-1	1		0	*		1	0	0.2	0.8

\* No answer.

		Anguilla	Ascension	Bermuda	British Virgin Islands	Cayman Islands	Falkland	Gibraltar	Montserrat	Pitcairn	St Helena	South Georgia & SSI	Base Areas, Cyprus	Tristan da Cunha	Turks and Caicos	Average	STDEV
	<b>SECTION 2: cont. UKOTs BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY</b>																
2.7	Since 2009, financial support from the UK to address the five priorities listed in 2.4 has improved.	0	2	-1	0	1	0	-1	1		1	*		0	-2	0.1	1.2
2.8	Since 2009, the UK's facilitation of access to other funding sources (such as EU funds) has improved.	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1		0	*		-1	-2	-0.4	1.1
2.9	Since 2009, training and capacity building opportunities provided by the UK have improved.	0	1	1	1	1	1	-1	0		1	*		0	-2	0.2	1.0
2.10	Since 2009, access to training and capacity building opportunities from the UK have improved.	1	1	1	1	0	0	-1	0		1	*		0	-2	0.1	1.0
2.11	I am familiar with the Convention of Biological Diversity CBD and its content.	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	0		2	*		1	2	1.6	0.7
2.12	Our work in our Territory is guided to a large extent by the CBD	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0		1	*		0	2	0.5	0.7
2.13	I am familiar with the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets.	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	1		1	*		0	2	1.1	0.7
2.14	The CBD and Aichi Targets translate poorly to small island states such as our Territory, and so are largely irrelevant from a practical perspective.	-1	1	1	0	0	1	1	*		0	*		1	0	0.4	0.7
2.15	Tick this box if YES you have taken part in a JNCC Environmental Mainstreaming Initiative.	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No		No	No		No	No		
2.16	(If YES) This was a productive and worthwhile initiative. (If NO). I would like this initiative extended to us.	2	1	0	1	2	2	*	*		1	*		0	1	1.1	0.8
2.17	Environmental Mainstreaming funds could have been better spent elsewhere.	1	1	0	0	0	1	*	*		0	*		0	0	0.4	0.5
2.20	I am familiar with the objectives and mechanisms of Environmental Mainstreaming.	2	1	-1	2	1	1	*	*		1	*		-1	1	0.6	1.1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>*</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5.6</b>
		Range +/- 32	Range +/- 32	Range +/- 32	Range +/- 32	Range +/- 32	Range +/- 32	Range +/- 26	Range +/- 24		Range +/- 32	Range +/- 32		Range +/- 32	Range +/- 32	Range +/- 338	

\* No answer.

## SECTION 2: THE UKOTs BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

### NOTES:

*2.1. Responsiveness.* While there were no strong feelings expressed, there was a general consensus that completing feedback forms such as this survey rarely resulted in real benefit or change. This may be due to feedback being ignored, feedback being beyond capacity and resources to implement, or that when feedback is positively implemented this is not communicated effectively. Successful and unsuccessful attempts to respond to feedback should be reported back, in order that bottlenecks be identified and the effectiveness of the process be as transparent as possible.

*2.2. Devolution of responsibility.* Respondents were generally fairly neutral as to whether devolution of responsibility for environment matters to local government had been beneficial.

*2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6. Strategy priorities.* Most respondents were familiar with the Strategy for conservation. Of the five priorities of the Strategy, Priority 1 (obtaining data on the status and location of biodiversity and the human factors affecting biodiversity to inform the preparation of policies and management plans) was, on average, rated in most urgent need of attention for most Territories, with Priority 2 (preventing the establishment of IAS and eradicating or controlling species that have already established) a close second. Priority 4 (developing tools to value ecosystem services to inform sustainable development policies and practices) ranked lowest. However, perhaps the most significant trend to emerge from these data is the closeness of the overall rankings, indicating a diverse spread of priorities throughout the Territories (each of the five Priorities was ranked as the top priority by at least one Territory). Overall, there was little consensus on whether the Strategy was currently of any significant practical use, however, there was strong agreement that it should be maintained and updated.

*2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10. Strategy implementation.* Opinions were strongly divided over whether financial support from the UK to address the Strategy Priorities had improved; ranging from strong agreement (Ascension) to strong disagreement (TCI). Opinions were similarly divided over training and capacity building opportunities provided by the UK, and access to these opportunities. While opinions remained divided with respect to the UK's facilitation of access to other funding sources (such as EU funds), most respondents shared a negative perspective, and this element scored the lowest of the four areas.

*2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14. CBD and Aichi Targets.* There was a strong consensus of familiarity with both the CBD and the 2020 Aichi Targets, though familiarity with the latter was to a lesser extent. The extent to which work in the Territories is guided by these MEAs appears variable, but despite the issues of scaling MEAs to small island states, the majority of respondents felt that they remained relevant from a practical perspective.

*2.15, 2.16, 2.17, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20. Environmental Mainstreaming.* Most respondents were familiar with the objectives and mechanisms of Environmental Mainstreaming. None indicated that Environmental Mainstreaming funds could have been better spent elsewhere. Two of the eleven responding Territories had taken part in the JNCC Environmental Mainstreaming Initiative (Anguilla and Falkland), and a government representative from Ascension additionally attended the Falkland meeting as an observer. Both Anguilla and Falkland strongly agreed that this was a productive and worthwhile initiative, and four of the remaining Territories (including Ascension) expressed an interest in taking part.

### SUMMARY

Of the three sections, *UKOTs Biodiversity Strategy* recorded the most positive score +65 (from a possible range +/- 338). Individual Territory scores ranged from -2 (TCI) to +16 (Ascension). It would appear from these data that the Strategy document itself and the underpinning MEAs are less of an issue for the Territories, while the experience of implementation of the Strategy within individual Territories appears to be markedly varied. Dissolution of the TCI Conservation Fund (covered in more detail in the comments section) is perhaps one of the most significant single factors in this. Gibraltar also rated all components of implementation poorly, and returned a negative score overall.

## SECTION 2: THE UKOTs BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY

### TERRITORY COMMENTS:

#### ASCENSION ISLAND

A 2.5 year project, funded by the Darwin Initiative, to design and implement a national Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for Ascension Island began in July 2012. The BAP will comprise of a number of Species and Habitat Action Plans that will identify current knowledge gaps, highlight threats, and detail achievable targets for the coming years. In preparing these documents, we will be able to consider expected funding requirements to extend and address issues emerging from the action plans. We have not fully taken part in a Mainstreaming Initiative, but a government representative did attend the meeting in the Falklands as an observer.

#### BERMUDA

We have a copy of the 2009 UKOT Biodiversity Strategy in the Department, and no one ever looks at it. The strategy is of little practical use because it focuses mainly on funding, which is never guaranteed, and the funding schemes have changed significantly since it was written. It would be nice if the document focused more on the conservation priorities identified by the OTs, rather than the MEA obligations (I do understand why this is not the case, though). It definitely needs updating. Devolution of environmental responsibility to local government has been beneficial because we know our environment best along with what the local challenges and opportunities are. Our work in Bermuda is guided by the Bermuda BSAP which was based on the articles of the CBD. The BSAP is due to be updated this year and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will be incorporated into the updated version. Some of them are not applicable to Bermuda, and others will be adapted to make them locally relevant. The CBD has not been extended to Bermuda, which is something we plan to work towards.

#### MONTSERRAT

Records show that ratification of the CBD was not extended to Montserrat. As we have not implemented the Aichi targets, it would be difficult to comment on its relevancy, though some of the target goals seem to be applicable to the Montserrat context.

#### TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The apparent focus of the Interim British Government in TCI was to balance the budget and to ferret out corruption. While they have been able to accomplish these goals to an extent, they have achieved a false economy. To balance the budget, the Conservation Fund was dissolved and absorbed to pay off other debts. Furthermore, the existing funding for DEMA (the Governmental agency in charge of environmental management), Planning and all other public agencies was also slashed. These agencies have now been barely able to perform their basic services. Biodiversity has been compromised and continues to be compromised and eclipsed by economic considerations. The short-sightedness of this policy is staggering, as TCI's entire economic base is founded on providing a tourism product based on environmental integrity.

## SECTION 3: FUNDING AND ASSISTANCE

		Anguilla	Ascension	Bermuda	British Virgin Islands	Cayman Islands	Falkland	Gibraltar	Montserrat	Pitcairn	St Helena	South Georgia & SSI	Base Areas, Cyprus	Tristan da Cunha	Turks and Caicos	Average	STDEV
	<b>SECTION 3: FUNDING AND ASSISTANCE</b>																
3.1	I am familiar with and understand the recent changes to OTEP and Darwin funding.	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0		2	1		1	1	1.0	0.8
3.2	In general, I think the recent changes to funding for the UKOTs represent an improvement on the old system.	1	1	-1	1	1	1	0	0		1	*		0	-1	0.3	0.8
3.3	Prior to undertaking this survey, I was familiar with the scope and criteria of Darwin Plus.	1	2	1	1	1	1	-1	1		2	1		1	2	1.1	0.8
3.4	For the 2013 round, Darwin Plus <u>will</u> fund projects in the following nine areas:																
	1. Habitat or species conservation, management and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine environments	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		1	2		2	1	1.4	0.5
	2. Economic valuation of natural resources and green economic growth	2	8	5	3	5	5	6	9		5	5		5	5	5.5	1.8
	3. Sustainable development planning and policy development	3	5	3	4	1	8	2	8		3	5		7	2	4.3	2.5
	4. Development and use of tools and systems for environmental management, including integration across sectors	5	5	8	5	5	5	7	7		5	5		3	7	5.6	1.4
	5. Preventing the establishment of alien species, and eradicating or controlling species that have already become established	9	2	2	6	5	1	5	2		5	1		1	5	3.5	2.5
	6. Climate change resilience, mitigation and adaptation, including the development of green energy initiatives	4	5	5	3	3	3	4	3		5	3		5	3	3.9	0.9
	7. Water resources management	7	9	5	9	8	9	8	5		5	5		8	9	7.1	1.8
	8. Waste management / waste reduction, re-use or recycling.	8	3	9	2	7	7	3	5		2	5		5	8	5.6	2.3
	9. Projects that help to take forward work in priority areas identified through environmental mainstreaming (where this has taken place)	6	7	7	7	9	5	9	5		5	5		9	5	6.5	1.8
	In the x boxes provided, score the three areas which you regard as being top priorities for your Territory over the next five years. Score the top priority 1, second 2, third 3. Also score the three areas which you regard as being the lowest priorities. Score as the lowest priority 9, second lowest 8, then 7. (Unless scored otherwise, the three medium priority projects are automatically scored 5).																
3.5	Area 9 (projects that help to take forward work in priority areas identified through environmental mainstreaming) is an unfair category as it discriminates against UKOTs which have not yet taken part in environmental mainstreaming.	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	0		0	*		0	0	-0.2	0.4
3.6	Darwin Plus will not fund the following:																
	1. Long term research	5	2	2	5	1	1	3	3		3	2		2	1	2.3	1.2
	2. Ongoing maintenance of habitats or protection of species	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1		1	1		1	3	1.5	0.8
	3. Work where the main focus is built heritage	4	3	5	4	4	4	2	5		2	3		4	5	3.7	1.1
	4. Building activity or related capital expenditure	1	5	4	2	3	5	4	4		5	x		3	4	3.8	1.2
	5. Projects whose primary purpose is awareness raising, communications and outreach (owing to a freeze on the UK Government's marketing and communications funding).	2	4	3	3	5	3	5	2		4	x		5	2	3.5	1.3
	In the x boxes provided, score these five areas in priority order for your Territory over the next five years. Score the top priority 1, second 2, third 3, fourth 4, and lowest priority 5. (Once completed, no boxes should remain blank.)																

\* No answer.

		Anguilla	Ascension	Bermuda	British Virgin Islands	Cayman Islands	Falkland	Gibraltar	Montserrat	Pitcairn	St Helena	South Georgia & SSI	Base Areas, Cyprus	Tristan da Cunha	Turks and Caicos	Average	STDEV
	<b>SECTION 3: cont. FUNDING AND ASSISTANCE</b>																
3.7	Tick this box if your top priority unfunded area (answer 3.6), would appear as a priority somewhere in your top three rankings of funded areas (answer 3.4).	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes		No	No		Yes	Yes		
3.8	I would like to see the following area included under future Darwin Plus award criteria: (See notes)																
3.9	Tick this box if your Territory applied for a Darwin Plus grant under the last round (closing Jan 9th 2013).	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No		Yes	No		Yes	Yes		
3.10	Our Territory will probably apply for a Darwin Plus award under the next round.	2	1	2	1	1	2	0	1		1	1		1	2	1.3	0.6
3.11	Considering the size of award offered, the Darwin Plus application process is reasonably simple and straightforward.	1	1	-1	1	1	1	0	1		1	*		-1	1	0.5	0.8
3.12	Investment of necessary time and human resources in the application process is a major disincentive for us to apply for a Darwin Plus award.	1	2	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1		1	*		-1	-1	0.1	1.2
3.13	"Likelihood of success" is a major disincentive for us to apply for a Darwin Plus award.	1	2	-1	1	1	1	-1	0		0	0		-1	-2	0.0	1.2
3.14	To a significant extent, we lack the capacity and/or human resources to apply for a Darwin Plus award.	2	2	1	-1	1	1	1	-1		-1	0		-1	0	0.5	1.1
3.15	To a significant extent, we lack the resources and/or expertise to implement a Darwin Plus award.	2	2	0	-1	1	2	1	-1		-1	1		-1	1	0.6	1.2
3.16	The Darwin Plus award pot stands at around GBP 2 million for the 2013 round. Given the current economic situation, this represents a reasonable level of support from the UK.	0	-1	1	-1	0	-2	-1	-1		-1	*		0	-2	-0.7	0.9
3.17	The Darwin Plus award brings together two existing Government funding mechanism (OTEP and Darwin) to provide a simpler... one-stop-shop for funding. However, I would prefer to see a more tiered funding structure, with small grants with less reporting separate from large grants with more reporting.	-1	-2	-2	-2	-1	0	-1	-2		-1	*		-2	-2	-1.4	0.7
3.18	Funds for water resources and waste management should be separate from funds for biodiversity conservation.	-2	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-2		0	*		-1	-1	-1.3	0.8
3.19	Due to limited resources and questionable potential for success, application for EU funding is effectively beyond our capacity.	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-2		-2	0		-1	-1	-0.4	1.2
3.20	Maintenance of an accessible and up-to-date database listing general, private and corporate funding sources available to UKOTs is a valuable resource which should be maintained at the expense of other initiatives.	-2	-1	1	-1	0	-1	-1	0		-1	0		1	-2	-0.5	1.0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-7</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>-5</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6.2</b>
		Range +/- 30	Range +/- 30	Range +/- 30	Range +/- 30	Range +/- 30	Range +/- 30	Range +/- 30	Range +/- 30		Range +/- 30	Range +/- 16		Range +/- 30	Range +/- 30	Range +/- 316	

\* No answer.



## SECTION 3: FUNDING AND ASSISTANCE

### NOTES:

*3.1, 3.2, 3.3. Changes to funding.* There was a strong consensus of understanding of the recent changes to OTEP and Darwin funding across respondents. The scope and criteria of Darwin Plus were equally familiar. Given the time taken to read and understand granting criteria, this would indicate that these funding sources are generally regarded as a priority area. While recent changes to funding for the UKOTs were, in the majority, regarded as an improvement on the old system, no strong feelings expressed; indicating perhaps some caution regarding the new changes.

*3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7. Darwin Plus priorities.* Of the nine project areas funded by Darwin Plus, Area 1 (habitat or species conservation, management and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine environments) emerged as a clear priority for most Territories over the next five years (for seven out of eleven respondents, this was priority number one, and for all the other Territories it was priority number two). Area 5 (preventing the establishment of alien species, and eradicating or controlling species that have already become established) was the second overall priority, however, this ranking was much more varied between Territories. Area 7 (water resources management) and Area 9 (projects that help to take forward work in priority areas identified through environmental mainstreaming) were clearly assigned lower priority than the other areas, and did not appear in the top three priorities of any Territory. A couple of Territories felt that Area 9 was an unfair category which discriminates against UKOTs that have not yet taken part in environmental mainstreaming, the majority however, expressed no feeling about this. Of the areas which Darwin Plus would not fund, Area 2 (ongoing maintenance of habitats or protection of species) emerged as a clear priority, with seven out of eleven Territories highlighting this area as their top priority over the next five years. Area 1 (long term research) emerged as the second priority. Area 4 (building activity or related capital expenditure) was the lowest priority overall (though this area was the top priority for Anguilla). The majority of respondents stated that their top non-funded priority area was of higher priority than one of their top three funded priority areas.

*3.8, 3.9, 3.10. Darwin Plus take up.* Suggestions for future Darwin Plus award criteria are detailed in the comments section. Seven out of eleven respondents applied for a Darwin Plus award under the last round, and ten expressed that they would probably apply for a Darwin Plus award under the next round. While this high take-up rate may illustrate the essential nature of this funding source to UKOTs, it might equally indicate that opportunities for within-Territory funding are severely limited, pushing Conservation Managers to invest precious time and resources in seeking outside funding – this, combined with a paucity of other accessible international funding sources open to UKOTs.

*3.11, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15. Darwin Plus application and implementation.* Considering the size of award offered, the Darwin Plus application process was regarded as reasonably simple and straightforward by the majority of Territories. However, the investment of necessary time and human resources in the application process remained a major disincentive for almost half of respondents. Opinions were divided as to whether "likelihood of success" was a major disincentive for application, with strong feelings on either side. This may, however, be linked to the experiences of individual applicants for competitive grants in general (this would be an area worth exploring further in discussions). Opinions were similarly divided regarding the capacity of individual Territories to apply for, and to implement, Darwin Plus awards, though in both cases the general consensus was that individual Territories did have such capacity.

*3.16, 3.17, 3.18. Darwin Plus funds.* The majority of respondents felt that despite the current economic situation, the Darwin Plus award pot (around GBP 2 million) represented an unreasonable level of support from the UK. This may be linked, to some extent, with the GDP of applicant countries in comparison with that of the UK. Despite the "simpler... one-stop-shop for funding" presented by Darwin Plus, there was a strong consensus amongst respondents wishing to see a more tiered funding structure, with small grants with less reporting separate from large grants with more reporting. There was similar strong consensus that funds for water resources and waste management (funded Areas 7 and 8) should be kept separate from funds for biodiversity conservation.

*3.19. EU funds.* The majority of respondents felt that applying for EU funding was beyond local capacity; however, opinion was divided across Territories.

*3.20. Funding sources database.* As there is no current plan to update the JNCC funding database, and so responses which expressed an interest in such a resource were assigned a negative value. The majority of respondents were in favour of re-establishing a funding resource of some sort; however there were some suggestions as to how this might be done in a more effective manner (e.g. email notification of opportunities), rather than through a central database (see comments).

## SUMMARY

Overall *Funding and Assistance* scored +12 (out of a possible range of +/- 316). The lowest score was Montserrat with -7, and the highest was Ascension +11 (each from a possible range +/- 30). GDP of applicant Territories in comparison with the UK, the potential of applicants to generate their own funds for conservation in-Territory, and the grant writing and implementation capacity of individual Territories appear to influence satisfaction with the present funding system.

## SECTION 3: FUNDING AND ASSISTANCE

### TERRITORY COMMENTS:

#### ASCENSION ISLAND

(Maintenance of an accessible and up-to-date database listing general, private and corporate funding sources available to UKOTs is a valuable resource which should be maintained at the expense of other initiatives)... depending on which other initiatives it is at the expense of.

#### BERMUDA

I don't think the recent changes to funding are an improvement. Funding for species and habitat projects should have remained separate. Biodiversity projects should not have to compete for funding with sustainable energy, waste management etc. These are the types of projects that can be set up as 'for-profit' businesses. These should be treated differently, as they are more likely to attract investment and have less need of grant funding than biodiversity conservation projects. If 'water resources' is referring to drinking water, then I would say that is infrastructure with a high likelihood of government and private sector investment, and should be treated separately from conservation projects as well. If it is referring to wetlands, then I would consider it a biodiversity issue. It is a shame that ongoing protection of species and maintenance of habitats is not funded, as this is an area where we have had the most success (e.g the Cahow project and Nonsuch Island) and it is where a little money can go a long way. Bermuda will definitely continue to apply for Darwin Plus grants, as many independent and NGO-associated researchers rely on them. Also as government budgets continue to shrink, these types of funding schemes are now often the only way to get a project done. In the last Darwin round about 2/3 of the individuals or groups in Bermuda considering applying for a Darwin award did not end up submitting a proposal. This was due largely to the time and effort involved in the application, the perceived likelihood of success, and the timing of the deadline (which was right after Christmas and the general election and subsequent change in government). Bermuda has the human resources to apply for Darwin awards. To a certain extent we lack the resources and expertise to implement an award. Different applicants have different capacities for project management and financial management. E.g some NGOs have full time finance personnel and administrative support, while many do not. Also government departments do not have the ability to receive outside funds, nor do they have the ability to earmark money for a particular project. In almost all cases the applicants have the expertise to do the proposed work, but not the associated admin, finances and reporting that go along with a large grant. A tiered funding structure with small grants would allow the applicant to choose based on how much funding they need and how much time they want to invest in the project application. In many cases we can get a lot done with a little money. The listing of funding sources is valuable, but not enough to maintain it at the expense of other initiatives. Circulating opportunities as they come up is more helpful than having a database.

*Darwin funding suggestion:* Studies on genetics and taxonomy. Many island endemics in particular are poorly studied, modern DNA techniques etc have never been applied to them, and in many cases taxonomy from original descriptions in the 19th century are used.

#### CAYMAN ISLANDS

*Darwin funding suggestion:* Current categories are sufficiently broad although habitat restoration would be an area that I would like to see considered for funding.

#### FALKLAND ISLANDS

*Darwin funding suggestion:* Biodiversity data gaps.

## MONTSERRAT

A comprehensive evaluation/report of the value of ecosystem services, highlighting the importance of species and ecosystem conservation and the contribution the environment provides to Health, Tourism, Food security, and global biodiversity richness and quality of life, may encourage a significant investment in staffing, training, purchase of equipment, etc. for sustainable environmental management. Investment is required for building local capacity to the extent that the islands have the ability to effectively manage their environment.

Unfortunately Darwin funding is accessed on a competitive basis. As a result you may find organisations tailoring projects to meet the funders' parameters, rather than priorities outlined within a country's sustainable development plan. As a result identified priorities may not receive funding support via the Darwin Initiative. With reference to 3.20, it is difficult to have an opinion on this given the fact that the other initiatives have not been identified. While Darwin is effective, the pressure of competing for funds/application process is onerous. Project funds are more readily available for short-term projects and are usually externally driven. While there is a considerable amount of fruitful cooperation and knowledge transfer, capacity building that would result in reliance is not achieved.

## TRISTAN DA CUNHA

The current JNCC funding database is not useful - more specific guidance is much more useful. Tristan da Cunha plays a big role in global biodiversity, due to limited human resources and lack of funds it is very difficult to get all the work done. The Conservation Department pulled out from Natural resources in 2009; we now have 4 staff and 8 Darwin team members which we can only get to work with us when their own departments are not busy or not on other projects. Because of the lack of funding a lot of jobs can not be achieved, also the weather plays a big part in the conservation work for the outer islands, and getting to inaccessible places around Tristan such as Tripot.

## TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

TCI's current need for funding is great, but opportunities are limited. As a UKOT, we are ineligible for many internationally available funds, and the merger of OTEP and Darwin into Darwin Plus, has in our opinion, reduced funding opportunities even further. TCI receives mandates from overseas in terms of building resilience to climate change and biodiversity conservation, but without any reasonable funding for the long-term management of such programs, these mandates are entirely unrealistic.

*Darwin funding suggestion:* Long-term research and management. Funding is not available locally.