ANNEX

Matrix for the review of implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity

This table can also be completed on-line at: http://www.cbd.int/island/reports.shtml

Party: United Kingdom Non-Governmental Organisation: The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)

2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") ***(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)***	**Progress/Obstacles**
Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	
General awareness of biodiversity is achieved Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, all people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	The UK's 14 Overseas Territories (OTs) are mostly small remote islands, located in the Caribbean, South Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. They are home to unique and globally significant habitats and species, including over a third of the world's albatross population and the earth's largest coral atoll (the Great Chagos Bank). Knowledge of the unique and threatened biodiversity of the OTs is extremely limited in the UK population however. These islands are often said to be 'out of sight and out of mind'. Coverage in the media of this British biodiversity is minimal, and there is limited awareness of its importance for the livelihoods of the local OT communities. The RSPB has worked for a number of years to engage its 1 million members on the biodiversity of the OTs. No other major environmental UK NGOs are currently working in the OTs. Within the OTs general awareness of biodiversity is variable. For example in Montserrat and Tristan da Cunha the understanding of biodiversity and natural resource management appears to be high, but is noticeably lower in other Territories. Overall, awareness in the British Virgin Islands (BVI) and the Caymans Islands appears to be low in many areas such as the impact of invasive alien species (evidenced by a lack of understanding over what are alien species and opposition to management measures) but a stronger understanding of protected areas and national parks exists. Environmental legislation in the Cayman islands has been delayed and this is purported to be due to public concerns that it will be a constraint on development. The awareness of biodiversity in Tristan da Cunha is high, with a small population actively supporting and becoming involved in conservation actions
Biodiversity is mainstreamed into development strategies and plans Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as	The CBD has been extended to cover 3 of the UK's 14 Overseas Territories (British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha). The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) however pays almost no attention to the biodiversity of these Overseas Territories. The British Virgin Islands do not have a National Biodiversity Action Plan. BVI has

2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") *(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)*	Progress/Obstacles
appropriate, and reporting systems.	developed a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) which was developed in 2004. The Plan provides the framework within which the Territory's environmental resources should be managed. Although biodiversity resources are not singled out within the plan, the NEAP provides an overall framework for natural resource management. It identifies the legal and institutional framework and challenges for improved environmental management which impact on biodiversity. The Cayman Islands have a Biodiversity Action Plan (www. DoE.ky) published in 2009; this is an outcome of a project funded by the UK Government's Darwin Initiative. The Sustainable Development Unit within the Department of Environment is currently developing a framework for a National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) but this has yet to be approved by government. The Cayman Islands Development Plan which is an outcome of the Development and Planning Law (2008 revision) is a zoning plan for the territory and it is expected that the NSDS will be developed within the context of the existing Development Plan. St Helena does not have a Biodiversity Action Plan. Biodiversity conservation and management activities have been guided by the country's 2005 Environment Charter Strategy for Action. This policy lists all the actions, programmes and projects felt necessary to meet the 2001 Environment Charter Commitments and those relevant to the CBD. There are no short term plans to produce a BAP. At present, it is felt that the right organisational structure does not exist to permit effective implementation of a BAP. The Environment Charter Strategy for Action's species and habitat plans are components of what an NBSAP would contain. Ascension Island is currently developing a proposal to develop a Biodiversity Action Plan with support from the RSPB, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Exeter University, and the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (UK). If funding is obtained, development of the plan will begin in 2011. The UK Government launched its UK Overseas Territories Biodiversity Strategy in December 2009. This underscores the UK Government's commitment to support Territory governments to meet international obligations. It nominates the UK Department for the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) as the lead on Overseas Territories biodiversity, but this department still does not have any full-time staff working on Overseas Territories issues.
Biodiversity incentives are used in policy (negative avoided, positive applied) Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable	

2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") *(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)*	Progress/Obstacles
use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	
Sustainable (biodiversity-friendly) production and consumption are in place Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits	Not aware of incentive measures being introduced in the UKOTs
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	
Rate of loss of all habitats are at least halved, fragmentation and degradation reduced Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced	British Virgin Islands: Development remains a major pressure on vulnerable coastal mangrove and wetland habitats. Conflicts in the coastal zone include dredging, mangrove reclamation, erosion and sedimentation due to land based activities, poor controls and development pressure. Sand mining laws are not enforced. Construction boom in last 10 – 20 years, promoting sand mining for construction, is causing coastal/beach destruction. Goats, which common law allows to roam freely, are causing problems of overgrazing and habitat destruction. Cayman Islands: Development remains a major pressure on vulnerable coastal mangrove and wetland habitats. The National Trust has a programme for the purchase of dry-forest habitats threatened by development however the impact on the rate of habitat loss is not clear. Habitat destruction remains a threat in the BVI with wetlands being particularly vulnerable to tourism linked development. Data on the rate of loss is not available. St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha: The UK Department for International Development (DfID) is currently conducting a tender process for the construction of an airport on St Helena. Important habitat for the critically endangered St Helena plover will be destroyed by this development, so DfID has funded RSPB to carry out a mitigation project. The airport is expected to boost development on the island, potentially increasing the rate of habitat loss.
Fish, invertebrates and aquatic plants are sustainable harvested Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha: Tristan da Cunha has a very well-managed rock lobster fishery, which is run by a single concession holder. There are minimum size limits and total catch quotas are set annually for each island.

2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") *(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)*	Progress/Obstacles
Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity	
Pollution and eutrophication are contained and controlled Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	
Invasive alien species identified, priority species controlled/eradicated, pathways contained Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment	Invasive Alien Species (IAS) are one of the most significant drivers of biodiversity loss in the UK's Overseas Territories. However, there is no overall IAS strategy for the OTs, and biosecurity measures, where they exist, are often weakly enforced. Progress: BVI: a project has been implemented to control mongooses and an effort was made to eradicate goats from Great Tobago (an Important Bird Area). Mongoose control on Jost van Dyke island faced resource issues relative to the scale required to eradicate mongooses and limited public support. The goat eradication was not successful due to a small number raining on the island or possible reintroduction. The cultural importance of feral goats is a significant factor influencing control or eradication. A recent high profile case has been a proposal to introduce several species of free ranging lemurs to the BVI, this has been permitted by the Government of the Territory and is a worrying development. It is reported that the animals will now be held in captivity following international protests. Elsewhere in the Caribbean UKOTs feral animal control has been implemented in Montserrat and a rat eradication is planned for Dog Island (Anguilla in 2012) but goat eradication on the same site has not been agreed by the island owner. This indicates that progress can be made on the management of IAS in the region but faces certain social challenges, as well as high levels of resources and technical capabilities required Tristan da Cunha: Introduced mice remain a major threat to the Tristan albatross and Gough bunting (both critically endangered) on Gough Island, a UK natural World Heritage Site in the Tristan da Cunha Overseas Territory (South Atlantic). UNESCO has called for the mice to be eradicated by 2014. The RSPB is currently conducting research, in partnership with the Tristan da Cunha Government and supported financially by the UK Government, into the impacts of invasive mice and methods for their eradication. At

2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") *(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)*	Progress/Obstacles
	present, there is no proposal to carry out the mouse eradication operation, which is both technically challenging and highly expensive- it is estimated to cost in the region of £3.75m-£4m. St Helena: The RSPB is about to start on a research project in collaboration with the St Helena National Trust, funded by the UK Government, to investigate the impact of feral cats on the critically endangered St Helena plover, this Overseas Territory's last remaining endemic bird species. This research aims to both quantify feral cat impacts and ascertain the most cost-effective control or eradication operations which should then be taken. The RSPB is also involved in a world-leading island restoration programme on an OT which is not yet party to the CBD, but which is of great relevance to invasive species eradications on Pacific islands: Pitcairn Islands: In 2011, an introduced rodent eradication operation will take place on Henderson Island, a UK natural World Heritage Site in the Pitcairn Islands Overseas Territory (South Pacific). This action has been called for by UNESCO, and will be conducted by the RSPB in partnership with the Pitcairn Islands Government. Approximately one-third of the funding required has been provided by the UK Government. The success/failure of the operation will be announced in 2013, when a monitoring expedition visits Henderson Island to search for rodent sign. This action will save the Endangered Henderson Petrel (which is listed on CMS Appendix I) from its slide towards extinction. A further 50+ endemic species are likely to benefit from this action. Further details can be found at www.rspb.org.uk/hendersonisland.
Pressure from ocean acidification and climate change on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems minimized Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning	
Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	
17% terrestrial and 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved in networks of protected areas Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas,	British Virgin Islands: At least thirty-three percent (33%) of the nearshore environment and more than thirteen percent (13%) of the Territory's landmass are under some degree of protection using the legal mechanisms contained within the National Parks Act, 2006, Fisheries Act, 1997 and the Physical Planning Act, 2004. Marine parks and protected

2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") *(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)*	Progress/Obstacles
especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.	areas have been developed in the BVI since 1980. There are approximately fifty one (51) designated protected areas in the current system of protected areas. This includes nineteen (19) national parks (terrestrial), one (1) marine park, fourteen (14) fisheries protected areas, 20 bird sanctuaries (5 of which are also national parks), one (1) forestry reserve (Sage Mountain National Park), and six (6) water areas. Only five of these sites have management plans. Cayman Islands: 4.7% of land area of the three islands protected. Under the Marine Conservation Law, the marine protected areas cover over 10% of Cayman's marine ecosystems. St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha: **St Helena**- The LDCP includes 14 proposed Protected Areas proposed for protection because of one or more of the following: Special natural features and outstanding beauty; Endemic flora and fauna and associated habitats; Outstanding geological, physiographical or historic features; and special scientific interest. **Ascension Island**- Green Mountain National Park protects range of six endemic plant species. Designated in 2005. 13 additional areas proposed for protection in 2003 but not yet designated. These include seabird nesting sites; turtle nesting beaches; sites of special geological importance; marine nature reserves and national parks. **Tristan da Cunha**- Approximately 44% of the islands' area is currently protected inside nature reserves.
Extinction of all threatened species is prevented, conservation status is improved Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	Over 75% of the globally threatened species for which the UK is responsible are found in the OTs. There are 240 globally threatened species in the OTs, of which 74 are critically endangered (IUCN, 2009). The most recent extinction in the OTs was in 2004 (the St Helena Olive Tree). There is no co-ordinated monitoring or strategic overview of the threatened biodiversity of the OTs by the UK Government. Knowledge levels are very patchy. Of the 33 bird species in the OTs which are threatened with global extinction, only 6 have Species Action Plans. British Virgin Islands: Anegada Rock iguana critically endangered. In the 1980s, 8 iguanas were moved to Guana Island. Now 20 adult iguanas. Ex-situ conservation at San Diego Zoo and Fort Worth Zoo since 1997. 120 iguanas bred and released into natural habitat. Endangered Caribbean flamingo has extirpated from the BVI in early 1990s has been reintroduced to Anegada. Project started in 1992. Now 50 birds.

2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") *(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)*	Progress/Obstacles
	Leatherback, Green and Hawksbill turtles are regularly monitored on beaches throughout BVI – for nesting numbers, egg numbers, pit tagging of adults and nest tagging. Monitoring of seabirds has not been systematically carried out for a number of years, however following training on waterbird monitoring a new monitoring programme is being developed Cayman Islands: Grand Cayman Blue Iguana Recovery programme (started in 1990 now project funded 2009 – 2011). The iguana is critically endangered (IUCN Red List) – estimated range in the wild of 20 – 25 individuals but populations in the Salina Reserve and Botanic Park now number over 1000 individuals. Cayman Brac Parrot is conserved within the 180 acre Brac Parrot reserve, which was established in 1991. Red mangrove replanting trials have been ongoing since 2006. There has been a Marine Turtle Programme, since 1998, with in water & nesting surveys conducted and legal protections subsequently increased in 2007. Ex-situ conservation programme for various plants, including,: Threatened endemic bromeliad Old George, *Hohenbergia caymanensis* Critically endangered Tea Banker, Pectis *Caymanensis robusta* There is a native tree nursery at QE II Botanical Park, with a focus on native endemics and species of conservation concern. St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha: **St. Helena**: There are 13 species recovery plans for St. Helena's endemic plants. 10 have been implemented and the remaining 3 are in progress. **Ascension**: Species action plan for 10 endemic species, including 3 extinct species; 3 native species and Habitat restoration plans for 5 habitat zones (2009). Collaborative work with Kew Gardens on propogation, ex-situ conservation and re-introduction of endemic plants **Tristan**: All birds of Tristan are protected by the Tristan Conservation Ordinance, although harvesting of some seabird chicks and eggs is allowed. Monitoring manuals were published 2009/2010 (RSPB) and included in the BAP. Specific conservation activities are currently focused on the great wing petrel (rat eradication to prevent damage to breeding); sooty albatross (GPS logging), Atlantic yellow nosed albatross and northern rockhopper penguins. Monitoring of Tristan albatross and Gough bunting also takes place on Gough Island.
Breeds/varieties of cultivated animals and plants and their wild relatives are maintained, strategies	

2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") *(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)*	Progress/Obstacles
for genetic erosion are in place Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	
Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	
Ecosystems that provide water, health, livelihoods and well-being are restored and safeguarded Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	No examples from CBD parties, however a project has recently been launched in Anguilla linking coastal wetland protection to flood risk management and climate change resilience.
Ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks from biodiversity are enhanced, at least 15% of degraded ecosystems are restored, promoting joint implementation of Rio Conventions Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	
Nagoya protocol on ABS is in force and operational Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.	
Strategic Goal E: Enhance Implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	
All Parties have an effective and updated NBSAP produced in a participatory manner Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	The British Virgin Islands do not have a National Biodiversity Action Plan. BVI has developed a National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) which was developed in 2004. The Plan provides the framework within which the Territory's environmental resources should be managed. Although biodiversity resources are not singled out within the plan, the NEAP provides an overall framework for natural resource management. It identifies the legal and institutional framework and challenges for improved environmental management which impact on biodiversity. The Cayman Islands have a Biodiversity Action Plan (www. DoE.ky) published in 2009; this is an outcome of a project funded by the UK Government's Darwin Initiative. St Helena does not have a Biodiversity Action Plan. Biodiversity conservation and

2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") *(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)*	Progress/Obstacles
	management activities have been guided by the country's 2005 Environment Charter Strategy for Action. This policy lists all the actions, programmes and projects felt necessary to meet the 2001 Environment Charter Commitments and those relevant to the CBD. There are no short term plans to produce a BAP. At present, it is felt that the right organisational structure does not exist to permit effective implementation of a BAP. The Environment Charter Strategy for Action's species and habitat plans are components of what an NBSAP would contain. Ascension Island is currently developing a proposal to develop a Biodiversity Action Plan with support from the RSPB, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Exeter University, and the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (UK). If funding is obtained, development of the plan will begin in 2011.
Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of ILC, customary use, are respected and integrated into the Convention, ILCs participate at all relevant levels Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels	
Biodiversity science and technology are improved, shared and applied Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.	
A substantive increase in financial resources invested in biodiversity is achieved Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	In 2009/10, only 0.1% of the biodiversity conservation spending of the UK Department for the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) went to the OTs, despite over 75% of the globally threatened species for which the UK is responsible being found on these small islands. The OTs are in a very difficult funding position. St Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha are characterised by very small communities which do not have the financial or technical capacity to conserve all their threatened biodiversity. As UK territory, they are ineligible for international environmental funds such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), but at the same time they are ineligible for UK funds such as Lottery funding due to their location. LIFE+ is the EU's main funding instrument for biodiversity, but the OTs are also unable to access these funds due to their political status. The UK Government

2020 Biodiversity Targets ("Aichi Biodiversity Targets") *(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)*	Progress/Obstacles
	provides funding through the Overseas Territories Environment Programme and Darwin initiate which make up the overwhelming majority of project funds expended on the UKOTs and the number of applications for OTEP has increased indicating demand. Greater funding is urgently needed from the UK Government, but at present there is no indication that more funding will be forthcoming. The RSPB is working on ways to open up UK and EU funding sources for the OTs.