

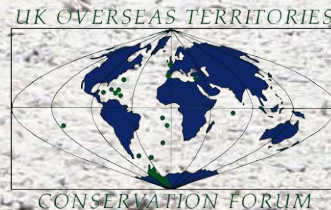
Review of performance by 2016 of UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies in implementing the 2001 Environment Charters or their equivalents and moving towards the Aichi Targets and Sustainable Development Targets

Edited by:

Sarah Barnsley, Emma Cary, Mike Pienkowski and Catherine Wensink
UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum

April 2016

This is the third review, following the first in 2007 and the second in 2010.



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Front cover: masked boobies shelter from the sun under bush with noddy, Ducie Island, Pitcairn Group (Dr Mike Pienkowski).

Rear cover: morning view eastward from Sage Mountain over parts of Tortola and, beyond, some of the other British Virgin Islands (Dr Mike Pienkowski).

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Summary

This project aimed to collate information from the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies on progress towards implementing the 2001 Environment Charters signed by the Territories and the UK Government (or the equivalent international commitments for those territories without Charters). At the same time, we tried to assess progress towards the Aichi Targets, internationally agreed by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and other Conventions. Late in the year-long process of collecting and checking information, the UN Sustainability Goals became available, and we have tried to relate to the relevant ones of these also; however, for reasons of timing outlined above, it was not practicable to relate directly to these in all parts of this report. Tables linking the Goals, Targets and Commitments of these three international agreements are provided.

To minimise the loading on very busy colleagues in the territories, UKOTCF personnel (working most of the time in an unpaid voluntary capacity) gathered the initial drafts using published material, information gathered by UKOTCF and the working knowledge of the UKOTCF network. Clearly, it was important that those working on-the-ground should check this and so, for 9 months, we have undertaken several rounds of consultations, by email, remote communications and using the gathering of the Gibraltar conference in July 2015. We are grateful for this input. However, we have to acknowledge that limitations on time available to territory partners mean that this report will include some errors and omissions despite best efforts to minimise these.

There is a great deal of information to summarise. We do it here at three levels. To keep as full a set of

information as possible openly available, the Appendix shows our working tables. These are organised in relation to the Environment Charter Commitments, with some subdivisions to relate also to the Aichi Targets. This structure, and also its relation to the related Sustainable Development Goals, are explained in the main part of the report.

The main part of the report includes also: some background to this review and its predecessors; the derivation of another way of summarising the results, based on the Environment Charter/Aichi Targets classification, together with the structure of the conclusions and recommendations of the UKOTCF/ Gibraltar *Sustaining Partnerships* conference July 2015, and areas of shared interest identified by a series of meetings between NGOs and UK Government in 2014-5. The main part of the report then goes on to summarise the results for each territory using this classification. The territories are taken in a geographical sequence. This is followed by a summary of cross-territory results on main further needs, an analysis requested by some of the territories to aid future common planning. We do not attempt a formal analysis of progress by UK Government in meeting its own Commitments under the Environment Charter. This is because, in both previous reviews, UK Government found it difficult, partly because of the structure of those Commitments, to assemble information on progress. Instead, we hope that this review, and the discussions that it will assist, will help UK Government to support the priority needs that are identified.

In the Table on the following pages, we attempt an even more condensed version of the results. This is structured on a selection of the Environment Charter

Commitments/ Aichi Targets used in the working tables shown in the Appendix. This is not complete but we hope that it gives an overview and also provides another way to identify some general patterns of progress made and areas where common opportunities to progress further could be made. To aid visual impressions, a simple colour-coding is used, as explained at the top of the Table.

Some aspects are apparent from this summary, including:

1. Most elements have shown at least some progress in most territories in the nearly 15 years since the Environment Charters were signed between UK Government and most UKOTs.
2. Almost all cases of progress have depended on cooperation between UKOT governments and UKOT NGOs, in many cases with support from UK NGOs and UK Government.
3. A few isolated aspects in a few territories have seen significant set-backs but, for some of these, there has been some recovery since.
4. For some aspects, spread unevenly across all territories, work is effectively complete; for most it is in progress; a few have yet to start.
5. The scarcity of progress on some aspects which would have little cost and could even have short- or long-term cost-savings was unexpected. Examples include: polluter-pays principle; the need for best-international-practice environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments, and environment funds based on tourism taxes.

(continued on page 10, after the Table)

Table: Environment Charter (EC) Commitments/ Aichi Biodiversity Targets (AT)/ Sustainable Development Targets (SDT)

Achieved	Progress	No progress	Set-back	Recovery from set-back																	
EC Commitments/ AT & SDT Targets [See footnote to Table for full texts.]	Montserrat	Anguilla	BVI	TCI	Cayman	Bermuda	Ascension	St Helena	Tristan	Falklands	SGSSI	BAT	Pitcairn	BIOT	Cyprus SBA	Gibraltar	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey	Alderney	Sark
EC1. Bring together stakeholders in a forum.	Law passed Reg. & forum awaited	Forum not yet in place.	Forum not yet in place, except for climate-change.	Forum set up & operated for several years; needs re-activating or replacing, perhaps by National Biodiversity Committee in draft Wildlife & Biodivers. Bill 2010	New law sets up fora – being set up	BSAP group established 2003	Not formalised but good collaboration.	Forum set up before Env Ch strategy. Current revisions. Env. Protection Ordinance (EPO) & Nat. Env. Mgmt Plan (NEMP) in place.	Various groups cover this function.	Group set up	Annual stakeholder meeting.	Not really applicable.	Informal groups as well as Council	No such forum	Group set up but no longer active.	Consultation in place up to Minister level.	Good collaboration in BSAP process	Jersey Biod Partners (gov, NGOs, others) at least annual	Not applicable in same way.	Govt/ NGO team in Living Islands project	Not applicable in same way.
AT17. By 2015, commence implementing an effective, participatory biodiversity strategy & action plan. (Relates also to EC5)	Law passed Plan awaited	Has BSAP	BSAP needed.	Strategy for Env Charter agreed but not fully implemented. BSAP needed	BSAP in place, with stakeholder group	2003 BSAP needs update	BAP in place & updated.	BSAP in development by SH Nat Trust	BSAP in place	BSAP in place	Draft BSAP produced	Not really applicable.	Env Mgmt Plan needs updating	Cons Mgmt Plan 2012	Not yet in place.	Env Action & Mgmt Plan 2013	Biod Strategy agreed by Parl. BAPs being devel. & impl.	Bio Strat from 2000, Coastal 2008, APs annual	BioStr 2015	Living Islands; Strat Plan in review; Env Charter in draft	Some elements
EC1. AT20. By 2020, mobilise financial resources to implement effectively Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, increased substantially from current levels. SDT1.a. SDT10.b. & SDT17.3. all refer also.	Law & fund needed Signif. Project funding in recent years from UK Govnmt, UKOTCF, UKNGOs.	Signif. funding in recent years from UK Govnmt, JNCC, UK NGOs etc. Is there a territory fund?	Funding from EU, UK, UK NGOs etc. Looking to self-funding of NPT. BVI set up major climate-change fund.	Conservation Fund (from tourism tax) set up but later funds removed. Needs reinstating. Signif. funding in recent years from EU, UK Govnmt, JNCC, UK NGOs etc.	Env Fund (from visitor tax) not deployed. New law rectifies. Being set up. Funds from EU, UK Govt, UK NGOs	Bermuda NGOs raise major funding for cons & res. Govt fund Cons Serv	Funding from AI Govt, UK Govt, UK NGOs.	Funding from Govt, UK Govt, UK & local NGOs, & public.	Mismatch between tiny economy and huge biodiversity. Funding from Govt, UK Govt, UK & local NGOs, but inadequate.	Funding £1.8m pa FIG (incl fisheries); £2.4m 1999-2015 from UK Govt. Some resourcing from NGOs.	3% of 2014 Territory spend to Environment (plus fisheries 59%). 2010-5: £1.5m Darwin. Major funding via NGO SGHT, & other NGOs.	Research budget of BAS part of NERC.	Funding & other resourcing will continue to depend on UK Govt & NGOs	Funding of current cons initiatives depends heavily on major NGO-sourced funds.	MoD spend figures not available. Some additional suppose from Darwin, NGOs, & volunteers.	Env now relatively well resourced & Govt Gib recognises that investment in env is generally cost-effective	Biodiversity Fund under consideration	Projects & costs on website. Funds nat cons improved since 2013. Dept Env receives 0.9% Govt income.	In States of Guernsey annual budget.	Resourcing to be developed fully.	Some local funding & help from NGOs

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EC2. Ensure the protection and restoration of key habitats, <i>species</i> [see lower row] and landscape features, <i>and attempt the control and eradication of invasive species</i> [see lower row]. AT5. By 2020, rate of loss of all natural habitats, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation/fragmentation is significantly reduced. (Relates also to EC4) AT11. By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal & marine areas, are conserved effectively.	Some conservtn needs identified. Some reserves exist. Apart from Centre Hills, need relisting under new laws. Working on marine mgmt & ocean governance	ANT done much restoration. New law needs Regs. Sombbrero I being listed as Ramsar Site	Network of protected areas managed by dedicated body. Further sites proposed. Law in prep for conservati on outside reserves.	On paper, TCI close to targets for site protection, but resources & will to enforce are lacking. A public consultation on protected areas in progress, but this includes proposals for losses as well as gains.	About 5% of land protected by govt or NTCI, with others targeted under new law. Some PAs added;	Land PAs managed by Govt & NGOs. More needed.	Generally good env condition. Several land PAs listed; more needed.	National Parks Ordinance 2003 not yet in force; will permit establishment of parks.	44% of Tristan's land area is PA.	Some PAs.	>10% of EEZ is PA. New law enables PAs;	S Orkney Is Southern Shelf Marine PA designated in 2010; covers 94,000 km ²	Hender-son I WHS means that the numeric land target is met, and the MPA will for sea.	New MPA of all EEZ. 1 Ramsar site; (other major site of Chagos Bank needed) plus some sanctuary areas.	Work in progress on wetland restore. 1 Ramsar Site & (under laws analogous to EU) 5 SACs & 3 SPAs listed. Mgmt plan Akrotiri Pen in place.	Gib NR extended 2013 Southern waters SPA/ SAC mean that land & sea Aichi area targets met. Water catchment slope restored to nature.	1 Ramsar Site listed; others proposed	4 Ramsar Sites & 22 Ecol SSIs designated.	Govt & NGOs all own & manage PAs. Good liaison on mgmt.	Ramsar Site. Includes 10% sea area. Land PAs about 25% land area.	Gouliot Caves and Head-land Ramsar Site.
	Last lowland wetland infilled	Enforce needed of land-use & marine policies. Sci site-selection criteria, mgmt plans & coastal restoration needed	Mgmt plans needed for some sites.	Some statutory protected areas have been damaged by poor development and even government-supported projects.	some earlier PAs delisted	Update of marine system needed.	Plan for large marine PA announced. Land area target reached and sea will be.	14 'natural' National Conservation Areas established, equating to about 23% of the island.	although marine mgmt plan being worked on. Gough & Inaccess-ible Is are WHS & Ramsar, with mgmt plans.	Mainstr eaming identified need for new laws & better PA network on land & sea (where none). More mgmt plans & other action plans needed.	need to designate & make mgmt plans.	Arguabl y, the whole Antarctic is a PA.	Oeno & Ducie needed as Ramsar Sites.	Continued invasives removal needed.	Gorham's Cave proposed WHS.	4.7% of land & 2.6% of sea protected; & others in consultation. Island designated 2016 as UNESCO Biosphere Reserve	Plans for Prot Area Strat & Nat Park. NTJ restoring heathland site.	2 Ramsar Sites listed.	MPA proposed. New management plans in prep. Community woodland planting in place.	some slight halting of this recently	

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AT12. By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status has been improved and sustained.	SAPs in place & being prepared. Orioles stable. Mountain Chicken recovery still blocked by fungal infection. Both have captive breeding pops.	New law in place but implementation needed. Research on some key species undertaken.	Some SAPs in place but more & monitoring needed. Enacting draft Nat Resources & Climate Change Bill will address protection of endangered spp.	New laws waiting since 2012 for drafting time. SAPs need preparing and implementing.	Some SAPs in place but need updating under new law.	Success on cahow.	Seabird & turtle restoration successful. Laws updated and CITES-compliant.	SAP for Wirebird; others needed. Endemic invertebrates assessed Millennium Forest advancing well. Recently enacted EPO includes spp measures.	Good laws.	Good monitoring fisheries & birds. Survey & training starts for plants, inverts, shallow marine.	Pipit & probably seabirds & plants recovering.	BAS monitor's petrel, penguin, seal, krill.	Work continues on endemic plants, soil erosion & woodlands.	Extensive research on range of taxa taken place, and some restoration (see below).	Work in progress on illegal song-bird-catchin g and turtle losses. Larger fines needed. Other SAPs need implementing	SAPs in progress. Barbary Part-ridge & other reintroductions. Spp & habitat translocation s to avoid damage. Mac-aques managed	Work in progress on basking sharks, insects, plants & others, incl BAPs. Legislation to be reviewed.	Habitat restoration led to recover of spp. Reintro projects (with habitat restore) for others. Research on others.	Good survey, monitoring data-handling (Biol Records Centre, also working in other Ch Is) and integrated SAPs.	Monitoring programmes & APs in place for several spp. Data-handling & law-revision developing.	Mixed deciduous trees to be planted in March 2016
EC2. AT9. By 2020, invasive alien species are identified, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment. SDT 15.8	Work in progress on feral animals in Centre Hills, and also initial studies on invasive plants.	Dog Island rat eradication done (major seabird & turtle site).	Several island AIS eradication done or in progress; others needed.	Major problems from feral animals, invasive plants and diseases. Lack of continuity has impeded & set back several programmes.	Pilot on removing green iguana from Gr Cayman & prevent spread to C Brac & L Cayan. Weekly lionfish cull on L Cayman.	Major problems of feral animals & plants. Some good projects by govt & NGOs, but many more needed.	Work continues on others. Many feral animals & plants.	SHNT does pest control at key sites. National Bio-security Policy needs implementing.	Eradication of mice from Gough & probably new spp from wrecks needed. Invasives major problem, incl. from wrecks.	Close gaps in bio-security and noxious weed laws. Develop & implement inv spp plans.	Rodent eradication probably achieved (in largest island so far) by SGHT. Reindeer removal achieved by GSGSSI, with Norw help	Under consideration. Guidelines in place.	2011 attempt on Henderson I unsuccessful & needs repeating. Plant work needed. Bio-security in progress.	Limited work on coconut removal & restoration of native trees, and rat removal on a few islands.	Work in progress on invasion in acacia in ESBA.	Many invasive plants, but this now regulated, & control programmes started.	Marine strategy near complete, for implementing. Terrestrial next, but already some effective bee measures & others via planning.	Project with public participation on Japanese knot-weed. Invasive Spp Strategy in draft. Collaborating with France & other Ch Is.	New law on invasion control & eradication in prep.	AWT programme in place but limited by lack of resources.	Volunteer work on invasive plants.
	Feral animals in Exclusion Zone remain major problem.	Feasibility investigated for Scrub I. & Prickly Pear Cays		The Caicos Pine recovery project has progressed well.	Law improved		Success against cats (re seabirds).	Major invasive spp threats to inverts & plants.	Eradication of flax from Gough & Inaccessible Is progressing.	Over 70 small islands now rat-free.		Feral goats removed. Ducie & Oeno now rat-free.	Needs extending to other islands & spp.	Study of other needs needed.				Survey of invasives & threats needed.			

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<p>EC3. Ensure that environmental considerations are integrated within social and economic planning processes, promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption.</p> <p>EC4. Ensure that environmental impact assessments are undertaken before approving major projects and while developing our growth management strategy.</p> <p>EC5. Commit to open and consultative decision-making on developments and plans which may affect the environment; ensure that environmental impact assessments include consultation with stakeholders.</p> <p>AT2. By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting & reporting systems.</p>	<p>Previously, environment not effectively taken into account in planning.</p> <p>New law & policy changes, and training started, but implementation needed.</p>	<p>Greening the economy analysis done, though some difficulty in deploying this info into actions. Value for tourism & damage of sand-mining noted. Soil-mgmt training done.</p>	<p>Targeting 100% renewable energy. Law changed to allow renewable in Waste mgmt procedures improving Ghost- & other fishing issues being addressed. Greening the economy analysis done,</p>	<p>Set early example as pilot UKOT implementing Environment Charter; since set back.</p> <p>Later greening economy exercise noted need for an effective environmental NGO, as well as the ineffective and secretive planning process without adequate EIA or SEA, this having resulted in losses to domestic and international protected areas. Important conch, lobster & fin fisheries damaged by over-fishing as well as by illegal dredging for resort development. Sand-dunes (& flood resilience) lost to built development, even bordering marine Protected Areas, & beaches to illegal sand-mining.</p>	<p>New law good EIA/SEA measures</p>	<p>EIA/SEAs need conducting & to international best practice.</p> <p>Political accountability needs strengthening in areas.</p>	<p>No Development Control Framework or EIA or SEA guidelines. Beach mining needs to stop.</p>	<p>Land Development Control Plan 2012-2022 underwent strategic & environmental assessment but illegal process. Renewable energy investment. Policies on access & licensing of commercial and tourism-related fishing activities being reviewed.</p>	<p>Limited Development Control Framework & EIA or SEA procedures. Waste systems needed. but illegal fishing a problem. Fisheries well regulated Main-streaming practiced. Harbour repair again & deepening in progress 2016, but more basic work may be needed.</p>	<p>EIA legislation now in place; not yet really tested. Waste mgmt strategies also needed.</p>	<p>EIA in place, & UK has proposed improved procedures. Tourism well regulated. Primary power is hydro.</p>	<p>Work in progress on waste-mgmt, fisheries, agriculture, energy, water tourism & repopulation strategies.</p>	<p>No dev or planning laws. Needs these & best practice EIAs, as well as accountability of US Base. Energy inefficient. Future of marine vessel protection needs clarifying. (Replacement being arranged)</p>	<p>Implement best practice EIA & planning. Energy policy needs development. Fishery, water laws need enforcing.</p>	<p>Dev Plan being revised to stress environment. Renewable energy, recycling & green supply plans in place. Planning & EIA processes open & improving. "Green filter" in place for gov't plans. Marine (incl fisheries) policy revised in light of scientific target. Co-op approach with fisheries</p>	<p>EIAs required for certain types of dev. Work in progress to improve procedures. Cross-compliance in agric. Assist-ance for busin-esses re-environ-ment. Waste-mgmt systems Research in progress re-energise. Fisheries measures in negoti-ation. Sewage systems being upgrad-ed.</p>	<p>EIAs required for certain types of develop-ment. Waste-mgmt policies in place. Renew-able energy options (incl tidal, wave) policy being reviewed. Fishing methods improve-ed.</p>	<p>EIAs required for certain types of develop-ment. Tidal energy being develop-ed. Agric & fishery have enviro-nment policy being reviewed. Fishing methods improve-ed.</p>	<p>Proposals in place to adopt suitable planning & EIA. Tidal energy being develop-ed. Agric & fishery have enviro-nment policy being develop-ed. Marine develop-ed. Fishing methods improve-ed.</p>	<p>Sark design-ated Dark Sky Commu-nity 2011 Trans-port sustaina-ble, as no cars. Renew energy option under study (with Guern-sey). Marine develop-ed. Guern-sey. Plannin g/EIA system needs develop-ing.</p>	

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	thermal energy, sustainable fisheries, potential forestry. Water from forest veg & soil as reservoir.	strategic planning, SEA or EIA procedures. Political accountability also lacking. Fisheries legislation needed.	procedures and update EIA procedures. Yachting strategy needs clarifying.	cheaper) energy still delayed because of monopoly. Joined Carbon War Room initiative but actions not yet apparent. TC Reef Fund, TC National Museum, UKOTCF & MCS, with DEMA, have developed some sustainable approaches in marine, water/vegetation/crops, and reserve visiting but all under-resourced relative to urgent need.	needs implementing. Ocean thermal energy being investigated. Renewable energy materials duty-free. Various green schemes being run. Some marine protections stronger.	Declaration on the Collaboration for the Conservation of the Sargasso Sea. New sust dev unit in govt. Good fishery regs.		guides. Land Planning & Development Control Ordinance 2013 requires planning & appeal decisions are made in public. NEMP: all new policies will include public consultation.		renewable. Farming moving to sustainable. Mineral extraction with strong env aspect. Fisheries certified sustainable.							working				SEA not require. Waste mgmt needs development. Vineyard mgmt causes pollution.	
EC6. Implement effectively obligations under the Multilateral Environmental Agreements already extended to the Territory and work towards the extension of other relevant agreements.	In Ramsar, CITES, CMS. Not CBD. New CITES leg. & Ramsar Sites needed.	In Ramsar (listing first Site). Joined CITES. Not yet CBD, CMS.	In Ramsar (1 Site; others needed), CITES, CMS, CBD	In CMS & Ramsar. One Ramsar Site, but not managed and some damage. Not CBD, CITES (laws waiting for draftsman since 2012)	In Ramsar 1 Site; others needed), CITES, CMS, CBD	In CMS, CITES, Ramsar (some Sites; others needed)	In Ramsar, CITES, CMS, CBD.	In CBD, Ramsar, CITES, CMS. Designate Ramsar Sites.	WHS. In Ramsar (2 Sites; others needed), CITES, CMS, ACAP, CBD.	In Ramsar 2 Sites; others needed), CITES, CMS, ACAP; joined CBD in 2016.	In Ramsar, CITES, CMS, ACAP; CBD (since 2015) CCAMLR	Antarctic Treaty system	In Ramsar, CITES, CMS; Cetacean MOU. Not CBD. Ramsar Sites needed	In Ramsar (1 Site), CITES, CMS, Sharks MOU. Not, CBD. Chagos Bank Site needed	In Ramsar (1 Site), CMS.	In CBD, Ramsar, CITES, CMS, ACCO BAMS, Eurobats, EU Dirs; SPA/SAC listed.	In Ramsar (1 Site; others needed), CITES, CMS, CBD (since 2012).	In CBD, Ramsar (4 Sites), CITES, CMS.	In Ramsar (2 Sites), CITES, CMS.	In Ramsar (1 Site), CITES, CMS.	In Ramsar (1 Site), CITES, CMS.	

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<p>EC8. Ensure that legislation & policies reflect the principle that the polluter should pay for prevention or remedies; establish effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. AT8. By 2020, pollution has been brought to levels not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. (Relates also to EC3&4)</p>	New laws address, to be implemented		Stronger pollution control needed.	<p>Reduced resources, due to the ending of the Conservation Fund, ended some marine monitoring.</p> <p>A brief period of effective legal enforcement (with compensation benefitting conservation) needs re-starting.</p>	Law enables compensation income to Env Pr Fund.	Some development needed.	Laws not in place.	Polluter Pays principle incorporated in NEMP. Pollution incident reporting system set up.	Whilst some compensation received re bulk carrier (& the oil-rig incident), it seems that these were inadequate to cover long-term monitoring or damage.	Procedures in place re oil pollution.	2003 shipwrecks & Grytviken cleaned-up.	In Treaty	Laws & fine levels targeted at internal incidents.	Open-ness needed in reporting of recovery work and procedures improvement following USN pollution.	Law not specific. Seas polluted. Litter a problem.	Monitoring & APs in place. Law on polluter -pays in prep.	Law based on polluter -pays. New law needed re seas.	Water law follows polluter -pay.	Laws restrict pollution, incl agric.	Polluter -pays not yet in law.	Laws do not include polluter -pays principle, giving problem in dealing with land-owners evicting tenant & converting to vineyard practices.
			Draft Nat Resources & Climate Change Bill would embed polluter-pays in waste-mgmt.	Laws & enforcement needed re terrestrial pollution. Sea-grass beds & coral reefs remain vulnerable to run-off from land-based activities as well as built development.	Better enforcement needed.		Monitoring in place.	Pollution Policy needs to be completed.		Not clear whether there is specific polluter -pays law.	Not clear whether there is specific polluter-pays law.						Has Water Pollution & Oil Spill plans, river monitoring -ing, & enforcement bodies.	Sea & ground water monitoring -ing regular. Farm water pollution plan in place; oil spill plan in development.	but do not include polluter -pays principle.	Oil-spill plan in place.	
<p>EC9. Encourage teaching to promote the value of our environment. EC10. Promote publications that spread awareness of the special features of the environment in the Territory; AT1. 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.</p>	Good range of approaches; more being developed	Good range of approaches; more adult education needed.	Some material, including interpretation funded by EU & others, but more needed.	<p>Effective courses developed by Education Dept & UKOTCF.</p> <p>More could be done. Other facilities developed by local & UK NGOs & DEMA.</p>	Effective courses developed.	Many opportunities for schools & for conserv -ation volunteering	Good materials & coop with school. Other interpretation material. More adult education needed.	Education, outreach & other facilities developed. More incorporation into curriculum & more opportunities needed for adults.	Local environment teaching has varied but training & NGO-provided materials there again; Better info availability needed.	Good materials & activities available.	No schools in territory.	No schools in territory.	2012 education policy does not mention environment.	Interpretation material by NGOs. ZSL (with UK Govt support) has outreach programme for Chagossians in UK.	Akrotiri Env Ed Cntr important in SBA & Republic, with courses etc. Also UKOTCF & other material	Envir educ & awareness materials & courses produced by Govt & NGO.	Initiatives in schools, and re marine amongst others.	Good env engagement by schools, but curriculum development needed; & more citizen science schemes.	Environ -ment central to school curriculum. Other awareness material also available.	NGOs & involvement projects as well as sustain develop theme in schools & outside.	Local adult & junior wildlife clubs.

<p>EC1. Bring together government departments, representatives of local industry and commerce, environment and heritage organisations, the Governor's office, individual environmental champions and other community representatives in a forum to formulate a detailed strategy for action.</p> <p>AT17. 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. (Relates also to EC5)</p> <p>EC1.</p> <p>AT20. 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.</p> <p>SDT1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.</p> <p>10.b. Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.</p> <p>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.</p> <p>EC2. Ensure the protection and restoration of key habitats, species and landscape features through legislation and appropriate management structures and mechanisms, including a protected areas policy, and attempt the control and eradication of invasive species.</p> <p>AT5. 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. (Relates also to EC4)</p> <p>AT11. 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.</p> <p>AT12. 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.</p> <p>EC2.</p> <p>AT9. 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.</p> <p>SDT 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.</p> <p>EC3. Ensure that environmental considerations are integrated within social and economic planning processes, promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption within the Territory.</p> <p>EC4. Ensure that environmental impact assessments are undertaken before approving major projects and while developing our growth management strategy.</p> <p>EC5. Commit to open and consultative decision-making on developments and plans which may affect the environment; ensure that environmental impact assessments include consultation with stakeholders.</p> <p>AT2. 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.</p> <p>EC6. Implement effectively obligations under the Multilateral Environmental Agreements already extended to the Territory and work towards the extension of other relevant agreements.</p> <p>EC8. Ensure that legislation and policies reflect the principle that the polluter should pay for prevention or remedies; establish effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.</p> <p>AT8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. (Relates also to EC3&4)</p> <p>EC9. Encourage teaching within schools to promote the value of our local environment (natural and built) and to explain its role within the regional and global environment.</p> <p>EC10. Promote publications that spread awareness of the special features of the environment in the Territory; promote within the Territory the guiding principles set out above.</p> <p>AT1. 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.</p>
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(continued from page 3)

6. The wide progress on sign-up to international conventions is encouraging, especially taken with the recent and current moves by remaining territories to sign-up to the Convention on Biological Diversity (and of the very few not yet signed up to CITES and the Convention on Migratory Species). Both UK Government and NGOs, including UKOTCF, remain ready to help with this and with the designation of Ramsar Convention Wetlands of International Importance.

7. Progress on environmental education and

awareness is also good; this subject is given priority by many territories, with continued support from several organisations including UKOTCF. Much more progress could be made if UK Government re-instated eligibility of such projects for its funding to the UKOTs after removing it in 2010.

8. The start of opening up to a more environmentally sustainable approach within a wide range of economic activities has become evident. Some UKOT governments and several NGOs are taking a lead in this. The potential is great also for further empowering local communities and businesses of all

sizes to assume responsibility to drive this forward, both for the good of society and for direct economic benefit.

This is just a first pass. Some examples of identified needs shared by several or all territories are identified in the relevant section of the main part of the report. We look forward to working with partners in governments and NGOs in UKOTs and elsewhere to build further on these analyses and opportunities.