



# Sustaining Partnerships: a conference on conservation and sustainability in UK Overseas Territories, Crown Dependencies and other small island communities

Gibraltar  
11<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> July 2015

Organised by:  
UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum and HM Government of Gibraltar Department of  
Environment, with the support of Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society

## Appendix 1: Final published Provisional Programme

(Sequence and timings may change)

	<b>Saturday 11th July 2015</b>
16:00-18:30	Registration desk open  Pre-booked posters may be put up at the designated places, under the supervision of conference personnel
<b>Session 1</b> 19:30-21:00	<b>Opening: Garrison Library</b> (Leave the Elliott Hotel main entrance, cross the car-park and the road. The Garrison Library is the building in front of you, with a garden in front of it.) Speakers: Chief Minister, The Hon. Fabian Picardo QC MP Deputy Chief Minister, The Hon. Dr Joseph Garcia Minister for Health, the Environment, Energy and Climate Change: The Hon Dr John Cortés MBE MP CBiol CEnv Dr Mike Pienkowski, Honorary Executive Director, UKOTCF
	Followed by opportunity for informal meetings over dinners organised by participants themselves
	<b>Sunday 12th July 2015</b>
From 06:00	Breakfast available
<b>Session 2</b> 07:00 – 08:45	<b>UKOTCF's Wider Caribbean Working Group</b> (open to all on this occasion) Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)

	Joint Chairmen: Bruce Dinwiddy & Boyd McCleary Secretary: Ann Pienkowski, with Dace Ground
08:45-09:15	Refreshment break – Tercentenary Suite (Basement)
<b>Session 3</b>	<b>Field visits</b>
09:15	Get on coaches at front of hotel either (1) to marina for boat trip or ...
09:30	get on coaches at front of hotel (2) for Upper Rock visit
09:45	Coaches (1) arrive marina and participants embark on boat
09:45-12:00	Boats (1) tour marine and coastal ecosystems around Gibraltar
12:00	Coaches (1) leave marina
12:30	Coaches from both (1) & (2) arrive back at hotel
	(Any posters not yet up should be put up, under the supervision of conference personnel, in the designated places during this break.)
12:30-13:30	Lunch – Tercentenary Suite (Basement)
13:30	Return to Rooftop Suite (8th floor)
<b>Session 4</b>	<b>Implementing biodiversity action plans in the context of Environment Charters, Aichi Targets etc, and including environmental monitoring</b>
	Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)
	(Note the broadcast media are likely to be present for at least the start of this session.)
	Chairing & facilitating team: Liz Charter (Isle of Man), Mike Pienkowski (UKOTCF), Catherine Wensink (UKOTCF) & Lyndon John (St Lucia)
14:00	Introductory remarks to conference by Hon Dr John Cortes (Minister of Health & Environment, Government of Gibraltar) and Dr Mike Pienkowski (Honorary Executive Director, UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum)
	(Some TV crews and other media may leave the main room at this point.)
14:15	Introduction to session: projects in the territories within the international conservation framework – Liz Charter (Isle of Man Government)
14:30	An overview of progress in implementing the Environment Charters and moving towards the Aichi Targets – Sarah Barnsley, Emma Cary, Mike Pienkowski & Catherine Wensink (UKOTCF)
14:45	Rodent eradication on South Georgia: global-scale conservation is within the reach of small NGOs – Tony Martin (South Georgia Heritage Trust)
15:00	Question break
15:15	Mapping invasive Japanese knotweed in Jersey, Channel Islands – Tim Liddiard (States of Jersey)
15:30	Current and planned invasive species removal exercises – Lyndon John & Jonathan Hall (The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, RSPB)

15:45	Terrestrial Ecosystems of the Falklands: a Climate Change Risk Assessment – Rebecca Upson & Colin Clubbe (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
16:00	Why do we Red List? – Jeremy Harris (St Helena National Trust)
16:15	Question break
16:30	Refreshment break – in Rooftop restaurant and pool area (same floor as meeting)
16:45	Using GIS and remote sensing to aid conservation monitoring – Katie Medcalf (Environment Systems), Tony Gent and Thomas Starnes (Amphibian & Reptile Conservation)
17:00	<i>OT Biodiversity Data Access Project</i> – Tara Pelembe & Steve Wilkinson (Joint Nature Conservation Committee)
17:15	Discussion
18:15	End
<b>Session 5</b> 18:15	<b>Poster session</b>  Tercentenary Suite (Basement) (Posters will be available in the Tercentenary Suite throughout much of the conference, but this will be an opportunity for poster authors to be present at their posters to discuss them with other conference participants, over a drink.)
19:30	Opportunity for informal meetings over dinners organised by participants themselves
	<b>Monday 13th July 2015</b>
From 06:00	Breakfast available
<b>Session 6</b> 07:00 – 08:45	<b>UKOTCF's Southern Oceans Working Group</b> (open to all on this occasion) Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)
	Chairman: Nigel Haywood Joint Secretaries: Sarah Barnsley, Tim Earl & Catherine Wensink
08:45	Those in Session 6 move to Ground level to join all other conference participants for...
09:00	<b>Conference photo</b> – gather outside hotel front door and in lobby
09:15	Refreshment break – in Rooftop restaurant and pool area (8th Floor)
<b>Session 7</b>	<b>Conservation and Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Resources</b>  Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)
	Chairing & facilitating team: Kathleen McNary Wood (Turks & Caicos Islands), Esther Bertram (Falkland Islands), Farah Mukhida (Anguilla)
09:45	Introduction
10:00	Environmental Sustainability: through the application of economic valuations – Ms Sharmer Fleming (Government of Anguilla, Department of Environment)
10:15	A New Framework for the Conservation of Species and Habitats in the Cayman Islands – Gina Ebanks-Petrie (Cayman Islands Department of Environment)

10:30	Attempts to achieve Management of protected Areas to Support Sustainable Economies - and discovering the realities of managing an EU funded project in a small Caribbean territory – Nancy Woodfield Pascoe (National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands)
10:45	Question break
11:00	Ecosystem effects of eradicating invasive species – Jennifer Lee (Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands)
11:15	Establishing Stakeholders as Conservation Stewards – Amy Avenant, Katharine Hart, (Department of Environment & Maritime Affairs) and Kathleen Wood (SWA Ltd, Turks & Caicos Islands; UKOTCF) [This presentation will also link terrestrial & marine, the latter topic being mainly in the following session, after lunch.]
11:30	Discussion
12:30	End
12:30-13:30	Lunch – Tercentenary Suite (Basement)
13:30	Return to Rooftop Suite (floor 8)
<b>Session 8</b>	<b>Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Resources</b>
	Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)
	Chairing & facilitating team: Annie Glasspool (Bermuda), Tom Appleby (Blue Marine Foundation; UKOTCF), Peter Richardson (Marine Conservation Society), Drin Lutchman (South Atlantic, Gibraltar & elsewhere)
14:00	Introduction
14:05	Governance in the Marine Environment – Tom Appleby (Faculty of the Environment and Technology, University of the West of England, Bristol/ Blue Marine Foundation/ UKOTCF)
14:20	Intra- and Inter-territory Environmental Research in the South Atlantic Supporting Strategies for Environmental Conservation and Management. – David Blockley (South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI))
14:35	Pitcairn Islands: Integrating Research, Conservation Monitoring, Management and Sustainable Development – Terence P. Dawson <sup>1</sup> , Jacqui Christian <sup>2</sup> and Michele Christian <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> School of the Environment, University of Dundee, DD1 4HN, UK; <sup>2</sup> European Representative of the Government of Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Adamstown, Pitcairn; <sup>3</sup> Environmental, Conservation & Natural Resources Division Manager, Government of Pitcairn, Adamstown, Pitcairn.)
14:50	Towards a marine mammal transboundary management and governance in the Caribbean region: UKOTs on board with us? – Romain Renoux, (Réserve Naturelle de St Martin/SPAW-RAC/Agoa) and Amandine Eynaudi, Agence des aires marines protégées/ Sanctuaire Agoa/)
15:05	Question break
15:20	Sustainable fisheries management in the South Atlantic: Models of best practice – Indrani Lutchman
15:35	Tristan da Cunha – another example of registered sustainable fisheries and its recovery from the <i>Oliva</i> wreck – Jim Kerr (Tristan da Cunha Government)
15:50	Action Plan For Maintaining Coral Reef Health in the Turks & Caicos Coral recovery projects – Don Stark (Turks & Caicos Reef Fund)

16:05	Marine Protection in Bermuda: Lessons Learned from 400 years of Management and a Range of Geographical Scales – Annie Glasspool (Bermuda)
16:20	Question break
16:35	Refreshment break – in Rooftop restaurant and pool area (same floor as meeting)
16:50	Applying parts of UNCLOS (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea) to access data for use in mapping and monitoring in UKOT waters – Alan Evans (Marine Geoscience Group, National Oceanography Centre, Southampton, UK)
17:05	3-minute video: The Virtual Watch Room, Pioneering Technology to Help End Illegal Fishing – Jo Royle (The Pew Charitable Trusts)
17:10	Discussion
18:10	End
<b>Session 1a</b>	<b>Special lecture</b>
18:15	Chairman: Mike Pienkowski
	Conservation: the Gibraltar perspective revisited – Hon Dr John Cortés, Minister for Health, Environment, Energy and Climate Change, H.M. Government of Gibraltar
19:15	Free evening: opportunity for informal meetings over dinners organised by participants themselves
	<b>Tuesday 14th July 2015</b>
From 06:00	Breakfast available
<b>Session 9</b>	<b>MEA sign-up clinic</b> (Please book your place for this clinic in advance.)
07:00 – 08:45	Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)
	Liz Charter (Isle of Man Government), supported by Clare Hamilton (Defra) and others
08:45	Refreshment break – in Rooftop restaurant and pool area
<b>Session 10</b>	<b>Renewable Energy</b>
	Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)
	Chairing & facilitating team: Maya Doolub (Elms Consulting), Bruce Dinwiddy (UKOTCF), Daniella Tilbury (University of Gibraltar) & Liesl Torres (HM Government of Gibraltar)
09:00	Introduction – Renewable Energy in UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies – Maya Doolub (Elms Consulting)
09:15	Wind-turbines: environmental benefits and challenges – Stephen Butler (Falkland Islands Government)
09:30	Tidal power: the environmental benefits and challenges of emerging renewable energy development within the Crown Dependencies – Roland Gauvain (Alderney Wildlife Trust)
09:45	Question break

10:00	Geothermal energy: environmental benefits and challenges – Sarita Francis (Montserrat National Trust)
10:15	Renewable Energy Deployment and Waste Treatment – Liesl Torres (Department of Environment, Government of Gibraltar)
10:30	Discussion
11:30	End
<b>Session 11</b>	<b>Future funding and BEST</b>
	Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)
11:35	Introduction: some funding issues – Tom Appleby
11:45	Delivering conservation outcomes through a new funding strategy: the European Overseas BEST Initiative – Romain Renoux, (Regional Best Caribbean Hub Coordinator; Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Caribbean region (SPAW-RAC)/Réserve Naturelle de Saint-Martin) and Maria Taylor, (Regional Best South Atlantic Hub Ecologist; South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI))
12:00	Discussion
12:25	End
12:25	Introduction of Pat Reynolds (Heritage People CIC) – see also poster on Human heritage and the natural environment: interactions and opportunities
12:30	Lunch – Tercentenary Suite (Basement)
13:30	Return to Rooftop Suite (floor 8)
<b>Session 12</b>	<b>Using informed decision making to manage development sustainably (including physical planning, environmental impact assessments etc)</b>
	Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)
	Chairing & facilitating team: Dace Ground (Bermuda; UKOTCF), Jo Treweek (Treweek Environmental Consultants), Isabel Peters (St Helena), Arlene Brock (Bermuda)
14:00	Introduction – Dace McCoy Ground (Bermuda National Trust & UKOTCF)
14:15	Cayman: some successes, by public pressure; and by negotiations, rather than by EIA process – Christina Pineda (National Trust for the Cayman Islands)
14:30	St Helena Airport: Environmental Lessons Learnt – Isabel Peters (St Helena Government)
14:45	A model for rapid assessment and mapping of ecological criteria for informed land use in small island developing states – Kathleen McNary Wood (Turks & Caicos Islands)
15:00	Question session

15:15	Managing Marine Protected Areas in the Isle of Man in partnership with fishermen – Fiona Gell <sup>1</sup> , Peter Duncan <sup>1</sup> , Karen McHarg <sup>1</sup> , Isobel Bloor <sup>2</sup> , Sam Dignan <sup>2</sup> , Kev Kennington <sup>3</sup> , Liz Charter <sup>4</sup> and Andy Read <sup>1</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> Fisheries Directorate, Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture, Isle of Man Government; <sup>2</sup> School of Ocean Sciences, Bangor University, UK; <sup>3</sup> Government Laboratory, Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture, Isle of Man Government; <sup>4</sup> Environment Directorate, Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture, Isle of Man Government)
15:30	Community Voice Method - a contemporary approach to engaging stakeholders in development of marine resource conservation policy – Peter B. Richardson <sup>1</sup> , Lisa M. Campbell <sup>2</sup> , Gabriel B. Cumming <sup>2</sup> , Quentin Phillips <sup>3</sup> , Sue Ranger <sup>1</sup> & Amdeep Sanghera <sup>1</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> Marine Conservation Society (MCS), Ross House, Ross Park, Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, HR9 7QQ; <sup>2</sup> Nicholas School of the Environment, Duke University, Durham, NC, USA; <sup>3</sup> Department of Environment and Maritime Affairs, South Caicos, Turks and Caicos Islands, BWI)
15:45	Cyprus SBAs: need for measures in view of recent change of British policy – Melpo Apostolidou (BirdLife Cyprus)
16:00	Question session
16:15	Refreshment break – in Rooftop restaurant and pool area (same floor as meeting)
16:30	Legal requirements for EIAs – Arlene Brock (former Ombudsman for Bermuda)
16:50	Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs): what they involve and what are the benefits – Jo Treweek (Treweek Environmental Consultants) (linking to the workshop for some participants on the day after the main conference)
17:05	General discussion and agreement on conclusions and recommendations
18:05	End
<b>Session 13a</b>	<b>Environmental Education and Awareness</b> (continues on Wednesday at 09:15)  Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)
18:30	Video: Using wider broadcast media: <i>Britain's Treasure Islands</i> – Stewart McPherson, Redfern
19:30	Opportunity for informal meetings over dinners organised by participants themselves
	<b>Wednesday 15th July 2015</b>
From 06:00	Breakfast available
<b>Session 14</b> 07:00 – 08:45	<b>UKOTCF's Europe Territories Working Group</b> (open to all on this occasion)  Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)  Chairman: Keith Bensusan Secretary: Emma Cary
08:45-09:00	Refreshment break – in Rooftop restaurant and pool area

<b>Session 13b</b>	<b>Environmental Education and Awareness</b> (incorporating also item on previous evening)  Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)
	Chairing & facilitating team: Ann Pienkowski (UKOTCF), Sarita Francis (Montserrat), Andrew Dobson (Bermuda), Stephen Warr (Gibraltar)
09:00	Introduction – Ann Pienkowski (UKOTCF)
09:15	Schools curricula: Tristan da Cunha – Jim Kerr (Tristan da Cunha Government)
09:30	Schools curricula: Wonderful Water Curriculum Development in the Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI) – Ann Pienkowski (UKOTCF)
09:45	Using local broadcast media (radio): Montserrat – Sarita Francis (Montserrat National Trust)
-	Using wider broadcast media: Britain’s Treasure Islands (previous evening)
10:00	Field trips and open-days: Promoting the Natural Environment in Small Territories, with Gibraltar as a Case Study – Keith Bensusan (Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society/Gibraltar Botanic Gardens)
10:15	Question break
10:30	Multi-media apps in environmental education – Stephen Warr (Department of Environment, Government of Gibraltar)
10:45	Still Linking the Fragments of Paradise: Public Awareness and Project Collaboration through Social Media in Turks & Caicos Islands – B Naqqi Manco (for Turks & Caicos National Museum; Department of Environment & Maritime Affairs (DEMA))
11:00	Public awareness raising actions: How a small NGO, with limited capacity, can deliver a wide range of activities to promote environmental education and awareness. Andrew Dobson (Bermuda Audubon Society)
11:15	Discussion
12:15	End
12:15-13:15	Lunch – Tercentenary Suite (Basement)
13:15	Return to Rooftop Suite (floor 8)
<b>Session 15</b>	<b>High-level session, summaries, discussion [provisional]</b>  Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)
	Chairing: Dr John Cortes & Dr Mike Pienkowski
13:45	Introduction
14:00	Summaries of main conclusions from the earlier sessions
15:00	Opportunity for comments from Ministers or equivalents
16:00	Refreshment break – in Rooftop restaurant and pool area (same floor as meeting)
16:30	Continuing opportunity for comments from Ministers or equivalents, and opportunity for questions and discussion
17:15	Closing remarks - Dr John Cortés, Minister for Health, the Environment, Energy and Climate Change, Gibraltar
17:45	Administrative announcements – UKOTCF

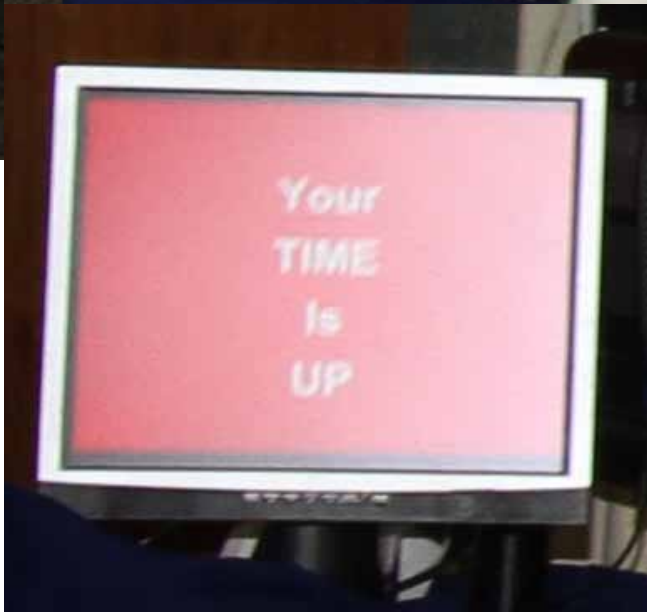


18:00	Conference main sessions end
18:00-18:45	Posters must be taken down in this period, if they are still up.
19:00	Coaches depart to St Michael's Cave
19:30	Arrive at St Michael's Cave for <b>conference dinner</b> . Welcome drinks and canapés. Soldiers from the re-enactment available during the canapes and welcome drink for photos with guests and as a welcome. Violins and cello playing during the canapés and welcome drinks (19:30-20:40).
20:15	Guests to make their way to their seats.
20:40	Speeches: Chief Minister, The Hon. Fabian Picardo QC MP (to close conference) Liz Charter (UKOTCF Chairman) thanks all involved in making the conference happen
21:00	Starter served
21:30	Main Course served
22:00	Core of Drums plays
22:15	Desert and coffee served
23:00	Depart by coach from St Michael's Cave to return to conference hotel
<b>Thursday 16th July 2015</b>	
From 07:00	Breakfast
09:00-17:00	For those pre-booked: <b>EIA workshop (conference session 16)</b>  Rock View Room of Rooftop Suite (8th Floor)
09:00-17:00	<b>Closed meeting of UKOT/CD Ministers</b> (Garrison Library)
10:30	For those not involved in above meetings and on late flights: Optional coach tour (with optional short walks) of Gibraltar or other walks. (Those on this tour are advised to pack their bags before departure on tour, as rooms must be vacated and check-out completed by noon.)
09:25	Coach transfer leaves hotel at 09:25 for 11:25 Easyjet departure to London. (Other transfers will be listed separately.)
11:00	Coach tour arrives back at hotel
15:00	Coach transfer leaves hotel at 15:00 for 17:00 BA departure to London. (Other transfers will be listed separately.) Note: you need to check-out of your room by noon.
<b>Friday 17th July 2015</b>	
From 07:00	Breakfast
10:30	Optional coach tour (with optional short walks) of Gibraltar or other walks. (Those on this tour are advised to pack their bags before departure on tour, as rooms must be vacated and check-out completed by noon.)
09:25	Coach transfer leaves hotel at 09:25 for 11:25 Easyjet departure to London. (Other transfers will be listed separately.)

11:00	Coach tour arrives back at hotel
15:00	Coach transfer leaves hotel at 15:00 for 17:00 BA departure to London. (Other transfers will be listed separately.) Note: you need to check-out of your room by noon.



*The conference organisers' (in)famous time-keeping system - which proved surprisingly popular!*



## FINAL PUBLISHED LIST OF POSTERS

Ref	Wall	Topic	Poster	Authors
01	East (Rock)	Implementing biodiversity action plans in the context of Environment Charters, Aichi Targets etc, and including environmental monitoring	Conserving plant diversity and establishing ecosystem based approaches to the management of forest ecosystems in the British Virgin Islands	Nancy Woodfield Pascoe, Martin Hamilton, Natasha Harrigan, Keith Grant, Ronald Massicott, Denville Hodge, Colin Clubbe, Sara Barrios, Tom Heller, Jean Linsky, Marcella Corcoran (National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands and Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
02			Boraginaceae <i>Varronia rupicola</i> – conserving a threatened species endemic to the Caribbean	Martin A. Hamilton, Omar Monsegur, Jose Sustache, Jeanine Velez, Nancy Woodfield Pascoe, Natasha Harrigan, Jean Linsky, Marcella Corcoran, Sara Barrios, Tom Heller, Colin Clubbe, Kelly Bradley and Michele Sanchez (Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew)
03			Caicos Pine Recovery Project – an overview	Michele Dani Sanchez <sup>1</sup> , Paul Green <sup>1</sup> , Sarah Barlow <sup>1</sup> , Marcella Corcoran <sup>1</sup> , Laura Martinez-Suz <sup>1</sup> , Susana Baena <sup>1</sup> , Justin Moat <sup>1</sup> , Bryan N Manco <sup>2</sup> , Judnel Blaise <sup>2</sup> , Christopher Malumphy <sup>3</sup> and Martin A Hamilton <sup>1</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, <sup>2</sup> TCI Department of Environment and Maritime Affairs (DEMA), <sup>3</sup> Food and Environment Research Agency (FERA))
04			Species monitoring through a combination of predictive mapping and ground-truthing	Tony Gent, Thomas Starnes (Amphibian & Reptile Conservation) & Katie Medcalf (Environment Systems)
05			Akrotiri Marsh Restoration: a flagship wetland in the Cyprus SBAs funded by Darwin Plus	Melpo Apostolidou (BirdLife Cyprus)

Ref	Wall	Topic	Poster	Authors
06		Conservation and Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Resources	The Governor Laffan's Fern Recovery Project	Alison Copeland <sup>1</sup> , Margaret From <sup>2</sup> & Kimberly Burch <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> Department of Conservation Services, Bermuda; <sup>2</sup> Rare plant research lab, Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo, USA; <sup>3</sup> Department of Environmental Protection, Bermuda)
07			Rediscovery of the Bermuda Land Snail <i>Poecilozonites bermudensis</i>	Mark Outerbridge (Department of Conservation Services, Bermuda)
08			Attempts to achieve Management of protected Areas to Support Sustainable Economies - and discovering the realities of managing an EU funded project in a small Caribbean territory	Nancy Woodfield Pascoe (National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands)
09			Golden, spikey and blushing – Conserving the invertebrate of the UKOTs	Vicky Kindemba (Buglife)
10		Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Resources	Using Seabirds to Inform Marine Spatial Planning in the BVI	Susan Zaluski (Jost Van Dykes Preservation Society)
11			A sustainable marine and fisheries management plan for the Pitcairn Islands	Terence P. Dawson <sup>1</sup> , Robert Irving <sup>2</sup> and Heather Koldewey <sup>3</sup> ( <sup>1</sup> School of the Environment, University of Dundee, DD1 4HN, UK. <sup>2</sup> Sea-Scope Marine Environmental Consultants, Dulverton, Somerset TA22 9PW, UK. <sup>3</sup> Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4RY, UK)
12			Widening Bermuda's Shipping Channels: Challenging Pre-Conceptions through EIA	A.F. Glasspool*, J. A. Ward* and J. Burnham** (*Bermuda Environmental Consulting Ltd., **Works and Engineering, Government of Bermuda)
13		Future funding and BEST	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in the Overseas Territories (BEST III) - general overview	Maria Taylor (South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI))

Ref	Wall	Topic	Poster	Authors
14			Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in the Overseas Territories (BEST III) – specific focus on UKOTs	Maria Taylor (South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI))
15			A dedicated funding scheme for Biodiversity and ecosystem services in European overseas territories : the BEST Initiative	Romain Renoux (Regional Best Caribbean Hub Coordinator, Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife in the Caribbean region (SPAW-RAC)/Réserve Naturelle de Saint-Martin)
16		General	The South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI)	Maria Taylor (South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute (SAERI))
17			Campaigning against illegal bird trapping in Cyprus	Tassos Shialis (BirdLife Cyprus)
18	North		6 of UKOTCF's set of 18 posters (other 12 in meeting room)	UKOTCF
19			<i>Living Islands:</i> Environmental and Heritage Tourism, a sustainable economic tool for island communities?	Roland Gauvain (Manager, Alderney Wildlife Trust) & Victor Brownlees (CEO, States of Alderney)
20	West (Ocean)		The Department of Conservation Services: Who We Are & What We Do	Alison Copeland & Drew Pettit (Department of Conservation Services, Bermuda)
21		Renewable Energy and Waste-management	Environmental Impact Assessment and Tidal Power Filling the Legislative Gap: A case study from Alderney (Bailiwick of Guernsey)	Dr Melanie Broadhurst (Living Seas Officer, Alderney Wildlife Trust, with the kind support of Alderney Commission for Renewable Energy (ACRE) and the States of Alderney (SoA))
22		General	Human heritage and the natural environment: interactions and opportunities	Pat Reynolds (Heritage People CIC)
23			Falklands Conservation	Esther Bertram (Falklands Conservation)
24			Off the Grid Research Community	Maya Doolub (Guardian Integrators)
30		Display screen on short table	Incl. St Helena (Isabel Peters)	
31	South		Work of Gibraltar Dept of Environment	Sera Fromow

<b>Ref</b>	<b>Wall</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Poster</b>	<b>Authors</b>
32			JNCC Overseas Territories Programme	Tara Pelembe
33			RSPB UK Overseas Territories Programme	Jonathan Hall

## Appendix 2: List of Participants

Forename	Family Name	Post	Organisation	Email
Justin	Albert	Executive Director and Trustee	International National Trust Organisation (INTO)	justin.albert@nationaltrust.org.uk
Jessica	Alecio	PA to Minister for the Environment, Energy and Climate Change	HM Government of Gibraltar	
Melpo	Apostolidou	Project Coordinator	BirdLife Cyprus	melpo.apostolidou@birdlifecyprus.org.cy
Esme	Appleby		UKOTCF volunteer	
Dr Thomas	Appleby	Council Member	UKOTCF	Thomas.appleby@uwe.ac.uk
Kylie	Bamford	Marine Conservation Manager	UK Foreign & Commonwealth Office	Kylie.Bamford@fco.gov.uk
Sarah	Barnsley	Conservation Assistant; Joint Secretary Southern Oceans Working Group	UKOTCF	conservationx@ukotcf.org
Dr Keith	Bensusan	Council Member & Head of the Strait of Gibraltar Bird Observatory / Chairman Europe Territories Working Group	Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society / UKOTCF	kbensusan@gonhs.org
Esther	Bertram	CEO	Falklands Conservation	CEO@conservation.org.fk
Dr David	Blockley	Marine Ecologist	South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute - SAERI	DBlockley@env.institute.ac.fk
Arlene	Brock	Former Ombudsman for Bermuda		arlenesbrock@gmail.com
Victor	Brownlees	Chief Executive	States of Alderney	Victor.Brownlees@gov.gg
Jinna	Brownlees			
Alexander	Brownlees			
Natasha	Bull	Volunteer	Gibraltar Ornithological & Natural History Society	ncbull83@gmail.com
Steve	Butler	Head of Environmental Planning	Falkland Islands Government	sbutler@planning.gov.fk
Mrs Lian	Camilleri	PA to the Chief Executive	Gibraltar Department of the Environment	Lian.camilleri@gibraltar.gov.gi
Dr Phoebe	Carter		UKOTCF volunteer	Pklc1@hotmail.com

Forename	Family Name	Post	Organisation	Email
Emma	Cary	Conservation Assistant; Secretary Europe Territories Working Group	UKOTCF	conservationp@ukotcf.org
Hugo	Chandler	Director	New Resource Partners	hugo@newresourcepartners.com
Robert	Chandler		Bermuda	rkchandler@ibl.bm
Liz	Charter	Principal Biodiversity Officer	Isle of Man Dept of Environment Food & Agriculture	Liz@iom.com
Dr Colin	Clubbe	Head, Conservation Science Department	Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew	c.clubbe@kew.org
Jenny	Collier-McCleary			
Alison	Copeland	Biodiversity Officer	Dept of Conservation Services, Government of Bermuda	aicopeland@gov.bm
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## Appendix 3: Feedback – Conference Questionnaire Responses

### *We heard from you!*

Participants were given the following questions to answer.

1. Please indicate, for any of the following sessions, any aspects that you found useful for your work (especially if you think that they will change how you approach aspects of it). Please indicate also any parts of the sessions that you thought were of little value to you. [The sessions were then listed.]
2. The choice of session topics was the result of a wide consultation around those working in conservation in the UKOTs and similar areas as to which topics they would find most useful. We tried to accommodate as many of these topics as possible (combining them under broader themes, where appropriate) but could not include them all. If another conference were organised, what topics would you like to see addressed (whether included this time or not)?
3. At the Jersey conference (2006), we experimented with parallel sessions. Feedback strongly suggested that delegates preferred not to have parallel sessions, which were consequently not a feature of subsequent conferences. What are your views on parallel sessions in a conference of this type?
4. Did you make any important links in previous conferences (if you attended any) that have aided your own work? If so how do you think they have helped?
5. Do you think that a conference of this nature is sufficiently useful that another might be organised somewhere and, if so, after how many years' interval? Or do you think that the resources would be better deployed in another way? (It cannot be guaranteed, of course, that funds not used for a conference would actually be available for other conservation uses.)
6. What would be the most helpful things that the UK Overseas Territories Conservation Forum could try to do to help its conservation partners (including governments), in the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies?
7. What would be the most helpful things that the UK Government could try to do to help environmental NGOs and other stakeholders (including governments) in the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies?
8. Has the conference given you ideas and inspiration in order to deal more effectively with challenges in your work? If so, what were they? What do you think that you will do differently as a result of attending this conference?
9. If you attended previous conferences in this series (Jersey, Cayman etc) what did you do differently as a result?
10. Any other comments

***Below, we include all comments received; they have not been selected in any way.*** Apart from those answers which indicated that the respondent did not attend the session or a reply of not-applicable was given, they have not been edited or analysed and appear uncorrected, except that some wording which would have allowed attribution of the comments has been removed.

#### **Part 1: Feedback on Sessions (Question 1)**

Participants were asked to indicate, for each session, any aspects that they found useful for their work or those sessions which were of little value. The results of these are listed below (without names).

#### **Posters and displays**

##### COMMENTS:

- Very useful
- Very good, though relatively little use to me.
- All that I attended were very useful (I missed the MEA though)
- The posters were a good way to facilitate discussions between attendees.

- On a personal level they were very interesting and useful to help understand some of the priorities in the UKOTs. It was also interesting to learn more about the types of projects funded by other financing instruments such as Darwin Plus.
- Posters were informative, varied and well done. I found it difficult to concentrate on content during lunch and wine sessions (too many people distractions and interruptions) and difficult to find time outside of the conference to absorb them. Would have preferred a separate room or on the walls of the conference room
- Good and valuable addition to increase scope of the presentations and participation, due to time restrictions. It would be good to have had longer poster session to allow people to circulate and discuss posters with presenters. Display space for the posters need to be improved, as many posters were falling off the walls.
- Useful in terms of information sharing and 'setting the scene' to give participants an understanding of others work and projects
- Useful as always. Would Like to get information on printing costs to produce the various sizes A0, A1, A2 and A3. Also retractable banners 33.5 x 78 inches
- Interesting way to learn more about specific projects
- Great opportunity to speak in more detail to people. Useful networking
- Yes, useful. I'm sorry to have missed the talk-by-poster session.

### **Introduction to Gibraltar and conference initiation by field visit**

#### COMMENTS:

- Good way to get group to mingle and interesting way to see Gibraltar (marine)
- Excellent
- I liked this, good idea
- Not directly relevant to my work but a fun activity and a good opportunity for informal networking.
- Excellent and thoroughly enjoyable! Obviously made better by the passion and involvement of Minister John Cortes
- Terrestrial tour- Very interesting and comprehensive tour with enthusiastic experts in the field. It provided a great introduction to

Gibraltar's environment and natural beauty and environmental concerns. A big thanks to Liesl and Charlie!!!

- Very useful, giving the hosts an opportunity to inform on current situation.
- Did not participate in this exercise
- Not useful for my work but a very interesting part of the meeting. Should be done at all these conferences.
- Very good field trip – great to see some dolphins and to get chance to meet in more informal surroundings. I thought the length of the field trip was good.

### **Implementing Biodiversity Action Plans in the context of Environment Charters, Aichi Targets etc, and including environmental monitoring**

#### COMMENTS:

- Important and well done
- This session provided a useful overview of the context for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation funding for the UKOTs and will be used to inform the BEST 2.0 programme.
- Overall good session and inspiring to see what can be accomplished. Session was more about challenges, constraints and successes of conservation management. Would have enjoyed looking at some tables reflecting how the various OTs (combined) had 'ticked off boxes'
- Quite long and 'dry' part on legislation, which probably would be better delivered in written format with discussion session. Enjoyed very much and found very interesting/useful the part of applied environmental monitoring. Maybe it could have included more talks on on-going projects in the UKOTs.
- Highlights the need to constantly assess progress against Aichi Targets
- Very interested in seeing greater commitment to the Charter by HMG and respective OT administrations. Perhaps a briefing exercise of all the political directorate, FCO and DFID should be organized. (not just environment ministers, but also policy, infrastructure and finance ministers)
- Got some great ideas from this session on how to do some things I'm doing differently.
- Good session I had little knowledge about the charters to start with.

## **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Resources**

### COMMENTS:

- A good and effective session, well handled
- This session delivered a good overview of the work that is currently going on in the UK OTs and identified some of the gaps that could be filled by BEST 2.0. The insights provided into the complexity of certain EU funding for OTs was useful for informing the BEST 2.0 approach.
- Loved this session. Perhaps not because of the title but rather the content of the presentations. Wow stuff that inspired me to come home and try some new approaches. A future session dedicated to economic evaluations would be very good to have. Politicians speak more in dollar signs than environment.
- Very interesting/useful with good examples of project experiences and conservation legislation.
- Very good presentations. Would like to see more partnerships to assist with OTs that have capacity issues to ensure Biodiversity is not placed at a disadvantage.
- Although I deal primarily with marine issues, I found this very interesting.
- Interesting session

## **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Resources**

### COMMENTS:

- Great way to learn of different ways in which the territories are managing their marine ecosystems
- A good and effective session, well handled
- Provided a good overview of the work that is currently going on in the UK OTs in relation to the marine environment and identified some of the gaps that could be filled by BEST 2.0.
- Powerful session with many lessons. Found the presentations either really good or not really good at all. Discussion was excellent.
- Pew's dramatic video was sensationalist without much content or direction. I was looking forward to news on the new technology for satellite monitoring of illegal fishers on the open ocean. Can we get some presentations or a session on this in the future? By the next conference there should be some good data and examples out there that would result in huge savings and enforcement success

for OTs

- Good session. Would advocate for a briefing of legal in-country entities in order to put the legislative instruments in place to secure the OTs territorial waters.
- Another session that has given me ideas on new approaches to projects I am pursuing.
- This was an interesting session. The OTs rely very heavily on the marine environment and it is much less well studied, mapped and monitored, so I think it is very important.

## **Renewable Energy**

### COMMENTS:

- Maya Doolub was great! Keep this topic (and climate change) on UKOTCF grid
- Interesting, if not my area of work
- Not directly relevant for my work but a very interesting session and one which I think has a lot of value.
- While a most important topic to be discussing I did not find the presentations particularly useful for application. Felt like this might be a teaser for something better to come. We all agreed that each territory will have its own unique parameters and solutions but I would like to see examples of how experts actually work with the OTs to determine best course of action. Also would like to see inclusion of more examples of carbon offset programme or mindset changes.
- Interesting examples of available resources, but presenters not experts in the field so discussions were quite vague and not too effective.
- How about a collaborative effort to source renewables at a reduced price as opposed to each country doing their own thing?
- Interesting but not in my remit.
- A really important technology, one thing the discussion did not embrace was how the OTs and Crown Dependencies might need to find ways to work around existing political situations where one company controls the power supply as a monopoly. If our recommendations help governments make the case for renewables then this will surely help.
- Not really my field, but has some wider applications, that I've noted down

## **Future funding and BEST**

### COMMENTS:

- A very useful session as really everything (annoyingly) focuses on funding and money
- Regret I missed this. Darwin very important, but does not meet needs of all OTs, but only small projects- which are important.
- Good discussion
- Receiving feedback from the delegates and understanding the issues of concern were highly relevant and will be used to inform the BEST 2.0 Programme.
- Sorry I find the funding sessions so frustrating and almost depressing. Can we just find a sugar daddy or pot of gold and offer some good news next time.
- Very applicable and useful.
- Not entirely relevant to Crown Dependencies; more applicable to OTs.
- Good discussions. Would also suggest that some partner organisations assist with capacity and project management so that the weaker (hopeful) recipients can take full advantage of this funding mechanism.
- Very helpful
- Very useful session, from reading the guidance I had got a completely different picture of what BEST 2 would do. I am however very disappointed that they are going back to protecting important areas instead of moving forward to embracing the ecosystem approach and working out the importance everywhere.
- Very useful!

## **Using informed decision making to manage development sustainably (including physical planning, environmental impact assessments etc)**

### COMMENTS:

- Very good
- Not directly relevant to my work but a very informative session and something that is clearly very relevant for the majority of OTs.
- Again found some presentations really good and others not so relevant. Discussion was good. Topic is so important. Would like to see more focus on the importance rather than examples of process without the constraints and benefits against outcomes described.
- Good examples of on-going work in the UKOTs; very useful and informative!

- Would require assistance to build capacity for GIS. Would also need more training to build capacity for EIA monitoring and assessment. What training opportunities are available?
- Very helpful. Helped us identify a strategy to deal with a specific issue we are facing today.
- Great session, there is some excellent ground breaking work, but also some major challenges
- Very useful!

## **Environmental Education and Awareness**

### COMMENTS:

- Superbly planned and presented
- Not directly relevant but provided some good practice that can be promoted through the projects funded by BEST 2.0.
- Always an enjoyable topic. Presentations were varied and interesting. Discussion useful and very well executed. Well Done!
- Talks gave excellent example of on-going work. Maybe it could include presenters from Education Department or teachers next time to enhance input of on-the-ground needs and feedback.
- Everyone seems to have a handle on this area. Financial assistance would boost deliverables – Posters, brochures, booklets, professionally done radio productions, web design etc.
- Very helpful- some great resources identified to help with a new educational program we are planning.
- Interesting session, I think the thing that stood out for me was the importance of engaging people with hands on experiences with the environment. I think within the current health and safely worried legislative cultural environment we need to be careful not to give people the idea the environment is a too dangerous place to be and interact with.
- Very useful!

## **MEA sign-up clinic**

### COMMENTS:

- OK – Would like to see more on techniques to inform and influence those in a position to sign on.
- Good workshop. Unfortunately some smaller territories are servicing way too many MEAs with not additional capacity. I recall there was an attempt to design a template that would satisfactorily allow for multiple MEA



reporting. I hope this idea could be revamped.

### **Environmental Impact Assessment workshop**

#### COMMENTS:

- Wish I had signed up. I had assumed other relevant delegates from my country were going to be there.
- Good Workshop. Would like to see cheat sheets developed to assist non trained persons in scoping exercises and to identify flaws in planning proposals etc. that have not taken the environment into account.
- Very useful
- Did not attend, but wish I had! I hadn't realised the scope of the EIAs: some quite worrying implications for human heritage, particularly where they are undertaken by international/house teams, which may appreciate the need to involve local ecologists, but not local heritage managers/tradition bearers.

### **Regional Working Group meetings**

#### COMMENTS:

- This I thought was one of the strongest sessions, as it brought the working groups together, which in many cases had similar queries and suggestions
- WCWF very useful, including on how other WC and UKOTCF could improve its work
- Interesting Caribbean one and very well attended and well chaired
- Relevant and worthwhile. Delegates or country reps should have been identified/notified prior to meeting that a brief was expected. Much was missed because of lack of preparation.
- This was the first time I have been involved in a Regional Meeting and would like to become more involved in the future (perhaps standing in when [others aren't] able to attend). The opportunity to streamline these meetings was apparent so that attention could be given to pre-agreed set topics.
- Very good meeting. Would be useful to have this sub group meet annually.
- Only attended WCWG- but it was a very good discussion about how the group can better function.
- I went to the Caribbean working group session, which was interesting and useful.

- I am happy to offer any of the working group ad hoc advice and help with remote sensing and planning issues.

### **Other elements (e.g. Opening, Conclusions session, informal meetings, closing dinner etc)**

#### COMMENTS:

- Both opening and closing dinners were outstanding, thought the informal approach to the first night worked perfectly and then the closing dinner was the perfect way to finish off the week.
- Excellent. Very close engagement of host minister was brilliant and very inspiring.
- No specific comments from the point of view
- Opening was fabulous... a great ice breaker. Opportunity to network and connect with people is always the best part of a conference. Closing dinner will be hard for any other OT to match. Well Done Gibraltar.
- All worked very well and kept me informed and enthused. Dinner was fabulous and speakers were inspirational.
- Very good time keeping and over all planning.
- The conference opening session and particularly the conference dinner were very good; having the Ministers there was brilliant. The food was excellent and the cave very spectacular, really a night to remember. I think it's the best conference dinner I have ever attended!
- Did not attend opening. Closing dinner was very good in all aspect (excellent for networking).

### **Part 2: Additional Feedback (Questions 2-10)**

#### **Choice of Topics**

#### COMMENTS:

- Maybe more on future funding
- A session on climate change and renewables (including waste management) combined
- I liked the idea of having a culture and heritage session- much to explore that can overlap with conservation and education
- A more comprehensive session on funding and the issues faced could be useful including best practice for managing projects e.g. preparation of proposals, project management structure, reporting arrangements etc.

- Implementing a sustainable and appropriate alternate energy plan for island territories – how to find the right solutions and consultants for your criteria
- Economic evaluations – a toolkit for success – and how to use them to influence change
- Finding interns and PhD students – where is the communication network – we have the need, they have the desire.
- Influencing policy makers through the voices of our children
- I think that the topics were interesting and covered a wide range of subjects, but there was some overlap. Possibly wider topics could be an option for avoiding overlapping and repeated discussions.
- In line with Aichi Targets. Especially considering the next meeting may be in 2018 with only two years left to deliver on most Targets.
- The thematic areas presented were good. One area that may be useful is getting groups together to jointly work on project proposals. Having persons from Darwin, BEST and other funding agencies present while the proposals are being developed, will raise the funders appreciation of the OT needs.
- More on funding options, e.g. public/private funded projects. Add ecotourism.
- Organisational stability and fundraising
- I would be happy to run a GIS workshop in the free QGIS software or a clinic session at another conference if people would find this useful [Katie Medcalf Environment Systems].
- Can't really comment – happy to see more human heritage, of course, if wanted.

### **Parallel Sessions**

#### COMMENTS:

- I thought the sessions in this conference were pretty much perfect- maybe one or two days having shorter sessions, to give time to have more of break or see more of the area
- All sessions should continue to be plenary
- I liked the 'everyone can hear everyone' approach, but I am learning so it suits me. I guess folks can always duck out if they wish. Plenary sessions are always good for sessions with 1 or 2 folks from the territory there
- Given the high relevance of the majority of the sessions to most of the OTs I think that parallel sessions would result in delegates missing out

on relevant talks. I also think that having all of the delegates in the room for the discussions sessions is valuable and provides a range of different perspectives; having parallel sessions would dilute this.

- No parallel sessions. It's exhausting for the brain but don't want to miss anything
- I do prefer parallel sessions than very long days.
- If parallel sessions were to be considered then perhaps these could be terrestrial and marine focused as most people tend to specialise in either one or the other?
- It depends on the diversity of the topics and the interest by participants. Because of the size of some departments the terrestrial person may also be the marine person so a parallel session may put them at a disadvantage.
- My initial though before the conference was that there should be parallel sessions but now I won't endorse that plan. I learned as much if not more from sessions I thought I could have skipped.
- I appreciated the opportunity to attend all sessions
- I think a single stream conference is preferable. I really liked the short presentation and then the longer time for discussion. It allowed for good concentration.
- I found it refreshing that the group was together all the time (while of course people absented themselves from some sessions). I think that people, given the choice, would have tended to 'their' topics, which meant they may have missed what other topics had to say. In a realm where most people wear many hats (and the hats they don't wear, they know who wears them, and often share an office with them) I think it is particularly important that people don't have to choose.

### **Links made since last Conference?**

#### COMMENTS:

- Very valuable for chairman of WCWG to meet Caribbean- based (and non- London based) members of the groups
- This was my 1st
- n/a – this was the first conference that I have attended.
- Certainly made new contacts at each conference that led to attendance in our local capacity training course

- Have continued to correspond with experts in the field on relevant matters that have helped local understanding of issues (would never have met those people or be comfortable contacting them without the UKOTCF)
- All the links have been useful over the span of the conferences. I am sure they assisted with our successful bids for economic valuation, invasive species control and EIA planning. Having the Minister available was also encouraging as he can report back to cabinet as to how valuable this “environmental” relationship can be.
- First time attendee.
- Yes I’ll let you know at the next conference about most of them but meeting the DEFRA rep has already been useful.
- A 3 -5 year interval would be a good time span between conferences. This will give the OT’s ample time to report on short cycle projects. Specific focus groups or regional partners could aim for annual or a meeting every two years between main conferences.
- I think every 2-3 years is appropriate timing.
- I think this conference was highly useful and would like to see them every 2-3 years.
- Yes – very useful I think about every three years is ideal. If it’s held too frequently then the attendance becomes spread out and/or it becomes very academic with research papers rather than action on the ground.
- Not knowing the other demands on the resources, it’s difficult to say.

### Should there be a future Conference?

#### COMMENTS:

- I believe that 3 years is the right amount of time, as it gives time for change and things to happen between conferences
- Yes, within not more than 3 years, possibly 1-2 years with smaller priority thematic conferences/ meetings in the future.
- 3 year interval sounds about right
- Yes – I think that the conference is very valuable forum for sharing of experience and lessons learnt and for facilitating networking. I think that holding the conference annually may be too frequent but every 2-3 years would certainly be valuable.
- Hugely valuable – never give it up – every two years would be better \$\$\$\$\$
- It was my first time at a UKOTCF conference. I found it a great way to network and learn about on-going projects in the UKOTs, mainly as many of the UKOTs are so far apart and there are not many opportunities to have so many participants from different territories in one place at a time. It could be good to have the conferences more often, maybe every two years..., so the schedule is not so packed and more people have the chance to present. Besides most projects are quite short term, so it could be beneficial to have more frequent conferences to exchange learned experiences.
- This was the first conference that I have attended (popped in and out of the Jersey 2006 conference). I found the whole process highly valuable and consider every 3 years to be perfect.

### What should UKOTCF do to help UKOTs/CDs?

#### COMMENTS:

- Provide constant support
- Be the link between Territories or Crown Dependencies
- Organise more fantastic conferences...
- Building on Gibraltar, work to strengthen partnership between them all; help OTs prepare for JMC and other contact with the UKG; and seek to reengage constructively and not to confront the UKG
- Probably need more experience to answer without bias
- Source money, build capacity and influence policy
- Having an active network system for open discussions and support among UKOTs and provide some source of resources/references database
- To provide information which can then be forwarded to key high level Civil Servants and Politicians (at OT & CD level)
- 1. Assist with liaising between OTs and the UK Administration  
2. Endorse OTs efforts (put in a good word) with funders  
3. Assist with capacity building or technical assistance for OTs  
4. Assist with harmonising (as best as possible) the OTs aspirations to honour MEAs, the Charter etc.
- Continue to foster cross-territory communications and coordinate cross-territory projects.

- Develop and sustain good relationships with central UK Government funders in the UK for members of the UKOTCF to connect with needed.
- Again, not really my field.

### **What should HMG do to help UKOTs/CDs?**

#### COMMENTS:

- More nationwide recognition of the OTs and CDs, how important they are and the conservation efforts being implemented there and what is needed in the future
- Provide more support
- To reengage on all levels and fulfil charter commitments; including capacity building, MEAs, promoting inter-OTs cooperation and funding.
- Probably need more experience to answer without bias
- It is clear that there is a need for additional funding and technical support by the vast majority of OTs and CDs.
- Source money, build capacity and influence policy
- Primarily funding conservation work; which is very restricted for most of the UKOTs and essential to carry on on-the-ground research and activities. Projects of longer duration would be beneficial, as most funding is very short term and some projects lack continuity. Capacity building and outreach are essential tools for local environmental awareness and conservation and should be promoted.
- Fund a capacity assessment exercise for each OT. Earmark (ring fence) funds to correct weaknesses.
- Continue to provide grant monies
- Funding
- Darwin Plus
- Begin dialogues between DCMS, its funded bodies, and the UKOT, with the aims of ensuring that UKOT are properly consulted (e.g. on treaties), advised, and the advice given by DCMS, etc., to others in the UK (e.g. to the Heritage Lottery Fund) is improved.

### **What ideas has the Conference given you?**

#### COMMENTS:

- I'm soon to stand down from the council. But challenges include stronger PR, reengagement with UKG, exploring new partnerships in the

UK especially with universities and building on enhancing UKOTCF profile to review and renew ways of putting the UKOTCF on a properly sustainable financial pathway

- It has been a privilege to attend such a conference at the very very beginning of my career in the OT. Also, gaining an understanding of the expertise and key players, the needs, the challenges and energy very inspiring extremely helpful.
- The feedback from the delegates will certainly help to ensure that the BEST 2.0 Programme is adapted to the capacity and capabilities of the OTs, within the confines of what is acceptable to the European Commission
- Share my inspiration with the Minister of Environment and the press.
- I have a list but not with me now
- Yes, it was very inspiring and enriching experience. I have learned about some good ideas to promote community engagement and outreach that can be used in my current project. New contacts and collaborations have also arisen as a result of participation in the conference.
- Yes fully inspirational!!
- I will target projects to Aichi Targets and will work closer with CD colleagues
- Be more proactive
- Yes new ways to use citizen science new data sources to help plan and describe project work.
- Greater focus on MEAs and how we can deliver against targets therein.
- The BEST 2 bids we were planning will have to be re-worked to take into account that only specific areas are of interest. This is very hard for marine work, which this conference highlighted as extremely important.
- It has reinforced my belief that there is a need for Heritage People CIC – or something like it!

### **If you attended a previous conference how did it help?**

#### **Any other comments**

#### COMMENTS:

- Better general performance (I hope), from much improved knowledge of biodiversity issues and from contacts made
- Attacked everything with a new energy
- Well done everybody, and thank you! I hope to keep in touch with UKOTCF and its activities

- Thanks to the whole team
- I would just like to thank the UKOTCF for such an informative and well organised conference and the Government of Gibraltar for supporting it.
- JUST FABULOUS AND THANK YOU
- Thank you very much to the organising and support teams for delivering such a successful and interesting conference. Many thanks to Keith Bensusan and the Gibraltar BG staff for an excellent tour of the botanic garden at the end of the conference, it was much appreciated!
- I send BIG thanks to all those involved in the organisational and behind the scenes work.
- 7am-7pm is a very long day especially for those working on a 5-6 hour time difference.
- Thank you for all your hard work!
- It was good to see so many persons that I have seen for years.
- Thank you for inviting me!
- I am about a month late in saying this, but you all did a great job organising such a diverse meeting. Well done!
- Firstly, a huge thank you to you, as well as all the other Forum members who worked so hard to pull off a fabulous conference. It was hugely motivating. We forget sometimes just how isolated we are in many ways in the OTs, and how important it is to be able to bounce around ideas and glean from the experiences of others.
- Thank you and all the team for organizing such a beautiful and productive conference. I am certain that the effects would be far reaching.
- Let me first thank you, for the hard work that you put into what was a very successful conference. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to attend. We hope that the Forum will be recognized for the immense work and the dedication of the Council, staff and volunteers in exposing the value of the UKOTs to world biodiversity.
- Thank you once again for a really useful, inspiring conference. I really learnt a lot and made some really useful contacts and it was a great opportunity to strengthen links with other islands and organisations.
- I just wanted to take a minute (as I sit here in Heathrow) to extend my hearty thanks to all of you for putting on a very useful meeting for the UKOTS (& CDs!).
- I know these types of meetings are a load of work - and I can only imagine what you have gone through in the last several years and then the follow up in the last few months to make it happen.
- From [our] perspective, these types of events are so valuable in exchanging ideas and meeting new contacts.
- It has been just lovely working with you over the past few months and this week.
- Your commitment to the Forum shows through not only in your professional approach to execution of this week's event, but in your ability also to reach out to all attending as a colleague and friend. You've been truly wonderful- thank you
- I had not met many of those I have worked with for several years. It was great to have the opportunity to meet them face-to-face. The conference has definitely helped with working relationships.
- Thank you for organising such a great conference. I found it highly informative and interesting, and it was very inspiring to meet so many people doing such great work in the UK OTs and CDs.
- Many thanks for a superbly organised and productive conference.
- A huge thank you from [our] contingent. We are en route [back] but I wanted to tell you how grateful I am for the experience of this last week. I go back inspired and with a host of new friends. I look forward to working with you and to deepening our bonds.
- I'd just like to say thank you for the opportunity! It was such an incredible few days, not only the experience, but meeting all the different people and learning about the OTs and CDs and the conservation practises!
- Thank you and all the team for organizing such a beautiful and productive conference. I am certain that the effects would be far reaching.
- It was a great conference and I was pleased to be part of it.
- It was really great experience to be involved in something so wide-reaching as the conference, and as well as the work I definitely had a lot of fun, so thanks for letting us help!
- I did very much enjoy the conference and working with everyone. Thank you for doing all the organising in the run up to and during the conference, everyone was saying how smoothly it went!

- The conference was amazing. So well organised and so informative. Honestly one of the best I have been to.
- Thank you very much for an extremely useful and enjoyable conference.
- I very much enjoyed the event and thought that the planning and effort put into it really showed through in the quality and the ease of running and thank you very much for all your hard work.
- I appreciated being able to speak and participate.
- Thank you once again for a really useful, inspiring conference. I really learnt a lot and made some really useful contacts and it was a great opportunity to strengthen links with other islands and organisations.
- Thank you all for your efforts in making Gibraltar such a success. It was a superb conference, great to meet old and new friends and get me fired up again in my efforts in Bermuda. Attached is a photo of most of the group from the wider Caribbean.
- I just wanted to thank you for letting me be a part of the conference.
- I cannot thank you enough for the support provided to attend yet another FABULOUS UKOTCF conference. You all work so hard and do such a wonderful job.
- Congratulations on a good event – was lovely to meet up with folk, and to get a good summary of a lot of work happening across the OTs.
- Thank you very much to you all, the UKOTCF and GONHS support teams for delivering such an interesting and successful conference. I thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity to network and learn more about on-going conservation work in the UKOTs.
- Also, thank you all for an inspirational conference; I will remain enthused for a long time to come.

# Appendix 4: Recommendations sorted by Type of Addressee

## Conference recommendations to Territory Governments

The full set of conference conclusions and recommendations are at: <http://www.ukotcf.org/pdf/2015conf/SustainingPartnerships2015Concl&Rec.pdf>. Here are reproduced those directed to Territory Governments. For more context, see the full document. Because this document is an extract of that, the numbering here includes gaps.

It is important to note that not all conclusions and recommendations will apply to every territory. They all differ and any kind of “one-size-fits-all” approach would be unlikely to be successful.

The conclusions and recommendations have been grouped into sections, some fairly closely related to the conference sessions, but others cutting across several. The categories of organisations to which recommendations are directed are indicated in bold italics in the text or after it. The session(s) in which the conclusion or recommendation arose is indicated by the session number(s), as indicated in the programme.

### **C. Environmental Education and Awareness**

#### **C1. Requirements of CBD and other MEAs, and influencing decision makers**

In accordance with the UK Environmental Charters Article no. 8 and CBD Article 13, the following recommendations are being put forward.

005. Sustainable Development Plans (or their equivalents) should include environmental education and public awareness. (To: UKOT/CD Governments) (13)
006. Government Ministers and senior officials throughout the UKOTs/CDs should receive regular briefings from ecologists with local knowledge about issues relating to the Environment Charters and their commitments, the importance of their local biodiversity, and specifically threats to local ecosystems, international and

globally important species and populations (e.g. endemic species). (To: UKOT/CD Governments, including Departments of Environment) (13)

007. Government Departments and agencies with responsibility for the environment should be adequately funded by territory governments. (To: UKOT/CD Governments) (13)
008. Actions of NGOs which deliver important conservation work should be supported by governments. Partnerships, either informal or via Memoranda of Understanding or Co-operation are effective, both for cash-strapped NGOs and Government Environment Departments. (To: UKOT/CD Governments and NGOs) (13)
009. UKOT/CD Governments need to arrange for providing training for teachers and developing teachers’ education materials (e.g. resource guides on various topics including biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, climate change and renewable energy). (13)

#### **C2. Resources and funding opportunities**

014. Territory Governments should set up and manage, jointly with local NGOs, a dedicated Conservation Fund (e.g. through tourist landing fees) to which NGOs can apply. (To: UKOT/CD Governments) (13)

#### **C3. Schools Curricula**

019. Attempts should be made to integrate Environmental Education topics into the National Curricula at all levels. Environmental Education materials need to be curriculum-linked, and included in the assessment process. Consider introducing a certificate of achievement which recognises student achievements and can assist with job applications. (To: UKOT/CD Government Departments of Education and of Environment, NGOs and project designers

and managers) (13)

020. Investigate linking a locally assessed environmental certificate of achievement to more widely recognised qualifications. (To: UKOT/CD Government Departments of Education and examination boards) (13)
021. Classroom-based activities need to be supported by hands-on involvement and investigation, including outdoor classrooms and field-trips. (To: UKOT/CD Government Departments of Education and of the Environment, project designers and managers, NGOs) (13)
022. There should be clear methods of communication between education departments, and those people producing environmental education materials for schools and colleges. Local educators and teachers should be involved in the development of environmental education materials. (To: UKOT/CD Government Departments of Education and of the Environment, project designers and managers, NGOs) (13)
023. It is important that environmental education activities are included in schools' programmes from the start. (To: UKOT/CD Government Departments of Education) (13)

#### **C4. Using broadcast media, social networking and multi-media apps (games)**

026. Opportunities for using TV, radio, social networking and the development of Apps should be considered when planning future environmental education and public awareness programmes. (To: NGOs, project designers and managers, UKOT/CD Government departments) (13)
027. Share what is going on in UKOTs/CDs using the Forum Website or Facebook page and other media (as stated in UK's Commitment 6 in the Environment Charter). (To: NGOs, project designers and managers, UKOT/CD Government departments) (13)

#### **C5. Other public awareness raising actions (including field trips, outdoor classrooms, exhibitions and open days)**

034. Identify opportunities for open days, outdoor classrooms and activities, and timetable

these into the work programme. Link where possible with internationally designated days, such as biodiversity day. (To: NGOs, UKOT/CD Government Departments of Environment and of Education) (13)

037. Communicate regularly with stakeholders. (To: NGOs, UKOT/CD Government Departments of Environment and Education, Project designers and managers, Governors' Offices) (13)

### **D. Renewable Energy**

#### **Policy**

038. Political will needs to be bolstered and demonstrated by commitment to address need for policy change, incentives. (10)
039. For those territories which have committed to energy transition, ensuring the right legislative framework is in place is key; knowledge sharing and support is critical. (10)

#### **Planning**

040. When setting the vision for energy transition, UKOTs/CDs should identify and involve partners early on in the process and create a vision in which each person living in a territory can clearly see and define their role. (10)
041. Vision setting for energy transition should be followed by assessment of renewable opportunities, including comparing current energy system with the vision, developing a roadmap for renewable penetration and detailed integrated resource planning-technical assistance required. (10)
042. There is a need to focus on the long-term energy transition process whilst identifying also the quick win opportunities, e.g. LED street lighting, energy efficiency in government buildings, solar on schools, hospital retrofits. (10)

#### **People**

043. UKOTs may need:
  - Technical assistance to support fielding and evaluation of technology proposals;



- Expertise on regulatory framework reform;
  - Assistance on commercial services (understanding the go-to market strategy for projects; developing technical specifications, contracts etc). (10)
044. UKOTs should pool resources on a regional basis, if appropriate also with non-UKOTs, e.g. Caribbean to apply for support required. (10)

### Pathways

045. UKOT Ministers are invited to discuss the support provided by France for its overseas territories to explore whether similar (technical) support can be provided for UKOTs/CDs. (10)
046. It would be wise to focus on sustainable growth of all sectors – many territories have 5\* star hotels, but far from 5\* hospitals and schools. (10)

### Partnerships

047. Establishing Working Group across UKOTs/CDs (and possibly on regional basis) might aid sharing knowledge/ practice, planning and resource requirements, e.g. similar to working groups established for Eastern Caribbean States. (10)
048. There is a need to establish (stronger) relationships with NGOs/research institutions such as IRENA to benefit from current initiatives, knowledge. (10)
049. Support is needed to assist governments in working with their utilities to plan future energy systems and identify clearly the value proposition for utilities. (10)
050. It would be wise to engage the private sector within territory to drive a more sustainable framework for industry with local operating costs reduced. (10)

## E. International agreements

085. The conference offered encouragement and support to all territories considering having further MEAs extended to them. (4)
087. It is not always easy to get the word out on progress in monitoring the implementation

of the Charters and CBD, if, for example, (1) the progress is published in scientific journals to which not all other UKOT stake-holders subscribe and (2) because it is very easy for there to be impediments to progress in those UKOTs where a change in staff of one person can mean the end of a biodiversity programme actually functioning (and thus there being nothing more to report or monitor). The first point is often satisfied through the Working Groups and Forum News, but perhaps this can be expanded. As for the second point, again a more programme-based, rather than project-based, method may result in a better way to report and monitor progress. (Part to UKOTCF; part to UKOT Governments and programme & project managers) (4)

088. Everyone in the Territories (UKOT Governments, NGOs) is encouraged to identify how their existing and proposed activities meet CBD's Aichi targets (including via UKOTCF's current exercise). This will
- i) assist in the completion of National Reports for those territories that have had the CBD extended and assist in preparing encouraging evidence for those territories still considering extension,
  - ii) support and demonstrate relevance in funding applications, and
  - iii) identify gaps in delivery. (4)

## F. Using informed decision making to manage development sustainably, including Environmental Impact Assessments

### F1. Legal Status of Environmental Impact Assessments, and of Environment Charters

092. Fulfil UK's Environment Charter Commitment 7, under which the UK Government must give technical assistance to enable (amongst other things) the UKOT governments to (a) establish best practice EIA protocols and (b) assess EIAs submitted by proposed developers. (12)
093. Fulfil UKOTs' Environment Charter Commitments 4 and 11, under which UKOT governments must require EIA for all major development proposals and for

those proposals likely to have significant environmental impact. (12)

094. Fulfil UKOTs' Environment Charter Commitment 5, under which UKOT governments must require consultation with stakeholders as a component of EIAs (and other plans and developments). It would be worth thinking also about the concept of FPIC (free, prior and informed consent). (12)

100. UKOT Ministers, while recognising the commitments of their own governments under the Environment Charters (agreed with the UK Government in 2001), should continue to press the UK Government to fulfil its commitments under the Charters, including in relation to:

- Technical assistance, especially regarding technical and scientific issues like renewable energy, fulfilling commitments numbers 1, 5 and especially 7;
- Use UK, regional and local expertise to give advice and improve knowledge of technical and scientific issues. This includes regular consultation with interested non-governmental organisations and networks.
- Assistance with updating environmental legislation, fulfilling commitments 2 and 5
- A ring-fenced fund to support 'projects of lasting benefit to the Territories' environments' (commitment 8). (This is worth a note. When the Charters were written in 1999, environmental projects in the UKOTs were funded by the FCO Environment Fund for the Overseas Territories, so the treaty referred to that fund. By the time we met in Bermuda in 2003 that fund had been cancelled, to universal consternation. So, as a result of the Forum conference in 2003 in Bermuda, the Overseas Territories Environment Programme was started, with funds from FCO and DFID. This fund provided an accessible, ring-fenced fund for projects in the UKOTs, was managed initially through an open process through in which experienced NGOs and local Governors' offices played an important role, involved a level of bureaucracy that was suited to the UKOTs and provided funding

for small-scale projects which were manageable by individual UKOTs. This was cancelled unilaterally by FCO in 2011 and replaced, after a year without a fund, by Darwin Plus (Defra/FCO/DFID), whose decision-making process is less open.)

- Facilitating Territories' inclusion and compliance with Multilateral Environmental Agreements (commitments (3 and 4).
  - Promoting cooperation and sharing of experience/expertise among the Territories (including by helping to fund regular UKOTCF conferences like that hosted by Gibraltar in July 2015) (commitment 6: to '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.')
- This is why UK Government should continue to fund conferences of this sort. (12)

101. UKOT governments should implement their commitment to ensure that future development plans must provide for mandatory EIA as required by the Environment Charters and general international law. In accordance with Environment Charter Commitment 2, the UK government must assist the UKOTs to review and update environmental legislation to be consistent with general international law. (12)

102. With respect to the particular challenges of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the UK and UKOT governments should draw upon, second or otherwise leverage the technical and broad SIDS expertise of the Commonwealth Secretariat, the UNEP and other multi-lateral institutions in accordance with Environment Charter Commitments 4, 5, 6 and 7. (12)

## **F2. Requiring EIAs and standards of best practice**

106. UKOT governments should require EIAs for all (including both governmental and private) major development proposals and for those proposals likely to have significant environmental impact, and make them transparent and open (with copies readily

- available on-line) to local persons and outside experts to comment on, and allow reasonable time for this. (12)
107. UKOT governments should make provision for open and independent scrutiny and review, and should write into the terms of reference for EIA, that anyone can call for a review of EIA, as established by the Privy Council in *Belize Alliance of Conservation NGOs v. Department of the Environment* (2004) UK PC 4. If contractors know that their work could be open to scrutiny by other consultants, this could have an important impact. Mindful that participation in decision making is embedded in the Environment Charter commitments, this should be happening anyway. During the sessions there were some excellent examples of the use of public participation to aid decision-making – but also some examples of disastrous decision making when the public were not consulted. So the Conference recommended that informed public participation by interested and affected parties be central to decision making in the territories. (12)
  108. UKOT governments should put in place appropriate and effective legislation requiring EIAs that meet accepted best practice standards and make them available to guide practitioners undertaking EIAs and regulators who need to review them and act on their findings when determining development consent. (12)
  109. UKOT governments develop follow-up and enforcement mechanisms and allocate the resources needed. (12)
  110. UKOT governments should approach this strategically, so that environmental planning, monitoring and mitigation measures etc are in place well in advance of development proposals. (In this context, it would be useful to make a distinction between EIAs and SEAs (strategic environmental assessments) and what the role of each might be.) (12)
  111. UKOT governments should ensure that the EIA process is embedded in, and forms part of, the planning/ development consent process. This ensures that it is considered as part of the decision-making process, in accordance with the Privy Council decision in *Save Guana Cay Reef Association v. R* (2009) UK PC 44. Any recommendations/ mitigation measures from the EIA can then form planning conditions. (Here and elsewhere, there are references or implications indicating EIAs considering socio-economic impacts. It might be helpful to think about what is the expected scope of an EIA and whether there are other complementary assessments that could pick up socio-economic issues.) (12)
  112. To enable this, UKOT Governments should have:
    - appropriate supporting policy and legislation in place regarding required outcomes for ecosystems, habitats and species
    - State of the environment reporting or strategic baseline data in place so developers, planners and EIA practitioners are aware of issues they will have to address to comply with this.
    - Assistance and capacity-building from (or resourced by) UK Government in line with Charter commitments to develop strategic sustainable development plans and devise effective impact assessment processes commensurate with significant threats and pressures. (12)
  113. UKOTCF should investigate putting together a list of all the regulations and derive a set of best practices that we could all ultimately aspire to. It would be good to have statements from across the territories to see what issues come up in common, and to identify where the most serious revision of their EIA guidelines are needed so that this can act as an effective tool in terms of environmental impacts and better planning. (12)
- F3. Importance of appropriate and effective legislation, and that EIAs are supported by policy and appropriate established standards**
114. UKOT governments should put in place appropriate and effective legislation requiring EIAs that meet best practice standards, and proper enforcement mechanisms, and allocate the resources needed to do this. Such legislation should make provision for the role of NGOs in the assessment process. It would be worth considering “fit-for-purpose” approaches, that are robust, but not necessarily so

- resource-hungry that the system is set up to fail due to lack of resources. (12)
115. UKOT governments should have clear policy on biodiversity and ecosystem services in place, to underpin standards and requirements. (12)
  116. UKOT governments should have appropriate supporting legislation in place (e.g. protection of species and habitats) in order to create enforcement mechanisms during the development process. (12)
  117. UKOT governments should ensure good baseline data exists, so that developers, planners and EIA practitioners are aware of what is present on site and the species/habitat issues they will have to address, as well as wider environmental effects on humans. (12)

#### **F5. Role of Civil Society**

119. UKOT Governments should ensure, by appropriate support and encouragement to civil society organisations, that decisions are informed by a wide range of information – scientific information, local knowledge, resource use information etc. – using just one of these sources in isolation can be counterproductive. (12)
120. It is worth NGOs, UKOT Governments and others investing valuable time and resources in informing and engaging stakeholders to assist in decision-making. Their input can really influence the outcome of a project. A good way to ensure a high level of stakeholder engagement in decision-making is to offer a variety of ways to get involved. If stakeholders can be given more responsibility, e.g. fishermen given a role in managing a particular fishery or site, they are more likely to become actively involved. Sometimes small jurisdictions are able to be more flexible in their approach to accommodate stakeholder input and achieve good conservation outcomes. (12)
121. Managers must develop creative ways to engage the public, and to make complex technical information accessible to both the public and decision makers. (12)
122. UKOT governments should ensure that civil society feels that their input will be taken seriously and considered carefully in the decision process. (12)
124. Organisations that bring together UKOT and CD representatives and member organisations and individuals could help with informed decision making by sharing case studies of good and bad practice, and UK & UKOT Governments and other funding bodies should resource this. (12)

#### **G. Stakeholder and User Stewardship**

136. A model of a systematic approach for engaging the community in stakeholder stewardship is being devised, e.g. with TCI's Community Conservation Partner Program and UKOTCF; however, initial funding is needed to establish project protocols, procedures, legislative framework and training for all participants. Once developed, this model can be applied across territories. Funding could be provided by UK or UKOT governments or other funding agencies. (7)
138. Anguilla's Constitution gives significant rights to land-use, which brings frequent legal challenges by stakeholders in relation to what and how they can use their registered land. This can be detrimental, economically and socially, but on the other hand it can be beneficial. UKOTs' Constitutions should be amended to ensure that environmental management and conservation of ecosystems and their services are enshrined in their Constitution. Furthermore, it should be the Constitutional Right of Nationals to ensure that this happens. Hence, the Nationals will be held accountable for their practices on each parcel of land. (To: UKOT and UK Governments) (7)
139. Management roles should be enshrined in law for accountability. (7)

#### **H. Legislative Framework**

148. It is important that amendments are made to the building codes and Physical Planning Acts to factor in climate change as a means to build resiliency in the Small Island Developing States. Some countries have outdated pieces of legislation, which have not taken into account this growing issue. These necessary alterations are vital if we are appropriately to build resiliency and

- alleviate loss and damage. (To: UKOT Governments) (7)
149. Stakeholder participation and transparency should be mandated in legislation. (7)

### **I. Economic and Intrinsic Value of Sustainable Use**

167. NGOs, such as UKOTCF, should be resourced so as to be able to continue to play the role of sharing positive outcomes, new methods and lessons learned among territories. (To: UK Government and other funding bodies) (7)

### **J. Invasive species**

188. Develop/implement suitable IAS policy and regulatory framework to prevent, control and manage IAS, as well as IAS strategies at the local and regional level, including the elaboration of IAS alert-lists, control methods (including “eradication”, promoting of assessment and feasibility studies for eradication or control of IAS, communication and outreach...). Where an NGO shows interest in eradicating an invasive species, the territory Government should generally support and encourage that initiative, and employ expert advisors to monitor and assess the proposed work on its behalf throughout its duration. Governments should ensure that eradication operations are carried out professionally, safely and effectively, but UKOT Governments may need to seek external advice to ensure that international best practice is followed in both the planning and implementation. (UKOT Governments) (4)
189. Greater public awareness and increasing the community’s role in controlling invasive species can be effective. UKOT Governments can also improve conditions by strengthening development agreements and legislation to prohibit importation of soil, landscaping materials and other biosecurity threats. (7)
190. UKOTs governments should acknowledge that invasive species are a global threat, and therefore should be encouraged to

prioritise a list of the top ten alien invasions and develop invasive species strategies to manage their impacts. (7)

191. Develop early warning and rapid response systems at the local and regional levels to prevent introduction and spread (i.e. biosecurity). Expert advice must be sought, considerable thought given, and action taken in regard to preventing the re-introduction of an eradicated invasive species before the eradication has taken place. (UKOT Governments) (4)
192. It is essential to prioritise within each territory the most vulnerable places and threatened species as control of invasives is resource intensive. There are tools and examples of ways to do this. (UKOT Governments and NGOs) (4)
194. UKOT/CD Governments should strengthen protection against invasive species introductions, and implement invasive species culling of established invasive species (e.g. lion-fish), recognising that in some cases a regional effort (at both the preventative and culling levels) will be needed for such action to be effective locally. UKOTs should establish lists of species of regional concern and current status. (8)
195. Secure funding to conduct eradication/control of invasive species that are impacting on key biodiversity sites and endangered species, and to develop/enhance capacity in the UKOTs to manage such invasive species. (UK Government and other funding bodies). (4)

### **K. Biodiversity data**

201. Development of biological indicators to measure progress. The UK indicators tend to focus on certain groups (farmland and woodland birds, bats and butterflies) where there are well defined monitoring schemes, but historically ‘BAP reporting’ used a slightly more subjective ‘expert view’ approach to assess the priority species. A basket of key species and/ or habitats could be selected and trends measured using various surveillance approaches. An example of such surveillance is remote sensing. Assessment of whether trend analysis would

be useful and, being really ambitious, ‘target statuses’ could be set for a range of species against which progress could be assessed. UK and UKOT Governments and NGOs need to discuss and research what could be considered achievable short term, and what might be needed to develop more ambitious approaches could be instructive. (4)

202. It is recommended that territories’ data are shared with UK, regional and global databases, particularly in relation to the highest priority species such as endemics. (UKOT and other Governments, NGOs, other researchers) (4)
204. UKOT/CD and regional scientific capacity should be strengthened through the establishment of, or support for, existing scientific centres, which can also help promote/coordinate regional data sharing; existing centres/institutions should be approached to assess interest/capacity. There is a need for quality assurance of data and standardised metadata, and it is recommended that UKOT governments adopt ISO 19115 as the framework for their metadata standards. UKOT governments need to strengthen requirements for sharing of scientific data by visiting scientists (perhaps tying this as a condition of research permit). (8)
205. Under the UN Law of the Sea, UKOTs/CDs are entitled to access data collected within their EEZs and UKOT governments should establish the necessary mechanisms for accessing this data with the UK Government. UK Government should provide guidance/advice as to how international legislation (e.g. UNCLOS) may provide UKOTs with access to scientific data within their EEZs. (8)

#### **L. Other aspects of Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Resources**

216. UKOT/CD governments should manage their marine resources on the basis of sound scientific data, i.e. evidence-based decision-making. Management objectives, based on sound science, should be clearly defined and articulated by UKOT/CD governments, so that management tools (e.g. minimum size, seasonal closures, MPAs, gear-restrictions, catch-quotas, rights-based management, etc), tailored to address the specific, often unique, local or regional marine environment, can be applied. As a safeguard, it was agreed that the precautionary principle should be applied to resource management where there is insufficient data. (8)
218. The socio-economic vulnerabilities of small island communities need to be understood, and responsibility for ensuring full stakeholder consultation in the management of the shared marine resources must be taken by UK and UKOT Governments (i.e. a transparent ‘EIA’ approach should be adopted when seeking to implement significant conservation measures to ensure environmental and socio-economic impacts are widely understood and assessed). (8)
219. UKOTs/UKOTCF should explore opportunities for establishing/strengthening existing regional/international collaboration (e.g. ‘sister’ sanctuaries being established by French MPA Agency), particularly where migratory species are concerned, and the possibility of whale sanctuaries linked to those of neighbouring territories and countries should be given some priority. (8)
220. UKOTs should consider establishment of coral nurseries as species banks and development of artificial reefs. (8)
221. UKOT/CD Governments should strengthen/share with other UKOTs contingency planning (with support from the UK Government where relevant with regards to international relations) for major marine incidents. (8)
222. UK and UKOT Governments, supported by NGOs and others, should continue to explore ways of strengthening surveillance of illegal fishing activities for resource-poor UKOTs, investigating a range of methods, such as satellite-tracking, use of UK Government naval or other resources etc. (8)
224. Prompted in part by concern about human rights abuses on certain fishing vessels, it was recommended that UKOT governments should strive to ensure sustainable fisheries at the technical, social and governance level, achieving certification of their fisheries through a recognised international standard such as the Marine Stewardship Council. (8)

## M. Capacity and resource issues

249. A greater understanding of the role of organisations like UKOTCF should be shared. Funding bodies need a better understanding of UKOTs and conservation challenges there, and the facilitation and assistance roles that some governmental and NGO bodies in the UKOTs look to in locally experienced umbrella conservation bodies. (4)
252. The Conference acknowledged the importance of continued funding for research, education and implementation of conservation measures for the environment of the UK Overseas Territories. Difficulties of access to UK and EU funding streams were highlighted as there are restrictions because of the constitutional position of both funders and the Territories. Specific Overseas Territory funding was therefore particularly supported by the Conference. (To UK Government, EU, other funding bodies) (11)
254. It is recommended that biodiversity and its ecosystem services are included in national accounting systems to ensure biodiversity is fully valued for the long term benefit of the territories. (UKOT/CD Governments, with support from UK Government) (4)
255. A checklist of environmental infrastructure (e.g. sustainable physical development plan, habitat and ecosystem services mapping, legislative framework, etc.) should be developed for each UKOT. Rather than allocating scarce funding resources on a “winner takes all” basis, UKOTs can advocate allocation of funding where it is most needed. In some cases, this will be UKOT governments (which will anyway be involved re permits etc.), but in other places, funding will be better allocated to NGOs that can work among and between governments effectively. (To: UK and UKOT Governments and other Funding Bodies) (7)
256. A comprehensive checklist of environmental needs should be developed for all territories, with funding targeted preferentially to fill gaps. This need not be a whole new exercise. Existing initiatives such as the UKOTCF review of progress against Environment Charter Commitments and Aichi Targets, reviews of legislation and local reviews can provide much of the analysis. (UKOTs/CDs; UKOTCF) (7)
257. National perspectives and support from the UKOT governments (ministries/politicians / Cabinet) should be built-in. (7)
258. The Sustaining Partnerships Conference itself provides an important format for the exchange of ideas and the development of future collaborations, Mr Victor Brownlees, Alderney’s Chief Executive, noting “Knowledge is at its most powerful when shared.” All conference delegates were encouraged to focus on the development of future projects during and following the event. (Conference participants) (11 & 15)

# Conference recommendations to UK Government

The full set of conference conclusions and recommendations are at: <http://www.ukotcf.org/pdf/2015conf/SustainingPartnerships2015Concl&Rec.pdf>. Here are reproduced those directed to UK Government. For more context, see the full document. Because this document is an extract of that, the numbering here includes gaps.

It is important to note that not all conclusions and recommendations will apply to every territory. They all differ and any kind of “one-size-fits-all” approach would be unlikely to be successful.

The conclusions and recommendations have been grouped into sections, some fairly closely related to the conference sessions, but others cutting across several. The categories of organisations to which recommendations are directed are indicated in bold italics in the text or after it. The session(s) in which the conclusion or recommendation arose is indicated by the session number(s), as indicated in the programme.

## **C. Environmental Education and Awareness**

### **C2. Resources and funding opportunities**

013. UK Government should end urgently its 5-year block on grant-funding for environmental education and awareness for the UKOTs. (We recognise that consultants are expensive, but NGOs, like UKOTCF doing this work with local partners, are good value for money.) (To: UK Government) (13)

### **C5. Other public awareness raising actions (including field trips, outdoor classrooms, exhibitions and open days)**

037. Communicate regularly with stakeholders. (To: NGOs, UKOT/CD Government Departments of Environment and Education, Project designers and managers, Governors’ Offices) (13)

## **D. Renewable Energy**

051. Capacity building, including ensuring that soundly based and well-rounded advice is provided and that expertise and support is developed to ensure the options are well evaluated and the best combination taken forward (10)
052. Assistance with policy and development of an enabling regulatory framework (10)
053. Technical expertise and support – providing feasibility studies, grid integration studies, thereby de-risking projects for the market (10)
054. Business advisory services – developing the go-to-market strategy for projects (10)
055. Communications and marketing, noting the points at 051 (10)
056. A possible role in progressing the economic viability of other technologies such as Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) (10)
057. DECC should follow up on the post-JMC Renewable Technologies workshop, with a view to developing renewable roadmaps for all interested UKOTs/CDs. (10)

## **E. International agreements**

084. It is recommended that the UK Government promotes the value of the Environmental Charters especially in relation to the MEAs and continues to support monitoring of progress, such as that in progress by UKOTCF, but also links the commitments to CBD monitoring and achievement of the Aichi targets (as the current UKOTCF exercise incorporates). (4)

## **F. Using informed decision making to manage development sustainably, including Environmental Impact Assessments**

### **F1. Legal Status of Environmental Impact Assessments, and of Environment Charters**



091. Fulfil UK's Environment Charter Commitments 2, 5 and 11, under which the UK Government must assist the UKOTs to review and update their environmental legislation, institutional capacity and mechanisms (including regulations and policies) to reflect the mandatory components of the Charters, including EIA as well as the Principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. (12)
092. Fulfil UK's Environment Charter Commitment 7, under which the UK Government must give technical assistance to enable (amongst other things) the UKOT governments to (a) establish best practice EIA protocols and (b) assess EIAs submitted by proposed developers. (12)
100. UKOT Ministers, while recognising the commitments of their own governments under the Environment Charters (agreed with the UK Government in 2001), should continue to press the UK Government to fulfil its commitments under the Charters, including in relation to:
- Technical assistance, especially regarding technical and scientific issues like renewable energy, fulfilling commitments numbers 1, 5 and especially 7;
  - Use UK, regional and local expertise to give advice and improve knowledge of technical and scientific issues. This includes regular consultation with interested non-governmental organisations and networks.
  - Assistance with updating environmental legislation, fulfilling commitments 2 and 5
  - A ring-fenced fund to support 'projects of lasting benefit to the Territories' environments' (commitment 8). (This is worth a note. When the Charters were written in 1999, environmental projects in the UKOTs were funded by the FCO Overseas Environment Fund for the Overseas Territories, so the treaty referred to that fund. By the time we met in Bermuda in 2003 that fund had been cancelled, to universal consternation. So, as a result of the Forum conference in 2003 in Bermuda, the Overseas Territories Environment Programme was started, with funds from FCO and DFID. This fund provided an accessible, ring-fenced fund for projects in the UKOTs, was managed initially through an open process through in which experienced NGOs and local Governors' offices played an important role, involved a level of bureaucracy that was suited to the UKOTs and provided funding for small-scale projects which were manageable by individual UKOTs. This was cancelled unilaterally by FCO in 2011 and replaced, after a year without a fund, by Darwin Plus (Defra/FCO/DFID), whose decision-making process is less open.)
- Facilitating Territories' inclusion and compliance with Multilateral Environmental Agreements (commitments (3 and 4).
  - Promoting cooperation and sharing of experience/expertise among the Territories (including by helping to fund regular UKOTCF conferences like that hosted by Gibraltar in July 2015) (commitment 6: to '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.') This is why UK Government should continue to fund conferences of this sort. (12)
101. UKOT governments should implement their commitment to ensure that future development plans must provide for mandatory EIA as required by the Environment Charters and general international law. In accordance with Environment Charter Commitment 2, the UK government must assist the UKOTs to review and update environmental legislation to be consistent with general international law. (12)
102. With respect to the particular challenges of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the UK and UKOT governments should draw upon, second or otherwise leverage the technical and broad SIDS expertise of the Commonwealth Secretariat, the UNEP and other multi-lateral institutions in accordance with Environment Charter Commitments 4, 5, 6 and 7. (12)

#### **F4. Importance of a model for sustainable**

## development planning

118. UK Government should fund the development of a model that addresses the needs of UKOTs for sustainable development planning. This is urgently needed if biodiversity and ecosystem losses are to be slowed. Such a model should be inexpensive, easy to implement and readily accessible to decision makers of all technical capacities. (12)

### F5. Role of Civil Society

121. Managers must develop creative ways to engage the public, and to make complex technical information accessible to both the public and decision makers. (12)
124. Organisations that bring together UKOT and CD representatives and member organisations and individuals could help with informed decision making by sharing case studies of good and bad practice, and UK & UKOT Governments and other funding bodies should resource this. (12)

### F6. UK Government should address its priorities:

125. The key to sustainability is in ensuring that development in UKOTs is appropriate to a country's needs, while maintaining the ecosystem services on which economic growth depends. This cannot be accomplished without adequate development planning, based on environmental variables and followed up with a rigorous environmental impact process. Given this reality, the UK Government should prioritise assisting UKOTs with developing strategic sustainable development plans and devising effective environmental impact assessment and other planning processes. An audit of existing policies for all UKOTs would provide a starting point for this, which could be followed up with assistance for filling gaps. This would lead to a much more effective use for Darwin Plus funds than the current basis on which funds are currently allocated, which has been described by reasonable people as piecemeal and unintelligible. (12)

## G. Stakeholder and User Stewardship

136. A model of a systematic approach for engaging the community in stakeholder stewardship is being devised, e.g. with TCI's Community Conservation Partner Program and UKOTCF; however, initial funding is needed to establish project protocols, procedures, legislative framework and training for all participants. Once developed, this model can be applied across territories. Funding could be provided by UK or UKOT governments or other funding agencies. (7)
138. Anguilla's Constitution gives significant rights to land-use, which brings frequent legal challenges by stakeholders in relation to what and how they can use their registered land. This can be detrimental, economically and socially, but on the other hand it can be beneficial. UKOTs' Constitutions should be amended to ensure that environmental management and conservation of ecosystems and their services are enshrined in their Constitution. Furthermore, it should be the Constitutional Right of Nationals to ensure that this happens. Hence, the Nationals will be held accountable for their practices on each parcel of land. (To: UKOT and UK Governments) (7)

## I. Economic and Intrinsic Value of Sustainable Use

163. Economic and intrinsic valuation can and should inform the development of what some territories term National Sustainable Development Plans (but note that such terms may have different meanings in different places); however, such valuation is costly. A gap analysis of where such information is needed in UKOTs would be a good subject for Darwin Plus funding. (To: UK Government) (7)
164. Gap analyses, economic valuation and sustainable national physical development planning (noting again that precise terminology may vary between different territories) are primary components of sustainability and should be prioritised by the UK Government for funding purposes. (To: UK Government) (7)

165. One way to get Governments to address actively issues of environmental degradation is by having stakeholders being the advocates for the change in commonly used practices. For example, the loaning regime now being implemented by the World Bank, through its lending agencies such as the Caribbean Development Bank, requires the governments/countries to have in place key policies/legislation focused on the environment and factoring in some element of climate change. This is a condition under which a loan is given. The UK Government could institute similar conditions, but such conditions should be coupled with economic and technical assistance where needed. (7)
167. NGOs, such as UKOTCF should be resourced so as to be able to continue to play the role of sharing positive outcomes, new methods and lessons learned among territories. (To: UK Government and other funding bodies) (7)

## **J. Invasive species**

193. Promote prioritising system(s) to determine which islands or areas across territories have the highest priority for eradication as this is of strategic importance to determining the allocation of limited resources to achieve maximum conservation benefit. (NGOs, UK Government & other funding bodies) (4)
195. Secure funding to conduct eradication/control of invasive species that are impacting on key biodiversity sites and endangered species, and to develop/enhance capacity in the UKOTs to manage such invasive species. (UK Government and other funding bodies). (4)

## **K. Biodiversity data**

201. Development of biological indicators to measure progress. The UK indicators tend to focus on certain groups (farmland and woodland birds, bats and butterflies) where there are well defined monitoring schemes, but historically 'BAP reporting' used a slightly more subjective 'expert view' approach to assess the priority species. A basket of key species and/ or habitats could

be selected and trends measured using various surveillance approaches. An example of such surveillance is remote sensing. Assessment of whether trend analysis would be useful and, being really ambitious, 'target statuses' could be set for a range of species against which progress could be assessed. UK and UKOT Governments and NGOs need to discuss and research what could be considered achievable short term, and what might be needed to develop more ambitious approaches could be instructive. (4)

202. It is recommended that territories' data are shared with UK, regional and global databases, particularly in relation to the highest priority species such as endemics. (UKOT and other Governments, NGOs, other researchers) (4)
205. Under the UN Law of the Sea, UKOTs/CDs are entitled to access data collected within their EEZs and UKOT governments should establish the necessary mechanisms for accessing this data with the UK Government. UK Government should provide guidance/advice as to how international legislation (e.g. UNCLOS) may provide UKOTs with access to scientific data within their EEZs. (8)

## **L. Other aspects of Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Resources**

217. Recognition by international bodies of often limited resources in the UKOTs/CDs is critical, and the need for the UK Government and international institutions to engage in full dialogue with UKOT governments and NGOs to understand priority issues and align research with the specific environmental needs of the territories is essential. UKOTs/CDs to develop catalogue of data needs and disseminate (through UKOTCF). (8)
218. The socio-economic vulnerabilities of small island communities need to be understood, and responsibility for ensuring full stakeholder consultation in the management of the shared marine resources must be taken by UK and UKOT Governments (i.e. a transparent 'EIA' approach should be adopted when seeking to implement significant conservation measures to ensure

- environmental and socio-economic impacts are widely understood and assessed). (8)
221. UKOT/CD Governments should strengthen/share with other UKOTs contingency planning (with support from the UK Government where relevant with regards to international relations) for major marine incidents. (8)
222. UK and UKOT Governments, supported by NGOs and others, should continue to explore ways of strengthening surveillance of illegal fishing activities for resource-poor UKOTs, investigating a range of methods, such as satellite-tracking, use of UK Government naval or other resources etc. (8)

### **M. Capacity and resource issues**

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252. The Conference acknowledged the importance of continued funding for research, education and implementation of conservation measures for the environment of the UK Overseas Territories. Difficulties of access to UK and EU funding streams were highlighted as there are restrictions because of the constitutional position of both funders and the Territories. Specific Overseas Territory funding was therefore particularly supported by the Conference. (To UK Government, EU, other funding bodies) (11)
253. Concern was expressed widely at the conference that the recent June 2015 launch of the 22nd Round of the Darwin Initiative for developing countries had not been complemented by the launch of the next round of the UK Overseas Territories Environment and Climate Fund (Darwin Plus). The persons expressing this concern asked that letters be sent to Ministers of Defra, DFID and FCO on this point, noting that the £2m fund enables Overseas Territories Governments, local NGOs and UK Institutions to work together and deliver concrete results for the internationally important environments of the Territories, which hold 94% of the globally threatened species for which the UK is responsible; and that the constitutional position of the UK Overseas Territories makes funding in these areas exceptionally hard to obtain. If this fund is not available, crucial environmental projects will have no obvious funding stream. Funding from UK Government in this way is a commitment by UK Government to meet international requirements. (UK Government) (11)
254. It is recommended that biodiversity and its ecosystem services are included in national accounting systems to ensure biodiversity is fully valued for the long term benefit of the territories. (UKOT/CD Governments, with support from UK Government) (4)
255. A checklist of environmental infrastructure (e.g. sustainable physical development plan, habitat and ecosystem services mapping, legislative framework, etc.) should be developed for each UKOT. Rather than allocating scarce funding resources on a “winner takes all” basis, UKOTs can advocate allocation of funding where it is most needed. In some cases, this will be UKOT governments (which will anyway be involved re permits etc.), but in other places, funding will be better allocated to NGOs that can work among and between governments effectively. (To: UK and UKOT Governments and other Funding Bodies) (7)
258. The Sustaining Partnerships Conference itself provides an important format for the exchange of ideas and the development of future collaborations, Mr Victor Brownlees, Alderney’s Chief Executive, noting “Knowledge is at its most powerful when shared.” All conference delegates were encouraged to focus on the development of future projects during and following the event. (Conference participants) (11 & 15)

# Conference recommendations to NGOs

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## **C. Environmental Education and Awareness**

### **C1. Requirements of CBD and other MEAs, and influencing decision makers**

008. Actions of NGOs which deliver important conservation work should be supported by governments. Partnerships, either informal or via Memoranda of Understanding or Co-operation are effective, both for cash-strapped NGOs and Government Environment Departments. (To: UKOT/CD Governments and NGOs) (13)

### **C3. Schools Curricula**

019. Attempts should be made to integrate Environmental Education topics into the National Curricula at all levels. Environmental Education materials need to be curriculum-linked, and included in the assessment process. Consider introducing a certificate of achievement which recognises

student achievements and can assist with job applications. (To: UKOT/CD Government Departments of Education and of Environment, NGOs and project designers and managers) (13)

021. Classroom-based activities need to be supported by hands-on involvement and investigation, including outdoor classrooms and field-trips. (To: UKOT/CD Government Departments of Education and of the Environment, project designers and managers, NGOs) (13)
022. There should be clear methods of communication between education departments, and those people producing environmental education materials for schools and colleges. Local educators and teachers should be involved in the development of environmental education materials. (To: UKOT/CD Government Departments of Education and of the Environment, project designers and managers, NGOs) (13)

### **C4. Using broadcast media, social networking and multi-media apps (games)**

026. Opportunities for using TV, radio, social networking and the development of Apps should be considered when planning future environmental education and public awareness programmes. (To: NGOs, project designers and managers, UKOT/CD Government departments) (13)
027. Share what is going on in UKOTs/CDs using the Forum Website or Facebook page and other media (as stated in UK’s Commitment 6 in the Environment Charter). (To: NGOs, project designers and managers, UKOT/CD Government departments) (13)

### **C5. Other public awareness raising actions (including field trips, outdoor classrooms, exhibitions and open days)**

034. Identify opportunities for open days, outdoor classrooms and activities, and timetable these into the work programme. Link where possible with internationally designated days, such as biodiversity day. (To: NGOs,

UKOT/CD Government Departments of Environment and of Education) (13)

- 035. Plan and run a volunteer programme, but identify the human and cash resources available for this to ensure that the programme runs smoothly and effectively – work within your means. (To: NGOs)
- 036. Reach out to possible partners. (This could / should include developers.) (To: NGOs) (13)
- 037. Communicate regularly with stakeholders. (To: NGOs, UKOT/CD Government Departments of Environment and Education, Project designers and managers, Governors' Offices) (13)

#### **D. Renewable Energy**

- 058. Capacity building, including ensuring that soundly based and well-rounded advice is provided and that expertise and support is developed to ensure the options are well evaluated and the best combination taken forward (10)
- 059. Sharing best learning outcomes, e.g. work in the Eastern Caribbean on regulatory reform (10)
- 060. Coordination of regional programmes, e.g. in the Caribbean, Pacific, to enhance the potential for scale across a number of islands (10)
- 061. Development of island-specific templates to support the development of bankable projects, e.g. Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) templates, bankable criteria (10)
- 062. Development of territory-specific guidelines for retro-fitting buildings, e.g. schools, hospitals (10)

#### **E. International agreements**

- 086. UKOTCF was asked:
  - i) to compile a list of benefits of association with MEAs and
  - ii) examples of positive outcomes and activities associated with each of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Aichi targets. (4)
- 087. It is not always easy to get the word out on

progress in monitoring the implementation of the Charters and CBD, if, for example, (1) the progress is published in scientific journals to which not all other UKOT stake-holders subscribe and (2) because it is very easy for there to be impediments to progress in those UKOTs where a change in staff of one person can mean the end of a biodiversity programme actually functioning (and thus there being nothing more to report or monitor). The first point is often satisfied through the Working Groups and Forum News, but perhaps this can be expanded. As for the second point, again a more programme-based, rather than project-based, method may result in a better way to report and monitor progress. (Part to UKOTCF; part to UKOT Governments and programme & project managers) (4)

- 088. Everyone in the Territories (UKOT Governments, NGOs) is encouraged to identify how their existing and proposed activities meet CBD's Aichi targets (including via UKOTCF's current exercise). This will
  - i) assist in the completion of National Reports for those territories that have had the CBD extended and assist in preparing encouraging evidence for those territories still considering extension,
  - ii) support and demonstrate relevance in funding applications, and
  - iii) identify gaps in delivery. (4)

#### **F. Using informed decision making to manage development sustainably, including Environmental Impact Assessments**

##### **F2. Requiring EIAs and standards of best practice**

- 113. UKOTCF should investigate putting together a list of all the regulations and derive a set of best practices that we could all ultimately aspire to. It would be good to have statements from across the territories to see what issues come up in common, and to identify where the most serious revision of their EIA guidelines are needed so that this can act as an effective tool in terms of environmental impacts and better planning.

(12)

## **F5. Role of Civil Society**

120. It is worth NGOs, UKOT Governments and others investing valuable time and resources in informing and engaging stakeholders to assist in decision-making. Their input can really influence the outcome of a project. A good way to ensure a high level of stakeholder engagement in decision-making is to offer a variety of ways to get involved. If stakeholders can be given more responsibility, e.g. fishermen given a role in managing a particular fishery or site, they are more likely to become actively involved. Sometimes small jurisdictions are able to be more flexible in their approach to accommodate stakeholder input and achieve good conservation outcomes. (12)
121. Managers must develop creative ways to engage the public, and to make complex technical information accessible to both the public and decision makers. (12)
123. Small jurisdictions can sometimes face particular challenges in making the best use of science and other information for decision-making. Staff in government and NGOs are often particularly stretched, with very diverse roles, and may lack technical expertise across the whole range of issues. Help is needed from umbrella and linking NGOs to facilitate exchange of experience on how to rise to these challenges. (12)
124. Organisations that bring together UKOT and CD representatives and member organisations and individuals could help with informed decision making by sharing case studies of good and bad practice, and UK & UKOT Governments and other funding bodies should resource this. (12)

## **G. Stakeholder and User Stewardship**

136. A model of a systematic approach for engaging the community in stakeholder stewardship is being devised, e.g. with TCI's Community Conservation Partner Program and UKOTCF; however, initial funding is needed to establish project protocols, procedures, legislative framework and training for all participants. Once developed,

this model can be applied across territories. Funding could be provided by UK or UKOT governments or other funding agencies. (7)

137. NGOs working in and for the UKOTs should come together to develop cross-territory sustainable tourism guidelines/certification programme for tourism operators (for example, dive operators, tour guides, etc.), and take advantage of the IUCN publication Guidelines on development in sensitive areas. Such a certification program will have wide recognition and could prove to be more successful than single-territory certification schemes. NGOs can play a key role in building capacity and training. (To: NGOs and Funding Agencies) (7)

## **H. Legislative Framework**

147. NGOs, such as UKOTCF, can assist (as above) in the development of legislative frameworks by bringing UKOTs together (e.g. in the WCWG) to discuss what has worked and what has not worked. (7)
150. Cross-territory experiences with Environmental Funds should be mapped, shared, and used as examples of frameworks for environmental conservation revenue generation. (?UKOTCF) (7)

## **I. Economic and Intrinsic Value of Sustainable Use**

166. In the Eastern Caribbean Region in particular, there is much concern about the sharing of information in the Government agencies. The UKOTCF has played a leading role in information sharing. It will be beneficial if this Forum designates some time to discussing establishing protocols for data-sharing. (7)
167. NGOs, such as UKOTCF should be resourced so as to be able to continue to play the role of sharing positive outcomes, new methods and lessons learned among territories. (To: UK Government and other funding bodies) (7)

## **J. Invasive species**

193. Promote prioritising system(s) to determine which islands or areas across territories have the highest priority for eradication as this is of strategic importance to determining the allocation of limited resources to achieve maximum conservation benefit. (NGOs, UK Government & other funding bodies) (4)
195. Secure funding to conduct eradication/control of invasive species that are impacting on key biodiversity sites and endangered species, and to develop/enhance capacity in the UKOTs to manage such invasive species. (UK Government and other funding bodies). (4)
196. UKOTCF was recommended as a focal point for sharing ideas, information and experiences of invasives management. (4)

## **K. Biodiversity data**

201. Development of biological indicators to measure progress. The UK indicators tend to focus on certain groups (farmland and woodland birds, bats and butterflies) where there are well defined monitoring schemes, but historically 'BAP reporting' used a slightly more subjective 'expert view' approach to assess the priority species. A basket of key species and/ or habitats could be selected and trends measured using various surveillance approaches. An example of such surveillance is remote sensing. Assessment of whether trend analysis would be useful and, being really ambitious, 'target statuses' could be set for a range of species against which progress could be assessed. UK and UKOT Governments and NGOs need to discuss and research what could be considered achievable short term, and what might be needed to develop more ambitious approaches could be instructive. (4)
202. It is recommended that territories' data are shared with UK, regional and global databases, particularly in relation to the highest priority species such as endemics. (UKOT and other Governments, NGOs, other researchers) (4)
203. There is a need for partnerships, collaboration and information-sharing to progress priorities for action. UKOTCF may be able to play a role in this. (4)

## **L. Other aspects of Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Resources**

217. Recognition by international bodies of often limited resources in the UKOTs/CDs is critical, and the need for the UK Government and international institutions to engage in full dialogue with UKOT governments and NGOs to understand priority issues and align research with the specific environmental needs of the territories is essential. UKOTs/CDs to develop catalogue of data needs and disseminate (through UKOTCF). (8)
219. UKOTs/UKOTCF should explore opportunities for establishing/strengthening existing regional/international collaboration (e.g. 'sister' sanctuaries being established by French MPA Agency), particularly where migratory species are concerned, and the possibility of whale sanctuaries linked to those of neighbouring territories and countries should be given some priority. (8)
223. Mechanisms should be developed or established and resourced for easy, effective sharing of examples of value/success of multiple management tools (e.g. UKOTCF conferences and website). (8)

## **M. Capacity and resource issues**

249. A greater understanding of the role of organisations like UKOTCF should be shared. Funding bodies need a better understanding of UKOTs and conservation challenges there, and the facilitation and assistance roles that some governmental and NGO bodies in the UKOTs look to in locally experienced umbrella conservation bodies. (4)
250. A particular problem is the short-term nature of projects that build up experience and capacity which is then lost from territories at its completion. In line with the views expressed at the conference, UKOTCF should promote the benefits of programmes, rather than short-term projects, to maintain and build skills, knowledge and experience. (4)
251. The scarcity of capacity and resources is a continuing handicap to implementing biodiversity conservation in UKOTs



- and CDs. UKOTCF should continue to address this constraint through developing partnerships in the metropolitan UK and the territories. (4)
252. The Conference acknowledged the importance of continued funding for research, education and implementation of conservation measures for the environment of the UK Overseas Territories. Difficulties of access to UK and EU funding streams were highlighted as there are restrictions because of the constitutional position of both funders and the Territories. Specific Overseas Territory funding was therefore particularly supported by the Conference. (To UK Government, EU, other funding bodies) (11)
255. A checklist of environmental infrastructure (e.g. sustainable physical development plan, habitat and ecosystem services mapping, legislative framework, etc.) should be developed for each UKOT. Rather than allocating scarce funding resources on a “winner takes all” basis, UKOTs can advocate allocation of funding where it is most needed. In some cases, this will be UKOT governments (which will anyway be involved re permits etc.), but in other places, funding will be better allocated to NGOs that can work among and between governments effectively. (To: UK and UKOT Governments and other Funding Bodies) (7)
256. A comprehensive checklist of environmental needs should be developed for all territories, with funding targeted preferentially to fill gaps. This need not be a whole new exercise. Existing initiatives such as the UKOTCF review of progress against Environment Charter Commitments and Aichi Targets, reviews of legislation and local reviews can provide much of the analysis. (UKOTs/CDs; UKOTCF) (7)
258. The Sustaining Partnerships Conference itself provides an important format for the exchange of ideas and the development of future collaborations, Mr Victor Brownlees, Alderney’s Chief Executive, noting “Knowledge is at its most powerful when shared.” All conference delegates were encouraged to focus on the development of future projects during and following the event. (Conference participants) (11 & 15)
- N. UKOTCF and its Regional Working Groups
265. UKOTCF should, alongside its existing approaches, develop further the more thematic approach it has been developing across UKOTs/CDs, e.g. looking at invasive species, use of GIS, coral reef issues. (2)
266. UKOTCF should map the engagement of universities and other research bodies with the UKOTs and CDs, with a view to establishing closer links/partnerships. UKOTCF and partners should then consider how to exploit this engagement for mutual benefit, including through extending UKOTCF’s current work student attachments/ secondments/ sabbaticals. (2)
267. UKOTCF should also (re-)engage stakeholders more effectively, aiming to build closer sustainable partnerships with other bodies with cross-cutting interests. (2)
268. UKOTCF should do more to raise its profile and that of the UKOTs/CDs, not least with a view to fund-raising. (2)
269. UKOTCF should aim to secure funding, not just for projects, but for feasibility and follow-up work. (2)
270. UKOTCF should consider holding more smaller conferences and workshops, on a regional basis, and/or with thematic focus in between the full UKOTCF conferences, ideally in concert with partners and perhaps in the UK as well as in territories. (2)

# Conference recommendations to other Funding Bodies

The full set of conference conclusions and recommendations are at: <http://www.ukotcf.org/pdf/2015conf/SustainingPartnerships2015Concl&Rec.pdf>. Here are reproduced those directed to other Funding Bodies. For more context, see the full document. Because this document is an extract of that, the numbering here includes gaps.

It is important to note that not all conclusions and recommendations will apply to every territory. They all differ and any kind of “one-size-fits-all” approach would be unlikely to be successful.

The conclusions and recommendations have been grouped into sections, some fairly closely related to the conference sessions, but others cutting across several. The categories of organisations to which recommendations are directed are indicated in bold italics in the text or after it. The session(s) in which the conclusion or recommendation arose is indicated by the session number(s), as indicated in the programme.

## **F. Using informed decision making to manage development sustainably, including Environmental Impact Assessments**

### **F5. Role of Civil Society**

120. It is worth NGOs, UKOT Governments and others investing valuable time and resources in informing and engaging stakeholders to assist in decision-making. Their input can really influence the outcome of a project. A good way to ensure a high level of stakeholder engagement in decision-making is to offer a variety of ways to get involved. If stakeholders can be given more responsibility, e.g. fishermen given a role in managing a particular fishery or site, they are more likely to become actively involved. Sometimes small jurisdictions are able to be more flexible in their approach to accommodate stakeholder input and achieve good conservation outcomes. (12)
124. Organisations that bring together UKOT and CD representatives and member

organisations and individuals could help with informed decision making by sharing case studies of good and bad practice, and UK & UKOT Governments and other funding bodies should resource this. (12)

## **G. Stakeholder and User Stewardship**

136. A model of a systematic approach for engaging the community in stakeholder stewardship is being devised, e.g. with TCI's Community Conservation Partner Program and UKOTCF; however, initial funding is needed to establish project protocols, procedures, legislative framework and training for all participants. Once developed, this model can be applied across territories. Funding could be provided by UK or UKOT governments or other funding agencies. (7)
137. NGOs working in and for the UKOTs should come together to develop cross-territory sustainable tourism guidelines/certification programme for tourism operators (for example, dive operators, tour guides, etc.), and take advantage of the IUCN publication Guidelines on development in sensitive areas. Such a certification program will have wide recognition and could prove to be more successful than single-territory certification schemes. NGOs can play a key role in building capacity and training. (To: NGOs and Funding Agencies) (7)

## **I. Economic and Intrinsic Value of Sustainable Use**

167. NGOs, such as UKOTCF should be resourced so as to be able to continue to play the role of sharing positive outcomes, new methods and lessons learned among territories. (To: UK Government and other funding bodies) (7)

## **J. Invasive species**

193. Promote prioritising system(s) to determine

which islands or areas across territories have the highest priority for eradication as this is of strategic importance to determining the allocation of limited resources to achieve maximum conservation benefit. (NGOs, UK Government & other funding bodies) (4)

Bodies) (7)

195. Secure funding to conduct eradication/control of invasive species that are impacting on key biodiversity sites and endangered species, and to develop/enhance capacity in the UKOTs to manage such invasive species. (UK Government and other funding bodies). (4)

## **M. Capacity and resource issues**

249. A greater understanding of the role of organisations like UKOTCF should be shared. Funding bodies need a better understanding of UKOTs and conservation challenges there, and the facilitation and assistance roles that some governmental and NGO bodies in the UKOTs look to in locally experienced umbrella conservation bodies. (4)
252. The Conference acknowledged the importance of continued funding for research, education and implementation of conservation measures for the environment of the UK Overseas Territories. Difficulties of access to UK and EU funding streams were highlighted as there are restrictions because of the constitutional position of both funders and the Territories. Specific Overseas Territory funding was therefore particularly supported by the Conference. (To UK Government, EU, other funding bodies) (11)
255. A checklist of environmental infrastructure (e.g. sustainable physical development plan, habitat and ecosystem services mapping, legislative framework, etc.) should be developed for each UKOT. Rather than allocating scarce funding resources on a “winner takes all” basis, UKOTs can advocate allocation of funding where it is most needed. In some cases, this will be UKOT governments (which will anyway be involved re permits etc.), but in other places, funding will be better allocated to NGOs that can work among and between governments effectively. (To: UK and UKOT Governments and other Funding

# Conference recommendations to the Private Sector and Utilities

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It is important to note that not all conclusions and recommendations will apply to every territory. They all differ and any kind of “one-size-fits-all” approach would be unlikely to be successful.

The conclusions and recommendations have been grouped into sections, some fairly closely related to the conference sessions, but others cutting across several. The categories of organisations to which recommendations are directed are indicated in bold italics in the text or after it. The session(s) in which the conclusion or recommendation arose is indicated by the session number(s), as indicated in the programme.

## D. Renewable Energy

### Private Sector

- 063. Development of tailored financing solutions to support project implementation (10)
- 064. Capacity building, ensuring that training is included in the implementation of solutions on island, including ensuring that soundly based and well-rounded advice is provided and that expertise and support is developed to ensure the options are well evaluated and the best combination taken forward (10)
- 065. Programmatic approach to building solutions that enable the development of on territory businesses (10)
- 066. Ensure that investment supports/enhances local infrastructure (10)
- 067. Engage with utilities and governments to define the clear value proposition of renewables beyond cost per kw/h (10)

### Utilities

- 068. Working with governments to develop operational plans in line with a low-carbon vision (10)
- 069. Developing a business model that focuses on reducing the level of diesel-generated energy and the amount of energy used on island, taking into account other relevant factors including population size and trends, starting point, etc. (10)
- 070. Supporting governments to develop well informed projects that are ready to move now, with competent grid integration studies – doing what can be done now (10)
- 071. Working inclusively with governments and others partners so that all can understand the needs of utility business models, including ensuring that soundly based and well-rounded advice is provided and that expertise and support is developed to ensure the options are well evaluated and the best combination taken forward. (10)

## Appendix 5: Meeting of Territory Environment Ministers



*Environment Ministers' meeting at the Garrison Library. Front row, from left:*  
*Hon. Richard Ronan MHK, Minister of the Department for the Environment, Food and Agriculture, Isle of Man Government*  
*Hon. Dr John Cortés MP, Minister of Health, Environment & Climate Change, HM Government of Gibraltar*  
*Hon. Fabian Picardo QC MP, Chief Minister, HM Government of Gibraltar*  
*Dr Hon. Kedrick D. Pickering, Deputy Premier and Minister for Natural Resources & Labour, British Virgin Islands*  
*Hon. Claude Hogan, Minister of Agriculture & Environment, Government of Montserrat*  
*Back row, from left:*  
*Henry Wilson, Acting Director, Department of Environment & Maritime Affairs, Turks & Caicos Islands, representing Hon. Porsha Stubbs-Smith, Minister of Tourism, Environment, Heritage & Culture, Turks & Caicos Islands Government*  
*Richard Lole, Chief Executive, Department for the Environment, Food and Agriculture, Isle of Man Government*  
*Jim Kerr, UK Adviser to, and representing, the Government of Tristan da Cunha*  
*Victor Brownlees, Chief Executive, States of Alderney*  
*Steve Butler, Head of Environmental Planning, Falkland Islands Government, on behalf of MLA Michael Poole, Portfolio Holder for the Environment, Falkland Islands Government*  
*Victor Brownlees, Chief Executive, States of Alderney*  
*Inset (participating via Skype):*  
*Hon Wayne Panton MLA, Minister of Financial Services, Commerce & Environment, Cayman Islands Government*  
*Main photo: Dr Mike Pienkowski, UKOTCF; inset: HMGoG*



*The Environment Ministers' meeting in session.  
Photos: HMGoG*





*Montage of Gibraltar wildlife. Photos: Keith Bensusan and his team of Andrew Abrines, Paul Acolina, Torberg Berge, Nicholas Ferrary, Clive Finlayson, Christine Gilder, Gilbert Gonzalez, Phil Gould, Rhian Guillem, Leslie Linares, Antonio Verdugo, Albert Yome, plus Charlie Perez and Peter Richardson*

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