

## Strategy for Action to Implement St Helena's Commitments under its Environment Charter

This Strategy for Action is designed to meet the Commitments of St Helena (with, where necessary, reference to UK Government's Commitments) under the St Helena Environment Charter signed on 26 September 2001. The Strategy meets St Helena's Commitment 1: *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.* The Strategy was developed in a series of workshops, meetings with other stakeholders and other gatherings. The workshops involved a wide range of stakeholders including Heads of Government Departments and many of their staff, Councillors, the Governor's Office, non-governmental organisations, and others. Many of these were also involved in individual interviews. Discussions were held also in meetings with Legislative Council and Heads of Departments, and of the Environmental Advisory Consultative Forum, which formed a core advisory group. Supplementary presentations and discussions were held with other groups, including Prince Andrew School. The methods used were modified from the pilot Environment Charter Strategy Development exercise undertaken in the Turks & Caicos Islands by the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum with the TCI Government and other local stakeholders. (The Guidelines developed from this are available at [www.ukotcf.org](http://www.ukotcf.org))

The workshops and other meetings were held during visits by UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum (UKOTCF) facilitators Dr Mike and Mrs Ann Pienkowski in July-August 2004 and Dr Pienkowski in February-March 2005. The St Helena manager of the exercise was the Environmental Co-ordinator, Isabel Peters. The work was supported by the UK Government's Overseas Territories Environment Programme (OTEP) and by UKOTCF. It is important to note that the resulting Strategy is an output from these discussions, and represents the consensus of views of the St Helena participants. UKOTCF personnel were acting as facilitators, and not consultants producing their own views (apart from one exception, noted below). Towards the end of the process, on 4 March 2005, a presentation was made to St Helena's Legislative Council (most of whose members had themselves taken part in the process). Legislative Council recommended that Executive Council consider and adopt this strategy.

The intention is that this document will be used as a major input into the annual planning cycles of St Helena Government's Departments, as well as those of non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders. For this reason, the format used is one that key Heads of Departments and other users confirmed would be convenient for them. This format is outlined below.

The strategy is ordered by the first 10 Commitments by St Helena in the Environment Charter. (The 11<sup>th</sup> relates to other international commitments, which are essentially subsumed by the first ten.) Each section starts by stating that Commitment, together with the desired outcome (agreed by the workshops) that would result from its implementation. In many cases, the Commitment is quite complex, and it has been divided into several elements, which are treated in turn. Each element is addressed in a 4-column table:

Column 1 summarises some background information, laying emphasis on international commitments and some domestic legislation, as well as, in some cases, information on the current position;

Column 2 lists the actual and potential actions or programmes identified by the workshops and other processes as necessary to meet St Helena's commitments under the Environment Charter. These have been classified as follows:

*Actions already completed – italic, black type*

Actions in progress – roman, black type

***Actions not yet undertaken but having few, if any, resource implications – bold italic type (green if using colour)***

**Actions not yet undertaken and having significant resource implications; consensus high priority – bold roman type (blue)**

**Actions not yet undertaken and having significant resource implications; consensus important but lower priority –roman type (mauve)**

Column 3 lists the lead body or bodies relevant to this activity.

Column 4 indicates the current status of this activity. Some ongoing groups of activities are summarised as the following Ongoing Projects or Processes (OP):

- OP1 Protected Areas
- OP2 Seabirds & Turtles Project
- OP3 Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)
- OP4 Peaks Project
- OP5 Species Recovery Plans
- OP6 Wirebird Project
- OP7 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- OP8 Environmental Screening/ Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- OP9 Waste Disposal Project
- OP10 Drainage Project
- OP11 Off-shore Fisheries Project
- OP12 Water Development Project
- OP13 Disaster Management

Further details on these ongoing projects and processes are included at Annex 1. For some of the new activity areas, one or more of the lead bodies have kindly summarised further information on forms which are appended at Annex 2. The completeness of these forms varies with the degree of information available at this stage.

Several Important points can be noted, including:

- a) It is striking how many of the requirements to fulfil St Helena's commitments have already been done, or are underway.
- b) Of the latter, it is striking how much has been done by volunteer effort and by funding from external grant sources.
- c) Of the remaining things to do, it is notable that many have few resource requirements.

- d) Especially in regard of those that do have resource requirements, it is important to remember that it is not aimed to achieve all these next year or even the year after; this is a strategy to fulfil commitments. The strategy may take several years to achieve, hopefully with progress on some elements being built into each year's plan.

## **Introduction and Overview**

There is always a danger, when analysing the individual activities required to fulfil the commitments under the Environment Charter, of overlooking the integrated view and the crucial over-arching aspects. This introduction tries to overcome this, by drawing together some of the key points made by a consensus of St Helena stakeholders, and adding some linking points. These last are the only part of the document in which the facilitators give their own views (based on the lead facilitator's career as a scientist in universities and government bodies, science and conservation manager and then director of the UK Government's statutory conservation agencies, director or chairman of several international non-governmental organisations, and various international consultancy roles, including the development of environmental features to underpin sustainable low-intensity tourism; and the second facilitator's experience in scientific and education research, teaching, school management and involvement in a range of conservation bodies). However, these views are built on the local consensus points in the strategy, and example cross-references to some of these are included in parentheses. Indeed, most, if not all, of these ideas will not be new; so the facilitators apologise to those who have already voiced them. However, it is clear that, even if voiced, some of the ideas need to be implemented, and timing may now be crucial. We note also that some of the points that we make below may not be immediately popular with some of those who were fore-sighted enough to invite us to help and made us welcome! We can only assure them that the comments are made very much with the future of St Helena in mind – and with the conviction that none of their interests would be harmed by implementing our or the participants' recommendations, whatever their initial reactions to them!

It is an especially important time for St Helena. Funding remains a major problem, with a continued need for core support from the UK. However, this is sometimes paid on a short-term cost-recovery basis, rather than as an investment towards a more self-sustaining future (see 8.b.6). Within domestic UK, it is generally accepted that the more financially prosperous regions should support financially some of the more remote, less financially prosperous, but biologically and culturally rich, areas; however, UK Government treats those parts of sovereign UK territory far from Great Britain as special types of foreign, rather than special types of British, and does not readily adopt the same philosophy. Hence, in the context of a major part of this plan, we have a situation in which the lead UK Department for international conservation commitments, the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), makes virtually no financial contribution to the conservation of threatened endemic species in UK Overseas Territories, while providing very commendable funding to conservation of less globally significant wildlife in domestic UK. The FCO/DFID Overseas Territories Environment Programme (OTEP) provides a welcome contrast to this, but the relatively small size of this fund limits its capacity to a different order of scale (1.a.8).

Whilst both St Helena and the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum (UKOTCF) will continue to remind UK Government of this failing in its international commitments (1.b.3, 1.b.3, 1.b.5, 1.b.13, 8.b.6; see also below in respect threatened endemic species), we need to concentrate here on what further measures St Helena can take to help itself.

It is a time of challenges and opportunities. St Helena's resident population is falling rapidly. At the same time, government and commercial interests are optimistic that access to low-volume, high-value tourism may be about to increase markedly, and that this could provide a rare basis to re-vitalise the economy. St Helena will not be able to compete in the tourism market as a general, albeit in some cases luxury, holiday resort. Its potential market is the increasing specialist one, of those people interested in unique world-class wildlife and special historical and cultural features. There are literally millions of members of bodies like the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and the National Trust in UK, and larger numbers too in the equivalent societies in other European and North American countries. A significant proportion of these are interested in such holidays. This is the market that St Helena needs to tap. To do this, St Helena does not need to mimic other places (except for deploying any appropriate expertise in provision of services). It needs to make sure that it looks after what is special to St Helena and develops further ways to enable and assist visitors to experience these special features. These features are, above all, the huge number of endemic plants and animals, as well as the historic buildings of Jamestown and elsewhere.

Conservationists of St Helena have performed magnificent tasks in discovering remnant populations of endemic species thought to be extinct, and then helping them re-build their populations. The restoration of native vegetation at the Peaks and the Millennium Forest are classic examples, increasingly widely cited internationally. But more is needed if St Helena is to retain its natural and historic capital on which it can build the tourist industry. It is genuinely shocking that, in 2003, the endemic St Helena Olive went extinct. During the six months between facilitator visits of this project, almost all the remaining endemic Boxwood Trees in their original location (as well as some of those planted elsewhere) have died, and the remaining three in the original site seem unlikely to survive. There are concerns too about other endemic species, including False Gumwood, Bastard Gumwood and Large Bell-flower. UK and St Helena are both failing in their international commitments when this happens. Of more tangible concern, St Helena is losing the very things that it needs to provide the basis of a revived economy.

We have touched above on reminding UK of its responsibilities, but what can St Helena do for itself? Matters cannot be resolved instantly, but further steps can be taken. We have been advised that St Helena plans a process of modernisation of government, whether or not the constitutional changes at the political level take place. We feel that this gives several (largely cost-free) opportunities relevant to the present matters. There are excellent personnel working in both government and NGOs; we have the highest regard for them and their efforts; however, we feel that the present structures may impede them, rather than help them, make the most of St Helena's limited financial and personnel resources (1.b.3, 1.b.9).

First, although St Helena Government refers to the environment as central to its future economy, this is not manifest in its structures. The tiny number of staff with environment central to their roles sit in several different departments. The Environmental Co-ordinator, with one assistant and one vacant post, is within the Development & Economic Planning Department. The [terrestrial] Conservation Officer (formally the Senior Forestry Assistant (Conservation)), with an Assistant and several field staff, sits within the Forestry part of the Agricultural & Natural Resources Department. The Marine

Scientific Officer (most of whose role is conservation-related) is within the Fisheries part of ANRD. There appears to be no governmental post addressing cultural heritage, including historic buildings, even though a high proportion of these are in government ownership (6.g.1-6). These dispersed groups, and probably others (see below), should be brought together in an Environment Department (1.b.10, 3.a.4, 8.b.3). Whilst it is doubtful that they would, even then, have the person-power to fulfil their many duties (e.g. 4.b.3, 5.b.3), at least they would have the efficiencies of working together, complementing skills and integrating effort. Bringing together the environmental units in one department would not necessarily mean co-location of all personnel. Whilst this should probably be the default position, there may be good reasons to outpost some staff. For example, those concerned with endemic plant rearing might best stay co-located with personnel at the Scotland Nursery.

It may be that the resultant Department would be considered too small for the appropriate level of management. In such a case, it could be brigaded with other relevant units. The most obvious candidate would be Physical Planning, although there are others too. However, if brigading is necessary, whichever units are chosen, they should be primarily 'regulatory' units, rather than 'users' of the environment. Otherwise, one would be creating potential unhelpful future tensions within the Department.

The other, and at least as important, benefit of bringing these together would be to provide a focus. At present, despite its importance to St Helena's future, there is no single focus of responsibility or accountability for environmental conservation matters at a senior level in government. In our wide experience of management in a range of situations, processes cannot be delivered with reliability without an appropriate focus of responsibility. Again, we stress that this is not a criticism of anyone in any existing post; it is a case of the system failing the many committed and hard-working persons in relevant posts – and failing St Helena itself. The head of this department (as with others) would need a good mix of skills. These need to combine knowledge of environmental conservation, management skills, and an ability to work co-operatively with, and draw in the knowledge and skills of, other departments and non-governmental organisations (see also below).

In most countries which have successful records in nature conservation, this involves strong and active joint working by government environment departments and non-governmental bodies. In St Helena, with its very constrained resources, there may be even stronger arguments for this, and government may need to provide further help to develop NGOs, necessary partners in environmental democracy and public participation (1.a.6, 1.b.11, 1.b.12, 3.a.4, 7.a.25, 9.a.1, 9.a.4, 9.a.9, 10.a.9). There must be a balance achieved, because government cannot abdicate its duties to NGOs – both are necessary. The potential help for such bodies via the current Charities Bill is a welcome part of this.

Although we believe strongly in bringing together those posts centred on environmental conservation in an environment department headed by a senior manager, environmental matters should not be excluded from other departments and NGOs (1.a.7, plus list in previous paragraph and most points in 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 & 10). More joined-up thinking is needed, with closer integration and partnerships (between NGOs, government and private sector) if tourism is really going to work for the community and environment, bringing sustainable benefits to environmental conservation for the island as a whole; at present, this could potentially be more limited by island capacity and resources rather than willingness from developers (1.a.6). Indeed, St Helena's commitments under both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Environment Charter require both a strong environment department and the integration of environmental sustainability into all other sectors of the economy. How does one integrate their efforts? St Helena

has developed the cross-organisational approach over a decade and more, through the Sustainable Environment Development Strategy (SEDS) Response Committee, later becoming the Advisory Committee on the Environment, and the present Environmental Advisory Consultative Forum. The names of these bodies seem to reflect an increasing uncertainty as to how to handle groupings which cross departments and bring in also non-governmental expertise. Such bodies are widely used in environmental governance in other countries, in roles ranging from purely advisory to policy-making and executive. This reflects the fact that, even in larger countries, it is not possible solely within employed staff to reflect the wide range of expertise and knowledge necessary to cover the huge field of the environment. There have been some degrees of disappointment expressed that, despite the impressive range of ability included within EACF, it is not interacting with St Helena Government effectively enough (1.a.1-3). The modernisation of government noted earlier should help here. In modernised procedures, information flow does not need to follow management lines, although the latter should be copied in. Instead, it should flow as directly as possible between source and recipient, with interaction to enhance understanding. In any event, it is difficult to see how a forum, whose participants are necessarily drawn from across most departments as well as from non-governmental bodies could report through a management line. It would be most sensible to have direct reporting from the Chairperson of this grouping to Executive Council (1.a.1). Not only would this mean that the participants felt properly valued but, more substantively, questions from ExCo could be answered by someone informed by the debate which had taken place. Without this, ExCo would be depriving itself of a prime source of information and not making best use of the resource. We were happy to be reassured in Legislative Council that there are, even without constitutional change, procedures that allow attendance at ExCo of the Chairperson of EACF for such important interactions.

Time is of the essence. If the rare opportunity of re-vitalising St Helena's economy is to be presented, then St Helena needs to be ready in advance, so that its people – and not one or more developers or outside interests – are in control. This is not to speak against the developers, those of whom we have had the opportunity to meet in a St Helena context seeming to have very appropriate attitudes. However, to retain its natural and cultural resources to provide long-term economic benefit (rather than being “mined out”, like so many previous tourist destinations), St Helena needs to negotiate strongly to safeguard its natural and social capital. This also means developing skills now, on the existing smaller tourism market. In addition to the small business aspects (which do have environmental elements, such as the use of historic buildings for hotels and cafes), there is a great deal of expertise to refine. This could address developing a strategy for the ways in which the visitors experience the distinctive St Helena natural and cultural heritage and the capacity to manage this. Aspects could include: protected areas planning; species recovery planning; trails; leaflets; non-intrusive signage; guide-training; educational programmes at various levels; looking at ways of optimising environmental benefits from development; integration into planning processes; development of ways of combining conservation with increased international recognition of the globally unique importance of St Helena, such as designations as “Ramsar” Wetlands of International Importance and application for World Heritage Site status; and stimulating small businesses which are sensitive to the environment - tour guides (terrestrial and marine), local crafts, diving, fishing, etc (2.b.2, 2.b.3, 2.b.6-13, 2.c.1-8, 3.a.15, 3.b.8, 3.b.19, 7.a.29, 9.a.11). There is a start in this in the recently awarded OTEP grant, and we understand that there are other initiatives in planning from the Tourism Office, possibly amongst others. It may well also be sensible to think too in terms of other projects concerned with developing skills in integrating conservation activities with visitor interpretation. This could possibly involve the National Trust (and its UK partners through UKOTCF) as well as departments and possibly the St Helena Development Agency, and could perhaps be suitable for funding by the Darwin Initiative or other external grant sources, as well as any funding which may ultimately become available through development companies (1.a.8, 1.b.2).

In St Helena, appropriate development and the environment will not be in conflict. A successful revitalisation of the economy will depend on looking after the environmental heritage which will underpin this – and the resources to look after the environment will depend on getting this development right. That is why an Environment Charter strategy is needed. St Helena has the opportunity of getting things right for itself after long, difficult periods – and providing an example to other small communities around the world.

**Commitment 1: 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.**

*Desired Outcome: Environmental considerations are integrated into all policies and plans, public and private, ensuring that the quality of the environment on St Helena is maintained.*

***Elements of Commitment 1.a: Develop strategic plan for action***

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
<p>Process current to develop strategy for action to implement the Environment Charter.</p> <p>Environment Advisory Consultative Forum (EACF) serves the role of steering group on Environment Charter process</p> <p>Project bids developed and awarded under OTEP.</p>	<p><i>1.a.1. Chair of EACF to present EACF reports to ExCo in person</i></p> <p><i>1.a.2. Governor’s Staff Officer to sit on EACF.</i></p> <p><i>1.a.3. Adjust procedures to overcome the perception that EACF produces papers and makes recommendations, which then disappear without trace into the governmental system. [Please note that to date EACF has not made that many recommendations/ produced papers]</i></p> <p><i>1.a.4. Procedure for approval and adoption of the Action Plans and Strategies coming out of this Environment Charter exercise to be considered in the next stages of this project.</i></p> <p><i>1.a.5. Include consultees unable to attend workshops on e-mailing list for maintained involvement</i></p> <p><i>1.a.6. Action plan will identify lead bodies for activities needed, and these should include government, NGOs, and the private sector.</i></p> <p><i>1.a.7. Develop procedure for building Environment Charter strategy into ongoing activities and budgetary cycles, with</i></p>	<p>ExCo/ Governor</p> <p>Governor’s Office/ EACF</p> <p>ExCo/ Governor</p> <p>Workshop 3/ Facilitators/ ECO/ EACF/ ExCo</p> <p>ECO/EA</p> <p>Started by Facilitators/ ECO in this document / checked and added to by participants</p>	<p>needs a change of procedure</p> <p>Implemented</p> <p>?</p> <p>In progress</p> <p>Implemented</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Follows from</p>

	commitment by all relevant departments and non-governmental bodies, and resources to monitor, co-ordinate and stimulate continuing implementation of the strategy.	All	this project
	1.a.8. Develop and submit further project bids under OTEP and other funding sources identified by HMG, under the Environment Charter.	OTEP Working Group	In progress, with successes

***Elements of Commitment 1b: Identify and address bottlenecks***

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
It is not clear what benefits, if any, accrue from having St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha classified as a single UK Overseas Territory, as the Councils, legislative procedures and budgets are separate. In all other cases where a Governor or Commissioner (and other senior officials) is shared between different legislative units, the units are classed as separate UKOTs. Amongst other benefits of separate listing, this would allow opportunity to apply for EU regional funding requiring several territories to co-operate.	<p>1.b.1. Address major constraints in resources, both human and financial.</p> <p><i>1.b.2. If not already addressed, consider requesting constitutional (or procedural) changes process to reflect current operational arrangements and classify St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha as separate UK Overseas Territories (albeit sharing a Governor and parts of the times of other officials, as occurs also in some other groups of UKOTs).</i></p> <p>1.b.3. Investigate the suggestion that UK needs to adhere to other MEAs in order for St Helena (and other UKOTS) to be eligible to apply for some international funding.</p> <p><i>1.b.4. Examine the reasons underlying the widely held perception that both DFID and St Helena Government procedures are too inflexible, with the result that small organisations spend disproportionately large amounts of time on administration and too frequent reporting on small projects; introduce more flexible procedures as appropriate.</i></p>	<p>All</p> <p>ExCo</p> <p>Subject to clarification noted, if this is broader than just for St Helena, UKOTCF might take the lead.</p> <p>???</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>?</p> <p>Need first to clarify which MEA protocols are referred to.</p>

	<p><i>1.b.5. Ask DFID to raise awareness amongst its officials in UK that physical post to and from St Helena may take several weeks; and encourage them to use fax and email for official communications (or to use local officers to certify signatures etc.).</i></p> <p><i>1.b.6. Investigate whether the new constitution will provide for a better linkage between DFID/FCO in London, the Governor’s Office, ExCo (and Ministers if that option is implemented), LegCo and senior officials. (This is to overcome the problem seen, even by some senior local officials and elected representatives, with current procedures for consultations and decisions – and the general perception that some other group is “the government”.)</i></p> <p><i>1.b.7. Take advantage of the fact that St Helena is a small community where it should be relatively easy to inform and consult the people; foster an approach which provides information from government at as early a stage as possible, so that the population shares the issue and helps develop a widely accepted course of action; this should also help avoid the problem of false rumours and worst-case assumptions when real information is not available.</i></p> <p><i>1.b.8. Increase and widen the readiness of members of the community to be informed</i></p> <p><i>1.b.9. Make efforts to overcome the feeling still held in some quarters that sound environmental management is an add-on, rather than fundamental to the sustainability of several of the potential major economic sectors of St</i></p>	<p>DFID</p> <p>???</p> <p>???</p> <p>???</p> <p>EACF</p>	
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**Commitment 2: 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.**

*Desired Outcome: Key habitats, key species and landscape features are protected, and/or restored.*

**Element of Commitment 2.a. Have in place effective legislation for protection of key habitats, species and landscape features**

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
<p>(To fulfil Article 8 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>):</p> <p>(k) Develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations;</p> <p>National Parks Ordinance 2003 (provides powers to permit the establishment of parks, nature reserves, sanctuaries and area of historical interest, and generally for the conservation of the natural and ecology of St. Helena)</p> <p>Draft list of protected areas prepared</p> <p>Endangered Species Protection Ordinance 2003 (regulates trade in endangered species to give effect to the <b>Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)</b>), and also gives the Governor in Council the authority to make Orders to protect and encourage the continued existence of any species of plant or animal endemic or indigenous to St. Helena)</p> <p>St Helena National Trust Ordinance 2001 (to establish a National Trust: to act as custodian of St.</p>	<p>2.a.1. Draft and pass Regulations needed under National Parks Ordinance to implement protected areas.</p> <p><i>2.a.2. Extend the marine protected area to include all the coastline and inshore waters, with zoning of different levels of protection, using the existing categories of protected area, under the legislation or some other means.</i></p> <p><i>2.a.3. Consider giving protected area status to all the land previously known as ‘crown wastes’, because of its importance to endemic species?</i></p> <p><i>2.a.4. Analyse the results of the tree questionnaire to clarify public opinion. In the light of this, look at existing legislation and, if required, propose new policy for management of trees of historical and cultural importance (possibly including tree preservation orders).</i></p> <p>2.a.5. Review whether the legislation for protected areas (on land and sea) gives all the powers needed for effective management, monitoring and enforcement. Consider whether National Parks Ordinance needs amendments.</p> <p>2.a.6. Consider legislation (or policy measures if regulation is possible through that route), regulating boats for watching</p>	<p>Protected Areas Working Group</p> <p>Protected Areas Working Group</p> <p>EPD, PO, LPDCA</p> <p>EACF</p> <p>Protected Areas Working Group</p> <p>MSO/ EACF/ Tourism</p>	<p>OP1: Protected Areas</p> <p>OP1</p> <p>Done: essentially equivalent to “Coastal zone” in LDCP</p> <p>Identified need</p> <p>OP1; and addressed in 2.a.10</p> <p>Addressed in 2.a.10</p>

<p>Helena's heritage, to preserve and promote the island's natural environment and its archaeological, historical and cultural resources for present and future generations)</p> <p>Some relevant provisions also in Land Planning and Development Ordinance 1998, and Fishing Ordinances (see Commitment 3 below)</p>	<p>dolphins and whales, including numbers of boat-visits per unit time and how close to approach.</p> <p>2.a.7. Review and, if necessary, update Oil pollution Ordinance and Whale Ordinance (dating from 1970s), and protection measures for turtles and seabirds.</p> <p>2.a.8. Review and update spear-fishing regulations, to add limits on numbers and any other necessary measures.</p> <p>2.a.9. Review the potential for tying all the relevant legislation together, and the resources needed for enforcement. Give consideration to removing the routine exemption to the Crown from prosecution.</p> <p><b>2.a.10 (including needs for other Commitments) Consider need and, if necessary, secure increased capacity for drafting legislation required to meet Environment Charter Commitments</b> (see Annex 3)</p>	<p>MSO/ EACF</p> <p>Fisheries Directorate</p> <p>EACF/ AG/ ExCo</p> <p>AG/SLO</p>	<p>OP2: Seabirds &amp; Turtles Project; &amp; 2.a.10</p> <p>Policy; &amp; 2.a.10</p> <p>Policy; &amp; 2.a.10</p> <p>Identified need</p>
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***Element of Commitment 2.b. Develop Protected Areas Policy***

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
<p>(To fulfil Article 8 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>):</p> <p>(a) Establish a system of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;</p> <p>(b) Develop, where necessary, guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;</p>	<p>2.b.1. Feed draft list of protected areas into Land Development Control Plan.</p> <p><b>2.b.2. Once Regulations implementing the protected areas is in place, management plans will be needed for the sites listed in the table below, and these need developing (and preparation need not wait for formal designation). This should be done utilising the expertise and capacities of e.g. Environment Planning &amp; Development Section, National Trust, Conservation</b></p>	<p>Protected Areas Working Group</p> <p>Protected Areas Working Group</p>	<p>Done</p> <p>Identified need Part in OP1</p>

<p>Designate suitable wetlands for inclusion in the List of Wetlands of International Importance (to fulfil Article 2.1 of the “<b>Ramsar</b>” <b>Convention on Wetlands</b>)</p> <p>Promote the conservation of wetlands by establishing nature reserves on wetlands, whether they are designated Wetlands of International Importance or not, and provide adequately for their wardening to fulfil Article 4.1 of the “<b>Ramsar</b>” <b>Convention on Wetlands</b>).</p> <p>Policy related to selection of Protected Areas developed as part of site selection and also in conjunction with draft Land Development Control Plan.</p>	<p><b>Section, MSO etc to share the work and responsibilities.</b></p> <p>2.b.3. Complete the work started on identification and designation of international qualification, including Important Bird Areas, Wetlands of International Importance, etc.</p> <p>2.b.4. Consider whether measures are needed to ensure effective co-ordination between conservation of built (known as conservation areas in the LDCP) and natural (known as Protected Areas in the LDCP) heritage, (which are in the same Ordinance but are managed in different units).</p> <p>2.b.5. Conduct the project , ”A Protected Areas Plan for St Helena’s Central Peaks” funded in 2004 by OTEP, which will result in a new plan for management of the peaks area, with project team drawn from all relevant stakeholders. (This to replace the Diana’s Peak management plan now obsolete, and integrate management of High Peak and other areas, because of endemics.)</p> <p><b>2.b.6. Organise the further work needed at Peak Dale, where natural biodiversity survives; possibly make bid to OTEP for support in 2006/7</b></p> <p><b>2.b.7. Identify means for achieving controls to limit fishing, and monitoring inside and outside protected areas, including physical, wardens, and costs, required by the management plan in the currently proposed marine biological reserve area.</b></p> <p>2.b.8. Plans should address interpretation, visitor carrying capacity, monitoring etc, as well as habitat management etc.</p> <p><b>2.b.9. Examine the needs for studies on current levels of</b></p>	<p>EACF, EPD, SHNT, MSO, ECS</p> <p>EACF, SHNT</p> <p>SHNT and Peaks Project Working Group</p> <p>SHNT/ ECS</p> <p>Fisheries Directorate</p> <p>EACF, EPD, SHNT, ECS, MSO, Tourism</p> <p>EACF, EPD,</p>	<p>OP3: MEAs</p> <p>Can be part of OP1</p> <p>OP4: Peaks Project</p> <p>Identified need</p> <p>Identified need But part of OP1 (includes 3b7)</p> <p>As part of OP1</p> <p>Identified need</p>
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	<p><b>usage and potential carrying capacity of different areas (land and sea), to maintain natural value and interest to visitors, and implement studies required.</b> [Note that a project is being developed for submission to OTEP to address carrying capacity analysis for key visitor attractions and sites]</p>	SHNT, ECS, MSO, Tourism	(2c1 & 7a29 can be treated as part of same work)
	2.b.10. Develop plans for contributing to protected area maintenance and other conservation measures by e.g. visitor levy or site-access charges or sale of interpretative material and ear-marking the income.	Protected Areas Working Group, FS	OP1
	2.b.11. Consider practical and awareness needs to enhance access, where appropriate, so that the value of the protected areas becomes better appreciated.	Protected Areas Working Group	OP1
	2.b.12. Examine any existing policies and needs for others for ensuring sustainable management outside Protected Areas to complement those within.	Protected Areas Working Group	OP1
	2.b.13. Use draft Land Development Control Plan as an opportunity to cover loopholes which currently exist (e.g. ensuring that plan includes mention of all categories of protected areas).	PO, EPD, EACF	Categories were ignored due to OP1 not being at that stage
	2.b.14. <i>Extend Land Development Control Plan to the marine environment, so that planning the use of all space is integrated.</i>	Planning, EACF, EPD, SHNT, Marine	MBR & offshore islands incl in PA plan

Re 2.b.2, management plans for the protected areas listed below to be developed and implemented. No area has a management plan yet, the first to be produced will be for the Peaks – produced as a result of the OTEP Peaks Project. Others will follow but not in the short term.

<b>PROPOSED NATIONAL PROTECTED AREAS (NPAs) AND MARINE BIOLOGICAL RESERVE (MBR)</b>	<b>stage reached</b>
<p><b>Diana’s Peak</b> Diana’s Peak National Park contains the largest remaining fragment of cloud forest habitat on St Helena, which has an exceptionally</p>	

<p>high degree of endemicity in terms of the animal and plant species that it supports. Tree Ferns covered an area of nearly 16 hectares in 1996, but it is estimated that they once covered in excess of 130 hectares. The tree fern thicket has been severely invaded by a variety of invasive exotic plants ranging from bilberry and buddleia in the guts, to whiteweed and redundant flax plantations on the slopes. Weed control and replanting programmes since 1995 have made considerable progress in reclaiming areas that were being lost to alien invaders. Water from springs and streams with catchments within Diana’s Peak National Park provides a significant proportion of the overall water supply for St Helena.</p>	
<p><b>South West Protected Area</b>  The area to be protected includes: Sandy Bay (including Sandy Bay Flatts and streams flowing past the Agricultural Station from the Bridge) Potato Bay, White Sands, Lime Kilns, Arch, Broad Gut, Lot, Lot’s Wife, Gates of Chaos, High Peak, Mt Vesey, the Depot, Peak Dale, Norman Williams Nature Reserve, Asses Ears, Man and War Roost and all coastal islands, coastline and land through to South West Point. This area provides the only example on St Helena of the full cross section of species that once made up the different habitat types on St Helena – from the tree fern thicket of the highest altitude (High Peak) through the moist mid-altitude zone of the Gumwood forest to the dry zone of the Scrubwood scrub (scrubwood, boxwood, plantain, salad plant, ebony, rosemary) to the desert conditions of the coast where annuals (babies toes, salad plant, boneseed, euphorbia) grow. These species are all surviving in small fragmented, and in some cases, isolated populations. Some of these populations are naturally regenerating, others are stable and others are declining (High Peak) due to the invasion of alien plants. All are threatened populations that could become extinct, in part due to alien plant invasion, if nothing is done to conserve them. The area proposed contains the most dramatic and beautiful land and seascapes on St Helena. The physical features of the landscape are not only visually impressive but represent scientifically important geological features (e.g. Lot is the plug of a volcano and Lot’s Wife, the Gates of Chaos, the Asses Ears, and Speery Island form part of a volcanic dyke).</p>	
<p><b>Millennium Forest</b>  This area historically formed part of “The Great Wood”, a native forest of Gumwoods and Ebonies, which was approximately 5 miles square in the early 1700’s, stretching across Horse Point, Bottom Woods, Longwood and Deadwood Plain. The Great Wood was destroyed by hogs, which were let loose in the wood and uprooted the young trees, and humans who took wood for fuel and bark for tanning leather. In the early / mid 1980’s the area was designated as a reintroduction site for the Gumwood and in 1999 became the site of the Millennium Forest, a joint conservation / community project, in which Gumwoods have been successfully re-introduced. The area was also the last known habitat of the Giant Earwig.</p>	
<p><b>North-easterly Protected Area</b>  This is an area of outstanding natural beauty, and one of the most prominent features of the island’s landscape. Snail fossils of evolutionary significance, having been studied by Charles Darwin, have been found at the base of Flagstaff Hill. This area should be managed to protect the outstanding natural features of Flagstaff and the Barn and to preserve an important fossil and deposits site.</p>	
<p><b>Heart Shape Waterfall</b>  Heart Shape Waterfall is a natural monument in a scenically beautiful area and the area should be managed to preserve these natural features.</p>	
<p><b>High Hill and Ebony Plain</b>  High Hill and Old Man’s Head are home to two out of three isolated populations of less than 30 and 12 individuals of the endemic</p>	

<p>rosemary, which clings to the barren rock face. The island wide population is less than 200 individuals, which makes it an endangered species. Ebony Plain should be managed to protect the area as a reintroduction site for the ebony and other associated endemic and indigenous species.</p>	
<p><b>Prosperous Bay Plain</b>  The environment is hostile and the animals and plants that live on the plain have special adaptations to cope with it. It is a relatively level area of land, a saucer shaped depression, known as the ‘Central Basin’, surrounded by a higher-level plateau. Today the vegetation is dominated by the shrub Suaeda Fruticosa (indigenous), herbaceous Atriplex semibaccata, the mat forming creeper Carpobrotus edulis and annual Hydrodea cryptantha (endemic) and Portulaca oleacea (indigenous). Few other species can grow in the arid ground because of the presence of mineral salts (gypsum and calcium sulphate), visible as the white deposits in the lower part of the plain. It is thought that this site is probably closer than any other to the nature of the Wirebird’s original habitat. The invertebrate diversity provides further significant biological interest. Prosperous Bay Plain was one of 80 study areas in 1965 – 7. and collection from this area included 55 endemic species out of an island total of just over 400. Of these 23 were found nowhere else on the island, and another 35 occurred on Prosperous Bay Plain, but were also recorded in at least one other site on the island. This site was also identified as the most feasible site for an airport and this prompted a further study by Dr Philip and Mrs Myrtle Ashmole of the Invertebrate fauna at Prosperous Bay Plain. During the Ashmoles’ visit in 2003 they recorded finding about 29 of the 58 endemic species previously recorded by the Belgians, with roughly another 21 very possibly present, but not confirmed at the time of writing. Several endemic species were found not previously recorded from Prosperous Bay Plain, and several that are new to science. The Central Basin is the most ecologically significant site within the Prosperous Bay Plain area. The floor of the Basin consists of dust and grit produced by weathering of the overlying rock. In places the dust is rather uniform – to a depth of more than one metre. The dominant endemic animals present in the basin are spiders that are not dependent on loose rocks. Instead, they are burrow dwellers, and are thus vulnerable to the effects of vehicles compacting the dusty soil. The habitat of the Central Basin is replicated nowhere else on Island. This area should therefore be protected for the endemic invertebrates, with the Central Basin affording the highest degree of protection. The area should also be managed for the conservation of the wirebird and the endemic and indigenous flora.</p>	
<p><b>Deadwood Plain</b>  Deadwood Plain is an area of pastureland including the adjacent valleys of Netley Gut and Sheep Pound Gut, covering some 200ha in the North of St Helena. In November 1998 Deadwood Plain held approximately 21% of the wirebird population (70 - 80 individuals). No other single site on the island held more than 10% of the population. Maintenance of the integrity of the breeding habit on Deadwood Plain is likely to be a major factor if the wirebird is to be successfully conserved.</p>	
<p><b>South East Protected Area</b>  Great Stone Top boasts the highest sea cliff on St Helena, and in the Southern Hemisphere, at 494m above sea level. Endemic populations of Scrubwood and Salad Plant are regenerating well, with tea plant holding it’s own. The cliffs provide important nesting sites for seabirds, in particular the Red Billed Tropic Bird (<i>Phaethon aethereus</i>).</p>	
<p><b>Gill Point, George Island and Shore Island</b>  Seabirds use Gill Point, which is adjacent to Shore Island, as an inland nesting site. With limited availability of safe and suitable nesting sites, Gill Point is an important mainland site for nesting seabirds.</p>	
<p><b>Egg, Peaked and Thompson’s Valley Islands</b></p>	

With the exception of George and Shore Island, these offshore islands provide the only safe nesting sites for seabirds, away from predation by cats.	
<b>Deep Valley</b> In the cliffs forming part of Deep Valley, small fragmented populations of Gumwoods have managed to survive. These Gumwoods are now being actively conserved with the aims of expanding the populations to re-establish self sustaining populations.	
<b>Cason's, including George Benjamin Arboretum and Nature Trail</b> The nature trail follows a path through part of Cason's Forest.	
<b>Plantation Forest</b> Plantation Forest formerly comprised native gumwood forest and its associated flora, all of which had disappeared by the early 1700's. It then became the site for the introduction of plants and trees from around the world. Plantation Forest now encompasses an area of 44.3 hectares (109.5 acres) being a mixed species forest.	
<b>Marine Biological Reserve – Long Ledge to Dry Gut Bay</b> It is proposed to designate the coastline from Long Ledge to Dry Gut Bay, extending half a kilometre offshore, as a Marine Biological Reserve.	
<b>In addition to the above areas listed in the draft Land Development Control Plan, the following areas have been identified:</b>	
<b>All coastline and inshore waters</b> (at 2.a.2 of this Strategy and the Ramsar Review)	
<b>Fisher's Valley</b> (by the Ramsar review)	
<b>Extensions to the Peaks area</b> (by the Ramsar review)	

***Element of Commitment 2.c. Have in place effective management structures for protection of key habitats, species and landscape features***

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
<p>(Note that many of the actions in this and other elements of this Commitment are required also under the <b>World Heritage Convention</b> – see 6g.)</p> <p>(To fulfil Article 8 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>):  (c) Regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity whether within or outside protected areas, with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use;  (d) Promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings;</p>	<p>2.c.1. Review the need for mechanisms to allow for access management, e.g. seasonal closure, limiting numbers, booking options based on length of stay, offering of alternative attractions.  [This will possibly be addressed through the proposed OTEP Tourism Project]</p> <p>2.c.2. Review the need for any species plans (in addition to those below) in place or required for any particular plants or animals, as well as for protected areas (e.g. endemic plants,</p>	<p>Protected Areas Working Group, Tourism</p> <p>Species Working Group and Fisheries</p>	<p>Follows from 2b9, and can be treated as part of it.</p> <p>OP5 (Species Recovery Plans) &amp; OP1</p>

<p>(f) Rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of threatened species, <i>inter alia</i>, through the development and implementation of plans or other management strategies;</p> <p>(l) Where a significant adverse effect on biological diversity has been determined, regulate or manage the relevant processes and categories of activities;</p> <p>(To fulfil Article 9 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>): Predominantly for the purpose of complementing <i>in-situ</i> measures:</p> <p>(a) Adopt measures for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity, preferably in the country of origin of such components;</p> <p>(b) Establish and maintain facilities for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms, preferably in the country of origin of genetic resources;</p> <p>(c) Adopt measures for the recovery and rehabilitation of threatened species and for their reintroduction into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions;</p> <p>(d) Regulate and manage collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in-situ</i> populations of species, except where special temporary <i>ex-situ</i> measures are required under subparagraph (c) above; and</p> <p>(e) Cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation outlined in subparagraphs (a) to (d) above and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex-situ</i> conservation facilities in developing countries.</p> <p>Detailed plans exist for some species recovery programmes: Bastard Gumwood is one of most difficult trees to propagate; have information on natural history, life history, propagation, management issues.</p> <p>The most endangered species now Large Bell flower – grows in a very difficult area surrounded by flax – hard to get access to – hard to manage areas. Trying out propagation techniques. Boxwood is not as difficult as bellflower – was on increase and area of new plantation – but just suffered serious setback. Important to keep accurate records of what is happening.</p>	<p>invertebrates, wirebird, seabirds, turtles, endemic or commercial fish, cetaceans), as conserving ecosystems will not necessarily alone conserve endangered species.</p> <p><i>2.c.3. Boxwood working group now broadened to species working group – being reactivated to contribute to Peaks Project.</i></p> <p><i>2.c.4. Red data lists (IUCN) endemic plants of St Helena are now being listed.</i></p> <p>2.c.5. Millennium Gumwood Forest in operation; consider extending this concept, e.g. to species in Peaks area?</p> <p>2.c.6. Wirebird Working Group to identify opportunities to improve conservation of this species.</p> <p><b>2.c.7. Investigate (including assessment of full consequences of) eradication or control of introduced invasives, particularly mynah bird, because of probable impact on endemic wirebird and on canaries, sparrows (causing concern for amenity/cultural reasons, and also re status of some of these species in their natural ranges). Mynah birds also impact agriculture, particularly fruit farming, and other interests.</b></p> <p><b>2.c.8. Consider re-shaping parts of some beaches, possibly including Sandy Bay beach, to allow re-establishment of turtle nesting.</b></p> <p><i>2.c.9. Establish “ownership of issues” (i.e. responsibility) and access – so that people appreciate their local environment more.</i></p>	<p>Directorate</p> <p>Peaks Project Working Group</p> <p>South Atlantic Islands Plants Specialist Group</p> <p>SHNT</p> <p>Wirebird WG</p> <p>ANRD</p> <p>EPD, ANRD, SHNT, PWD</p> <p>EACF, ExCo, media</p>	<p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>OP4</p> <p>OP6: Wirebird Project</p> <p>Identified need</p> <p>Identified need</p> <p>Cross-cutting</p>
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<p>Endeavour through management to increase waterfowl populations on appropriate wetlands (to fulfil Article 4.4 of the “<b>Ramsar</b>” <b>Convention on Wetlands</b>).</p> <p>Promote the training of personnel competent in the fields of wetland research, management and wardening (to fulfil Article 4.5 of the “<b>Ramsar</b>” <b>Convention on Wetlands</b>).</p> <p>Consult and cooperate with other countries about conservation matters needing international cooperation (to fulfil Article 4.5 of the “<b>Ramsar</b>” <b>Convention on Wetlands</b>).</p> <p>Cooperate with other Contracting Parties, directly or, where appropriate, through competent international organizations, in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction and on other matters of mutual interest, for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (to fulfil Article 5 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>).</p> <p>(To fulfil Article II.1 of the “<b>Bonn</b>” <b>Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals</b>) Acknowledge the importance of all migratory species being conserved and take action to this end, paying special attention to migratory species the conservation status of which is unfavourable, and taking individually or in co-operation with other countries appropriate and necessary steps to conserve such species and their habitat.</p> <p>(To fulfil Article II.3(b) of the “<b>Bonn</b>” <b>Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals</b>) Provide immediate protection for migratory species included in Appendix I. This is to include (under Article III.4) actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of the species;</li> <li>b) to prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, adverse effects on the species; and</li> <li>c) to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species.</li> </ul>	<p>2.c.10. Review whether all relevant measures under the Endangered Species Protection Ordinance 2003 are implemented to give effect to the <b>Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)</b>, including the operation of Management and Scientific Authorities, licensing, inspection, penalising unlawful possession of listed species and other enforcement measures.</p>	<p>CITES Working Group</p>	<p>OP7: CITES</p>
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<p>Species in this category for which St Helena has responsibility are: Green turtle <i>Chelonia mydas</i>, hawksbill turtle <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>, and humpback whale <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>.</p> <p>(To fulfil Article II.3(c) of the “<b>Bonn</b>” <b>Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals</b>) endeavour to conclude Agreements covering the conservation and management of migratory species included in Appendix II. Accordingly, although no agreements are in place yet, measures need to be under active consideration.</p> <p>Species in this category for which St Helena has responsibility are: all turtles, and Whale or Bone Shark <i>Rhincodon typus</i>.</p> <p>(To fulfil Article 17 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>): Facilitate the exchange of information, from all publicly available sources, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including exchange of results of technical, scientific and socio-economic research, as well as information on training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, indigenous and traditional knowledge.</p> <p>(To fulfil Article 18 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>): Promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, through the appropriate international and national institutions. Encourage and develop methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, and promote cooperation in the training of personnel and exchange of experts.</p>			
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***Element of Commitment 2.d. Prevent new invasive species***

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
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<p>(To fulfil Article 8 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>):</p> <p>(g) Establish or maintain means to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology which are likely to have adverse environmental impacts that could affect the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account the risks to human health;</p> <p>(h) Prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species;</p> <p>New legislation controls the import of natural products to avoid further introduction of invasives. There are now much more strict quarantine procedures than previously. These controls are done by ANRD in conjunction with customs. E.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no bark on imported timber (to overcome previous problems with beetles in rough timber pallets with bark);</li> <li>- seeds have to be certified;</li> <li>- banning of public importing food-stuffs.</li> </ul>	<p><b>2.d.1. Ensure that safeguards are adequate to prevent both intentional and unintentional importation of e.g. seeds in animal feed; insects or eggs in furniture or packing.</b></p> <p><b>2.d.2. Provide quarantine procedures and secure enclosed areas (to address issues such as mud and dung, with seeds, insects etc on imported vehicles; insects in wooden artefacts, etc)</b></p> <p><b>2.d.3. Review whether legislation, enforcement and penalties are adequate.</b></p> <p><b>2.d.4. Increase information to public, leading to better understanding (and thereby support) by the community of the public benefits of proper quarantine procedures. Transmission of information needs to be both direct and via councillors (so that the latter are better able to resist constructively to pressure from constituents to intervene in individual import cases).</b></p> <p><b>2.d.5. Undertake risk assessments of species potentially invading and posing threats. (See also 2c re fulfilling Article II.3(b) of the “Bonn” Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals)</b></p> <p><b>2.d.6. Have a list of species which are not allowed into St Helena. (Currently many seeds available for purchase are already causing problems.)</b></p>	<p>EPD, ANRD, SHNT EACF Customs</p>	<p>Identified need (2d1 to 2d6 being combined into one programme)</p>
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***Element of Commitment 2.e. Eradicate problem invasive species***

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
<p>Measures being taken to address the problem of the invasive whiteweed and other species include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- employing contractors to remove invasives manually;</li> </ul>	<p>2.e.1. Implement plans to reduce introduced vegetation in the hills in a way that enables the spread of endemic and other native species, valuable for conservation, tourist interest and water management. <i>(Wild mango provides in some areas</i></p>	<p>Peaks Project Working Group, ANRD</p>	<p>OP4</p>

<p>- pasture management plan, introducing subsidy for clearing weeds;  - raising awareness through Farmers' Association;  - getting people to work together in catchment working groups;  - experimental work, using 3 chemical and one manual method;  At present, whiteweed is winning the battle.</p> <p>Application has been made (in conjunction with the Falklands and with the help of FCO and UKOTCF) to the European Union for an environmental project on controlling invasives.</p> <p>Rat control programme is in place by Public Health Department.</p> <p>See also 2c re fulfilling Article II.3(b) of the “<b>Bonn</b>” <b>Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals</b>.</p>	<p><i>protection from erosion – so needs to be replaced by native species to maintain soils. Flax replacement by endemics is a good example of a gradual approach. The flax clearance on Diana’s Peaks does not cause erosion problems because the endemic vegetation re-grows very quickly i.e. in a matter of months.)</i></p> <p>2.e.2. Consider whether other measures of removal of coverage should be used.</p> <p><b>2.e.3. Include invasive weeds in the Noxious Weed legislation, to help eradication or control the spread. Consider policy on costs of dealing with these, especially if neighbouring areas are sources of re-infection. Undertake this in context of review noted below.</b></p> <p><b>2.e.4. Investigate ways to address the particular problems in some areas – specifically flax and whiteweed on sheer cliffs which are difficult to access.</b></p> <p><b>2.e.5. Review other conservation problems with other introduced animals or plants, and any needs for action. Include summary of problems in different areas (re some local invasives, e.g.nutgrass), to help consideration of priorities.</b></p> <p><b>2.e.6. In addition to Whiteweed, devise ways of addressing the problems presented by wild mango, gorse, flax and creeper which are getting out of hand. (Biological control was tried for gorse some while ago. But predatory mite attacked the biological control.)</b></p> <p><b>2.e.7. Assess information on non-native plant species re threats and agricultural uses (Juliet Rose’s thesis will be relevant partly in relation to agricultural needs.)</b></p> <p><b>2.e.8. Investigate whether profitable uses can be found as ways to assist getting rid of some invasive plants.</b></p>	<p>ANRD</p> <p>ANRD, AG</p>	<p>To be considered by ARD</p> <p>Identified need (2e3 to 2e8 being combined into one programme, also with 7a25)</p>
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	2.e.9. Consider and, if practicable, implement re-establishment of nesting seabirds on certain headlands (e.g. Gill Point) by fencing and control of introduced mammals.	SHNT, MSO, ANRD	Follow-up from OP2
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**Commitment 3: Ensure that environmental considerations are integrated within social and economic planning processes; promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption within the territory.**

*Desired Outcome: Social and economic planning ensures a healthy environment; production and consumption are carried on in a sustainable manner.*

***Element of Commitment 3.a. Integrate environmental considerations within social and economic planning processes***

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
<p>PHYSICAL PLANNING</p> <p>(To fulfil Article 8 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>):</p> <p>(e) Promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas with a view to furthering protection of these areas;</p> <p>(i) Endeavour to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components;</p> <p>(j) Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices;</p> <p>(To fulfil Article 10 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>):</p> <p>(a) Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making;</p> <p>(b) Adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity;</p> <p>(c) Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements;</p> <p>(d) Support local populations to develop and implement</p>	<p>PHYSICAL PLANNING</p> <p>3.a.1. Prepare, consult on, adopt and implement Land Development Control Plan (in preparation). (Implementation of this provision of the ordinance should be a useful and powerful tool in the protection of the environment, including also public awareness of importance of environment, natural and listed buildings etc). (Green belt area has been addressed in new draft as 'Green Heartland'.)</p> <p><i>3.a.2. Ensure that the Land Development Control Plan information is available to, and used by the St Helena Development Agency to help point potential developers towards areas designated for commercial development and therefore likely to be less environmentally sensitive.</i></p> <p><b>3.a.3. Develop the computerised GIS facilities existing in one government department (PWSD) into an important tool for all users, governmental and civil society, for land survey, registration, planning, environmental and other aspects. Develop and agree plan for data-entry and validation to be the responsibility of appropriate departments (or non-governmental bodies) and for management of system to be a clear, separate responsibility.</b></p>	<p>Planning Section, LPDCA, in conjunction with all stakeholders; ExCo</p> <p>Planning Section, SHDA</p> <p>PWSD, in conjunction with other relevant Depts and NGOs</p>	<p>In progress</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Identified need</p>

<p>remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced; and (e) Encourage cooperation between its governmental authorities and its private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources.</p> <p>Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes; and Integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies. (to fulfil Article 6 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>).</p> <p>Formulate and implement planning so as to promote the conservation of wetlands of international importance and the wise use [essentially meaning environmentally sustainable use] of all wetlands in the territory (to fulfil Article 3.1 of the <b>“Ramsar” Convention on Wetlands</b>).</p> <p>(To fulfil Article 15 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>): Endeavour to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties, on mutually agreed terms. Land Planning and Development Ordinance 1998, to establish a comprehensive system of planning and control of development of all land in St. Helena.</p> <p>Good existing practice sponsored by Government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From strategic view which sets vision for St Helena. Environment was not one of 6 top objectives, but fully recognised as underpinning all the other objectives.</li> <li>2. Project working groups include key stakeholders and relevant environment and environment-related bodies, as well as Legislative Council members with relevant interest and experience. Also include NGO involvement.</li> </ol>	<p><b>3.a.4. Government and NGOs to communicate, liaise and work together to overcome the fragmentation of environmental responsibilities which is a constraint. Government to investigate delegating some functions to NGOs – e.g. some monitoring or site-management responsibilities could be contracted to NGOs.</b></p> <p><i>3.a.5. Circulate Land Development Control Plan draft widely outside government for review and comment.</i></p> <p>3.a.6. Prepare legislation to require environmental screening for private developments, so that these are subject to the same kinds of checks as for government projects.</p> <p>3.a.7. Identify and provide resources (physical, financial, human) needed to assess EIA and screening, as appropriate, and to monitor and enforce compliance with environmental conditions.</p> <p>3.a.8. Emphasise to the people the environmental heritage value of the Island.</p>	<p>ExCo, in consultation with EACF, EPD, SHNT etc</p> <p>Planning Section</p> <p>EPD and Legal, Lands and Planning Department</p> <p>Finance in conjunction with EPD</p> <p>EACF, ExCo, SHNT</p>	<p>Strategic/ policy issue – see 1.b.12 for part</p> <p>Done</p> <p>OP8: Environmental screening/ EIA &amp; 2.a.10</p> <p>OP8</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
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<p>3. Terms of reference for consultants include environmental matters. E.g. cliff stabilisation included likely environmental impact of recommendations.</p> <p>4. All development aid projects have environmental screenings done. Full environmental impact assessment for major developments would be needed although to date this hasn't been necessary. It is of course recognised that the Airport development will require an EIA.</p>			
<p>AIRPORT/SEAPORT</p> <p>General agreement that improved access through air or sea port development must minimise any negative impacts on the environment, partly to avoid damaging the main potential interest of visitors the new or enhanced air or sea port would be intended to service.</p>	<p>AIRPORT/SEAPORT</p> <p>3.a.9. Include in any detailed plan for enhanced air or sea port environmental survey an impact assessment at internationally accepted best standard, and early enough to allow design to take fully into account.</p> <p>3.a.10. Ensure that environmental impact assessment is open to peer review and to public scrutiny.</p>	<p>EPD, DEPD, Access Co-ordinator DFID</p> <p>ExCo, EPD</p>	<p>As air or sea port development comes on line</p> <p>OK</p>
<p>'CROWN WASTE' LAND</p>	<p>'CROWN WASTE' LAND</p> <p><i>3.a.11. Adopt new term for "Crown Wastes" to overcome implicit devaluing by that term, and raise awareness of the value of this land for biodiversity and tourism potential.</i></p> <p><i>3.a.12. Consider, within the Land Development Control Plan, the putting of limits on areas of land available for usages such as housing and business development, taking into account both likely needs for the community's welfare and their needs for maintenance of community and natural capital.</i></p> <p><i>3.a.13. Ensure that it is easy to distinguish between Crown</i></p>	<p>LPDCA</p> <p>Planning Section, LPDCA</p>	<p>Done: essentially equivalent to "Coastal zone" in LDCCP</p> <p>Done</p>

	<i>Land held as protected areas for heritage (and visitor interest) and Crown Land for potential other uses, i.e. built development etc.</i>	Lands Section	Through LDCP
<p>TAXATION &amp; ECONOMIC</p> <p>(To fulfil Article 11 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>): Adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity.</p> <p>Previous land taxes, which led to planting of trees in environmentally inappropriate areas as a way of avoiding the tax, have been amended.</p>	<p>TAXATION &amp; ECONOMIC</p> <p>3.a.14. Assess current and proposed taxation and incentives for unintended environmental disbenefits.</p> <p>3.a.15. Develop incentives to assist start-up of environmentally sensitive, locally owned, small enterprises.</p>	<p>Finance, EPD, SHNT</p> <p>SHDA, Finance. EACF</p>	<p>Identified need</p> <p>Identified need</p>
<p>WASTE DISPOSAL</p> <p>Current Waste disposal projects are addressing the shortage of space for landfill by: more efficient use of space; and encouragement of public awareness of alternative waste management practises.</p> <p>St Helena is party to UK's ratification of the "<b>London</b>" <b>Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter 1972</b>. The 1996 Protocol replaces the entire text with an updated version. Although UK has signed this, it is not yet in force. However, the contents of the Protocol are very close to those of the original Convention. Therefore to look forward and to avoid repetition, the new Protocol is used below.</p> <p>GENERAL OBLIGATIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Parties shall apply precautionary approach using preventative measures to prevent dumping of wastes</li> </ul>	<p>WASTE DISPOSAL</p> <p>3.a.16. Implement project planned for 2005 on waste disposal to include recycling and composting.</p> <p>3.a.17. Explore possibilities for recycling, probably overseas, in view of economies of scale problems. Follow-up some initial possibilities for waste oil by linking with RMS's own practices here.</p> <p>3.a.18. Investigate whether there is a possibility for a business venture here.</p> <p>3.a.19. Consider whether there are matters to address with drainage and sewage disposal. [A project is currently being put together to address drainage and sewage disposal issues and a wastewater strategy for St Helena, this will be a five year project and is due to start in 2005.]</p>	<p>EHS</p> <p>EHS</p> <p>EHS, SHDA</p> <p>EHS, DEPD, PWSD</p>	<p>OP9: Waste Disposal Project</p> <p>OP9</p> <p>OP9</p> <p>OP10: Drainage Project</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Parties shall promote “polluter-pays” practices</li> <li>○ Parties shall not transfer damage or pollution from one part of the environment to another</li> </ul> <p><b>DUMPING OF WASTES OR OTHER MATTER</b> Parties shall prohibit the dumping of any wastes or other matter with the exception of: dredged material; sewage sludge; fish waste, or material resulting from industrial fish processing operations; vessels and platforms or other man-made structures at sea; inert, inorganic geological material; organic material of natural origin; and bulky items primarily comprising iron, steel, concrete and similarly unarmful materials for which the concern is physical impact, and limited to those circumstances where such wastes are generated at locations, such as small islands with isolated communities, having no practicable access to disposal options other than dumping.</p> <p><b>INCINERATION AT SEA</b> Parties shall prohibit incineration at sea of wastes or other matter.</p> <p><b>EXPORT OF WASTES OR OTHER MATTER</b> Parties shall not allow the export of wastes or other matter to other countries for dumping or incineration at sea.</p> <p><b>INTERNAL WATERS</b> Parties shall control deliberate disposal of waste in marine internal waters. Parties shall inform the IMO on how they control such disposal.</p> <p><b>EXCEPTIONS</b> Dumping or incineration may be used in emergencies posing an unacceptable threat to human health, safety, or the marine environment and admitting of no other feasible solution, but must be carried out so as to</p>	<p>3.a.20. Ensure: that oil from boats goes into bin on wharf; that bin is available; and that existing regulations are enforced.</p> <p><b>3.a.21. Resolve the question of how potentially damaging is the oil leakage from the Darkdale (1941 ship-wreck), and what action is needed. (Oil can be seen leaking under water; what damage is this doing to environment and fish?; there are recent warnings that the vessel could crack at any time and large quantities of oil spilt; if so, what plans can be developed for removing the oil?)</b></p> <p>3.a.22. Develop incentives to encourage people to reduce usage of single-use plastic bags etc. (Steps being taken re more durable bag, and reversal of cultural change in mid1970s).</p> <p>3.a.23. Develop and implement solid waste disposal plan to increase life of tip (which is near end of lifespan). Develop proper management system for tip, including cell system and safe disposal of methane gas by-product.</p> <p>3.a.24. Minimise amount of waste, by recycling (limited scope except for biodegradable compost, beneficial for island agriculture) and sending off island on ship (being explored – see above). Provide safe area of tip for items which might be of use to others. Implement public (including schools) education programmes to reduce amount of home waste.</p> <p><b>3.a.25. Enforce Litter Ordinance and, if necessary, extend Public Health Ordinance to include litter. Encourage people to take more care of their own areas, and develop further litter campaigns.</b></p>	<p>EHS, Port Management</p> <p>MSO</p> <p>Shops, EACF</p> <p>EHS</p> <p>EHS</p> <p>Police, EHS</p>	<p>To be addressed</p> <p>Identified need</p> <p>Being addressed by Solomons</p> <p>OP9</p> <p>OP9</p> <p>Identified need</p> <p>No cost implication</p>
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<p>minimize the likelihood of damage to human or marine life and shall be reported forthwith to the IMO. Before doing so, Parties must consult any other country likely to be affected, and be guided by the instructions from the IMO as to the means to be used.</p> <p><b>ISSUANCE OF PERMITS AND REPORTING</b> Each Party shall designate an appropriate authority or authorities to issue permits in accordance with this Protocol; keep records of the nature and quantities of all wastes for which dumping permits have been issued; monitor the condition of the sea for the purposes of this Protocol; and report to the IMO.</p> <p><b>APPLICATION AND ENFORCEMENT</b> Each Party shall apply the measures required to implement this Protocol to all vessels and aircraft registered in its territory or flying its flag; vessels and aircraft loading in its territory the wastes or other matter which are to be dumped or incinerated at sea; and vessels, aircraft and platforms or other man-made structures believed to be engaged in dumping or incineration at sea in areas within which it is entitled to exercise jurisdiction in accordance with international law.</p> <p>St Helena is party to UK's ratification of the <b>Marpol Convention</b>. Most of this Convention and its Annexes deal with shipping and countries which have shipping registries. Some of the other main provisions are, in summary: the Parties to the Convention undertake to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- prevent the pollution of the marine environment by the discharge of harmful substances or effluents containing such substances in contravention of the Convention;</li> <li>- co-operate in the detection of violations and the enforcement;</li> <li>- report on incidents, on laws etc implementing the Convention; a list of reception facilities including their location, capacity and available facilities and other characteristics; annual statistics of penalties actually</li> </ul>	3.a.26. Develop legislation on the dumping of toxic waste.	EHS, AG	(except legal drafting – see 2.a.10)
	3.a.27. Address the issue of asbestos re the development of old buildings.	EHS, LPDCA	Being addressed
	3.a.28. Provide storage locally so that oil and lubricants, including waste cooking oils from restaurants can be incorporated in the recycling at Cape Town by <i>RMS</i>	EHS	OP9
	3.a.29. Consider the implications of Increased businesses on plastic and polystyrene waste, and attempt to plan to avoid increased waste.	EHS	OP9
	3.a.30. Use the options for surface post to recycle printer cartridges. Examine options for uses of old computers.	EHS, IT Section	OP9
	3.a.31. Examine options for disposal of car batteries.	EHS	OP9
	3.a.32. Ensure that police have means of safe disposal/return for CS gas canisters when past shelf-life.	EHS, Police	OP9
	3.a.33. Investigate options for used tyres, including using space on ship economically to take off island?	EHS	OP9
	3.a.34. Consider future options for all waste, when there may be a greater quantity of such waste due to increased economic activity, even if waste-reduction measures work.	EHS	OP9
	3.a.35. Review implementation of the “ <b>London</b> ” <b>Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter</b> .	EHS	No cost implication

<p>imposed for infringement of the present Convention;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promote support for those Parties which request technical assistance for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the training of scientific and technical personnel;</li> <li>b) the supply of necessary equipment and facilities for reception and monitoring;</li> <li>c) the facilitation of other measures and arrangements to prevent or mitigate pollution of the marine environment by ships; and</li> <li>d) the encouragement of research;</li> </ul> </li> <li>- whenever visible traces of oil are observed on or below the surface of the water in the immediate vicinity of a ship or its wake, promptly investigate;</li> <li>- ensure the provision at ports in which ships have oily residues to discharge, of facilities for the reception of such residues and oily mixtures as remain from oil tankers and other ships adequate to meet the needs of the ships using them without causing undue delay to ships;</li> <li>- provide facilities for other wastes;</li> <li>- ensure the provision of facilities at ports and terminals for the reception of sewage and of garbage, without causing undue delay to ships, adequate to meet the needs of the ships using them.</li> </ul>			
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***Element of Commitment 3.b. Promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption***

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
	<i>Encourage commercial enterprises to develop environmental policies, based on best practice.</i>	SHDA, EACF	Strategy/ policy
<p>FISHING</p> <p>High Seas Fishing Ordinance 2001 (ensures that St Helena and registered fishing vessels comply with</p>	<p>FISHING</p> <p><b>3.b.1. Put in place fishery protection measures (including vessels and ideally aerial surveillance) to address Illegal,</b></p>	DFID, Finance, ExCo	Identified need (combine with

<p><b>International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas, adopted by the United Nations in November 1993, and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, adopted in 1982, relating to the Conservation of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks)</b></p> <p>Conservation and Management of Fishery Ordinance 2003 (provides for the implementation of the <b>Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South-East Atlantic Ocean</b>)</p> <p>Tuna quota is under international legislation.</p> <p>Local database managed for local catches.</p>	<p><b>unregulated and unmonitored fishing by unlicensed foreign vessels. (This is undermining UK's and St Helena's international commitments to conservation and sustainable use, as well as depleting fish stocks and removing a major potential source of revenue to St Helena. Once in place, income generation is likely, in addition to proper conservation – but initial investment by governments is needed urgently, e.g. as the rich sea-mount areas are depleted.)</b></p> <p>3.b.2. Purchase vessel to provide baseline data for offshore fisheries. (Project funding requested from DFID but this has been postponed due to financial prioritisation. Needs urgent implementation because of illegal stock depletion.)</p> <p><i>3.b.3. Explore partnerships with other UK Overseas Territories (which potentially manage a large proportion of the South Atlantic) as well as other neighbours, for co-operation and economies of services.</i></p> <p><b>3.b.4. Develop appropriate legislation to aid enforcement, for example by making the presence of a fishing vessel without an operating automatic transmitting positioning system an offence, rather than having to prove fishing.</b></p> <p><b>3.b.5. Clarify procedures and technicalities for dealing with individual incidents of illegal fishing, and ensure that FCO is ready and eager to pursue these matters internationally.</b></p> <p>3.b.6. Develop quota system for Grouper based on scientific analysis, rather than just catch data.</p>	<p>DFID, Finance, ExCo</p> <p>FCO, ExCo, Governor's Office</p> <p>LegCo, ExCo</p> <p>FCO</p> <p>Fisheries Directorate</p>	<p>3.b.4 &amp; 3.b.5)</p> <p>OP11: Off-shore Fisheries Project</p> <p>No cost implications</p> <p>Identified need (combine with 3b1)</p> <p>Identified need (combine with 3b1)</p> <p>A project to address this for submitted to OTEP and approved for</p>
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	3.b.7. Clarify whether in-shore fishing (including diving for crayfish, rock-fishing etc) is a problem and whether legislation is adequate; ensure suitable monitoring and policing. (Monitor Crayfish nos. – large amounts are being taken; consider impact of export of local fish.)	Fisheries Directorate	funding Included in 2b7
<p>TOURISM</p> <p>There seems to be general agreement that St Helena could benefit from increased tourism, targeted at high-value, low-volume specialist tourism, based on its unique wildlife and cultural heritage. It is well established also that this is the sort of tourism which produces most value for the local community, and does least to disrupt the local quality of life.</p> <p>There is good capacity within existing buildings (sympathetically developed where necessary) to accommodate many more tourists, and in traditional structures which add to the experience.</p> <p>Tourism interests recognise the importance of protecting the endemic and other native species, and the built and cultural heritage, because of their fundamental importance to the attracting of visitors.</p> <p>Tourist Office has contributed to conservation of built environment, and interpretation. Nature Conservation Group organises walks.</p>	<p>TOURISM</p> <p><i>3.b.8. Develop and implement plans to integrate (public, NGO and private):</i>  <i>Transport arrangements,</i>  <i>Accommodation and catering,</i>  <i>Visitor attractions (e.g. trails, wildlife viewing, historic buildings, museums, other historic and cultural features – including turtles).</i>  <i>Assessments of carrying capacity of these,</i>  <i>Guidelines and codes of practice (on land and sea) on the use of these resources</i>  <i>Training and certification of guides,</i>  <i>Interpretative materials,</i>  <i>Traditional crafts,</i>  <i>Traditional foods,</i>  <i>Sharing of knowledge of traditional ways of life,</i>  <i>Customer care,</i>  <i>Funding support for the common services included above (whether provided by government or NGOs),</i>  <i>Encouragement of small, locally owned enterprises developing some of the above. (including support for preparation and maintenance of trails, museums etc; considering support for local people preparing small-scale accommodation and maintaining it in readiness for increased occupancy via enhanced tourism)</i></p>	Tourism, in association with SHNT, ANRD, MSO, EACF, Finance, SHDA	Can be done now with no/little cost

<p><b>FARMING</b></p> <p>Progress made in encouraging the use of contour planting, and efficient irrigation, by drip systems rather than overhead and flood irrigation, to conserve soils. Also in reduction of overgrazing on fragile pastures and slopes, by de-stocking, planting hedgerows, and rehabilitation of eroded areas within pastures.</p> <p>Farm, pasture, management policy in place – enhancement through private sector. Monitoring activities within pasture – erosion, types of fodder species, rehabilitation of eroded lands. Use of artificial fertilisers – farmers try to avoid due to problems it causes e.g. re water runoff.</p>	<p><b>FARMING</b></p> <p><b>3.b.9. Monitor the uses of pesticides and other contaminants, and their presence and levels in run-off water and in food.</b></p> <p>3.b.10. Investigate the provision of a local laboratory system (or, failing that, a remote but rapid service) for analysing pesticides and other contaminants in samples, including crop residues.</p> <p>3.b.11. Avoid Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)</p>	<p>EHS, ANRD</p> <p>EHS, ANRD</p> <p>EHS, ANRD, ExCo</p>	<p>Identified need (incorporating 7a30)</p> <p>Identified need</p> <p>Identified need</p>
<p><b>FORESTRY</b></p> <p>Forestry strategy in preparation prior to public consultation. Forestry Strategy will consider types of planting.</p>	<p><b>FORESTRY</b></p> <p>3.b.12. Investigate concerns by farmers that ANRD planting eucalyptus trees (for timber and to prevent erosion) close to boundaries is affecting the water supply on adjacent properties. (There has been no eucalyptus planting for 15 years.)</p> <p>3.b.13. Review of the type of trees grown in the forests, to ensure supply of timber for traditional crafts.</p> <p>3.b.14. Conduct public consultation on the draft Forestry Strategy in preparation in 2004.</p> <p>3.b.15. Incorporate the uses of forestry for conservation, tourism, amenity, aesthetics in the plan.</p>	<p>ANRD, Water Division</p> <p>ANRD, SHNT</p> <p>ANRD</p> <p>ANRD</p>	<p>To be addressed</p> <p>To be done</p> <p>To be done</p> <p>To be done</p>

	<b>3.b.16. Within ANRD's current practice of now planting only native species in protected areas, ensure that plantings are within the habitat zone appropriate to each native species.</b>	ANRD, SHNT	Strategy/ policy
MINERAL EXTRACTION	MINERAL EXTRACTION  <i>3.b.17. Ensure that the Land Development Control Plan identifies areas appropriate or inappropriate for quarrying and mineral extraction.</i>  <b>3.b.18. Investigate other options for sand supply instead of the very limited beach supply.</b>	Planning Section, EPD, LPDCA  SHDA, EACF, Chamber of Commerce	Done  Identified need
TRADITIONAL CRAFTS	TRADITIONAL CRAFTS  <b>3.b.19. Encourage training, maintenance, etc and provide help in marketing, transport, etc. for traditional and environmentally sustainable crafts which have the potential of complementing in an environmentally sustainable way the tourist industry and other aspects of the economy.</b>	Tourism, Education, SHNT, SHDA	Identified need
POWER GENERATION  Report on DFID consultancy re wind power 2003 received and being considered – recommendations will be made to Chief Secretary regarding best option.	POWER GENERATION  3.b.20. Exploit, compatibly with other environmental considerations, opportunities for environmentally friendly power generation, such as wind and solar power generation.	Energy Division, EACF, OCS, DEPD	DFID project to be done
WATER  Consultants' review of impact of various vegetation	WATER  3.b.21. Peaks project to take into account:	Peaks Project	OP4



**Commitment 4: Ensure that environmental impact assessments are undertaken before approving major projects and while developing our growth management strategy.**

*Desired Outcome: Growth and development have a minimal negative impact on the environment.*

***Element of Commitment 4.a. Ensure that environmental impacts are considered in developing growth management strategies.***

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
Note that well designed policies under the Land Development Control Plan can overcome the need for some legislation on environmental matters. Restricted and protected areas will be stated in Land Development Control Plan, as will matters of density of housing and space for gardens.	4.a.1. Consider environmental impacts in Land Development Control Plan, Country Strategic Plans, etc.	Planning Section, LPDCA, EACF, SHNT	As part of process
	4.a.2. Review Interim coastal plan/ strategy in 5 years time, as planned, or address Coastal Zone within the draft LDCP.	Planning Section, LPDCA EACF, SHNT, MSO	To be addressed

***Element of Commitment 4.b. Ensure that environmental impacts are considered when approving major projects.***

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
(To fulfil Article 14.1 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b> ): (a) Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects that are likely to have significant adverse effects on biological diversity with a view to avoiding or minimizing such effects and, where appropriate, allow for public participation in such procedures; (b) Introduce appropriate arrangements to ensure that the environmental consequences of its programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account;	4.b.1. Develop procedures appropriate to St Helena for Environmental Impact Assessments which incorporate international best practice but are appropriate to the scale of operations. Combine experience of local screening and of EIAs for large projects with information on practice elsewhere, before legislating for EIA regulations. Consider collaborating with other UKOTs to seek support from UK Government to resource procedure development appropriate to UKOTs.	EPD, Planning Section, EACF, AG, ExCo, LegCo	OP8
	4.b.2. Require environmental screening for private developments, in line with that required for Development Aid projects.	EPD, LPDCA EACF, AG, ExCo, LegCo	OP8
Land Planning and Development Control Ordinance	<b>4.b.3. Consider, and provide for, scale of resources and</b>	EPD, EACF,	OP8 & see

<p>1998</p> <p>Environmental Screening: Summary Note produced for development aid projects, leading to assessment of how big the impact is, and identify possible mitigation methods.</p>	<p><b>development which will be needed in the next 10 years, especially the environmental unit, to operate screening, review EIAs, monitor adherence to conditions etc. (There have been some known cases where the conditions imposed have been ignored, but lack of resources has prevented monitoring and enforcement.)</b></p> <p>4.b.4. Institute (by legislation if necessary) a requirement before licensing for assessment of environmental impact of sand-pumping, rock quarrying, any other extractive operations, and other major but currently unassessed land-uses (e.g. off-road-vehicle circuits).</p> <p>4.b.5. Consider and identify suitable areas/ and approved routes to remote areas for off-road motor-bike and 4x4 leisure use, and guidance on codes of practice on these routes. Where appropriate, include issue in Protected Area management plans.</p> <p>4.b.6. For projects requiring EIA, consider providing that the developer meet the cost of the EIA, but that the commissioning of the EIA and its reporting be independent of the developer.</p> <p>4.b.7. Consider what steps would be needed to make EIA expertise available locally.</p>	<p>OCS, Finance</p> <p>EPD, Planning Section, EACF, AG, ExCo, LegCo</p> <p>EPD, SHNT, Planning Section, EACF</p> <p>EPD, Planning Section, EACF, AG, ExCo, LegCo</p> <p>EPD, Planning Section, EACF, SHNT</p>	<p>1.b.10</p> <p>OP8</p> <p>LDCP</p> <p>OP8</p> <p>OP8</p>
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**Commitment 5: 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.**

*Desired Outcome: Decisions regarding growth and development are taken in open consultation with the community and reflect the shared values of the community*

**Element of Commitment 5.a. Ensure open and consultative decision making process on proposed developments and plans**

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
<p>Land Planning and Development Ordinance 1998</p> <p>Planning applications are advertised in paper for 2 weeks and, if approved, published in gazette for another 2 weeks.</p> <p>Plan process includes public meetings. The production of a new land development control plan required under the ordinance. Target date for adoption Jan/Feb 2005. (First draft stage is in Government August 2004.)</p> <p>Land Planning Control Agency includes representation from NGOs and other elements of civil society as well as from government bodies.</p> <p>The major experience of many people in such issues has been via the air access example. There are many concerns about the handling of this, points made including:            Terms of reference for consultants were not available to the public until after the consultants' visit – even though people were invited to meetings;            The lack of opportunity for public discussion with the consultants;            The separation between consideration of sea and</p>	<p>5.a.1. Make all stages of proposed major projects available to the public for information and comment. Procedures should allow for real public participation in reaching decisions, not just the supply of information to the public. Consider procedures to explain within the consultative stage – and feedback on actions taken.</p> <p>5.a.2. Use all opportunities for making Information available, including public library etc as well as radio. Consider the use of “surgeries” and one-to-one discussions.</p> <p>5.a.3. <i>Encourage people to involve themselves with the Land Development Control Plan in Nov/Dec 2004 at the start of public consultations.</i></p> <p><b>5.a.4. Undertake environmental screening before land is released for development of new residential areas.</b></p> <p><b>5.a.5. Consider extending the amount of time for consultation on major projects.</b></p> <p><b>5.a.6. Educate donors, especially DFID, about need for public consultation – and the time required for this</b></p>	<p>Planning Section, LPDCA, DEPD</p> <p>Planning Section, LPDCA, EPD</p> <p>Planning Section, LPDCA</p> <p>Planning Section, Lands Section, EPD</p> <p>LPDCA, DEPD, ExCo</p> <p>DEPD, ExCo, Governor's Office</p>	<p>To be addressed</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Done</p> <p>OP6</p> <p>Would have to be considered on case-by-case basis</p> <p>To be addressed</p>

<p>air links; A perception of exclusion of the public from the process; “Moving goalposts” throughout the process. Whether real issues or not, the public perception indicates a need to look seriously at procedures.</p> <p>Decisions (approvals) are published, in Gazette.</p>	<p>5.a.7. Provide for EIAs to be subject to scrutiny and approval by a suitably qualified body involving civil society organisations as well as government officials.</p>	<p>Planning Section, EACF, EPD, ExCo</p>	<p>OP8</p>
	<p>5.a.8. Consider the need for provision for public enquiries in appropriate cases.</p>	<p>Planning Section, LPDCA, ExCo</p>	<p>OP8</p>
	<p><i>5.a.9. Provide clarification in relation to some questioning of the qualification of members of Planning Appeals Board and the bases and open-ness of their decisions.</i></p>	<p>Governor’s Office</p>	<p>To be addressed</p>
	<p><i>5.a.10. Consider whether there is a need for both the Planning Appeals Board and the call-in and over-turning powers of the Governor.</i></p>	<p>LPDCA, Governor’s Office</p>	<p>To be addressed</p>
	<p><i>5.a.11. Consider and address the concerns expressed at a perception of remoteness from local community of decision points within the governmental system, and lack of clarity as to how decisions are reached.</i></p>	<p>ExCo, Governor’s Office</p>	<p>To be addressed</p>

***Element of Commitment 5.b. Environmental impact assessments include consultation with stakeholders.***

<p><b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b></p>	<p><b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b></p>	<p><b>Lead Body/Bodies</b></p>	<p><b>Current status</b></p>
	<p><i>5.b.1. Arrange for EIAs to be public documents, allowing peer-review and public consultation.</i></p>	<p>Planning Section, EPD</p>	<p>OP8</p>
	<p><i>5.b.2. Explore ways of extending consultation with stakeholders, building from e.g. ‘environment matters’ monthly radio programme and newsletter, towards fuller public consultation.</i></p>	<p>EPD, Planning Section</p>	<p>To be addressed</p>

	5.b.3. Provide personnel in EPD – one additional post approved 2004, after 2 years of waiting for funding, allowing some capacity.	Finance, EPD	Being addressed
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**Commitment 6: Implement effectively obligations under the Multilateral Environmental Agreements already extended to St Helena and work towards extension of other relevant agreements.**

*Desired Outcome: St Helena implements its shared responsibilities to the world environment*

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
Endangered Species Protection Ordinance 2003	6.a. Implement the <b>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)</b>		Incorporated in Elements 2a & 2c
	6.b. Implement the <b>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands</b>		Incorporated particularly in Elements 2b, 2c, 3a
	6.c. Implement the <b>Bonn Convention on Migratory Species</b>		Incorporated particularly in Elements 2c, 2d, 2e
	6 d Implement the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)</b>		Incorporated particularly in Elements 2 (all), 3a, 4b, 7, 8b, 10a
High Seas Fishing Ordinance 2001	6 e Implement the <b>Agreements on International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas 1993</b> , and the <b>United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 relating to the Conservation of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks</b>		Incorporated particularly in Element 3b
Conservation and Management of Fishery Ordinance 2003	6 f Implement the <b>Convention on the Conservation and Management of Fishery Resources in the South East Atlantic Ocean (SEAFO)</b>		Incorporated particularly in Element 3b

<p>Ensure the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of this cultural and natural heritage (to fulfil Article 4 of the <b>World Heritage Convention</b>).</p> <p>Ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. adopting a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and integrating the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programmes;</li> <li>b. setting up within its territories, where such services do not exist, one or more services for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage with an appropriate staff and possessing the means to discharge their functions;</li> <li>c. developing scientific and technical studies and research and working out such operating methods so as to be capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;</li> <li>d. taking the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage; and</li> <li>e. fostering the establishment or development of national or regional centres for training in the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage and encouraging scientific research in this field.</li> </ol> <p>(to fulfil Article 5 of the <b>World Heritage Convention</b>).</p> <p>Submit to the World Heritage Committee an inventory of those sites forming part of the cultural and natural</p>	<p>6.g. Implement the <b>World Heritage Convention</b>:</p> <p><b>6.g.1. Resource the work on establishing a heritage register collating, recording and using the information on the natural, built and cultural heritage.</b></p> <p><b>6.g.2. Consider the provision of grants to help preserve, restore and manage listed historic buildings.</b></p> <p>6.g.3. Press UK Departments with responsibilities in respect of this convention and others (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, and Dept of Culture, Media and Sport) to budget some support for these shared responsibilities, which they are currently neglecting despite their international commitments.</p> <p><b>6.g.4. Review whether legislation is adequate to protect historic buildings.</b></p> <p><b>6.g.5. Arrange for any specialist consultancy advice needed to provide technical skills and conservation skills to preserve buildings.</b></p> <p>6.g.6. Consider whether it would be beneficial for conservation and the developing sustainable tourism industry to move progressively towards a proposal for World Heritage Site status for St Helena, or internationally important components including the habitats of its endemic species (peaks, plains, coasts, etc), Jamestown and the fortifications around the island, the Napoleonic heritage etc.</p>	<p>Finance, EACF, SHNT</p> <p>Finance, EACF, SHNT</p> <p>ExCo, Governor's Office</p> <p>SHNT, EACF</p> <p>SHNT, EACF</p> <p>EACF, SHNT, EPD</p>	<p>(Some aspects Incorporated also in Elements 2a, 2b, 2c, 4, 9, 10)</p> <p>Identified need</p> <p>Identified need</p> <p>Being addressed</p> <p>Legislation needed</p> <p>Identified need</p> <p>OP3</p>
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<p>heritage, and which potentially qualify for the World Heritage List. (to fulfil Article 11 of the <b>World Heritage Convention</b>).</p> <p>Reports exist on lists of historic buildings (Crallan Report 1974) and other aspects, including grant systems (Cheetham Report 1992).</p> <p>Tourism interests (as well as local interest) recognise the importance of protecting Jamestown as a Georgian Town and there are policies in place.</p>			
	6.h. Implement the <b>London Convention</b>		Incorporated in Elements 3a, 8a, 8b
	6.i. Implement the <b>Marpol Convention</b>		Incorporated in Element 3a
	6.j. Assess the needs for joining other relevant MEAs		No other relevant MEAs identified

**Commitment 7: Review the range, quality and availability of baseline data for natural resources and biodiversity.**

*Desired Outcome: Good scientific and technical information is available to ensure well-informed, sustainable, reasonable decisions consistent with international standards*

***Element of Commitment 7.a. Review baseline data for natural resources and biodiversity***

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
<p>Identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use; Monitor, through sampling and other techniques, the components of biological diversity, paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use; Identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects through sampling and other techniques; and Maintain and organize, by any mechanism, data derived from these identification and monitoring activities (to fulfil Article 7 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>).</p> <p>Monitor so as to be aware at the earliest possible time if the ecological character of any designated wetland has changed, is changing or is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference, and report this to the Convention Secretariat (to fulfil Article 3.2 of the <b>“Ramsar” Convention on Wetlands</b>).</p> <p>Encourage research and the exchange of data and publications regarding wetlands and their flora and</p>	<p>7.a.1. All commercial fish have to go to St Helena fisheries and all are recorded. (Element for private consumption not recorded, but is thought to be small.) Database which monitors all local fish catches daily. Fish length and weight undertaken at least once per week on random samples of the fish catch.</p> <p>7.a.2. Marine Scientific Officer monitors 18 sites around the island for 10 endemic and 10 common fished species. 6-monthly underwater fish survey. Commonly caught species: estimate length. Abundance data on all species.</p> <p>7.a.3. Cetacean monitoring in progress – 2 land and 2 sea surveys per month for population numbers, species, migration, individual ID photos</p> <p>7.a.4. Beach survey monthly: Sandy Bay Beach and Ruperts Beach – erosion patterns.</p> <p>7.a.5. Specimen collection – mostly molluscs – sent for identification</p> <p>7.a.6. Temperature data from Plymouth monitoring</p> <p>7.a.7. Resources just secured for establishing a monitoring programme for seabirds and turtles.</p>	<p>Fisheries Directorate</p> <p>MSO</p> <p>MSO</p> <p>MSO</p> <p>MSO</p> <p>MSO</p> <p>MSO</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

<p>fauna (to fulfil Article 4.3 of the “<b>Ramsar</b>” <b>Convention on Wetlands</b>).</p> <p>(To fulfil Article II.3(a) of the “<b>Bonn</b>” <b>Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals</b>) Promote, co-operate in and support research relating to migratory species.</p> <p>Detailed studies made on the wirebird. Cats and mynah birds could be affecting wirebirds – eat eggs.</p> <p>Acknowledged that St Helena has already come a long way in moving forward on environmental survey issues, and thanks to those officers concerned.</p>	7.a.8. Fisherman also report whale sightings.	MSO	Ongoing
	<b>7.a.9. Consider development of project proposal, with UK partner organisation, to Darwin Initiative or elsewhere, to study marine invertebrates (previous studies date from 1800s).</b>	MSO	Identified need
	<b>7.a.10. Consider needs for studies on marine plant species. (1983 study – 63 species of seaweeds; previous work in 1800.)</b>	MSO	Identified need
	7.a.11. Review information need and potential methodology for marine information on windward side of Island.	MSO	Integrate into 7.a.9 & 10
	7.a.12. Acquire urgently baseline data on offshore fish stocks.	Fisheries Directorate, Finance, Governor’s Office	OP11
	<b>7.a.13. Review the impacts (on fish stocks and physiology, invertebrates etc) of use of antifouling paint on boats.</b>	Fisheries Directorate, EHS	Identified need
	<b>7.a.14. Study and review the impacts of sand-dredging on invertebrates, fish, turtle-nesting potential etc.</b>	Fisheries Directorate, EPD, SHNT, OCS	Identified need
	7.a.15. Biodiversity – wildlife within forestry areas – surveys are being done – eg wirebird in lowland areas. Checking on status of endemic and natural species on crown land, but not yet active intervention. No work on invertebrates at present. Wirebird is being monitored, twice a year Oct-Dec; Jan-Mar.	ECS, SNCG	Ongoing
<b>7.a.16. Develop bio-survey on terrestrial areas, and consider what species to cover.</b>	ECS, SHNT, EACF, EPD	Identified need	

	<p>7.a.17. Undertake terrestrial Invertebrate survey, to follow on from Ashmoles' work. (The lack of baseline data, especially on endemic invertebrates, for which St Helena is very important in global terms, is a challenge in planning matters.)</p> <p>7.a.18. Undertake surveys of vegetation, especially lower plants, and of invertebrates on Peaks.</p> <p>7.a.19. Assess baseline data for species recovery plans.</p> <p><b>7.a.20. Monitor terrestrial plant species to examine environmental change e.g. in 'crown wastes', where changes are known to be happening but are not backed by data.</b></p> <p><b>7.a.21. Examine the potential of GIS and aerial/satellite imagery (with appropriate ground-truthing) for terrestrial vegetation surveys and monitoring (including retrospective where images available).</b></p> <p><b>7.a.22. Examine potential of satellite imagery also for monitoring the marine environment and pollution.</b></p> <p>7.a.23. Review monitoring programmes, and aim to overcome the problems arising from the dispersed nature of responsibility for baseline data.</p> <p>7.a.24. Develop a public sightings programme and data handling and collection system for all records. (Note: there may be some synergies with other UKOTS with similar intentions, and relevant experience available in UK Crown Dependencies, working on a similar scale.)</p>	<p>ANRD, SHNT, EACF, EPD, Planning Section</p> <p>ANRD, SHNT</p> <p>ANRD, SHNT, EPD</p> <p>ANRD, SHNT, EPD</p> <p>ANRD, SHNT, Planning Section, EPD</p> <p>Fisheries Directorate, SHNT, EPD, EHS</p> <p>ANRD, SHNT, EPD, Fisheries Directorate</p> <p>SHNT, EPD, EACF, Fisheries Directorate</p>	<p>Incorporate in 7a16</p> <p>OP4</p> <p>OP5</p> <p>Identified need</p> <p>Identified need; follow-up to 3a3</p> <p>Identified need, with 7a21</p> <p>To be addressed</p> <p>To be addressed</p>
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	<p>7.a.25. Monitor invasive species and their impacts, as well as endemics. (e.g. almost all feral goat pressure has now been removed; so what is happening? Is there an issue with numbers of domestic goats?)</p> <p>7.a.26. Part of forestry management plan to do a production forecast for firewood, timber, fencing. Hasn't been done since 96.</p> <p>7.a.27. Range of agricultural activities data collected.</p> <p>7.a.28. Always include monitoring as an item in project bids, and remember ongoing monitoring after the "end" of project.</p> <p>7.a.29. Tourism statistics gathered for last 10 years; just started in 2004 to collect more detailed information, e.g. age profiles. Longwood House has some information on visitor numbers. Start measuring visitor usage of different areas of island. Consider the future need for more surveys, e.g. relating to tourism. [The Tourist Office is developing a project to submit to OTEP to look at carrying capacity of key visitor sites and attractions.]</p> <p>7.a.30. Identify means to analyse some of the foods, to provide baseline data on environmental health and to address concerns about residues in crops.</p>	<p>ANRD, SHNT</p> <p>ANRD</p> <p>ANRD</p> <p>All</p> <p>Tourism, EACF, EPD, SHNT</p> <p>EHS in conjunction with ANRD</p>	<p>Incorporate in 2e3-2e8</p> <p>Planning to do this soon.</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Incorporate in 2b9</p> <p>Incorporate in 3b9</p>
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**Commitment 8: Ensure that legislation and policies reflect the principle that the polluter should pay for prevention or remedies: establish effective monitoring and enforcement mechanism.**

*Desired Outcome: Economic activity is carried out in a manner which does not pollute the environment and ensures that the developer, operator or implementer carries the costs, rather than the St Helena Government.*

**Element of Commitment 8.a. Polluter pays: establish effective legislation, policies.**

Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background	Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)	Lead Body/Bodies	Current status
<p>Current legislation outdated – some from 1970s. Need updated legislation.</p> <p>A contingency plan exists for dealing with spillage of bulk fuel.</p>	<p><b>8.a.1. Introduce any legislation needed to require that a polluter should pay, Ensure that there are serious penalties commensurate with the damage, and including remedying any damage that is done.</b></p> <p><b>8.a.2. Develop criteria for ‘seriousness’ of offence, e.g. noise pollution.</b></p> <p><b>8.a.3. Develop better resources for detection.</b></p> <p><b>8.a.4. Promote education of awareness of the issues ahead of legislation. Address alternative means of overcoming resource limitations for enforcement, e.g. changing public attitudes to littering.</b></p> <p><b>8.a.7. Arrange that, amongst other measures, planning procedures include polluter-pays elements as a condition on the decision.</b></p> <p><b>8.a.8. Especially in a situation where so much of the economy is Government-run (limiting the effectiveness of the polluter paying), the government must aim to be a model of environmental good practice in its own operations.</b></p> <p>8.a.5. Further develop community programmes in Environmental Health</p> <p><i>8.a.6. Address vandalism issue before considering whether higher service level needed, e.g. more bins, empty litter bins frequently.</i></p>	<p>EHS, EPD, AG, LegCo, EACF, Police, Finance, ExCo , Planning Section, LPDCA, Governor’s Office, OCS</p> <p>EHS</p> <p>EHS</p>	<p>Identified need (8a1-8a4 being addressed together, plus 8a7 &amp; 8a8)</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>address initially through public awareness</p>

	8.a.9. Review implementation re polluter-pays principle of the “London” Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter.	EHS, Fisheries Directorate, EPD	Same as 3a35
	8.a.10. Issue of protection vessel re enforcement – see 3.b	See 3b	Address in 3b
	8.a.11. Consider financial measures (e.g. Import tariff on problematic items (such as polystyrene trays) to cover costs of disposal.	Finance, EHD, EACF	OP9
	<i>8.a.12. Encourage increased importation of environmentally friendly products</i>	EACF	To be addressed
	8.a.13. Implement drainage project to address sewage problem at West Rocks (emergency works already started; remaining parts being planned now)	PWSD	OP10

***Element of Commitment 8.b. Establish effective monitoring and enforcement of pollution controls***

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies and presenter</b>	<b>Current status</b>
(To fulfil Article 14.1 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b> ): (e) Promote national arrangements for emergency responses to activities or events, whether caused naturally or otherwise, which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity and encourage international cooperation to supplement such national efforts and, where appropriate and agreed by the States or regional economic integration organizations concerned, to establish joint contingency plans.	<i>8.b.1. Government and private sector to take responsibility for serious enforcement of environmental legislation. Development to consider long term view</i>	ExCo, SHDA, Chamber of Commerce	Strategy/ policy
	<i>8.b.2. Review monitoring and enforcement systems in place. Consider the need and practicality for an environmental inspector.</i>	EACF	Policy
	<i>8.b.3. Have a Minister of Environment (if Ministerial system adopted)</i>	ExCo, Governor’s Office	To be addressed as and when
	<i>8.b.4. Investigate concerns about pollution resulting from the</i>	Env Health	Identified need

	<p>use of paraffin in homes.</p> <p><b>8.b.5. Review the quantities of chemicals used (rather than removing contaminants) in order to sterilise water, PWSD noting that great care is taken that levels do not exceed recommendations of WHO but that the latter cover a wide range.</b></p> <p>8.b.6. Question the decision by DFID to fund an adequate current sewage disposal system only if full cost recovery is incorporated, especially in view of the complications caused by different systems of sewage provision in use throughout the island.</p> <p>8.b.7. Review the concerns expressed about perceived unusually high incidence of cancers and the question raised as to any link to increased use of pesticides.</p> <p>8.b.8. Consider further promotion of ANRD research on alternatives to pesticides, and on misuse of pesticides</p> <p>8.b.9. Review the procedures for monitoring marine pollution, in relation to the sewage outfall at West Rocks.</p> <p>8.b.10. Review the risk assessment strategy to minimise potential environmental disasters. (Several contingency plans in place: bulk fuel spillage, marine pollution, explosion, rock fall. These are coordinated by the Disasters Management Committee, chaired by the Chief of Police, and supported by FCO advice. Not all equipment needed is in place. FCO Good Governance fund bid has just been approved for some aspects.)</p> <p>8.b.11. Review whether the rupture containment system for</p>	<p>EHS</p> <p>EHS, PWSD</p> <p>Governor's Office, ExCo, PWSD, DEPD</p> <p>EHS</p> <p>ANRD</p> <p>Fisheries Directorate, ANRD, EHS</p> <p>Police Disaster Management Committee, EACF, EPD</p> <p>PWSD, EHS,</p>	<p>Identified need</p> <p>Address through OP10</p> <p>Identified need</p> <p>To be addressed</p> <p>OP10</p> <p>OP13: Disaster Management</p> <p>OP13</p>
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	<p>oil storage tanks allows for the potential of rock-fall impacting the containment structure as well as the tank itself. (A need for expansion of the facility is being considered, with Impact Assessment being included as part of this exercise.)</p> <p>8.b.12. Review implementation re monitoring and enforcement of the <b>“London” Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter.</b></p>	<p>EPD, EACF</p> <p>EHS, EPD, Fisheries Directorate</p>	<p>See 8a9 &amp; 3a35</p>
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**Commitment 9: 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.**

*Desired Outcome: Our children learn to value their natural and cultural heritage, and understand and respect St Helena's role in the global environment*

**Element of Commitment 9.a. Support and enhance environmental education in schools**

Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background	Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)	Lead Body/Bodies	Current status
<p>Education Dept has, for many years, been very committed to promoting the natural environment.</p> <p>Chief Education Officer is a member of EACF.</p> <p>EPD Section and Education Department have good liaison – e.g. through the Environmental Co-ordinator.</p> <p>Good links between ANRD and Prince Andrew School.</p> <p>Personnel from Tourism, the MSO, Environmental Health Section, Environment Conservation Section, EPD and National Trust involved in schools. Some specific activities and projects are listed below.</p> <p>Environmental input to schools includes:                      Environmental Health, waste management &amp; recycling;                      Conservation at sea, mostly dolphins and whales, and including dolphin-watching trip;                      Agriculture, but no longer forestry;                      UNDP Tourism project, producing environmental literature for schools on local flora &amp; fauna, to allow introduction of teaching on local matters;</p>	<p><i>9.a.1. Explore and devise joint programmes between government, NGO and commercial organisations, to overcome constraints due to limited human and financial capacity (a result of small population size). Undertake early strategic planning to ensure that activities and initiatives can be built into the annual school programme prior to the start of the academic year.</i></p> <p><b>9.a.2. Build on existing initiatives to increase recruitment, training and retention of local people as teachers (including environmental specialists). Consider whether this should include consideration of relative pay scales.</b></p> <p>9.a.3. Continue to give priority to awareness of environmental matters in local teacher training, teacher training undertaken by Saints elsewhere and INSET.</p> <p><i>9.a.4. Take opportunities to arrange for teachers and trainees while in UK to increase environmental expertise by working with relevant UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum member organisations with environmental education departments (contact via UKOTCF or through St Helena UK representative who is involved in UKOTCF).</i></p>	<p>All</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Education</p>	<p>Strategy</p> <p>Identified need</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Identified need</p>

<p>Conservation Section arranges visits on request to Diana's Peak National Park.</p> <p>Environmental Education in a local context is part of the schools curriculum. The need to raise standards means that the English National Curriculum is followed for the core subjects of English, Maths and Science. Teachers have been trained, schemes of work developed, and standards of attainment have been raised. It is important that this continues, since high levels of attainment underpin everything else. However, in the geography and history curriculum, schemes of work have been developed to enable objectives to be delivered using local studies. Materials prepared by e.g. the UNDP tourism project and the National Trust are facilitating this. At GCSE level there are opportunities for students to follow the International Syllabi, which allow students to use local studies for modules and coursework. Students at PAS are doing this. Environmental Studies AS course ran last year –it was all locally based.</p> <p>Use is made of the 'Breath of Fresh Air' pack, including video.</p> <p>KS1 and KS2 science syllabus has been adapted to incorporate local endemics. Science enquiry and skills based on local environment.</p> <p>One school has an arboretum in their premises. Children plant trees on Commonwealth Day – planting now in the millennium forest – every child and school involved.</p>	<p><b><i>9.a.5. Incorporate the Environment Charter elements, and make these explicit, in environmental programmes and schemes of work, both within the school context and in extra-curricula activities. Use these opportunities to seek the opinions of young people for incorporation in the strategy to implement the Charter.</i></b></p> <p>9.a.6. Combined project targeting Dolphins – even pre-dating current Dolphin work by Marine Scientific Officer. Schools try to fund the Yr 3 students Dolphin Trip from CPTA or from the school's PTA or both. Aiming to have all Y7 going on Dolphin Trip, but it would not just be the trip, it would form part of a planned scheme of work.</p> <p>9.a.7. Continue to Involve students in publicising to the wider public the environmental work they do, e.g. display of work in the post office, library, tourist office, hospital waiting rooms, etc. (This will be helpful both in its direct awareness raising, and in underlining to the students the local relevance of their studies.) (Already done e.g. litter posters)</p> <p>9.a.8. Continue Environmental Education in a local context as part of the schools curriculum.</p> <p>9.a.9. National Trust producing school packs on built environment; National Trust historical research used to produce history packs for schools on the market, settlements, flax industry etc. These include teachers' resource packs, with references to Museum and Archive materials, and suggest speakers for particular topics. They also specify links with the national curriculum. Aiming for a total of 15 packs – hopefully completed for 2005/6 school year.</p>	<p>Education</p> <p>Education, MSO</p> <p>Education, Organisations mentioned with display facilities, EPD</p> <p>Education</p> <p>SHNT, Education</p>	<p>Elements being addressed</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Many done</p>
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<p>Links with UK schools, including the 'Fish on the Line' project, and links with a UK school in which a St Helena teacher was working.</p> <p>Environmental Health is part of the social education programme from Y7 onwards, especially using a local context. Some of the syllabi require inclusion of a local element, e.g. recycling and waste management. In the primary school, ways and means of improving the local environment forms part of the primary geography curriculum, and are included as part of Primary Awareness Week and Litter Campaigns.</p>	<p>9.a.10. Continue to incorporate the implementation of policy into practice in curriculum planning and curricular responsibilities by further developing strategies for monitoring the extent of locally based environmental work. (On-going review will facilitate this.)</p> <p><i>9.a.11. Identify ways of persuading those people (in many cases senior citizens) who have knowledge of traditional crafts (e.g. lace-making, seed-work and aloe work) to deliver training in class or as extracurricular activities. (There are opportunities within the curriculum to teach traditional arts and crafts, but school initiatives to incorporate these have not been successful due to lack of people prepared to deliver this.)</i></p>	<p>Education</p> <p>Education, SHNT</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>To be addressed</p>
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**Commitment 10: Promote publications that spread awareness of the special features of the environment in St Helena; promote within St Helena the guiding principles set out above.**

*Desired Outcome: The St Helena community as a whole values our natural, built and cultural heritage, and understands and respects St Helena's role in the global environment*

***Element of Commitment 10.a. Promote Environment Charter principles within St Helena by developing and implementing programmes to increase public awareness***

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
<p>(To fulfil Article 13 of the <b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b>):</p> <p>(a) Promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biological diversity, as well as its propagation through media, and the inclusion of these topics in educational programmes; and a whole approach</p> <p>(b) Cooperate, as appropriate, with other States and international organizations in developing educational and public awareness programmes, with respect to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p> <p>Needs to start with young children</p> <p>Endeavour, in particular by educational and information programmes, to strengthen appreciation and respect by the public of the cultural and natural heritage, and keep the public broadly informed of the dangers threatening this heritage and of the activities to conserve it (to fulfil Article 11 of the <b>World Heritage Convention</b>).</p> <p>ANRD public awareness activities include:            Newsletters;            Publications on new forest plans;            Slot in Prime Time radio programme;            Extension leaflets;</p>	<p>10.a.1. Develop a public awareness programme which develops knowledge, empathy, “ownership” of the issues and a sense of responsibility for St Helena’s global responsibilities for environmental heritage. (Legislation will not solve all the problems – can cause resentment. Voluntary way forward is preferable if it leads to ‘ownership’ and hence to environmental improvement.)</p> <p>10.a.2. Incorporate the production of interpretative materials on both natural areas and heritage features into project bids and plans.</p> <p><i>10.a.3. Develop a new stamp issue to raise awareness of endemics etc. (Could be incorporated in UNDP project, which has funding which could help.)</i></p> <p><i>10.a.4. Use the Post Office as a good central place for information displays.</i></p> <p><i>10.a.5. Develop a schedule/ programme for environmental displays from school, government, NGO and commercial groups.</i></p> <p><i>10.a.6. Stimulate initiatives from the wider public</i></p>	<p>EACF</p> <p>All</p> <p>Post Office, Tourism, EPD</p> <p>Post Office, EACF</p> <p>EACF</p> <p>EACF</p>	<p>On-going</p> <p>Ongoing as and when</p> <p>To be addressed</p> <p>To be addressed</p> <p>To be addressed</p> <p>To be addressed</p>

<p>Work with Farmers' Association and Fishermen's Association, Marine Awareness week being planned; Demonstration unit open days.</p> <p>The New Horizons DFID-funded project includes, from an environmental point of view, walks etc. This project originated from the combined parent/teacher association, and aims to provide a range of activities, including environmental activities, for 11-21 year olds.</p> <p>There is an active scouts and guides movement. Recently the guides have placed more emphasis on environmental activities.</p> <p>National Trust publishes books and leaflets, and provides radio broadcasts. The activities of its constituent bodies include: Dive Club holds weekly dive days and provides training, rescue at sea with police, support for biological research, and tourist trips. Heritage Society runs the Museum. Farmers' and Fishermen's Associations work with ANRD as noted above. The Nature Conservation Group organise walks and other activities. Tourist Office has contributed to interpretation. Information packs are provided by the Tourist Office</p> <p>EPD (with active involvement of all relevant stakeholders) also organises the annual Environment Week which is based around World Environment Day. Schools are used for any form of communication activity to the community as a whole.</p>	<p><i>10.a.7. Public meetings will be held on the Land Development Control Plan during the consultation phase.</i></p> <p>10.a.8. Environmental Health hold public awareness programmes once or twice a year.</p> <p>10.a.9. Continue and extend SHNT awareness programme.</p>	<p>Planning Section, LPDCA</p> <p>EHS</p> <p>SHNT</p>	<p>Done</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
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**Element of Commitment 10.b. Create and promote publications which spread awareness of St Helena's special environmental features**

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
<p>See also publications listed in 10a</p> <p>The EPD Section produces a monthly Environment Matters radio programme which contains information on current environment and conservation issues both local and global, this is summarised also in a newspaper page. Other news articles are produced for special projects and issues.</p> <p>UKOTCF links, internationally. Journalist features on St Helena as tourism product.</p> <p>National Trust UKOTCF publications. Host monthly public talks Monthly articles in St Helena Herald Weekly radio programme – mainly local history UK National Trust Magazine Friends of St Helena in UK Publish local research Nature Conservation Group – working with RSPB - published new bird book by Neil McCullough.</p>	<p><i>10.b.1. Review needs for other publications.</i></p> <p>10.b.2. Maintain existing publications programmes.</p>	<p>EACF, SHNT</p> <p>All Sections/ Departments/ Organisations</p>	<p>To be addressed</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

**Element of Commitment 10.c. Promote awareness of the Environment Charter itself**

<b>Amplification on international commitments, domestic legislation and other background</b>	<b>Actual or potential actions/programmes identified as necessary to meet Environment Charter Commitments (see above for categorisation codes)</b>	<b>Lead Body/Bodies</b>	<b>Current status</b>
	<p><i>10.c.1. Consider promoting awareness of Environment Charter within the next stages of this exercise.</i></p>	<p>EACF, EPD, Facilitators</p>	<p>Will do</p>

## **Annex 1. Ongoing Projects / Processes: Current Status**

### **OP1: Protected Areas**

(2.a.1, 2.a.2, 2.a.5, 2.b.2, 2.b.4, 2.b.7, 2.b.8, 2.b.10, 2.b.11, 2.b.12, 2.b.15, 2.c.2)

In 2003 / 04 a new Land Development Control Plan was drawn up. This process saw the need for the Protected Areas in the old Land Use Plan to be renewed. The Protected Areas Working Group was put together to get this process underway.

The new Land Development Control Plan, which is currently out for public consultation, includes a list of all areas on St Helena that are designated to be protected, and the corresponding maps contain all of the boundaries of these Areas.

Some of the Protected Areas that were included in the old Land Use Plan have been removed, and some have been re-designated as Conservation Areas within the new Land Development Control Plan.

As it stands, the areas have only been decided upon and listed within the Land Development Control Plan, but they have not been categorised and no management objectives have been written. This needs to be done, along with formally designating each area under the National Parks Ordinance, 2003.

### **OP2: Seabirds and Turtles Project**

(2.a.7, 2.e.9 as follow-up project)

(Taken from update prepared by Marine Scientific Officer for UKOTCF South Atlantic Working Group meeting 15<sup>th</sup> February 2005):

The Project *The establishment of a monitoring scheme and awareness programme for seabirds and turtles at St Helena* began in October 2004 with a preliminary survey being conducted by the Ascension Island Conservation Officer. This entailed dedicated seabird surveys to all cliffs and offshore islands to count all seabirds seen. From this, monthly survey sites were determined. There are two land-based (West Rocks {Red-billed Tropicbirds} and Gill Point - looking down at Shore Island), and the rest are boat based - Speery Island, Thompsons Valley Island, Peaked Island, cliffs opposite Peaked Island and Egg Island.

Along with this, a sightings scheme has been put in place for persons to report sightings of turtles and unusual seabirds, along with any other interesting marine life. Reports of marine life are becoming more frequent, as people are reporting what they are seeing, which before they would not have done. This is a positive step for the project and the Fisheries / Marine section as a whole.

The Fisheries / Marine Section will now continue to monitor the seabirds on a monthly basis until October 2006. Every 6 months a full count of all the seabirds around the island will be conducted. By the end of this project, the population status and breeding seasons of the seabirds of St Helena should be determined, along with getting a good idea as to what turtle species are found around St Helena and when they visit.

### **OP3: Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)**

(2.b.3, 6.g.6)

St Helena has been included in UK's ratification of a number of MEA's, few of which are being implemented fully, or at all. However, in many cases, as detailed in the main strategy document, some aspects of implementation have been included in other activities, even if this was not previously noted. St Helena joined to many of these MEA's quite a while back.

#### ***Ramsar Convention on Wetlands***

Although St Helena has joined to this convention, no Wetlands of International Importance have been designated, although sites have now been proposed and are being considered.

#### ***World Heritage Convention***

As far as we are aware no work has been undertaken specifically in relation to this Convention.

#### ***Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)*** – see OP7

#### ***Bonn Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)***

The UK's ratification was extended to St Helena. The Marine Scientific Officer is mostly responsible for the work that goes towards implementing the commitments of the Convention. So far she has set-up a sightings programme for the seabirds and turtles of St Helena (under the recently OTEP-funded project), and also does regular monitoring of the dolphins and whales around St Helena. (Currently all mammals are protected under the Wildlife Protection Ordinance).

#### ***Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)***

Although we are not specifically implementing this Convention, the work that is being undertaken daily by Environment Sections are fulfilling a number of the articles within the Convention, for example:

Establishing and managing systems of protected areas (under way)

Maintenance of viable populations in their natural surroundings (being undertaken by SFA (Conservation) and his team)

Restoration of degraded ecosystems and promotion of the recovery of threatened species (the Peaks Project and Species Recovery programmes); etc.

#### **OP4: Peaks Project**

( 2.b.5, 2.c.5, 2.e.1, 3.b.21, 7.a.18)

The Peaks Project is well underway. Staff from the Environmental Conservation Section and Private Contractor Mark Coleman have successfully completed the rope training provided by the St Helena Fire and Rescue Service and will now be able to remove the flax and other invasive plants from the steep slopes of High Peak and other areas.

Weed control is also ongoing on other more accessible areas of the Peaks by contractors and volunteers. The New Horizons have been actively grubbing out weeds at High Peak and Prince Andrew School's Year 13 students visit Casons every Monday to carry out clearing of the Whiteweed.

Arriving at the end of this year will be Phillip & Myrtle Ashmole and Dr Howard Mendel who will be surveying the invertebrates of the Peaks (with the assistance of Edward Thorpe). Also arriving will be Mr Martin Wigginton who will be studying the lower plants of the Peaks.

A Microsoft Access database has been set up by Myrtle Ashmole (with the assistance of Edward Thorpe) for St Helena's Invertebrates. (Data collected during the Ashmoles' visit at the end of the year

will be included in this database, as well as data collected from the Invertebrates of Prosperous Bay Plain Project)

#### **OP5: Species Recovery Plans**

(2.c.2, 7.a.19)

Species Recovery Plans have been written and updated for the endangered / critically endangered endemics of St Helena, namely the She Cabbage, Large Bellflower, False Gumwood and the Redwood. Recovery Plans for the Dwarf Jellico and the Small Bellflower will also be written, as well as Recovery Plans for the Toothed Tongue Fern and Veined Tongue Fern (following the research of Antonia Eastwood).

It is hoped that Staff of the Environmental Conservation Section at ANRD will use these Recovery Plans as a guide for their day-to-day work as resources allow.

#### **OP6: Wirebird Project**

(2.c.6)

An area at Bottom Woods has been identified as a reintroduction site for the Wirebird. Work has already started on clearing this site of invasive species, such as the prickly pear and, as wirebirds thrive in pastureland, it is hoped to link this area with the Deadwood cattle syndicate, in order to keep this area maintained. The £1000.00 donated by Malcolm Gardiner has enabled the clearing of this site, but further funding needs to be sought for the area to be fenced off from off-road vehicles.

#### **OP7: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)**

(2.c.10)

St Helena signed up to the CITES Convention in the 1970s. Legislation to give effect to CITES was enacted in 2003. A way forward has been established. Export permits are to be drafted and the Management and Scientific Authorities (already identified) are to be appointed.

#### **OP8: Environmental Screening / Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

(3.a.6, 3.a.7, 4.b.1, 4.b.2, 4.b.3, 4.b.4, 4.b.6, 4.b.7, 5.a.4, 5.a.7, 5.a.8, 5.b.1)

Although an Environmental Screening must be carried out for all dev-aid projects, it is currently not a legal requirement for any other project to have a screening performed.

A first draft Guide to Environmental Screening on St Helena has been produced.

#### **OP9: Waste Disposal Project (Phase 2)**

(3.a.16, 3.a.17, 3.a.18, 3.a.23, 3.a.24, 3.a.28, 3.a.29, 3.a.30, 3.a.31, 3.a.32, 3.a.33, 3.a.34, 8.a.11)

This project is still in the first draft stage. A Working Group has been put together to take this forward.

### **OP10: Drainage Project**

(3.a.19, 8.a.13, 8.b.6)

This project has yet to be approved for funding from the Development Aid allocation. The project will entail addressing the technical, managerial and funding deficiencies in sewerage collection, treatment and disposal on St Helena.

The project will be undertaken in three stages: Emergency Works (which has already been undertaken with emergency funding); Upgrading and Improvement works (on the infrastructure which is dated and in a poor state of repair) and; The Development and Implementation of a Wastewater Strategy (whereby a formal coherent strategy for the development and management of wastewater collection, treatment and disposal will be adopted).

### **OP11: Offshore Fishing**

(3.b.2, 7.a.12)

This Project Document has been compiled and is currently on hold.

The project will involve purchasing a fishing vessel to undertake a long-term fishing exercise to determine resource availability around the offshore seamounts and within the 200-mile exclusive economic zone (EEZ). The purpose of the project is to determine the potential for offshore fishing and thereby inform a decision on investing in offshore fishing vessels and equipment.

### **OP12: Water Development Project**

(3.b.22)

The Water Development project was approved for funding from DFID in 2000 with the objective of implementing improvements in the water sector. The project involves a new/replacement tank programme, a pipeline refurbishment programme, catchment improvements and strategic investigation. To date, under the project, water well drilling has been done in the western area (with an experienced driller and a hydro-geologist assisting the drilling team). Water was found to be present and the boreholes will be monitored and tested to ascertain the amount of water available.

Boreholes were drilled in Willow Bank with a successful find. Water is being pumped from these boreholes to supplement the domestic demand.

New tanks have been erected and water mains have been replaced. Two in-line filters have been installed in areas currently receiving untreated water, which prove to be very efficient.

### **OP13: Disaster Management**

(8.b.10, 8.b.11)

A Disaster Management Committee is in operation. This Committee deals with any and all disasters that have and could happen on island, e.g. bulk fuel spillage / rock fall etc.

## Annex 2. Environment Charter Strategy for Action: Implementation Activities

The following forms give some further information on the some of the activities identified as necessary to fulfil St Helena's commitments under the Environmental Charter. The amount of information available at this stage will vary between activities according to the degree of planning yet undertaken. This does not reflect the importance or the priority as between activities. The project team are grateful to those participants who have kindly drafted the information in these forms, intended to give more background to some of the key activities needed. The information has been edited slightly towards standard format.

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>2.a.6</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 2
Lead implementing organisation	Fisheries Directorate
Contact person	Marine Scientific Officer
Other main orgs involved	Tourist Office
Objective	Maintain dolphin and whale presence without undue disturbance
Outputs	Guidelines/new legislation
Intended outcomes	Enable maintained dolphin and whale watching without disturbing the whales and dolphins
Project activities	Review information from other countries (for guidelines), while adapting to local conditions. Consider legislation (or policy measures if regulation is possible through that route), regulating boats for watching dolphins and whales, including numbers of boat-visits per unit time and how close to approach. Tie in with tourism carrying capacity. Certify coxswains of boats on an annual basis to coincide with guidelines
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	Monitoring of boats for whale and dolphin watching
Project status	New
For current project: Dates of project/activity	-
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	-
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	-
Any other relevant information	Contact other countries, example New Zealand, New England, for help with guidelines from their experience
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Regulating boats for watching dolphins and whales</b>
Project summary	This project aims at maintaining dolphin and whale presence without disturbance to their natural movements. This will be obtained through guidelines with assistance from other countries that have already done studies on carrying capacity of boats to cetaceans. Certifying coxswains annually will enable more efficient monitoring of the guidelines.
Date this form completed and by whom	24 <sup>th</sup> February 2005 by Emma Bennett

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>2.b.6</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 2
Lead implementing organisation	ECS
Contact person	Vincent Williams / Marjorie Fowler – SFA / FA (Conservation)
Other main orgs involved	St Helena National Trust
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To clear land of existing invasive species, namely the Wild Mango, Bilberry, Lantana and “Blue Weed”</li> <li>• To extend the area in which the gumwoods grow, to encompass the original area. This will involve stakeholders, i.e. Solomon, Thorpe as well as Mr George Richards.</li> <li>• Promote awareness of this natural gumwood forest, through local media as well as possible educational facilities.</li> </ul>
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land clearance at a rate of 1.5 hectares annually, using chemical control methods.</li> <li>• To establish young gumwood plantations, at an approximate size of 500 trees per annum.</li> </ul>
Intended outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as outputs</li> </ul>
Project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organise the further work needed at Peak Dale, where natural biodiversity survives</li> <li>• To enable work to continue at Peak Dale, there needs to be money invested in access to the area. Assistance as well as educational aspects of the work cannot be carried out if interested persons cannot get there.</li> <li>• Fencing to protect the area from cattle and other livestock is important. Other pests that damage young trees are rabbits. Trees guards are also required. Recurrent budget do not cater for these additional materials.</li> <li>• ECS staff will need to be trained in the safe use of agrochemicals, to allow efficient undertaking of the necessary work.</li> </ul>
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of work undertaken to be done by ECS staff.</li> </ul>
Project status	Current, but additional work needed
For current project: Dates of project/activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This activity has been in practice for the past five years. To date approximately 15% of the intended objectives have been achieved. It is envisaged that this activity will continue for a substantial amount of time, using only recurrent resources as indicated below.</li> </ul>
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recurrent Budget. The ECS Staff as planned will carry out work on this activity, using whatever financial resources are available.</li> </ul>
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	Expansion: unknown ; possibly make bid to OTEP for support in 2006/7
Any other relevant	

information	
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Restore the naturally occurring gumwood forest at Peak Dale</b>
Project summary	<p>The gumwood forest at Peak Dale is one of the naturally occurring forests on St Helena. Over the past years there has been some damage to this forest by cattle, invasive plant species as well as introduced pest that use the gumwood as host plants. There is a need to protect and conserve, with intervention, this piece of natural forest.</p> <p>It is proposed that a “hands on” approach is taken by the ECS, ANRD, to actively conserve this forest. A programme of cleaning, re-planting and maintenance is planned for the forthcoming years. Educational awareness in schools as well as through the local media as well as tours or site visits with interested parties are also seen as potential areas of help.</p>
Date this form completed and by whom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vincent Williams - SFA Conservation</li> <li>• Marjorie Fowler – FA Conservation</li> <li>• Myra Young – Forestry Officer</li> </ul>

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>2.c.7</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 2
Lead implementing organisation	Agricultural and Natural Resources Department
Contact person	Chief Agricultural & Natural Resources Officer
Other main orgs involved	
Objective	An increase in the number and productivity of the wirebird population on island and better return to farmers on production of agriculture activities e.g. fruit farming
Outputs	A reduction the number of mynah birds on island in light of its negative impact on agriculture activities and wirebird population
Intended outcomes	As above
Project activities	In collaboration with other overseas countries, discuss and collect information on similar issues within those countries with a view to using such information as to how it can be applied in St Helena
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	
Project status	New
For current project: Dates of project/activity	Still in discussion – dates unknown
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	To be identified
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	Not yet identified
Any other relevant information	It would appear that a similar problem is being encountered in Australia. Contact made with personnel reveal that problem is being addressed by use of cages. Literature has been received of the types of cages used but more work need to be done on how this can be adapted to local purposes
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Control of mynah bird</b>
Project summary	Investigate control of the mynah bird, because of probable impact on endemic wirebird and on canaries, sparrows (causing concern for amenity/cultural reasons, and also re status of some of these species in their natural ranges). Also having an impact on Agriculture, particularly fruit farming.
Date this form completed and by whom	Form partially filled in by Gerald Benjamin, Ag. CANRO – 23/02/05

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>2.c.8</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 2
Lead implementing organisation	Fisheries Directorate
Contact person	Marine Scientific Officer
Other main orgs involved	Environment Planning & Development Section / St Helena National Trust / Tourist Office / PW&SD
Objective	To re-establish turtle nesting at St Helena
Outputs	Appropriately re-shaped beaches
Intended outcomes	Turtles nesting again on beaches
Project activities	Identify potential beaches Define work necessary to alter beaches Implementing it- would include boat, consultants, bulldozer/shovel, etc, along with monitoring what happens
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	Continuing monitoring built into work programmes
Project status	New
For current project: Dates of project/activity	-
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	-
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	-
Any other relevant information	Work with Brendan Godley from Marine Turtle Research Group – assist with design requirements
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Re-establish turtle nesting beaches.</b>
Project summary	This project aims to re-establish turtle nesting at St Helena. Historical records show that turtles once nested at St Helena. The establishment of a sightings scheme in the last year has proved that turtles are still seen around the island, and some are seen mating. Therefore, there must be, or needs to be, a beach where they can nest. Appropriately re-shaped beaches with the assistance of the Marine Turtle Research Group, will help the re-establishment of nesting turtles at the island.
Date this form completed and by whom	24 <sup>th</sup> February 2005 by Emma L Bennett

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>2.d.1-6</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 2
Lead implementing organisation	Pest Control – ANRD
Contact person	SAA (Pest Control)
Other main orgs involved	Customs / St Helena National Trust / Environment Planning & Development
Objective	To minimize the introduction of pest species to the island that will endanger our wildlife.
Outputs	Revise Legislation and have operating instructions of how and what to look for. Possibly the exporting country/transshipment to establish a system to certify vehicles etc is free of pest species. A list to be drawn up specifying what species are not allowed into St Helena.
Intended outcomes	As objective
Project activities	Seek information from other areas where they have encountered the same problem and ways of addressing it.
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	Enforcement of the Legislation.
Project status	New
For current project: Dates of project/activity	-
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	-
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	-
Any other relevant information	
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Preventing the introduction of pest species to the island that will endanger our wildlife</b>
Project summary	Ensure that safeguards are adequate to prevent both intentional and unintentional importation – providing a list of species which are not allowed into St Helena; Review whether legislation, enforcement and penalties are adequate; Undertake risks assessments of species potentially invading and posing threats; Provide quarantine procedures and secure enclosed areas to address issues such as mud and dung with seed, insects etc on vehicles coming into the island etc; Increase public awareness, which will lead to better understanding and support
Date this form completed and by whom	22/02/05 by Mandy Anthony SAA Pest Control with input from ANRD staff, Isabel Peters and Mike Pienkowski during a group discussion

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>3.a.3, 7.a.21 &amp; 22</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 3
Lead implementing organisation	Lands Section
Contact person	Lands Officer
Other main orgs involved	A&NRD / St Helena National Trust / PW&SD / all other relevant Depts and NGOs. (Marine Scientific Officer for Marine surveys) Legal, Lands, and Planning Dept
Objective	To provide an effective and efficient use of Geographic Information System for all types of data held by the various stakeholders within the management resources of St Helena.
Outputs	An effective GIS which includes procedures for both management and use.
Intended outcomes	See objectives
Project activities	<p>With appropriate technical and systems advice, establish GIS equipment and procedures, and populate with data, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey data (St Helena and Ascension Island)</li> <li>• St Helena and Ascension Island Land Registry</li> <li>• Registry Plans ( St Helena and Ascension Island )</li> <li>• Land Development and Control Plan which includes the Protected areas</li> <li>• Development Applications</li> </ul> <p>Comparable data from other departments and NGOs. In developing the system, especially where relating to Ascension, liaise with their new OTEP-funded GIS.</p>
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	Ensure there is an effective and efficient management of the system, continuing after input of data,.
Project status	New, building upon existing data and limited . Compatibility
For current project: Dates of project/activity	
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	
Any other relevant information	
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Public Geographic Information System for St Helena</b>
Project summary	Develop the computerised GIS facilities existing in one government department (PWSD) into an important tool for all users, governmental and civil society, for land survey, registration, planning, environmental and other aspects; Develop and agree plan for data-entry and validation to be the responsibility of appropriate departments (or non-governmental bodies) and for management of

	system to be a clear, separate responsibility; Examine potential of GIS and aerial/satellite imagery for surveys and monitoring the marine environment, pollution and terrestrial vegetation (including retrospective where images available).
Date this form completed and by whom	Glynis Fowler Lands Officer 23 Feb. 05

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>3.a.21</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 3
Lead implementing organisation	Fisheries Directorate
Contact person	Marine Scientific Officer
Other main orgs involved	Port Management Section / Environment Planning & Development Section / Legal Department
Objective	Prevent major oil pollution from war-time wreck
Outputs	Assessment, and if appropriate, a removal of the threat
Intended outcomes	No longer a threat of pollution to the marine environment
Project activities	Establish severity of threat and determine course of action
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	No consequential continuing activity
Project status	New
For current projects: Dates of project/activity	-
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	-
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	-
Any other relevant information	Consult with Legal Department on previous correspondence concerning the Darkdale. Contact Royal Admiralty
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Resolve the question of how potentially damaging is the oil leakage from the Darkdale (1941 ship-wreck), and what action is needed.</b>
Project summary	The Darkdale, a war-time wreck, is a potential threat to the marine environment in terms of pollution. Oil can be seen leaking under water; what damage is this doing to environment and fish?; are the warnings that the vessel could crack at any time and large quantities of oil spilt correct; if so, what plans can be developed for pumping oil out? Therefore this project aims at preventing a major oil pollution in the waters of St Helena. An assessment will be conducted and then appropriate action will be taken if it is deemed a threat. At the end of the project, there will no longer be a threat of pollution to the marine environment.
Date this form completed and by whom	24 <sup>th</sup> February 2005 by Emma Bennett

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>3.b.20</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 3
Lead implementing organisation	Development & Economic Planning Department Public Works & Services Department
Contact person	Chief Development Officer Head of Public Works and Services Department
Other main orgs involved	
Objective	To supply a reliable source of wind energy to reduce use of fossil fuels
Outputs	Purchase of two wind turbines and associated equipment
Intended outcomes	Reduction in cost of electricity generation and consumption of fossil fuel
Project activities	Procurement of wind-turbines
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	
Project status	New: Currently being prepared
For current project: Dates of project/activity	2005/06 / 2006/07
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	DFID
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	£450,000 DFID
Any other relevant information	
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Exploit compatibility with other environmental considerations, opportunities for environmentally friendly power generation, such as wind and solar power generation.</b>
Project summary	To be finalised
Date this form completed and by whom	Dr C. S. Essex Chief Development Officer

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>6.g.1</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 6
Lead implementing organisation	St Helena National Trust
Contact person	Director National Trust
Other main orgs involved	Finance / EACF / Environment Planning & Development Section / ANRD
Objective	Record of all books, prints, buildings, furniture, crockery, cutlery, etc., pertaining to St. Helena history and culture, in the possession of Government on the island, and hopefully later, other people will be happy to add their treasures.
Outputs	Completed Register at the end
Intended outcomes	St. Helena Heritage conserved, managed and used for future generations to enjoy
Project activities	Database construction, forms designed with experience, digital photographs to accompany descriptions Recording and using information on the natural, built and cultural heritage
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	Keeping Database Updated
Project status	Started, but resources, time and money needed to complete
For current project: Dates of project/activity	2003 onwards till finished
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Establish a National Heritage Register</b>
Project summary	Resource the work on establishing a heritage register collating, recording and using the information on the natural, built and cultural heritage.
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	
Any other relevant information	Impossible to have done anything without voluntary help, as Director is sole full time employee/ Apart from Director's limited time, input has been from <b>volunteers</b> – <b>Chris Morris</b> listed all the books and Prints in PAS Trevor Hearl Library. These still need checking, as books have been moved/stored. <b>Peter Yon</b> designed the database at home. <b>Adrian Mallia</b> wrote up guidelines in his spare time here. <b>Tim Wonnacott</b> , expert on Antiques Roadshow, is willing to identify digital photos for us with date, assessment and value in UK. <b>Katherine Willett</b> helped greatly, scanning many photographs and downloading and listing those from the camera. <b>Nick Thorpe and Michel Martineau</b> initially helped with the visits to store and SHG houses to do furniture.
Date this form completed and by whom	Director National Trust

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>6.g.2</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 6
Lead implementing organisation	St Helena National Trust
Contact person	Director, National Trust
Other main orgs involved	Environment Planning and Development Section / EACF / Finance
Objective	To ensure that St. Helena's Heritage of historic buildings is maintained for the public good, for education and tourism, promoting the economic advantages in so doing
Outputs	Recognised fund for this purpose identified by SHG, the principal owner, and a grant system put in place for private owners of listed buildings to enable them to restore
Intended outcomes	Properly restored and maintained buildings, forts and other structures of historic interest
Project activities	
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	Identify an environment tax - from the Landing fee
Project status	New
For current project: Dates of project/activity	
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	Logically SHG as principal owner. The SHNT has tried to identify funding but OTEP is only for the natural environment. Through UKOTCF, it has been successful in finding minor funding for restoring a Government owned building as a Flax Museum from the Bryan Guinness Trust
Any other relevant information	Reports commissioned by SHG:_ Crallan Report of 1974 – Listings and advice on preservation island wide Rogers – Jamestown Enhancement Plan Cheetham – Preserving the island's historic Buildings – an appraisal of issues involved in establishing a Grant Scheme on the island List of other Reports sent separately
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Consider the provision of grants to help preserve, restore and manage listed historic buildings</b>
Project summary	
Date this form completed and by whom	24 February 2005. Barbara B. George

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>6.g.5</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 6
Lead implementing organisation	St Helena National Trust
Contact person	Director, National Trust
Other main orgs involved	EACF
Objective	To ensure resources applied to work done on largely public structures are used to RESTORE rather than patch up/repair, which can do more damage than doing nothing
Outputs	Guidelines on appropriate restoration techniques and training of local craftsmen in these techniques for sustainability, and wider appreciation of the need to do so.
Intended outcomes	Historic buildings and structures retain their originality as a source of public enjoyment, education and income from tourism.
Project activities	Identifying suitable experts to give advice and training
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	More effective use of resources deployed in this area
Project status	New
For current project: Dates of project/activity	
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	Possibly Tourism budget for a year, of £15,000, before further restoration work takes place
Any other relevant information	
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Arrange for any specialist consultancy advice needed to provide technical skills and conservation skills to preserve buildings</b>
Project summary	
Date this form completed and by whom	24 February 2005. Barbara B. George

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>7.a.9</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 7
Lead implementing organisation	Fisheries Directorate
Contact person	MSO
Other main orgs involved	St Helena National Trust / Environment Planning & Development Section
Objective	Obtain baseline data on the marine invertebrates
Outputs	ID guide to the invertebrates Report on the invertebrates Collected specimens for possible displays on island once correct medium is established
Intended outcomes	Better knowledge of the marine invertebrates of St Helena
Project activities	Consider development of project proposal, with UK partner organisation, to Darwin Initiative or elsewhere, to study marine invertebrates both on the leeward and windward side of the island. Baseline data – surveys and identification. (Previous studies, mainly focussing on the echinoderms, include Melliss (1875), Cunningham (1910), Mortensen and Gislen (1933)).
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	Necessary monitoring Collection of new species when necessary
Project status	New
For current project: Dates of project/activity	-
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	-
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	-
Any other relevant information	Personnel to come out to conduct study, plus using past studies
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Study marine invertebrates</b>
Project summary	Studies on the marine invertebrates of St Helena have been quite sparse. This project aims at obtaining baseline data on the marine invertebrates so that we can gain a greater understanding of what we have around the island. The end result of a report and identification guide will provide the island with information that is easily accessible and create greater awareness of the marine environment.
Date this form completed and by whom	24 <sup>th</sup> February 2005 by Emma Bennett

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>7.a.10</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 7
Lead implementing organisation	Fisheries Directorate
Contact person	MSO
Other main orgs involved	St Helena National Trust / Environment Planning & Development Section
Objective	Obtain baseline data on the marine plants
Outputs	ID guide to the marine plants Report on the marine plants Collected specimens for possible displays on island once correct medium is established
Intended outcomes	Better knowledge of the marine plants of St Helena
Project activities	Baseline data – surveys and identification
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	Necessary monitoring Collection of new species when necessary
Project status	New
For current project: Dates of project/activity	-
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	-
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	-
Any other relevant information	Personnel to come out to conduct study, plus using past studies ( <i>1983 study – 63 species of seaweeds; previous work in 1800.</i> )
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Consider needs for studies on marine plant species invertebrates both on the leeward and windward side of the island.</b>
Project summary	Studies on the marine plants of St Helena have been quite sparse. This project aims at obtaining baseline data on the marine plants so that we can gain a greater understanding of what we have around the island. The end result of a report and id guide will provide the island with information that is easily accessible and create greater awareness of the marine environment.
Date this form completed and by whom	24 <sup>th</sup> February 2005 by Emma Bennett

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>7.a.11</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 7
Lead implementing organisation	Fisheries Directorate
Contact person	Marine Scientific Officer
Other main orgs involved	
Objective	
Outputs	
Intended outcomes	
Project activities	
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	
Project status	
For current project: Dates of project/activity	
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	
Any other relevant information	
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Review information need and potential methodology for marine information on windward side of Island</b> – now incorporated into 7.a.9. and 7.a.10
Project summary	
Date this form completed and by whom	24 <sup>th</sup> February 2005 by Emma Bennett

<b>Ref in Strategy</b>	<b>7.a.16 (part)</b>
Environment Charter commitment this addresses	Commitment 7
Lead implementing organisation	Environment Conservation Section
Contact person	Senior Forestry Assistant / Forestry Assistant (Conservation)
Other main orgs involved	St Helena National Trust / Environment Planning & Development Section
Objective	Use information gathered from bio-surveys to determine decreases in wire bird population as well as plant species to develop species recovery plans.
Outputs	One bi annual survey on plants per year (June / July), plus annual surveys for wire bird in October / November as well as January /February.
Intended outcomes	
Project activities	Mainly to monitor the endemic plant and bird populations on St Helena. Undertake terrestrial invertebrate surveys, to continue the Ashmoles work
Exit strategy/sustainability (where appropriate)	
Project status	This form summarises some of the existing work, on which the proposed activities (not detailed in this form) would build
For current project: Dates of project/activity	
For current project: Budget head and/or external funding body	
For proposed projects: --Proposed budget --Likely funding source	
Any other relevant information	Training would be required in the identification / classification of invertebrate and plant species.
<b>Title of project/activity/task</b>	<b>Develop biosurvey on terrestrial areas, and consider what species to cover</b> [only pre-existing work to this proposed activity detailed in this form at present]
Project summary	
Date this form completed and by whom	Vincent Williams – SFA Conservation Marjorie Fowler – FA Conservation Myra Young – Forestry Officer

### **Annex 3. Actions / Programmes mentioned in Environment Charter matrix that require legislative work**

2.a.1 Draft and pass Regulations needed under National Parks Ordinance to implement protected areas.

*2.a.4. Analyse the results of the tree questionnaire to clarify public opinion. In the light of this, look at existing legislation and, if required, propose new policy for management of trees of historical and cultural importance (possibly including tree preservation orders).*

2.a.5. Review whether the legislation for protected areas (on land and sea) gives all the powers needed for effective management, monitoring and enforcement. Consider whether National Parks Ordinance needs amendments.

2.a.6. Consider legislation (or policy measures if regulation is possible through that route), regulating boats for watching dolphins and whales, including numbers of boat-visits per unit time and how close to approach.

2.a.7. Review and, if necessary, update Oil pollution Ordinance and Whale Ordinance (dating from 1970s), and protection measures for turtles and seabirds.

2.a.8. Review and update spear-fishing regulations, to add limits on numbers and any other necessary measures.

2.a.9. Review the potential for tying all the relevant legislation together, and the resources needed for enforcement. Give consideration to removing the routine exemption to the Crown from prosecution.

2.a.10. (Including other commitments) Consider whether increased capacity is needed in drafting legislation required to meet Environment Charter Commitments

2.c.10. Review whether all relevant measures under the Endangered Species Protection Ordinance 2003 are implemented to give effect to the **Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**, including the operation of Management and Scientific Authorities, licensing, inspection, penalising unlawful possession of listed species and other enforcement measures.

2.d.3. Review whether legislation, enforcement and penalties are adequate (quarantine procedures to prevent intentional and unintentional importation on new invasive species).

2.e.3. Include invasive weeds in the Noxious Weed legislation, to help eradication or control the spread. Consider policy on costs of dealing with these, especially if neighbouring areas are sources of re-infection. Undertake this in context of review noted below.

3.a.6. Prepare legislation to require environmental screening for private developments, so that these are subject to the same kinds of checks as for government projects.

3.a.25. Enforce Litter Ordinance and, if necessary, extend Public Health Ordinance to include litter. Encourage people to take more care of their own areas, and develop further litter campaigns.

3.a.26. Develop legislation on the dumping of toxic waste.

3.b.4. Develop appropriate legislation to aid enforcement, for example by making the presence of a fishing vessel without an operating automatic transmitting positioning system an offence, rather than having to prove fishing.

3.b.7. Clarify whether in-shore fishing (including diving for crayfish, rock-fishing etc) is a problem and whether legislation is adequate; ensure suitable monitoring and policing. (Monitor Crayfish nos. – large amounts are being taken; consider impact of export of local fish.)

4.b.1. Develop procedures appropriate to St Helena for Environmental Impact Assessments which incorporate international best practice but are appropriate to the scale of operations. Combine experience of local screening and of EIAs for large projects with information on practice elsewhere, before legislating for EIA regulations. Consider collaborating with other UKOTs to seek support from UK Government to resource procedure development appropriate to UKOTs.

4.b.4. Institute (by legislation if necessary) a requirement before licensing for assessment of environmental impact of sand-pumping, rock quarrying, any other extractive operations, and other major but currently unassessed land-uses (e.g. off-road-vehicle circuits).

6.g.4. Review whether legislation is adequate to protect historic buildings.

8.a.1. Introduce any legislation needed to require that a polluter should pay, Ensure that there are serious penalties commensurate with the damage, and including remedying any damage that is done.