

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: Island of Guernsey

<p>2020 Biodiversity Targets (“Aichi Biodiversity Targets”) <i>(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)</i></p>	<p>Progress/Obstacles</p>
<p>Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p>	
<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>A Biological Records Centre has been set up to record data together with an interpretation centre for the Island’s designated Ramsar site to promote wise use of natural resources. Biodiversity forms an integral part of the Guernsey school curriculum. Local natural history society uses media on a regular basis to promote initiatives and actions relating to biodiversity and conservation. No assessments of general awareness amongst the public have been done. No staff directly employed by government dedicated solely to biodiversity/conservation.</i></p>
<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>Strategic Environment Plan agreed by the States of Guernsey in September 2010 which forms one of the core components of the States Strategic Plan 2010-15 together with the Fiscal & Economic Plan and Social Policy Plan. The Environmental plan includes improved biodiversity by 2020 as a desired outcome. Progress limited by staff resources for the preparation of Island biodiversity strategy with action plans for species & habitat</i></p>
<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>Subsidies and grants are rarely used as incentives to deliver policy aims although some incentives are provided to the agricultural sector to employ land management practices which support biodiversity under the Guernsey Countryside Management Scheme and which places obligations on agricultural holdings through the application of Farm Management Contracts.</i></p> <p><i>In the past subsidised tree schemes and free tree planting schemes to offset tree losses to Dutch elm disease have resulted in an increase of woodland cover from 3.5% to 5%.</i></p> <p><i>Increasing pressure on farmland biodiversity from development and using land for horses.</i></p>
<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 consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits</p>	

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Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	
<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><i>Most land in Guernsey is managed with natural habitat confined to the south coast cliffs and the intertidal areas. 13.4% of land surface developed in 2009. Comparative analysis of surveys of all terrestrial habitats done in 1999 and 2010 indicates a 75% increase in wooded areas 34% increase in scrub but a significant loss in semi improved grassland over a ten year period. There has been a marked decline in the abundance of species-rich dry grassland. Pressures on habitats from development, keeping horses for amenity and the expansion of domestic curtilage.</i></p>
<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><i>Given the mobility of many commercially important marine species, sustainability of Bailiwick marine resources requires the combined actions of coastal states throughout the English Channel and beyond.. Consultation is currently underway with England and the devolved administrations to ensure a sound basis for marine management in the 12 mile sea area around the Bailiwick. The 1997 fisheries Ordinance governing fishing activity in the three mile sea area will also be reviewed during 2012.</i></p>
<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><i>All farms are subject to Dairy Farm Management Plans under the Guernsey Countryside Management Scheme which ensure land is managed to enhance biodiversity. Lihou Island and associated headland is designated a Ramsar site to promote sustainable usage. There is no commercial forestry in Guernsey.</i></p> <p><i>Fish farming is controlled by Ordinance and any new farm sites are subject to extensive consultation and must be in the interest of the aquaculture sector as a whole and competing interests from other coastal stakeholders.</i></p>
<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><i>As above, all farms are subject to Dairy Farm Management Plans which ensure fertiliser application including slurry is applied according to need and in a way which minimises run off. Over 90% of land surface is water catchment and local water authority closely monitors stream flow and runoff for excess nutrients. Mean annual concentration of nitrate in surface water runoff has dropped from 75mg per litre to 30mg/l between 1996 – 2009.</i></p>
<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><i>Limited reporting & mapping system in place to monitor presence and extent of invasive weeds. Control and eradication programmes target specific areas. Limited to public land – extent of enforced control on private land limited by extent of legislative controls.</i></p>
<p>Pressure from ocean acidification and climate change on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems minimized</p>	<p><i>Guernsey is a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol and committed to reducing carbon emissions. Its Energy Policy Group has developed headline policies which include: reducing overall energy usage, minimising waste and switching progressively to clean</i></p>

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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	<i>renewable energy sources. Carbon emissions reduced by 4.2% between 2008 & 2012.</i>
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, 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.	
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.	<i>Red Data Book for Guernsey in preparation which will inform the development of an overarching biodiversity strategy, and the implementation of specific habitat & species action plans.</i>
Breeds/varieties of cultivated animals and plants and their wild relatives are maintained, strategies 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.	<i>The island is home to the Guernsey cow and its important contribution to the global dairy industry has been widely recognised. The local dairy industry is based entirely on this breed and controls exist to ensure that genetic erosion is minimised. The island has a dedicated facility for acquiring and storing bull semen which is made available to breeders.</i>
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.	<i>Ecosystem services have not been measured or valued. Would require significant resource to determine which is currently not available.</i>
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.	<i>Increasing woodland cover from 3.5% to 5% between 1999 and 2010 has increased the capacity for carbon stock. No audits have been done to quantify the contribution from woodland, including soil carbon.</i>

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<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>Nagoya protocol not extended to Guernsey. However the genetic resources of the Guernsey cow breed are available for sharing.</i></p>
Strategic Goal E: Enhance Implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building	
<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>Not started. Constrained by limited resources. No directly employed specialists.</i></p>
<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 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><i>The Guernsey Countryside Management Scheme provides a framework of collaboration with farmers which respects local practices whilst at the same time ensuring that land is managed to enhance biodiversity.</i></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>The Biological Records Centre will continue to maintain data relating to biodiversity and develop its functions to include the monitoring of biodiversity and the methodologies required to achieve this. This work stream can only begin once a biodiversity strategy has been agreed. Progress limited by current resource availability.</i></p>
<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>No extra resources available at this time. Obstacles to further allocation of resources include continued restraint on government expenditure in response to a structural deficit which is projected to continue until at least 2014 depending on rate of economic growth.</i></p>