

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: States of Jersey, British Channel islands

2020 Biodiversity Targets (“Aichi Biodiversity Targets”) <i>(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)</i>	Progress/Obstacles
Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	
<p>General awareness of biodiversity is achieved</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of the Environment (DoE) Eco-Active environmental education campaign launched a sustainable schools framework in 2010. This ties into national Eco-Schools standards and 27 local primary and secondary schools have signed up. • Ecology Fund has agreed to support initiatives associated with the Eco-Active Sustainable Schools Framework financially. • Schools and other groups led in field visits by DoE to explore the Island’s biodiversity <p><i>Obstacles</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers report that finding sufficient time to devote to resources to Eco-Active Schools programme is difficult which can slow uptake. • Closure of marine interpretation centre (Disco Pier) / lack of interpretation centre for RAMSAR areas due to funding constraints • Closure of kempt Tower, terrestrial nature interpretation centre
<p>Biodiversity is mainstreamed into development strategies and plans</p> <p>Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p>	<p><i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly adopted Jersey Island Plan (development) contains policies that protect biodiversity through spatial designations such as ‘green zone’ and ‘national park’ • States of Jersey Strategic Plan 2009-2014 aims to ‘protect the countryside and our environment’ as one of its five key Aims. Priority 13 is to protect and enhance our natural and built environment’ • Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (2008) includes the development of a Marine Biodiversity Action Plan • Ramsar Management Plans published • Social Security policy is currently out to public consultation <p><i>Obstacles</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiscal Policy supports economic and population growth
<p>Biodiversity incentives are used in policy (negative avoided, positive applied)</p> <p>Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.</p>	<p><i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoE, Rural Economy Strategy aims to link production subsidies to environmental gain <p><i>Obstacles</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wider integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainability still lacking in policy documents
<p>Sustainable (biodiversity-friendly) production and consumption are in place</p> <p>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</p>	<p><i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Island plan contains policies that aim to protect green field and semi-natural sites • Economy supports low impact business such as fulfilment industry • Protected area policy designates protected Sites of Special Interest

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<p>consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major exploited stock: Lobster has achieved MSC accreditation as sustainable fishery <p>Obstacles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small Island, so import of materials is essential.
<p align="center">Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</p>	
<p>Rate of loss of all habitats are at least halved, fragmentation and degradation reduced</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newly adopted Jersey Island Plan (development) contains policies that aim to reduce biodiversity loss through habitat protection and spatial designations that minimise development. DoE maintains a Ranger team carrying out habitat management Establishment of some marine protected areas – no dredging / trawling areas and RAMSAR <p>Obstacles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Industry is a primary economic driver Lack of knowledge on Marine habitats – extent, location, degree of fragmentation and loss due to lack of research and resourcing / financial pressures
<p>Fish, invertebrates and aquatic plants are sustainable harvested</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressing legislation in relation to protection of whole marine ecosystem Aquaculture strategy developed in cooperation with stakeholders RAMSAR management plans MSC Lobster accreditation <p>Obstacles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law drafting time Political difficulties in bringing in regulation on recreational fisheries. Lack of knowledge and data on majority of marine species. Marine research not currently considered a priority
<p>Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably</p> <p>Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity</p>	<p>Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoE, Rural Economy Strategy aims to link production subsidies to environmental gain Aquaculture strategy in development DoE, Rural Economy Strategy aims to link production subsidies to environmental gain <p>Obstacles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High value crop production requires high artificial inputs Risk of invasives brought in from Aquaculture crops and having impact on local biodiversity Need for marine fisheries industry cooperation and consensus to adopt code of conduct and sustainability accreditation schemes High overhead costs and cost of living in Jersey are disincentive to Aquaculture businesses adopting conservation measures that may affect their profit margins
<p>Pollution and eutrophication are contained and controlled</p> <p>Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p>	<p>Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Island sewage treatment system being upgraded Sea and ground water monitoring in place Oil spill response strategy in development Normano-Brenton Gulf water quality strategy being developed for entire region with the French Agence des aires marines

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	<p><i>protégées</i></p> <p>Obstacles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High value crop production requires high artificial inputs • High density of population • Population growth • Inputs from neighbouring countries
<p>Invasive alien species identified, priority species controlled/eradicated, pathways contained</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRAFT invasive species strategy in progress • Invasive species managed on ecologically valuable sites • Regulation of aquaculture seed to reduce risk of invasives being brought in <p>Obstacles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties in establishing inter-departmental Government working • Marine invasives are difficult to control and can be nearly impossible to eradicate – ecological affects of all as yet unknown
<p>Pressure from ocean acidification and climate change on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems minimized</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low carbon nuclear power used in electricity grid • Transport strategy aims to reduce car use • Island’s Energy Policy (under development) aims to reduce carbon emissions by 80% on 1990 levels • Some baseline marine habitat surveys conducted in 1 of 4 RAMSAR sites <p>Obstacles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further delay in States endorsement of Energy White Paper • Lack of accurate knowledge (mapping etc) on biogenic reefs around Jersey – for example extent of Maerl beds which have high biodiversity and carbon sequestration, but can be damaged by dredging activity
<p>Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p>	
<p>17% terrestrial and 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved in networks of protected areas</p> <p>Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.</p>	<p>Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected area policy designates protected Sites of Special Interest • Developing marine park ideas with French Government • Coastal National Park proposed • 4 RAMSAR sites designated • Marine protected areas policy being developed <p>Obstacles</p> <p>No Jersey legislation for the protection of marine areas</p> <p>Currently not enough resources to map and define areas that require protecting</p>
<p>Extinction of all threatened species is prevented, conservation status is improved</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Birds on the edge’ project implemented as joint initiative between the Island’s 3 major conservation organisations to tackle declining bird species • Undulate Ray protected by licence condition • Biodiversity Action Plans implemented for threatened species <p>Obstacles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural and rural development impacts • Structure of Wildlife conservation law: need

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	<i>to be able to add marine species more rapidly, perhaps by ministerial order?</i>
<p>Breeds/varieties of cultivated animals and plants and their wild relatives are maintained, strategies for genetic erosion are in place</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Protected Designation of Origin and ‘Jersey Royal’ name and logo is trade marked (in UK and Jersey) (enquiries ongoing to extend to other jurisdictions) – in relation to the Jersey Royal Potato</i> <i>Jersey Cow Breed lines carefully selected to ensure protection of pure island breeding have been identified and implemented</i> <p><i>Obstacles</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Amendments to legislation has enabled import of bovine semen to reduce inbreeding within the Pedigree Jersey Cow in their Island home</i> <i>Require more specific laws and regulations to protect natural stock from potential impact of specifically breed / genetically engineered aquaculture species</i>
<p>Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>	
<p>Ecosystems that provide water, health, livelihoods and well-being are restored and safeguarded</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Agricultural industry encouraged to reduce inputs through Rural Economic Strategy</i> <i>DoE maintains a Ranger team carrying out habitat management</i> <i>ICZM / RAMSAR</i> <p><i>Obstacles</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cultural strategy does not address an ecosystem approach</i>
<p>Ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks from biodiversity are enhanced, at least 15% of degraded ecosystems are restored, promoting joint implementation of Rio Conventions</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Protected area policy designates protected Sites of Special Interest</i> <i>DoE maintains a Ranger team carrying out habitat management</i> <i>Sea grass BAP?</i> <p><i>Obstacles</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Maerl beds and other calcareous biogenic reefs require mapping and protection</i> <i>Development of Marine Protected Area legislations, rather than just licence conditions upon commercial fishermen</i>
<p>Nagoya protocol on ABS is in force and operational</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Progress</i> n/a</p> <p><i>Obstacles</i></p>
<p>Strategic Goal E: Enhance Implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</p>	
<p>All Parties have an effective and updated NBSAP produced in a participatory manner</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Biodiversity strategy in place in 2000,</i> <i>Biodiversity action plans produced annually</i> <p><i>Obstacles</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Resources for BAP review and action limited</i>
<p>Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of ILC, customary use, are respected and integrated into the Convention, ILCs participate at all relevant levels</p> <p>Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations</p>	<p><i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Community Stakeholder driven Ramsar Management</i> <p><i>Obstacles</i></p>

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<p>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</p>	
<p>Biodiversity science and technology are improved, shared and applied</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Progress</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Involvement (Scientific Steering Committee and Invited Speakers) in the Parc marin Region scale symposium and with the French Agence des aires marines protégées</i> • <i>Peer review and publication of stock management research</i> • <i>MSC accreditation</i> • <i>Annual Channel Island Biodiversity Conference held</i> <p><i>Obstacles</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Funding</i>
<p>A substantive increase in financial resources invested in biodiversity is achieved</p> <p>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.</p>	<p><i>Progress</i></p> <p><i>Obstacles</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Comprehensive Spending Review reducing funding in time of national austerity</i>