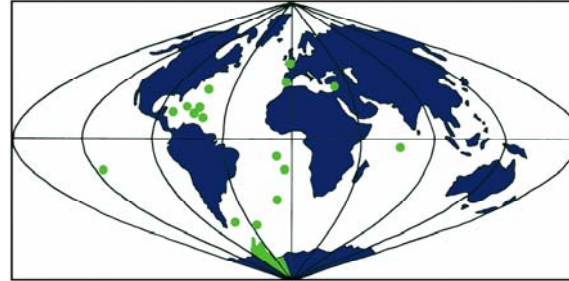


UK OVERSEAS TERRITORIES



CONSERVATION FORUM

# Measures of performance by 2007 of UKOTs and UK Government in implementing the 2001 Environment Charters or their equivalents

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# Measures of performance by 2007 of UKOTs and UK Government in implementing the 2001 Environment Charters or their equivalents

## Background

The Environment Charters signed in September 2001 between the UK Government and the Governments of UK Overseas Territories (UKOTs) are important documents which encapsulate the shared responsibility of the UK Government and the Government of each Territory for the conservation of the environment in the UKOTs and international commitments to this. This is particularly important, for example for biodiversity, as most of the global biodiversity for which the UK family of countries is responsible resides in the UKOTs, rather than in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Under Multilateral Environmental Agreements, it is UK which lodges – and is accountable for – international commitments, but the legislature and executive of each territory which are responsible for the local implementing legislation and its enforcement. This latter point applies equally to the relationships between UK and those territories which do not have Environment Charters.

Fundamental elements of the Charters are the sets of Commitments, on the one part by UK Government and on the other part by the Government of the UK Overseas Territories concerned. If these Commitments are to have real meaning, it is necessary to have some means of assessing progress in their implementation. This need has been recognised by the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum (UKOTCF), which has been putting considerable effort into developing a set of measures to achieve this end.

This need was recognised too by the OTEP management team. One of UK Government's Commitments in the Charters concerns providing some funding to help benefit the environments of the Territories. Initially, this was met by the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) Environment Fund for the Overseas Territories (EFOT), and currently by FCO's and the Department for International Development's (DFID) joint Overseas Territories Environment Programme (OTEP). Accordingly, part of the work of assessing progress was supported by funding from OTEP. Some in the UKOTs have expressed concern that this might mean that one party to the Charters (UK Government) might have special access to the assessment process. It is important to emphasise that this is not the case. UKOTCF has retained editorial control over this exercise, and will continue to do so. Whilst it welcomed the part-funding from OTEP, and any input from either party to each Charter, as well as others, UKOTCF will retain its independent position. UKOTCF originally suggested the idea of the Charters (then termed "Checklists") and was delighted when this evolved into the Charters. It has continued to support this process, but it is not a party to the Charters, nor either set of Commitments. This combination puts UKOTCF in an ideal position to provide assessments of progress in implementation.

UKOTCF has been asked by various people in the UK and the UKOTs, including FCO and DFID, to attempt to gather, collate and analyse information on progress being made in implementing the Environment Charters. However, developing a set of measures or indicators is not simple. This was challenging because UKOTCF had not drafted the Charters, which are not structured in a way that made assessment of progress easy. The key was to find measures which related to real progress in meeting the Commitments but would not require too much effort to gather. UKOTCF put a great deal of work into consulting and working on this, and published its draft measures in *Forum News* in early 2006, inviting further comments and contributions to help populate the tables of assessment measures. No adverse comments were received on these measures, and some favourable comments on them were received from JNCC, HMG's statutory advisor on nature conservation. For elements of some Commitments, it is relatively easy to find appropriate and meaningful measures; for others it is very difficult. UKOTCF does not want to generate unnecessary work, and recognises also that some relevant information has already been made available (and is updated regularly) for other purposes. In other cases, cumulative measures, updated every few years, might be more feasible. UKOTCF has tried to allow for both sorts of measures, so as to minimise effort and be cost-effective.

Recognising that it is much easier to comment on a draft than to start from a blank sheet of paper, UKOTCF presented initial data in papers for the *Biodiversity That Matters* conference in Jersey in October 2006, organised by UKOTCF and supported by OTEP. UKOTCF took the opportunity to invite further contributions and enquired whether there were blockages which could be addressed. There was general agreement from UKOTs over the importance of Territories and other parties supplying information to update the initial assessments. There were also requests to UKOTCF to provide forms designed more for the supply of information than for summarising the results. This was done early in 2007.

The important function of collating this information was made even more urgent by the investigation in early 2007 on *Trade, Development and Environment: the role of the FCO* by the House of Commons Select Committee on Environmental Audit (EAC, Report 23 May 2007). When preparing supplementary evidence to address questions put to their Minister by the Committee, FCO officials asked UKOTCF about progress on its review on implementation of the Charters. Subsequently, the FCO Minister's supplementary memorandum to the House of Commons EAC stated (with a slightly optimistic interpretation of UKOTCF's estimate of the timescale): "Your Committee also asked about an assessment of the Overseas Territories Environment Charters. The

UKOTCF is currently gathering information on the progress in implementing the Environment Charter Commitments for each Territory (or the equivalent for those Territories without Charters). The Forum intends to publish a progress report towards the middle of this year. The FCO will use that information, in consultation with Whitehall colleagues and the governments of the Overseas Territories, to carry out a review of the Environment Charters which have now been in place for five years.”

In this context, UKOTCF put a great deal of further effort into helping and encouraging UKOTs to provide information, stressing that it was not necessary for each to answer all the questions. However, it was difficult simply to cut out some areas of the form, because of the structure of the Charters and the fact that different territories had made progress at different rates in different areas. For efficiency of collation and reporting, those territories without Charters were also invited to participate in the exercise. The information gathering forms have been designed so that, after the initial hard work in this first cycle of reporting, any subsequent updating report will not require as much effort.

## **Acknowledgements**

UKOTCF is grateful to all those who assisted and commented on the development of the progress assessment measures, and to OTEP for part support for some of the earlier stages of the work. The contributions of those who supplied information on progress was, of course, essential and UKOTCF gratefully acknowledges this. Some of the bodies which had originally asked UKOTCF to undertake this review circulated other questionnaires to UKOTs as the UKOTCF exercise was moving towards completion. This was confusing to the UKOTs and generated extra work. UKOTCF regrets this, but has to note that it was not consulted about these circulations from other organisations.

UKOTCF is very pleased to note that, of the 21 entities that constitute the UKOTs and Crown Dependencies, responses have been received from or on behalf of 19. In line with the Environment Charters themselves, responses were welcomed from both governmental and non-governmental bodies and, in several cases, the responses were integrated. We are grateful to the governmental departments and/or the statutory bodies of the following for their responses: Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, the Turks & Caicos Islands, the British Virgin Islands, Anguilla, Montserrat, Ascension Island, St Helena, Tristan da Cunha, the Falkland Islands, South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands, and the Pitcairn Islands, as well as from the governmental departments from the following Crown Dependencies which do not have Environment Charters: the Isle of Man and Jersey. We are grateful too for contributions from non-governmental bodies in some of these, as well as for: British Indian Ocean Territory, Gibraltar (which has its own Environment Charter, rather than one with HMG), Guernsey, Alderney and Sark.

UKOTCF has not received information from HMG in respect of the UK Commitments in the Environment Charters, nor from those UKOTs which are directly administered by UK Government: British Indian Ocean Territory, British Antarctic Territory, and the Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas. The first of these has an Environment Charter (and UKOTCF is grateful to the NGO Chagos Conservation Trust for supplying some relevant information), and the other two do not. Officials at the Cyprus SBAs indicated that they hoped to find time to supply information but were not able to treat it as a priority; UKOTCF hopes that they may still be able to undertake this exercise, in which case UKOTCF will add information to the report. The lack of information from HMG on its own Commitments means that the second half of the report (below) is extremely incomplete, relying on information supplied by the territories or otherwise gleaned. Early in 2007, HMG indicated initially that there would be a delay in its response. A few months later, FCO reported that, although it had no problem in principle with the indicators, HMG did not have the resources to report on the implementation of its own Commitments. UKOTCF was surprised by this, because HMG had drafted the Environment Charters, had been one of those originally asking UKOTCF to develop a report on their implementation, had reported nothing wrong with the draft indicators published in early 2006, and had (around the same time as indicating that it could not find the time to respond) reported to Parliament that it was awaiting UKOTCF’s report. UKOTCF hopes that HMG will identify the resources to report on its Commitments in the future. In the interim, UKOTCF (despite its much smaller resources) will continue to try to collate any available information on this.

## **Report on progress in implementing the Environment Charters or equivalent activities**

The following table is structured according to the numbered Commitments by HMG and by most of the UKOTs in the Environment Charters that these have signed. (There are slight differences in the wording of some Commitments in different Charters; here generalised wording is used.) The inclusion of a territory in this table does not imply that it has signed an Environment Charter with the UK. In particular, the Crown Dependencies, the Cyprus Sovereign Bases Areas, and the British Antarctic Territory do not have Environment Charters, and Gibraltar has one of a different type, being a statement by Gibraltar rather than an agreement with HMG. However, the progress report has wider purposes. UKOTCF, at the request of various UK Government Departments and others, often needs to collate information on the UKOTs and Crown Dependencies (CDs). All UKOTs and CDs are included in the tables, for this reason and for efficiency of data-handling.

Because of the major collation exercise involved, the different ways different territories operate, and the problems noted above, this report will inevitably include some errors. UKOTCF welcomes information to correct errors or fill gaps. This should be sent to the email address below. In addition, especially for those Commitments where indicators are particularly difficult to develop, some measures include an element of interpretation, and there is a risk that these have been interpreted differently in different territories. Wherever possible, it has been attempted to move towards a common standard for all on the basis of more detailed information, but some inconsistencies in individual indicators probably remain.

Notes on the tables:

For those Territories without an Environment Charter, references to the Charter in certain measures are taken as referring to equivalent provisions.

Y = yes; B = yes, for biodiversity aspects only; P = partly; D= apparently in place but some problems identified in practice; Rev = under active review; N = no; ? = unknown; n/a = not applicable  
 £k = thousands of GB pounds; £m = millions of GB pounds

UKOTCF recognises that this document is not exactly a “good read”, but the information it contains is important. To try to ease its inspection, a colour code is used for those rows which relate to extent of environmental performance. For example, using the abbreviations indicated above, this might appear as:



The colouring is applied similarly for other types of answers. Rows which relate to information not directly reflecting performance (for example, those needed to help calculate or interpret other rows) are not coloured. Also not coloured are rows where the information is inadequate to allow an assessment.

Footnotes are used for further explanation.

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### Measures of performance of UKOTs in implementing their Commitments in the Environment Charters (or equivalent environmental progress for territories without charters)

Commitment (The government of the Overseas Territory will:)	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey (& Sark) <sup>1</sup>	Alderney	Sark <sup>1</sup>
Measures																					
<b>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.</b>																					
Signed Environment Charter	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y <sup>3</sup>	N	N	N	N	Rev <sup>3</sup>	N
Group assembled to develop and manage strategy for action	2 <sup>2</sup>	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Rev	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Y	n/a
Strategy for action developed	2 <sup>2</sup>	B rev	Y	N	Y	Y	P	Y	B	Draft	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?	Rev	B	B	P	
Named Minister or Councillor responsible for carrying the implementation forward and ensuring reporting on progress	2	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	n/a	N	N	Rev	Y	N	n/a	n/a	n/a	Y	n/a
Named officials designated and resourced to coordinate across	2	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	n/a	N	N	N	?	Y	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

<b>Commitment (The government of the Overseas Territory will:)</b>																					
Measures	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey (& Sark) <sup>1</sup>	Alderney	Sark <sup>1</sup>
departments and other partners, draft annual reports.																					
NGOs resourced by Government to provide an independent monitoring and reporting mechanism	N	N	N	N	Y	N	n/a	N	n/a	Y	N	N	N	Rev	N	N	?	?	P	n/a	
Strategy implemented and monitored as ongoing process	P	N	Y	N	Y	P	Y	Y	P	N	Y	N	N	Not yet	N	N	?	?	Y	n/a	
Annual reports produced on progress achieved and plans for the forthcoming year	2	N	Y	N	Y	Rev	N	N	N	P	N	N	N	Not yet	?	N	?	?	Y	n/a	
Funding for recurrent expenditure and projects to implement the Charter <sup>3</sup> strategy included in annual departmental budgets	P	N	P	N	P	P	Y	P	P	Y	Y	N	?	Not yet	n/a	N	n/a	n/a	N	n/a	
Amount expended in year on Environment Charter implementation from Territory resources (£k)	\$15 m pa on incidental support		?																n/a	n/a	
2002-3										164				0							
2003-4								4	98	232				0					Y		
2004-5					>60		72.3	10	84	190				0					Y		
2005-6					>40		65.6	13	107	177				0					Y		
2006-7									125										567		
Local funding mechanism in place in support of non-governmental projects implementing the Charter (e.g. earmarked visitor tax)	Y	P	Y	N	P rev <sup>4</sup>	Rev	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	n/a	
Grant funding system in place for any such local funding mechanism, involving open processes and NGO involvement in decision process	N	N	D	N	N <sup>5</sup>	Rev	N	N	P	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	n/a	
Amount collected in such fund		n/a	?	n/a	0	0	0	0	Curr hold		n/a			n/a	0		0		n/a	n/a	
2002-3										134											
2003-4									£6k	117											
2004-5										90											
2005-6										87											
2006-7																					
Amount expended on Environment Charter objectives by such fund		n/a	?	n/a	0	0	0	0	n/avail		n/a			n/a	0		0		n/a	n/a	
2002-3										134											
2003-4										117											
2004-5										90											
2005-6										87											
2006-7																					

Commitment (The government of the Overseas Territory will:)	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey (& Sark) <sup>1</sup>	Alderney	Sark <sup>1</sup>	
Measures																						
<b>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.</b>																						
Number of nature protected areas designated	?	4	24	20	6 <sup>6</sup>	4	1	(15) <sup>7</sup>	3	?	1		6	0	2	1	12	10	?	?	?	
Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) identified as nationally or internationally important for nature	95	97	870	318	81	63	108	36.07	179	1726	4033		40500	87	?	24	36	204	11.12	157	1	
Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of nature protected areas designated	5.07	1.32	773	7.48	0	12	9	0	93	180	3755 <sup>8</sup>		ca 400	37	?	22	9.43	191	11.12	157	0.01	
Area of nature protected areas as % of area identified as nationally or internationally important for nature	5.3	1.4	88	2.4	0	17	8.3	0	52	10	93 <sup>8</sup>		1	43	?	90	26	94	100	100	100	
Land area of territory (km <sup>2</sup> )	53	260	430	153	90	102	90	122	181	12173	4033	1709400	44	6.5	254	872	117	62	8	5		
Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of terrestrial nature protected areas	5.07	1.32	35	4.38	0	12	9	0	93	180	3755		?	37		22	9.4	4	ca 10	?	0.01	
Area of terrestrial nature protected areas as % of land area	9.6	0.5	8.1	2.9	0	11.8	10	0	51	1.5	93 <sup>8</sup>		?	84		8.7	1.1	3.4	16	?	0.2	
Land and sea area of territory (km <sup>2</sup> )													54400									
Area of all nature protected areas as % of land and sea area													0.08									
Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of designated nature protected areas subject to operating management plan <sup>9</sup>		?	?	?	0	0	0	0	79	27	3755		?	37	0	0		191	11	157	0	
Change in area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of nature protected areas since Environment Charter signed (Sept 2001) (Positive except as indicated)	0.5 <sup>10</sup>	0	-0.5 <sup>11</sup>	0.14	0.5	0	9	0	14	0	0		0	0	?	22	3.61	157	3.9	157	0.01	
Number of nature protected areas improving in nature quality since Sept 2001				1				1	3	18 <sup>12</sup>				n/a								
Number of nature protected areas maintaining nature quality since Sept 2001				18		2				All				n/a								
Number of nature protected areas with declining nature quality since Sept 2001		all	5	1		2 <sup>23</sup>				0				n/a								
Number of nature protected areas with no information on changes in quality since Sept 2001										0	1			n/a				10				
Government bodies (G) and/o NGOs (O) involved in managing protected areas	GO	GO	GO	GO	GO	GO	G	GO	GO	GO	G		G	n/a	GO	G	GO	G	GO	GO		
Number of key species with conservation action plans developed and completed or being implemented	68	39	5	1	?	1	1	6 draft	?	12 draft	?		0	3	0	?	3	50	0	Rev		
Number of species with reduction in threatened status	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	?2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0			
Number of species with increase in threatened status			1														1					
Review completed identifying gaps in legislation and needs to fulfil them to meet nature commitments	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	P	P	N	N	Y	?	?	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N		
Legislation updated to fill gaps in nature protection	P	N pend	Rev	Y	N	Rev	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	N	Y	?	Y	n/a	N	N		

<b>Commitment (The government of the Overseas Territory will:)</b>	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey (& Sark) <sup>1</sup>	Alderney	Sark <sup>1</sup>	
Measures																						
Review completed of invasive species problems	Y	P	N	P	Rev	N	Y	P	P	Pending	?	?	N	N	Y	?	N	N (not prio)	N	Rev		
Action plans completed or operating to deal with invasive species	P	5	?	N	?	N	4	Rev	3	Y	?	?	?	1	N	?	Rev	N	N	n/a		
Review completed of threats posed by potentially invasive species	P	P	?	N	?	N	Y	N	P	Y	?	?	N	Y	?	?	N	N	N	N		
Effective measures in place to prevent arrival of further invasives	P	N	D	N	Rev	D	N	P	Rev	Y	?	?	N	Rev	N	?	P	N	P	?		
<b>3. Ensure that environmental considerations are integrated within social and economic planning processes, promote sustainable patterns of production and consumption within the Territory.</b>																						
All Country Plans and strategic plans refer to the Environment Charter and its Commitments	P	N	P	P	Rev	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		N	Rev	N		n/a	n/a	n/a	Rev		
Have environmental considerations been integrated into social and economic planning processes, and are activities undertaken in sustainable manner in the following sectors:	P	N	D	P	N	Rev	N		P	Y	Y		P	Rev	Y <sup>13</sup>					N		
Waste management	P	N	Rev	P	N	D	?	Rev	?	Y	Y		Y	Rev	?	?	?	?	P	N		
Water resources management	Y	P	D	?	N	P	?	Rev	?	Y	?		Y	Rev	?	?	?	?	Y	N		
Tourism	N	N	D	N	N	P	?	Rev	?	Y	?		n/a	Rev	?	?	?	?	N	N		
Transport	N	N	D	N	N	N	?	Rev	?	Y	n/a		?	Rev	?	?	?	?	N	N		
Public and private land use	Y	P	D	?	N	P	?	Y	?	Y	n/a		?	Rev	?	?	?	?	P	N		
Taxation & Economic	N	P	D	?	N	P	?	Rev	?	Y	n/a		n/a	Rev	?	?	?	?	N	N		
Fishing	Y	Y	P	P	N	Rev	?	P	Y	Y	Y		P	Rev	?	?	?	?	N	N		
Farming & Forestry	Y	N	D	?	N	P	?	Rev	?	Y	n/a		n/a	Rev	?	?	?	?	P	N		
Mineral Extraction	Y	Y	D	N	N	D	?	?	?	Y	none		n/a	Rev	?	?	?	?	P	N		
Power Generation	P	P	?	N	Rev	Rev	?	Rev	?	Y	Y		Y	Rev	?	?	?	?	N	N		
Traditional Crafts	N	rev	P	?	N	?	?	?	?	Y	none		n/a	Rev	?	?	?	?	N	N		
others																						
<b>4. Ensure that environmental and environmental health impact assessments are undertaken before approving major projects and while developing our growth management strategy.</b>																						
EIAs required on development projects	D <sup>14</sup>	N	D <sup>14</sup>	Y	N <sup>15</sup>	D	N	P	Y	Y	Y		D <sup>14</sup>	Y	Y	?	N <sup>16</sup>	Y	Rev	informal		
Number of proposed or active development projects	4	many	Many	6	10+	6	?	11	3	3	2		?	1	4	?	3	?	?	2		
Number of these with publicly available EIAs	0	0	D <sup>17</sup>	5	2	0	?	3	0	3	2		?	N	1	?	0	?	?	0		
Has a list of major potential and actual threats to the environment, detailing threatened species, ecosystems and landscapes been developed (prior to proposed schemes, so that these can be considered in context)?	N	N	D	N	D	P	N	P	N	Y	N		?	Y	P	?	?	N	N	Rev		

Commitment (The government of the Overseas Territory will):	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey (& Sark) <sup>1</sup>	Alderney	Sark <sup>1</sup>	
Measures																						
<b>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.</b>																						
EIAs publicly available to community and peer review with time for comment before decision.	Occasionally	N	D <sup>14</sup>	P	N	Usually	N	N	P	Y	Y		N	Rev	Y	?	?	Y	P	?		
Public enquiry system and decision independent of parties and government available and used	Mostly	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N		N	Rev	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y		
Decision process open with reasons given.	Mostly	N	D <sup>14</sup>	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N		N	Rev	N	?	?	Y	P	Y		
Policy development open to public consultation	Y	N	D	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y		N	Rev	Y	?	?	Y	P	P		
<b>6. Implement effectively Multilateral Environmental Agreements already extended to the Territory and work towards the extension of other relevant agreements.</b>																						
Ramsar Convention on Wetland extended to Territory	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Number of sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	1	1	1	
Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) designated as Wetlands of International Importance	0.36	0.82	586	10.7	0	0	0	0	0	47.5	0	0	354	0	0	21.7	1.93	187	3.9	156.3	0.01	
Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of sites identified as qualifying as Wetlands of International Importance but not yet designated	90	97	82	300	50+	50	100	20	179	1315	4033	-	ca 40000	63	?	0	34.4	12.8	6.9	?	0	
Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) designated as Wetlands of International Importance but suffering damage		5	?1							0												
Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of wetland outside protected areas being managed sustainably		0																				
Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of wetland outside protected areas for which there is no information on management		All																				
Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of wetland outside protected areas which has suffered damage		much	1+	1+	1+					?												
CITES extended to Territory	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Convention on Biological Diversity extended to Territory	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	
Convention on Migratory Species extended to Territory	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Agreements under CMS extended to Territory:																						
Conservation of Albatrosses & Petrels (ACAP)	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	
Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, Mediterranean and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	
Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Sea (ASCOBANS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	As soon as exte	N	N	N	N	



<b>Commitment (The government of the Overseas Territory will:)</b>																					
Measures	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey (& Sark) <sup>1</sup>	Alderney	Sark <sup>1</sup>
																	ended				
Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Eurobats)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals - Indian Ocean Turtle MOU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
World Heritage Convention extended to Territory	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Number of World Heritage sites (natural and cultural) designated	1	0	0	0	0 <sup>18</sup>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of World Heritage sites (natural and cultural) designated	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	37	?	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of domestically protected cultural heritage sites			7		2					55 <sup>19</sup>			0								
Area (km <sup>2</sup> ) of domestically protected cultural heritage sites			2		?					?			0								
Other Conventions extended to Territory																					
Convention for the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific (SPREP) and Final Act of the High Level Conference on the Protection of the Natural Resources and Environment of the South Pacific Region (Noumea, New Caledonia, 17-25 November 1986)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic OSPAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	Y	Y	N	N	N
Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena)	-	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Protocol concerning specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region (Cartagena)	-	N	N	N	N	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter (London Convention)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
[Other indicators to be investigated, possibly related to the compliance reports that are sent to the Convention Conferences/Meetings of the Parties]																					
<b>7. Review the range, quality and availability of baseline data for natural resources and biodiversity.</b>																					
Taxa and natural resources for which base-line data have been collected and made available, with extents of coverage for each. <sup>20</sup>	Man y	Seve ral	Som e	Seve ral	Som e	Seve ral	Som e	Seve ral	?	?	?	?	?	Som e	Man y	?	Man y	?	?	Man y	
Taxa and natural resources for which there are monitoring programmes, with extents of coverage for each. <sup>21</sup>	Man y	Seve ral	0	0	Som e	Som e	Som e	Seve ral	?	?	?	?	?	N	Man y	?	Man y	Man y	?	Man y	

<b>Commitment (The government of the Overseas Territory will:)</b>																					
Measures	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey (& Sark) <sup>1</sup>	Alderney	Sark <sup>1</sup>
Topics which are priorities for further information gathering. <sup>22</sup>	See note 22	See note 22	See note 22	See note 22	See note 22	See note 22	See note 22	See note 22	?	?	?	?	?	See note 22	See note 22	?	?	?	?	See note 22	
<b>8. Ensure that legislation and policies reflect the principle that the polluter should pay for prevention or remedies; establish effective monitoring and enforcement mechanisms.</b>																					
Are effective Ordinances in place to implement polluter-pays principle?	Y	P	P	N	N	N	P	N	?	N	Rev	?	?	P	?	?	Y	?	N	N	
Number of cases of polluter paying, and amounts involved.	24	?	Av 2-3 pa	n/a	0	0	0	0	P	0	2	?	n/a	0	?	?	?	?	N	n/a	
Monitoring of pollution and adherence to planning conditions in place	P	Y	Y	N	N	D	N	P	P	Y	n/a	?	?	N	?	?	P	?	Y	N	
Enforcement measures in place	Y	?	Y	N	D	Y	N	N	N	Y	n/a	?	?	Y	?	?	?	?	P	N	
Number of enforcement cases brought.	Many	?	av 1-3 pa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	?	0 (ca 7 fishes pa)	0	?	?	?	?	?	n/a	
<b>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.</b>																					
Environment Charter, strategy for implementation in schools curriculum	N	N	N	N	N	Rev	N	Y	P	Y	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	N	n/a	n/a?	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Local environment, global context in schools curriculum	Y	?	Y	Y	Rev	P	Y	Y	?	Y	n/a	n/a	n/a	N	Y	?	?	Y	?	N	
Number of visits at all levels to local environmental sites	3 for all 1400 children	?	2-3	variable	Av 3	regular	4 (6-11)	6-10+	?	200	n/a	n/a	n/a	Y	2-3 inf & mid. 1 comp	?	Y	Ca 200	?	?	
Number of field classroom facilities	12	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	?	1	?	?	2	0	Rev	
<b>10. Promote publications that spread public awareness of the special features of the environment in the Territory; promote within the Territory the guiding principles set out above.</b>																					
Number of publications by Government in each year on local environmental topics														0							
2002-3	1		0	1	0	+ reprints		1	1		1			0						1	
2003-4	0		0	1	0			1	0		0			1						1	
2004-5	0		1	1	0			0	0		0			0						1	
2005-6	0	1	0	0	0			3	1		1			0						1	
2006-7	3	1	0	1	0	2	1		1					1						1	
2007-8					3	2	1													1	

<b>Commitment (The government of the Overseas Territory will:)</b>																					
Measures	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey (& Sark) <sup>1</sup>	Alderney	Sark <sup>1</sup>
Number of publications by NGOs in each year on local environmental topics													7								
2002-3	2		4											1	3					4	
2003-4	7		3											1	3					4	
2004-5	2		3		2				1					4	3		1			4	
2005-6	1	1	10		0		1		2					2	3					5	
2006-7	1	1	7		1		2		4					1	5					8	
2007-8	0	1	8		1				1					2	6					6	
Programme in place to promote Environment Charter and implementation strategy	N	N	?	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N	n/a	P	Rev	?	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
<b>11. Abide by the principles set out in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and work towards meeting International Development Targets on the environment.</b>																					
[Measures largely included in the 10 above.]																					

#### Notes:

1. Although having their own administrations, Alderney, Sark and Guernsey are part of the Bailiwick of Guernsey and some aspects are dealt with at Bailiwick level. The general information in the Guernsey column tends to relate also to Sark.
2. Bermuda has two separate relevant processes, one for a Biodiversity Strategy and the other for a Sustainable Development strategy.
3. Gibraltar's Environment Charter is of a different type to the others, and is not an agreement with HMG. The Environment Charter being considered by Alderney is based on the UKOT one, but would be a unilateral adoption by Alderney.
4. Anguilla fund not yet ear-marked for the environment, but this is being explored.
5. Anguilla does have a non-governmental Anguilla Community Fund from non-governmental sources.
6. Anguilla lacks legislation to designate terrestrial protected areas, but such legislation has been drafted and awaits being put before the Legislative Assembly.
7. St Helena awaits new legislation for protected areas and the 15 sites are proposed in the strategy, noted in planning matters but not yet designated.
8. The Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands considers that the whole of South Georgia is effectively a protected area, but notes that a more specific review of areas and appropriate levels of protection is under review.
9. Information on the extent of active management of protected areas is incomplete partly because of a missing section of the questionnaire.
10. Change in protected areas in Bermuda estimated because of incomplete information received.
11. Change in protected areas in Turks & Caicos Islands incomplete because TCI has been unable to supply figures.
12. In the Falkland Islands, 18 islands cleared of rats.
13. For Gibraltar, in practice rather than as formal policy.
14. For these territories, EIAs are required, but there are problems in that developments may be effectively approved at an earlier stage and/or EIAs are inadequate.
15. Not required, but undertaken in practice, although may be subject to similar problems to those noted at 14.
16. Not required, but usual.
17. Although TCI EIAs are publicly available, in practice they are difficult to access and not available in time to consult before decisions.
18. Anguilla has put forward a proposal for a World Heritage Site, but HMG has not yet put this forward to the Convention.

19. 55 buildings in the Falkland Islands
20. Coverage reported for baseline data:  
 Bermuda: marine reptiles, birds, skinks, coral reefs, terrestrial & marine plants, marine molluscs, marine polychaetes, commercial fisheries, coastal erosion, freshwater, amphibians – island-wide  
 Cayman Islands: national: Red-list flora, queen conch, marine turtles, parrots (GC & CB), blue iguana (GC). GC: bats  
 Turks & Caicos: iguana, grouper, snapper, conch, lobster nationally. Biodiversity survey of North, Middle & East Caicos  
 British Virgin Islands: samples: in-shore; seabirds, all near-shore; Rock iguana, Anegada; Forest, Anegada & Gorda Peak  
 Anguilla: reptiles (Only snakes, iguana and Ameiva species, some work also done on geckos and anoles); invertebrates (Only some beetle work, spider work and butterflies, moths, wasps); coastal resources (Reefs, sea grass beds, coastal mangroves; however marine commercial reef fish data is still lacking.)  
 Montserrat: forest birds, bats, herptiles, plants, fisheries and catch effort, agricultural production  
 Ascension Island: endemic plants, seabirds, green turtles  
 St Helena: seabirds, cetaceans, invertebrates on Prosperous Bay Plain, lower plants there & NE, marine fish  
 Pitcairn: plants, all; various, Henderson  
 Gibraltar: herptiles, mammals, birds, higher plants complete; terrestrial & marine invertebrates & marine vertebrates  
 Isle of Man: birds, land-use, main rivers all island, ponds half; plants on all protected sites & invertebrates on some  
 Alderney: Breeding birds island-wide; storm petrels and puffins on Isle of Burhou; gannets at 2 breeding colonies; seaweeds in Clonque Bay; butterflies and moths at sample sites
21. Bermuda: coral reefs & sea-grass, turtles, cahow, longtail, bluebird, skinks, ground water, commercial fisheries, water quality on marine platform – island-wide  
 Cayman Islands: As in note 20  
 Anguilla: Birds of wetlands and sea  
 Montserrat: Impact of rats on fauna and flora at test sites  
 Ascension Island: green turtles, seabirds, endemic plants  
 St Helena: seabirds, cetaceans, grouper, fish catch, vegetation, wirebirds, fish  
 Gibraltar: herptiles, mammals, birds, higher plants, terrestrial invert  
 Isle of Man: birds, river water quality  
 Jersey: all 50 Biodiversity Action Plan species  
 Alderney: as for survey in note 20, with breeding success as well as numbers for some birds
22. Topics which are priorities for further information gathering:  
 Bermuda: All endemic & native species, coastal erosion, sea-level rise, ground water quality, coral reef & seagrass, cave habitat, IAS  
 Cayman Islands: Update habitat map since Hurricane Ivan; insects & fungi are very data-deficient  
 Turks & Caicos: Turks Head cactus  
 British Virgin Islands: Fish; beach profile monitoring; nesting seabirds; insects; herptiles; flora  
 Anguilla: Vegetation mapping; invertebrates  
 Montserrat: Mountain chicken (frog), galliwasp (lizard), endemic plant species, invasive species, restricted range bird species, turtles, terrestrial and marine habitats  
 Ascension Island: Fish  
 St Helena: Marine plants & invertebrates  
 Pitcairn Islands: Invasives, Endemics  
 Gibraltar: Marine, terrestrial invertebrates, bryophyte, fungi  
 Alderney: marine bird survey; marine diversity survey
23. One case of decline due to volcanic ash.

## Measures of performance of UK Government in implementing its Commitments in the Environment Charters (or equivalent environmental progress for territories without charters)

As noted in the introduction, this section of the collation is much less complete than the first part, because UKOTCF has not received information from HMG in respect of the UK Commitments in the Environment Charters. UKOTCF hopes that HMG will identify the resources to report on its Commitments in the future, and UKOTCF remains ready to collate any such information with the material received from elsewhere.

Please note that, whilst UK Government shares responsibility for international environmental commitments with territorial governments in all UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies, it is not party to an Environment Charter with the British Antarctic Territory, the Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas (which are both directly governed by UK Government Departments), Gibraltar or the Crown Dependencies (Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney & Sark).

Commitment (The government of the UK will:)	General	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey	Alderney	Sark	
Measures																							
<b>1. Help build capacity to support and implement integrated environmental management which is consistent with the Territory's own plans for sustainable development.</b>																							
Number of capacity building projects resourced by HMG in each UKOT.					0		1		0		0				Y	Not wanted				0			
2002-3					0		1		0		0												
2003-4			1		2		0		0		1												
2004-5			1		1		1		0		1												
2005-6			4		0		2		0		0												
2006-7									0		0												
Help provided to develop strategy for action		Y	B	Y	Y		N		Y	Y	Y		N		Y	n/a			N	N	N	N	
Help provided to implement strategy for action process		N	N (in prep)	N	N		N		Y		N					n/a			N	N	N	N	
HMG has indicated named officer or body for monitoring and reporting on the development and implementation of Environment Charters in general and in each Territory			?		?		N				Y		n/a		N	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Has HMG included in the Governor's letter of appointment any specific responsibility in respect of the Environment Charter?			?		?		?		?		N		n/a			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Is there any reference to reporting on and progressing the Environment Charters in the standing agenda items for the annual Overseas Territories Consultative Council?	No												n/a			n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
When did the Inter-Departmental Ministerial Group most recently consider Environment Charters and their progress?	Never																						

Commitment (The government of the UK will:)	General	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey	Alderney	Sark	
Measures																							
<b>2. Assist the Territories in initiating, reviewing and updating environmental legislation.</b>																							
Help provided by HMG to review environmental legislation			N	Y	Y	Y	Y		P	N	N	Y		P	N	N		N		N			
Help provided by NGOs to review environmental legislation			N	Y	Y		Y		N	Y	Y			N	Y	N		N		Y			
Number of new/revised Ordinances support provided for drafting			0		1				0		0					0		0		1			
<b>3. Facilitate the extension of the UK's ratification of Multilateral Environmental Agreements of benefit to each of the Territories and which each Territory has the capacity to implement (and a desire to adopt.)</b>																							
Number of additional MEAs support provided to join.			?				0		0		2			0		0				0			
Number of projects supported to help implementation.																							
2002-3																							
2003-4					1		0		1		0												
2004-5			1		1		0		3		0												
2005-6			1		1		0		1		1							Ram					
2006-7			1		1		0		3		1												
Number of requests made by Territory which HMG was unable to meet			?				Som e													0			
2002-3																							
2003-4					1						0												
2004-5											0												
2005-6											0												
2006-7											0												
<b>4. Keep the Territories informed regarding new developments in relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements and invite the Territories to participate where appropriate in the UK's delegation to international environmental negotiations and conferences.</b>																							
Number of information items provided on MEAs each year.					?															0			
2002-3							0		1		0												
2003-4							0		3		1												
2004-5							0		0		0												
2005-6							0		4		1												
2006-7																							
Number of participants from UKOTs and UKOT-centred bodies in UK delegations to CoPs etc					?															0			
2002-3							0		1		0												
2003-4							0	1			1							1					
2004-5							0			1	0							1					
2005-6							0	2			1												
2006-7																							

<b>Commitment (The government of the UK will:)</b>																						
Measures	General	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey	Alderney	Sark
Number of UKOT government/NGO personnel supported in attending MEA meetings																		0		0		
2002-3							0		1		0											
2003-4							0				0											
2004-5							0				0											
2005-6							0				0											
2006-7																						
<b>5. Help each Territory to ensure it has the legislation, institutional capacity (technology, equipment, procedures) and mechanisms it needs to meet international obligations.</b>																						
Technical help resourced by HMG for UKOTs to implement international commitments					1		0											0				
2002-3					0		1		0		0											
2003-4					3		0		0		0											
2004-5					1		0		0		0											
2005-6									0		0				Y						1	
2006-7			1												Y							
Equipment resourced by HMG for UKOTs to implement international commitments																		0			0	
2002-3							0		0		0											
2003-4							0		0		0											
2004-5					1		0		0		0											
2005-6					1		0		0		0											
2006-7																						
<b>6. Promote better cooperation and the sharing of experience between and among the Overseas Territories and with other states and communities which face similar environmental problems.</b>																						
Number of conferences supported					1		1		1		0											
2002-3							0		0		0											
2003-4							0		0		0											
2004-5							0		0		0											
2005-6							0		0		0											
2006-7			1		1		2		1		1										1	
Number of UKOT conference participants supported					2		2		2		2										0	
2002-3							0		0		0											
2003-4							0		0		0											
2004-5							0		0		0											
2005-6							0		0		0											
2006-7			3		2		4	1	4	1	3				1	1						

<b>Commitment (The government of the UK will:)</b>																						
Measures	General	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey	Alderney	Sark
Number of visits/exchanges between UKOTs and with UK or regional partners supported																			0	0		
2002-3							0		0		0											
2003-4							0		0		0											
2004-5							0		0		0											
2005-6							0		0		0											
2006-7																						
Support provided for establishment and use of websites/ databases																			0	0		
2002-3									0		0											
2003-4									0		0											
2004-5									0		0											
2005-6							1	1	0		0											
2006-7			1						1		0											
2006-7																						
<b>7. Use the UK, regional and local expertise to give advice and improve knowledge of technical and scientific issues. This includes regular consultation with interested nongovernmental organisations and networks.</b>																						
Number of cases of expert visits from UK supported									+													0
2002-3									0		0				2							
2003-4									0		0				2						1	
2004-5					1				0		1				2							
2005-6					1		4		1		0											
2006-7			1				4															
2007-8							5															
Number of cases of visits from UKOTs to UK experts supported																				1		0
2002-3											0											
2003-4											0											
2004-5											0											
2005-6											0											
2006-7											0											
Number of other cases of advice supported									++													?
2002-3											0											
2003-4											0											
2004-5											0											
2005-6											0											
2006-7											1									1		
Number of liaison meetings between HMG and NGOs and coordinating bodies																						
2002-3	2										0											
2003-4	2										0											
2004-5	2										0											



<b>Commitment (The government of the UK will:)</b>																						
Measures	General	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey	Alderney	Sark
2005-6	2										4											
2006-7	2																					
<b>8. Use the existing Environment Fund for the Overseas Territories, and promote access to other sources of public funding, for projects of lasting benefit to the Territory's environment.</b>																						
Number of projects approved for support each year by EFOT or its successors (OTEP)																						
2002-3					1		1				2				1			-	-	-	-	-
2003-4	3	1	2	1	2	2	0	2	3	2	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	-
2004-5	2	3	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
2005-6	0	2	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
2006-7	6	2	2 (1 deferred)	0	0	3	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
																		-	-	-	-	-
Value of projects supported each year by EFOT or its successors (OTEP)																						
2002-3			0		15		130		45													
Committed by OTEP in 2003-4 & 2004-5 (£k) [This line is included as information from HMG, pending accurate data for individual years.]	461	146	33	113	180	260	103	169	181	206	260	120	0	121	21	41	0	-	-	-	-	-
2003-4 (£k)			12		0		0		22													
2004-5 (£k)					85		22	61	206													
2005-6 (£k)			50		40			68	45		0											
2006-7 (£k)			54																			
Spend by Defra or its functional successors on UKOT environmental issues								0						0						0		
2002-3								0	0		0			0								
2003-4					160				0		0			0								
2004-5			35						0		0			0								
2005-6			77				161		0		115			0								
2006-7			67																			
Spend by DCMS or its functional successors on UKOT issues			0		0		0							0						0		
2002-3								0			0			0								
2003-4								0			0			0								
2004-5								0			0			0								
2005-6								0			0			0								
2006-7								0			0			0								

<b>Commitment (The government of the UK will:)</b>																						
Measures	General	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey	Alderney	Sark
Spend per year by HMG on UKOT/CD environmental issues	£1m in total		0		15		130				?									0		
2002-3			12		160		0				?											
2003-4			35		85		22	61			?											
2004-5			127		40		161	68			?											
2005-6			121				?															
2006-7																						
Spend per year by HMG on GB/NI environmental issues	£460 m																					
2002-3																						
2003-4																						
2004-5																						
2005-6																						
Number of HMG funds accessed by UKOTs			2		2		3	1	1		2									0		
[additional measures relating spend to importance/need/threat under review]																						
<b>9. Help each of the Territories identify further funding partners for environmental projects, such as donors, the private sector or nongovernmental organisations.</b>																						
Number of other funders for each UKOT identified by HMG			0		0		0	1			0			0						0		
Value of funding secured from these sources per year by HMG on UKOT environmental issues			0		0		0				0			0						0		
2002-3									0		0			0								
2003-4								9	0		0			0								
2004-5								9	0		0			0								
2005-6								11	0		0			0								
2006-7																						
Funding for the built environment supplied per year by HMG on UKOT environmental issues			0		0		0				0				1					0		
2002-3									0		0											
2003-4									0		0											
2004-5									0		0											
2005-6									0		0											
2006-7																						

<b>Commitment (The government of the UK will:)</b>																						
Measures	General	Bermuda	Cayman Islands	Turks & Caicos Islands	British Virgin Islands	Anguilla	Montserrat	Ascension Island	St Helena	Tristan da Cunha	Falkland Islands	S Georgia & S Sandwich Is	British Antarctic Territory	British Indian Ocean Territory	Pitcairn Islands	Gibraltar	Cyprus Sovereign Base Areas	Isle of Man	Jersey	Guernsey	Alderney	Sark
<b>10. Recognise the diversity of the challenges facing the Overseas Territories in very different socio-economic and geographical situations.</b>																						
Recognition by key Departments within HMG e.g DFID, Defra that the UKOTs are very different in terms of their socio- economic and geographical situations:																						
Ensuring access to email and www communication systems for government & NGOs in each UKOT/CD					Y			N	Y		N			n/a	Y							
Ensuring establishment and functioning of environmental NGO in each UKOT/CD.			N		Y		P	1	Y		N			Y								
[Other measures may be developed]																						
<b>11. Abide by the principles set out in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and work towards meeting International Development Targets on the environment.</b>																						
[Measures largely included in the 10 above.]																						