As Falkland Islanders, we are proud and very aware of the uniqueness of our environment. We recognise that we do live in one of the few places on earth where nature is abundant and treasured. However, we are also aware of how our actions can affect that same environment and of the need to protect what we cherish.

The livelihood of the Falkland Islands is dependant upon our natural resources. It is therefore important that any developments are not to the detriment of our environment and our ability to use it in the future.

A collaborative approach between the community, landowners, the Falkland Islands Government, conservation organisations and businesses is the key to ensuring that our natural resources are used wisely and sustainably for the present and future generations.

The Biodiversity Strategy was adopted by the Falkland Islands Government at the Executive Council meeting held on 18th December, 2008.

John Birmingham
LegisLative CounCiLLor for Land use
AND PUBLIC serviCes
Part Five: Action Tasks
Part Five of the Strategy sets out a framework of 38 action tasks, which need to be collectively implemented over the next ten years to achieve the vision and goals and address the identified priority threats to biodiversity.

The action tasks are grouped under four themes.

Theme A: Protecting the general environment
Theme A action tasks address processes that threaten the whole environment generally and are thus focused island-wide and at the ecosystem level.

Theme B: Protecting priority species and habitats
These tasks focus on activities required for priority species and habitat; Theme B action tasks address the same threatening processes as those under Theme A but effort is focused on particular species, sites and user-groups.

Theme C: Protecting our genetic resources
Under Theme C, actions target the management, the use and commercial benefits arising from the genetic resources of our native species.

Theme D: Driving the Biodiversity Strategy
Theme D action tasks address the management and administrative tasks required to keep the strategy on track and progressing.

Part Six: Implementation
How the action tasks will be implemented is described in Part Six, separated by their priority and timing across the first five years of the 10 year life of the Biodiversity Strategy.

Part One: A Strategy for Falkland Islands Biodiversity
The quality of the Falkland Islands environment and the biodiversity it supports are important parts of the identity of the people who live in the Falkland Islands and underpin the wealth of the economy. Our land and oceanic ecosystems, habitats, wildlife and vegetation are diverse and of international importance. A Biodiversity Strategy, together with other strategies and plans, will guide how the environment will be managed successfully.

Part Two: Vision, Goals and Principles
The vision and goals describe the desired future for the biodiversity of the Falkland Islands and our management of it. This is a long-term view that may well take more than 20 years to become a reality.

The vision for the Biodiversity Strategy is:
“We will conserve and enhance the natural diversity, ecological processes and heritage of the Falkland Islands, in harmony with sustainable economic development.”

Part Three: Priority Biodiversity Threats
Fifteen processes are identified as threatening the environment of the Falkland Islands. These have been prioritised in the terms of the likelihood of the threat occurring, the significance of the impact should the threat occur, the costs of mitigation actions and the likelihood of their success. Five threatening processes are recognised as being of high biodiversity priority and four are recognised as being of medium priority.

Part Four: Priority Species and Habitats
Dedicated action is required to protect a number of threatened species and habitats in the Falkland Islands. The action plans will identify the causes of decline, threatening processes and the specific measures needed to arrest and reverse the decline. A crucial activity within most action plans will be the management of key sites.
The Falkland Islands lie in the south-west region of the South Atlantic Ocean, approximately 600 km east of the mainland of South America, between latitudes 51°S and 53°S, and longitudes 57°W and 62°W. There are two main islands and nearly 750 smaller islands and islets, comprising a total land area of about 1,220,000 ha. The Falkland Islands are an Overseas Territory of the United Kingdom and are self-sufficient in all areas except for defence and external relations. People first inhabited the Falkland Islands in 1764 and the current population stands at approximately 3,000 people. Most people live in the capital, Stanley, with 360 people living in 70 settlements across the islands, and there is a British Military base in East Falkland. The islands have a cool temperate oceanic climate, dominated by westerly winds and oceanic cool air masses. During the last 50 years, there has been a drying and warming of the climate, both on land and at sea, but in the long-term, it is likely to be cooler, more cloudy, and rainy in the Falkland Islands. However, there has been little analysis of the land or oceanographic climate data available for the region, due to the lack of suitable models in order for the Falkland islands community to prepare for the ramifications of global climate change. The majority of the Falkland Islands animals and plants show affinities to Patagonian South America. As the Falkland Islands is on the edge of the Patagonian shelf, there is an abundance of demersal and pelagic marine species, which provide rich foraging for seabirds and marine mammals, which often have strong connections with the land environment.

Thirteen terrestrial habitat types are recognized on the Falkland Islands. The low and non-vascular plants (e.g. freshwater algae, liverworts, lichens, mosses and fungi) are poorly studied in the Falkland Islands, whilst 21 species of ferns and club mosses have been recorded. The vascular flora consists of 148 species, with 117 native species and 11 endemic species. Most plant species found in the Falkland Islands, including endemic species, occur over a wide range of altitudes, soil types, habitats and exposure. All 23 plant species (13% of native taxa) listed in the Falkland Islands Flora List are protected by legislation. There has been little or no data collected on long-term habitat changes, and for this reason, it is difficult to determine whether the threatened species have a naturally limited distribution or frequency, or whether there has actually been a significant change. Capital tussock grass and boxwood/fachine scrub are recognized as having suffered major declines in the Falkland Islands. Processes of vegetation change, such as fire, grazing, climate change (particularly air temperature and rainfall), but also camp burning and climatic changes, threaten birds, but due to the lack of knowledge about the habitat requirements of some species, assessing the risk posed by each threat to all species is difficult. Eleven species have been identified as requiring Action plans. Twelve Important Plant Areas have tentatively been identified and plans for their long-term management will be developed (see Falkland Islands State of the Environment Report 2008). Important terrestrial habitats include tussac grass and boxwood/fachine scrub are recognized as having suffered major declines in the Falkland Islands. This is likely to be cooler, more cloudy, and rainy in the Falkland Islands. However, there has been little analysis of the land or oceanographic climate data available for the region, due to the lack of suitable models in order for the Falkland islands community to prepare for the ramifications of global climate change. The majority of the Falkland Islands animals and plants show affinities to Patagonian South America. As the Falkland Islands is on the edge of the Patagonian shelf, there is an abundance of demersal and pelagic marine species, which provide rich foraging for seabirds and marine mammals, which often have strong connections with the land environment.
Part One

Clearing rats from islands, but for invasive plants, 14 mammals and one fish species are the marine environment. There is gaps in information about distribution, for all marine mammals in the Falkland Islands, least eleven species of cetaceans listed by the oil exploration, invasive species, damage to the habitats and/ or a food source for a wide range of marine fishery, and shallow marine environment (down to 30m water depth) in the Falkland Islands. There is limited information on the intertidal and deleterious effects on breeding success, and some species, the provision of food that animals could otherwise be investigated.

Fully protected under Falkland Islands legislation and a species action plan will be prepared although some species are not.

The Falkland Islands Government has made significant infrastructure improvements in recent years to support power, wages, sewage and waste disposal services in Stanley, and these have had significant local environmental benefits. The major land uses outside of Stanley are sheep and cattle farming, military defense and all Ministry of Defence operations are run under British jurisdiction. However, there are gaps in information about distribution, shelters, and important framing and breeding sites, and this kinders assessment of the effects of current and proposed activities in the marine environment.

There has been little assessment of the non- commercial species, by many species, 14 mammals and one fish species are protected under Falkland Islands legislation. The Islands Plan has nine objectives.

8

Since the late 1970s, the sea around the Falkland Islands has been an important area for fishing, and the islands government has been able to regulate it since 1960. The fishery has targeted eleven species of British, two species of nephrops and one bivalve, and there is a specific license for the taking of these three species of cephalopod and one bivalve, and there is a specific license for the taking of these three species.

Aside from the biological resources we use, the Falkland Islands biodiversity represents a pool of untapped opportunities. There are a number of imported species are sheep and cattle farming, military defence and all Ministry of Defence operations are run under British jurisdiction. However, there are gaps in information about distribution, shelters, and important framing and breeding sites, and this kinders assessment of the effects of current and proposed activities in the marine environment.

The Islands Plan has nine objectives. It is a framework that agreement that puts the onus on individual parties to determine how the strategies are important for environmental management are written into the Falkland Islands coastal zone management strategy. Some species are sensitive to visitor disturbance, physical damage and other impacts. Environmental actions should be developed in line with social, economic and ecosystem processes in the Falkland Islands. The importance of the biodiversity of the Falkland Islands is low intensity ranching of pasture grasses and sea trout. They too form part of the community of commercial and environmental species, and one fish species are protected under Falkland Islands legislation. The Islands Plan has nine objectives.

Our national commitments.

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A Strategy for Falkland Islands Biodiversity

Falkland Islands Plan 2008/11

1) Right to Self Determination
In accordance with the principles set down in the Charter of the United Nations, we will ensure our right to self determination and continuing development of internal self government.

2) Sustainable Economy
We will manage the economy wisely so that all sectors of society can prosper.

3) Education
We will ensure that all residents have the opportunity to develop their abilities and skills through education and training taking into account the needs of society and the resources available.

4) Transport and Communications
We will work to develop infrastructure, particularly transport and communications, to meet the Islands economic and social development.

5) Health
We will promote and maintain a healthy and fit society.

6) Management of Public Services and Finance
We will ensure that all residents have the opportunity to develop their abilities and skills through education and training taking into account the needs of society and the resources available.

7) Camp
We will maintain Camp in order to encourage a well populated, economically and socially sustainable community integrated within the national economy.

8) Environment
We will conserve and enhance the natural diversity, ecological processes and heritage of the Falkland Islands in harmony with sustainable economic development.

9) Quality of Life and Community Safety
We will ensure a well-housed, well-served, safe community.

Sustainable Development in the Falkland Islands

One of the key strategies to assist with meeting the nine objectives of the Islands Plan is the Falkland Islands Structure Plan 2001 – 2016, which was adopted in 2004. The Structure Plan provides a framework for sustainable growth throughout the Falkland Islands via controlled development in Stanley and the revitalisation and diversification of Camp.

Under the Structure Plan, the overall approach to land use and the management of development in the Falkland Islands will be based on the following three key objectives, which define how the Falklands will be sustainably developed.

A. Today’s resources, tomorrow’s capital
   - Sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources to meet the needs of Falkland Islanders and the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations of Falkland Islanders
   - Safeguarding the health of our air, water, soils and ecosystems
   - Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating the negative effects of economic development activities on the environment and the Falkland Islands way of life

B. A ‘joined up’ approach
   - Creating a physical infrastructure that supports those who wish to live, work and invest in the Falkland Islands with particular emphasis on Camp
   - A holistic approach to plan preparation and implementation will be employed which recognizes the inter-related nature of issues and measures taken under different legislation by different functions, groups and individuals
   - Using ‘joined up’ thinking and integrating measures taken under different legislation and by different functions

C. Partnership
   - The Structure Plan will be effectively implemented by co-operation and partnership within and between:
     - Government members, officials and departments
     - Public companies, partnerships and individuals
     - The voluntary sector
     - The wider community

FIG Departments

The Falkland Islands Structure Plan identifies a number of FIG Government Departments that are involved in the delivery of sustainable use and development of natural resources, including the Environmental Planning Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Mineral Resources, the Fisheries Department and the Department of Public Works. Within FIG, the Biodiversity Strategy will be led by the Environmental Planning Department, with the strategy and the action tasks it contains included within the department’s business plan.

Other important organisations

There are a number of industry-based organisations that are also important players in achieving the objectives of the Biodiversity Strategy. These are the Chamber of Commerce, the Falkland Islands Development Corporation, the Falkland Islands Fishing Companies Association, the Falkland Islands Tourist Board and Rural Business Association.

Conservation organisations

There is an active environmental network in the Falkland Islands, including non-governmental organisations, landowners and managers, businesses, associations and youth groups. The most active groups are Falklands Conservation, New Island Conservation Trust, Shallow Marine Surveys Group, Antarctic Research Trust and the Sub-Antarctic Foundation of Southern Research.

FIG has a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Falklands Conservation, which outlines obligations and financial commitments made by both parties towards implementing various tasks outlined in the Biodiversity Strategy. The MoU can be found in Annex 1.
Important environmental legislation in the Falkland Islands

- Marine Mammals Ordinance 1982 – protects all marine mammals.
- Grass Fires Ordinance 2002 – enables management of camp burning during the drier summer months.
- Plant Disease Regulation Controls Ordinance 1944 and Customs Ordinance 2003 – controls the import of plants and animals.
- Planning Ordinance 1991 – includes provisions for the preparation of development plans, the handling of planning applications and Environmental Impact Assessments.
- Marine Farming Ordinance 2006 – created to allow the licensing of farming of fish, crustaceans and molluscs.
- Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2005 – enacted to manage commercial fisheries, with two objectives being to maintain the potential of fisheries resources to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations and to avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects of fishing on the marine environment.
- Offshore Minerals Ordinance 1994 – enables seismic survey work and exploratory drilling under specific licence conditions, including provision for an Environmental Impact Assessment.

Important international obligations

- The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, known as the Ramsar Convention – to make wise use of all wetlands and to promote the conservation of wetlands through the establishment of nature reserves on wetlands.
- The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals – to protect and conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their range across international boundaries.
- The Agreement on the Conservation of Albatross & Petrels (ACAP) – requires countries to produce an action plan that addresses all threats relevant to albatrosses and petrels.
- The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) – regulates, by a permit system, international trade in wild animals and plants that are listed in three appendices and the level of control and prohibition of trade is dependent upon the appendix listing of the biological material.
- The Kyoto Protocol – countries that ratify this protocol must commit to reducing their emissions of carbon dioxide and five other greenhouse gases.

Links to other National Strategies

The Falkland Islands Biodiversity Strategy 2008 – 2018 is a daughter policy under the Falkland Islands Structure Plan 2001 – 2016. As a daughter policy, effective implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy will also require a ‘joined up’ approach and partnerships as described for the Structure Plan. There are a number of processes that threaten the biodiversity of the Falkland Islands that are best addressed within the wider context of the Structure Plan or within other FIG Department Business Plans rather than by the Biodiversity Strategy. For example, the Biodiversity Strategy does not consider or address fisheries management, which falls within the remit of the Falkland Islands Fisheries Department.

As the need for other relevant national policies has already been identified in the Islands Plan 2008/2011 (Table 1), the Biodiversity Strategy simply notes the need for the various agencies involved to prepare, adopt and implement them.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>LOAD</th>
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<tr>
<td>National Tourism Strategy 2009-2012</td>
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<td>FITB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIDC Strategy 2009-2012</td>
<td>Update</td>
<td>FIDC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Development Strategy</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Head of Policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Oil Contingency Plan</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Director of Fisheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Management Strategy</td>
<td>New</td>
<td>Director of Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Strategy</td>
<td>Update</td>
<td>Head of Policy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Visions, Goals and Principles

Part Two

Our Vision for the Falkland Islands

We will conserve and enhance the natural diversity, ecological processes and heritage of the Falkland Islands, in harmony with sustainable economic development.

Goals

Integral to our policies will be the protection, maintenance and where possible, enhancement of our natural environment.

We will seek to meet international standards and obligations in respect of our environment.

We will enhance community and individual understanding about biodiversity, and inform, motivate and support widespread and coordinated community action to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity.

We will benefit from the use of our native genetic resources.

The 12 principles of the Ecosystem Approach

1. The objectives of management of land, water and living resources are a matter of societal choice.
2. Management should be decentralised to the lowest appropriate level.
3. Ecosystem managers should consider the effects (actual or potential) of their activities on adjacent and other ecosystems.
4. Recognising potential gains from management, there is usually a need to understand and manage the ecosystem in an economic context. Any such ecosystem-management programme should:
   A. Reduce those market distortions that adversely affect biological diversity;
   B. Align incentives to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use; and
   C. Internalise costs and benefits in the given ecosystem to the extent feasible.
5. Conservation of ecosystem structure and functioning, in order to maintain ecosystem services, should be a priority target of the Ecosystem Approach.
6. Ecosystems must be managed within the limits of their functioning.
7. The Ecosystem Approach should be undertaken at the appropriate spatial and temporal scales.
8. Recognising the varying temporal scales and lag effects that characterize ecosystem process, objectives for ecosystem management should be set for the long-term.
9. Management must recognize that change is inevitable.
10. The Ecosystem Approach should seek the appropriate balance between, and integration of, conservation and use of biological diversity.
11. The Ecosystem Approach should consider all forms of relevant information including scientific, indigenous, and local knowledge, innovations and practices.
12. The Ecosystem Approach should involve all relevant sectors of society and scientific disciplines.

Fig. 1 The ecosystem approach

Fig. 1 The ecosystem approach

Our Vision for the Falkland Islands

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Principles

The Conference of Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity approved in 2000 the ecosystem approach as the guide for formulating strategies and plans. The ecosystem approach is a way to integrate the management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. It focuses on processes, functions and interactions and recognizes that humans, with their cultural diversity, are an integral component of ecosystems (Fig. 1). The ecosystem approach has 12 principles, which have been used to guide the development of the Falkland Islands Biodiversity Strategy.

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The workshop participants agreed on the rankings by group consensus techniques rather than any mathematical scoring techniques and equal weighting was given to the assessment of risk and value for money. The assessment procedure resulted in a matrix with the 15 threatening processes prioritised as either high, medium or low biodiversity priority and within that by numerical importance (Table 2).

The risk assessment was also combined with a ‘value for money’ assessment. The value for money criterion is critical in the Falkland Islands because there are only limited available resources and thus only the threats that can be successfully mitigated at a cost effective price should be priorities.

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The ‘Falkland Islands State of the Environment 2008’ report identifies our key environmental assets and the processes that threaten the integrity of them. The purpose of the Biodiversity Strategy is to prioritise the threats and to identify the most effective measures that are needed to mitigate or minimise them.

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Priority Biodiversity Threats

High Biodiversity Priorities

Forestry threats were steered away from being high-priority because they are frequently occurring and are therefore likely to occur and mitigation measures can be implemented that have a high or medium rate of success and are cost-effective.

Threat 1: Lack of awareness of the need for biodiversity

In general, there is a high level of awareness of the need for biodiversity in the most long-term Falkland Islands residents, but not among the many new arrivals, as a large military and visitor population has led to a greater need for awareness raising activities, not associated with awareness is seen in high, but it is also perceived as something that has to be addressed as part of a greater number of targeted education initiatives. One simple poster with a single folk tale about, a white phone call to a member of staff.

Threat 2: Uncertainty/lack of information

Uncertainty or lack of information about specific species, habitat, land, and marine activities is considered a major threat to the biodiversity of the Falkland Islands. This may be due to a lack of research, or simply because information is not available.

Threat 3: Invasive species

Invasive species are considered a high biodiversity threat because although well-established invasives such as thistles and brown (norway) rats is difficult, and efforts are often best directed at partial solutions such as eradication of non-native species. Invasive species are considered a high biodiversity threat because of their ability to change ecosystems and the relatively low cost of island species.

Threat 4: Pollution

Pollution is an all-embracing term for chemical contamination of land, water, and air. Many sources of pollution are known and, because this threat is only considered to be high, environmental issues are rated as being high.

Medium Biodiversity Priorities

High biodiversity threats can be implemented that have a medium or high rate of success and are cost-effective. For example, pollution response control measures, as giving rise to infrastructure issues, such as sewerage, and tourism development is rated as a medium biodiversity threat because the potential environmental effects are considered to be high. However, the potential for constructing waste disposal programmes would be low cost if existing facilities are constructed.

Threat 7: Visitors/tourism

Visitors/tourism is rated as a medium biodiversity threat because it affects only two species, is limited to specific areas and researching and managing the relationship between the birds, livestock and pasture grasses are well understood. Detailed research into the impact of tourism on the islands is necessary, and the Falkland Islands is relatively pollution-free.

Threat 8: Unsustainable deliberate extraction

Unsustainable deliberate extraction, such as giving rise to infrastructure issues, such as sewerage, and tourism development is rated as a medium biodiversity threat because it affects only two species, is limited to specific areas and researching and managing the relationship between the birds, livestock and pasture grasses are well understood. Detailed research into the impact of tourism on the islands is necessary, and the Falkland Islands is relatively pollution-free.

The risk of this threat to biodiversity is medium and indirect. The impacts of introduced species on biodiversity may be expensive.

The potential for constructing waste disposal programmes would be low cost if existing facilities are constructed.

Threat 1: Shooting to protect livestock

Shooting to protect livestock is a medium biodiversity threat because it affects only two species, is limited to specific areas and researching and managing the relationship between the birds, livestock and pasture grasses are well understood. Detailed research into the impact of tourism on the islands is necessary, and the Falkland Islands is relatively pollution-free.

Threat 2: Unsustainable wildfowl hunting

Unsustainable wildfowl hunting, such as giving rise to infrastructure issues, such as sewerage, and tourism development is rated as a medium biodiversity threat because it affects only two species, is limited to specific areas and researching and managing the relationship between the birds, livestock and pasture grasses are well understood. Detailed research into the impact of tourism on the islands is necessary, and the Falkland Islands is relatively pollution-free.
Un可持续的气候变化本质上是一个中等威胁生物多样性因为气候变化对全球变暖的影响是缓慢的。然而，威胁并没有消失。温暖的水和地表水温的波动可能会导致自然资源的转移，从而影响到生物多样性。气候变化还可能导致海洋酸化，这将对海洋生物产生严重影响。气候变化也可能会导致极端天气事件的频率和强度增加，从而对生态系统和物种构成威胁。因此，我们需要采取措施来应对气候变化的威胁，以保护生物多样性。

Part Three: Low threat to biodiversity and mitigation actions

Rate and direction of change.

Falkland Islands community can do to affect the rate of climatic change may exceed the ability of for manoeuvre in terms of latitudinal shifts and the it is likely that species and habitats have little room confidence how the climate will change. Due to the best guess because there has been little analysis of of rainfall in the Falkland Islands. However, this is a potential are not well understood. It should be be addressed as a tool for a solution and part of an action plan for managing species, populations and ecosystems. Bridges and culverts crossings may well be at risk. The current amount spent on infrastructure maintenance and development by FIG alone is nearly 1.5 million annually. We could also be moving towards particular farming practices, plant strains and animal breeds suitable for the Falkland Islands. The size of the Falkland Islands and the low lying land, make it difficult to assess the true environmental impact. As a result, the Falkland Islands are more susceptible to natural disasters such as flooding and landslides. Therefore, it is important to have a plan to mitigate these risks.

Challenges

Storage and dissemination of environmental information

Environmental information is of little use if it is not available to those who wish to use it. In the Falkland Islands, environmental information is stored in a variety of paper and electronic formats and located by different agencies and users. Having a single, comprehensive network of databases makes it difficult for users to find the information they need.

Implementing other national strategies

The Biodiversity Strategy must be implemented alongside a number of other national strategies and legislation, some of which are scheduled to be prepared or reviewed during 2009–2010. (See Table 1) Some action tasks in the Biodiversity Strategy are in the process of being implemented, and some strategic documents to be implemented.

Availabilities of resources

A serious challenge to the rate at which the action tasks in the Biodiversity Strategy can be implemented is the availability of funding, as well as for transport, accommodation, equipment, materials, analysis and so on. In addition, there are concerns that, if the national and international policies do not make it difficult to assess environmental impacts within this financial system, it is Impossible for FIG to continue funding multi-year programmes.

Many of the environmental programmes in the Falkland Islands, particularly the research and monitoring programmes, rely on access to funding obtained from sources, such as the national government. The type of cooperation encourages international linkages, as well as financial and technical support. However, as a result of the financial constraints, there are limited economic and technical resources available to the FIG.

Table 1: Action tasks in the Biodiversity Strategy that are in the process of being implemented

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action task</th>
<th>Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task A</td>
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<td>Task B</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task C</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Threats to biodiversity

Unsustainable deliberate extraction is a threat to biodiversity. The economical and environmental costs and benefits of burning camp to improve grazing land and fish type. Furthermore, burning peat fires are difficult to put out. For example, one control burn that escaped control burned an area of 3,500 ha before it was put out. Many endemic and rare plant species in the Falkland Islands have been lost due to deliberate burning. The impact of the new prey opportunities within the Falkland Islands land and marine food webs is not well understood. It is not thought that having a negative impact on population levels or breeding success at an individual level for this reason, the threat of addition/removal of food type of cooperation encourages international linkages, as well as financial and technical support. However, as a result of the financial constraints, there are limited economic and technical resources available to the FIG.

Threat 13: Natural disasters

There are no fully restored reserve intact, which makes it difficult to have a clear idea of what is happening. However, this is a potential are not well understood. It should be be addressed as a tool for a solution and part of an action plan for managing species, populations and ecosystems. Bridges and culverts crossings may well be at risk. The current amount spent on infrastructure maintenance and development by FIG alone is nearly 1.5 million annually. We could also be moving towards particular farming practices, plant strains and animal breeds suitable for the Falkland Islands. The size of the Falkland Islands and the low lying land, make it difficult to assess the true environmental impact. As a result, the Falkland Islands are more susceptible to natural disasters such as flooding and landslides. Therefore, it is important to have a plan to mitigate these risks.

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Availabilities of resources

A serious challenge to the rate at which the action tasks in the Biodiversity Strategy can be implemented is the availability of funding, as well as for transport, accommodation, equipment, materials, analysis and so on. In addition, there are concerns that, if the national and international policies do not make it difficult to assess environmental impacts within this financial system, it is Impossible for FIG to continue funding multi-year programmes.

Many of the environmental programmes in the Falkland Islands, particularly the research and monitoring programmes, rely on access to funding obtained from sources, such as the national government. The type of cooperation encourages international linkages, as well as financial and technical support. However, as a result of the financial constraints, there are limited economic and technical resources available to the FIG.

Table 1: Action tasks in the Biodiversity Strategy that are in the process of being implemented

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action task</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task A</td>
<td>In progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task B</td>
<td>Complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Task C</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Threats to biodiversity

Unsustainable deliberate extraction is a threat to biodiversity. The economical and environmental costs and benefits of burning camp to improve grazing land and fish type. Furthermore, burning peat fires are difficult to put out. For example, one control burn that escaped control burned an area of 3,500 ha before it was put out. Many endemic and rare plant species in the Falkland Islands have been lost due to deliberate burning. The impact of the new prey opportunities within the Falkland Islands land and marine food webs is not well understood. It is not thought that having a negative impact on population levels or breeding success at an individual level for this reason, the threat of addition/removal of food type of cooperation encourages international linkages, as well as financial and technical support. However, as a result of the financial constraints, there are limited economic and technical resources available to the FIG.

Threat 13: Natural disasters

There are no fully restored reserve intact, which makes it difficult to have a clear idea of what is happening. However, this is a potential are not well understood. It should be be addressed as a tool for a solution and part of an action plan for managing species, populations and ecosystems. Bridges and culverts crossings may well be at risk. The current amount spent on infrastructure maintenance and development by FIG alone is nearly 1.5 million annually. We could also be moving towards particular farming practices, plant strains and animal breeds suitable for the Falkland Islands. The size of the Falkland Islands and the low lying land, make it difficult to assess the true environmental impact. As a result, the Falkland Islands are more susceptible to natural disasters such as flooding and landslides. Therefore, it is important to have a plan to mitigate these risks.

Challenges

Storage and dissemination of environmental information

Environmental information is of little use if it is not available to those who wish to use it. In the Falkland Islands, environmental information is stored in a variety of paper and electronic formats and located by different agencies and users. Having a single, comprehensive network of databases makes it difficult for users to find the information they need.

Implementing other national strategies

The Biodiversity Strategy must be implemented alongside a number of other national strategies and legislation, some of which are scheduled to be prepared or reviewed during 2009–2010. (See Table 1) Some action tasks in the Biodiversity Strategy are in the process of being implemented, and some strategic documents to be implemented.

Availabilities of resources

A serious challenge to the rate at which the action tasks in the Biodiversity Strategy can be implemented is the availability of funding, as well as for transport, accommodation, equipment, materials, analysis and so on. In addition, there are concerns that, if the national and international policies do not make it difficult to assess environmental impacts within this financial system, it is Impossible for FIG to continue funding multi-year programmes.

Many of the environmental programmes in the Falkland Islands, particularly the research and monitoring programmes, rely on access to funding obtained from sources, such as the national government. The type of cooperation encourages international linkages, as well as financial and technical support. However, as a result of the financial constraints, there are limited economic and technical resources available to the FIG.
Dedicated action is required to protect a number of threatened species and habitats in the Falkland Islands. These have been identified through criteria associated with listings under international conventions, global and national conservation status and changes in population, distribution and risk of specific threats.

Some species and habitats require a comprehensive action plan because they are both nationally and internationally important, while some species only require a plan for monitoring because the Falklands populations is the stronghold site.

These species and habitats are fully described in the Falkland Islands State of the Environment 2008 Report. The action plans will identify the causes of decline, threatening processes and the specific measures needed to arrest and reverse the decline, as well as any research, survey or monitoring requirements needed to underpin the action.

A key activity within most action plans will be managing important sites. The current designated protected area network is rather ad hoc and many critically important habitats and ecosystems are not under any formal management agreement. There is a need to identify the location and the condition of important habitat sites through survey and assessment.

Part Five of the Biodiversity Strategy sets out action tasks to achieve the vision and goals in Part Two and to address the threats identified in Part Three.

The action tasks are grouped by four themes:

**Theme A: Protecting the General Environment**

**Theme B: Protecting Priority Species and Habitats**

**Theme C: Protecting Our Genetic Resources**

**Theme D: Driving the Biodiversity Strategy**

The Biodiversity Strategies for other countries separate freshwater, land and marine biodiversity but in the Falkland Islands, the marine element extends across the land ecosystem and thus the biodiversity elements have not been separated.

Each theme contains:

- A desired outcome that translates the goals of the Biodiversity Strategy into biodiversity or management outcomes.
- The action tasks that are needed to bridge the gap between the current and desired state. The 38 action tasks are a mixture of measures for enhancing or reorienting existing programmes and new initiatives.
- The monitoring of key indicators will be used to assess whether the action tasks are achieving the goals and whether, over time, the priority status of certain tasks needs to be adapted. Key indicators will be developed as part of Action Task 37.

All monitoring programmes for key indicators will be SMART:

- **Simple**—easily interpreted and monitored
- **Measurable**—statistically verifiable, reproducible and show trends
- **Accessible**—regularly monitored, cost-effective and consistent
- **Relevant**—directly address issues or agreed objectives
- **Timely**—provide early warning of potential problems

When designing monitoring programmes we need to be able to use information on change over time to evaluate management practices and to make management decisions. Monitoring programmes lead on from baseline surveys and targeted research. Monitoring may be directed at a change in state (e.g. population size and distribution) or pressure (e.g. grazing, fishing or pollution), or the effectiveness of a mitigation measure.

For each of the 38 action tasks, their implementation priority, the lead and supporting organisations responsible for implementation and funding and staffing resources have been identified.

**Responsibility**

The successful implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy will require coordinated effort across FIG and working collaboratively with environmental organisations, the community and landowners. Primary responsibility for implementing the Biodiversity Strategy is held by the Environmental Planning Department, with the oversight of the Environmental Committee. Lead departments/organisations for each action task will be responsible for developing and implementing programmes to undertake each task and to determine suitable performance measures and expected project outcomes.

**Timescale**

A five year timescale for implementing each of the 38 action tasks has been set. Most of the action tasks are existing initiatives that need to be implemented each year and the implementation date for new tasks, which are mostly Priority II and III, are staggered over the next five years in order to spread the workload.

**Implementation priorities**

The action tasks are rated in the order in which they require implementation based on whether they address high, medium or low biodiversity priorities, our international commitments or whether they are precursory activities for other action tasks (Table 3). Implement 1st actions should be allocated more staff time and funds over Implement 2nd and Implement 3rd actions. Implement 1st action tasks are highlighted in bold text.
**THEME A: Protecting the General Environment**

**Threat 1: Lack of awareness of environmental issues**  
Threat priority = High

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### Action Plan

1. **Provide an appropriate and adequately resourced environmental advisory service for FIG departments, the private sector and landowners. Ensure that local Falkland Islanders can fill such posts by supporting students to gain sufficient academic and field training and experience.** Environmental information will be made relevant to Falkland Islanders to enable people to make decisions and take action to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

2. **Support and enhance the formal environmental education programmes provided at the Infant and Junior Schools in Stanley and at the Mount Pleasant Complex, the Community School in Stanley and in the camp education system, and the environmental learning experiences provided by youth groups such as Watch Group, Pathfinders, Guides, and Scouts, etc.** These programmes should be supported so that they can offer outdoor educational opportunities. This Action Task is linked to the Islands Plan Policy 1 ‘Right to Self Determination: Objective 2’. An improved understanding by young people in the Falklands of their history and traditions.

3. **Develop a strategy to support and enhance the opportunities for the public to be involved in hands-on environmental activities across the Falkland Islands.** This strategy should include a system for training and providing subsistence costs for people undertaking voluntary work.

4. **Make general and site-specific environmental information widely available for visitors to the Falkland Islands, and ensure that people providing an information service to visitors can source the environmental knowledge they require.** This fulfils in part actions identified in the Falkland Islands National Tourism Strategy 2012 – Objective 4(iii): ‘The Islands are sustainable on a social, environmental, cultural and commercial basis’.

5. **Encourage and support all people in the Falkland Islands to gain and share environmental knowledge and expertise internationally, through attendance at international meetings, workshops, training courses, etc.**

6. **FIG will incorporate action tasks identified in the Biodiversity Strategy into its policies, and department business plans to deliver coherent policy and incentives that enhance biodiversity.** This is particularly critical when FIG is involved in fisheries, farming, hydrocarbon exploration, tourism and land, air and sea transport sectors.

7. **Encourage open government and assessment of FIG environmental performance.** Scrutiny by a non-governmental environmental organisation will be financially supported, where practicable.

8. **Facilitate the operation of the Environmental Committee under a relevant Terms of Reference.**

### Action Tasks

**Part FIVE**

**Action Tasks**

- **Environmental advisory service**

- **Formal environmental education programmes at school and with youth groups**

- **Environmental volunteer strategy**

- **Environmental information for visitors**

- **Sharing and learning with the international community**

- **Action Tasks in FIG policies and business plans**

- **Financial support for NGOs to scrutinise FIG environmental performance**

- **Environmental Committee**

---

### Desired Outcomes

- **Falkland Islanders have an enhanced appreciation of biodiversity and better understand the native species, habitats and ecosystems.**

- **Children and adults are learning about biodiversity through school and community programmes.** They know how they can contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of the environment, and are taking action within their everyday lives.

- **FIG, private sector, conservation groups, the community and overseas-based organisations are working collaboratively together.**

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**Threat priority**

- **Threat priority = High**

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**Threat 1: Lack of awareness of environmental issues**

**IMPLIMENT INITIATIVE TIMESCALE LEAD OTHER INVOLVEMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>INITIATIVE</th>
<th>TIMESCALE</th>
<th>LEAD</th>
<th>OTHER INVOLVEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Environmental advisory service</td>
<td>1st Existing Every year</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoS, FIGF, FC, IBA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Formal environmental education programmes at school and with youth groups</td>
<td>2nd Existing Every year</td>
<td>Education FC, EPD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Environmental volunteer strategy</td>
<td>3rd Existing 2010/11</td>
<td>FC EPD, NGOs, private landowners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Environmental information for visitors</td>
<td>1st Existing Every year</td>
<td>FITB EPD, FC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sharing and learning with the international community</td>
<td>3rd Existing Every year</td>
<td>EPD FITB,FIG, FC scientists working in Falklands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Action Tasks in FIG policies and business plans</td>
<td>2nd New 2009/10</td>
<td>Chief Executive HGOs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Financial support for NGOs to scrutinise FIG environmental performance</td>
<td>2nd Existing Every year</td>
<td>FC EPD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Environmental Committee</td>
<td>1st Existing Every year</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Threat 2: Uncertainty/lack of information**

**Threat priority = High**

### Desired Outcomes

- Some of the gaps in our environmental knowledge of key taxonomic groups and habitats have been filled.
- We have identified the wildlife sites key to the long-term survival of threatened species and habitats.
- Environmental information on species, habitats and ecosystems, threats and mitigation measures is stored safely and is widely accessible to the Falkland Islands and international community. We will be sharing information and expertise across the world.

### Action Plan

9. Ensure that best practice, ethical methods are used in all environmental research and monitoring programmes.
10. Develop and implement research programmes to fill the seven key knowledge gaps (a – g) (see page 20).
11. Develop a bio-regional classification system for the coastal and offshore marine environment to facilitate broad-scale digital mapping of marine habitats.
12. Identify all threatened coastal and marine species and habitats using the Falkland Islands threatened species priority setting guidelines (described in the State of the Environment 2008 report).
13. Identify the biodiversity sites that are key to the long-term conservation of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine species and habitats.
14. Develop a geographically-based environmental information management system to store data, grey literature, scientific reports and publications as well as information about data collections, past and active research and monitoring programmes, experts and advisors. From the management system, environmental information will be disseminated to biodiversity resource users, managers, the general public, and used to update the State of the Environment Report in 2011.
15. Maintain national collections for terrestrial and marine plants and invertebrates in the Falkland Islands, and ensure collections are available for scientists and the general public.

### Action Tasks

9. Ensure that best practice, ethical methods are used in all environmental research and monitoring programmes.
10. Develop and implement research programmes to fill the seven key knowledge gaps (a – g) (see page 20).
11. Develop a bio-regional classification system for the coastal and offshore marine environment to facilitate broad-scale digital mapping of marine habitats.
12. Identify all threatened coastal and marine species and habitats using the Falkland Islands threatened species priority setting guidelines (described in the State of the Environment 2008 report).
13. Identify the biodiversity sites that are key to the long-term conservation of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine species and habitats.
14. Develop a geographically-based environmental information management system to store data, grey literature, scientific reports and publications as well as information about data collections, past and active research and monitoring programmes, experts and advisors. From the management system, environmental information will be disseminated to biodiversity resource users, managers, the general public, and used to update the State of the Environment Report in 2011.
15. Maintain national collections for terrestrial and marine plants and invertebrates in the Falkland Islands, and ensure collections are available for scientists and the general public.
**Action Tasks**

**Part Five**

**Action Tasks**

**Action Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>IMPACT</th>
<th>IMPRIORITY</th>
<th>TIMESCALE</th>
<th>LEAD</th>
<th>GHIBY-DEVELOPMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>FIG upholds domestic and international environmental policies</td>
<td>1st Existing</td>
<td>Review 2013/14</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIG, PWD, AG, Customs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment legislation</td>
<td>3rd New</td>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>AG</td>
<td>EPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Licensed activities with conditions for environment monitored</td>
<td>1st Existing</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIG, MR, PWD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Action Tasks in private sector business plans and operational practices</td>
<td>2nd New</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIG, PWD, MR, DA, FISI, IBA, CIC, FIFCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23a</td>
<td>Prepare a strategy for nature conservation on private land</td>
<td>3rd New</td>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DA, RBA, landowners, NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23b</td>
<td>Implement a strategy for nature conservation on private land</td>
<td>3rd New</td>
<td>Every year post 2012/13</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DA, RBA, landowners, NGOs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Desired Outcomes**

- Threats to native biodiversity from the activities of people are avoided or mitigated through sustainable use regimes in Stanley, on camp and in the marine environment.
- Decisions that affect our biodiversity are based on sufficient and timely information. Where information is inadequate, a precautionary approach to decision making is taken.

**Action Plan**

19. Ensure that all land and marine planning processes uphold statutory and non-statutory domestic environmental policies and tools, and international treaties to which the Falkland Islands has signed and will sign in the future. The types of activities and developments that require planning permission will be reviewed, particularly road building.


21. Ensure that licensed activities that have measures to reduce environmental damage are fully implemented, and their effectiveness is monitored.

22. The private sectors of fisheries, farming, hydrocarbon exploration/extraction and air, sea and land transport, will be encouraged to incorporate the action tasks in the Biodiversity Strategy into their strategic property and business planning and operational practices. It will be supported by Action Task 1.

23. (a) Develop and (b) implement a strategy for long-term nature conservation on private land, which includes education programmes, realistic incentives and financial packages for site/property management plans. Where appropriate, this strategy should be linked to the organic farming certification system.

**Threat 3:** Unsustainable accidental by catch

**Threat priority = High**

**Threat 5:** Pollution

**Threat priority = High**

**Threat 6:** Shooting to protect livestock

**Threat priority = Medium**

**Threat 12:** Transport – air, vehicle and sea

**Threat priority = Low**

**Threat 14:** Physical landscape changes

**Threat priority = Low**

**Threat 15:** Addition/removal of food

**Threat priority = Low**

**Action Description**

- Ensure that all land and marine planning processes uphold statutory and non-statutory domestic environmental policies and tools, and international treaties to which the Falkland Islands has signed and will sign in the future. The types of activities and developments that require planning permission will be reviewed, particularly road building.

- Develop Environmental Impact Assessment legislation appropriate for the Falkland Islands.

- Ensure that licensed activities that have measures to reduce environmental damage are fully implemented, and their effectiveness is monitored.

- The private sectors of fisheries, farming, hydrocarbon exploration/extraction and air, sea and land transport, will be encouraged to incorporate the action tasks in the Biodiversity Strategy into their strategic property and business planning, and operational practices. It will be supported by Action Task 1.

(a) Develop (b) implement a strategy for long-term nature conservation on private land, which includes education programmes, realistic incentives and financial packages for site/property management plans. Where appropriate, this strategy should be linked to the organic farming certification system.
Part Five

Action Tasks

Desired Outcomes

Threat 4: Invasive Species
Threat priority = High

Threat 13: New Organisms
Threat priority = Low

The risks from new organisms are managed to protect our native biodiversity and socioeconomically important introduced species. No new invasive species have become established. There is increased and more effective invasive species management across the islands.

Action Plan

16. Continue to develop and apply the integrated risk assessment framework for the importation of new organisms, including genetically modified organisms.

17. Ensure that there are management provisions for biosecurity at all borders, including between islands within the Falklands.

18. Develop and implement research programmes to fill the seven key knowledge gaps, including impacts of non-native species.

Ensure that there are legislative and management provisions for control/wriddication of invasive species. Habitat restoration programmes should link to Species and Habitat Action Plans (see Action Task 28) and Site Management Plans (see Action Task 30).

16. Continue to develop and apply the integrated risk assessment framework for the importation of new organisms, including genetically modified organisms.

17. Ensure that there are management provisions for biosecurity at all borders, including between islands within the Falklands.

18. Develop and implement research programmes to fill the seven key knowledge gaps, including impacts of non-native species.

Threat priority = Medium

Desired Outcomes

Our nature tourism sites are environmentally sustainable.

Action Plan

10g. Develop and implement research programmes to fill the seven key knowledge gaps, including (g) visitor impacts on wildlife sites. This fulfils in part actions identified in the Falkland Islands National Tourism Strategy 2012 – Objective 1(v): 'Greater knowledge of numbers, motivations and stats of land-based tourist'.

24. The private tourism sector will be encouraged to incorporate the action tasks in the Biodiversity Strategy into their strategic property and business planning, and operational practices. It will be supported by Action Task 1.

25. Develop a code of practice for tourism. This will have a set of mandatory duty of care tasks that are not eligible for compensation. Compliance to the codes of practice will be linked to tourism funding schemes and any environmental sustainability certification processes that are created. This fulfils in part actions identified in the Falkland Islands national Tourism Strategy 2012 – Objective 4(iii): 'The Islands are sustainable on a social, environmental, cultural and commercial basis'.

Threat priority = Medium

Desired Outcomes

The risks from new organisms are managed to protect our native biodiversity and socially and commercially important introduced species. No new invasive species have become established.

Action Plan

16. Continue to develop and apply the integrated risk assessment framework for the importation of new organisms, including genetically modified organisms.

17. Ensure that there are management provisions for biosecurity at all borders, including between islands within the Falklands.

18. Develop and implement research programmes to fill the seven key knowledge gaps, including impacts of non-native species.

Ensure that there are legislative and management provisions for control/wriddication of invasive species. Habitat restoration programmes should link to Species and Habitat Action Plans (see Action Task 28) and Site Management Plans (see Action Task 30).

16. Continue to develop and apply the integrated risk assessment framework for the importation of new organisms, including genetically modified organisms.

17. Ensure that there are management provisions for biosecurity at all borders, including between islands within the Falklands.

18. Develop and implement research programmes to fill the seven key knowledge gaps, including impacts of non-native species.

Threat 7:

Visitors/tourism

Action Plan

10g. Develop and implement research programmes to fill the seven key knowledge gaps, including (g) visitor impacts on wildlife sites. This fulfils in part actions identified in the Falkland Islands National Tourism Strategy 2012 – Objective 1(v): 'Greater knowledge of numbers, motivations and stats of land-based tourist'.

24. The private tourism sector will be encouraged to incorporate the action tasks in the Biodiversity Strategy into their strategic property and business planning, and operational practices. It will be supported by Action Task 1.

25. Develop a code of practice for tourism. This will have a set of mandatory duty of care tasks that are not eligible for compensation. Compliance to the codes of practice will be linked to tourism funding schemes and any environmental sustainability certification processes that are created. This fulfils in part actions identified in the Falkland Islands national Tourism Strategy 2012 – Objective 4(iii): 'The Islands are sustainable on a social, environmental, cultural and commercial basis'.
**Threat 9: Climate Change**

**Desired Outcomes**
- We are responding responsibly and effectively to natural disasters.

**Action Plan**
- Develop and implement research programmes to fill the seven key knowledge gaps, including:
  - what are the predicted changes in climate and how these changes may affect native species and ecosystems, and land-use and marine-use activities.

**Action Tasks**
- **Action 10:**
  - 10a. Research programmes for knowledge gaps – Climate change
    - **Implementation:** 1st
    - **Initiative:** New
    - **Timeline:** Every year 1 project per year
    - **Lead:** EPD, DoA, FC, UK Met office

**Threat 10: Natural Disasters**

**Desired Outcomes**
- We are responding responsibly and effectively to natural disasters.

**Action Plan**
- Review the need for contingency plans for wildfires, wildlife diseases, and toxin events.

**Action Tasks**
- **Action 26:**
  - Review need for contingency plans for wildfires, wildlife diseases, and toxin events
    - **Implementation:** 3rd
    - **Initiative:** New
    - **Timeline:** 2010/11, 1 review per year
    - **Lead:** EPD, FC, PWD, Police, Fire, Military

**Threat 11: Deliberate Burning**

**Desired Outcomes**
- Camp burning occurs as part of a programme of managed grazing.

**Action Plan**
- Review the FIG grass fire burning policy and investigate the effects of the current camp burning on wildlife and agricultural productivity.

**Action Tasks**
- **Action 27:**
  - Review camp burning policy
    - **Implementation:** 3rd
    - **Initiative:** Existing
    - **Timeline:** 2010/11
    - **Lead:** DoA
    - **Other Involvement:** Landowners, RBA, EPD, FC
**THEME B: Protecting Priority Species and Habitats**

**Desired Outcomes**
- Populations of all native species and habitats are at a sustainable level in the wild and their genetic diversity is maintained. Fewer threatened species require active recovery programmes.
- A more comprehensive, adequate and representative range of natural habitats and ecosystems is under long-term management agreements.

**Action Plan**
28a. For the 12 species, species groups and habitats, (a) prepare, adopt and (b) implement Species and Habitat Action Plans. Plans will identify the causes of decline, threatening processes and the specific measures needed to arrest and reverse the decline, as well as any research, survey or monitoring requirements needed to underpin the action.

29. Revise the system of nature reserves designated under the Conservation of Wildlife and Nature Ordinance to establish a network of sites that are key for the protection of terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and habitats.

30. For the key biodiversity areas and designated lands (see Action Task 13), (a) develop, adopt and (b) implement Site Management Plans with landowners to ensure adequate long-term protection, particularly for the management of invasive species, be it prevention, control or eradication. At least 30 sites (e.g. National Nature Reserves, Important Bird Areas and Important Plant Areas) are identified as potentially requiring the preparation of or the documentation of management.

**THEME C: Protecting Our Genetic Resources**

**Desired Outcomes**
- There is an integrated policy for the management of all genetic material in the Falkland Islands.

**Action Plan**
31. Develop a policy on access to, and the use of, the Falkland Islands native genetic resources and the sharing of benefits from their use, and to ensure that royalties are directed towards biodiversity management.

**Table of Actions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Implementation Initiative</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Other Involvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28a</td>
<td>Prepare 12 Species and Habitat Action Plans</td>
<td>1st Existing</td>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoA, RBA, FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28b</td>
<td>Implement 12 Species and Habitat Action Plans</td>
<td>1st Existing</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoA, RBA, FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Designate key land, terrestrial and marine biodiversity sites</td>
<td>3rd New</td>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FC, DoA, FIVD, RBA, landowners, AG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30a</td>
<td>Prepare Site Management Plans</td>
<td>1st Existing</td>
<td>2008/10</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>RBA, landowners, FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30b</td>
<td>Implement Site Management Plans</td>
<td>1st Existing</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>RBA, private landowners, FC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Desired Outcomes

- The Falkland Islands are a standalone manager of our biodiversity, gaining support through collaboration with the UK community and international research community when necessary.
- We are committed to long-term funding for programmes that maintain and enhance biodiversity, where affordable.
- We have an effective structure and mechanisms to implement and monitor the progress of the Falkland Islands Biodiversity Strategy, facilitating the resolution of issues and conflicts that may arise during implementation.
- Monitoring provides relevant feedback on the status of, and trends in, native biodiversity and efforts to protect them.

### Action Plan

**32** Review of FIG environmental spend
- **3rd New**
- **2010/11**
- **EPD, Treasury, FIDC**

**33** Ensure FIG programmes enhance biodiversity
- **2nd New**
- **2010/11**
- **EPD, Treasury, FIDC, FC**

**34** Gaps in biodiversity funding identified
- **2nd New**
- **2010/11**
- **EPD, FC**

**35** FIG mechanisms for multi-year funding
- **2nd New**
- **2012/13**
- **Treasury, EPD**

**36** Climate where private sector and NGOs fund environmental programmes
- **3rd New**
- **2012/13**
- **Treasury, EPD**

**37** Structure, partnerships and mechanisms to implement and monitor the progress of the Falkland Islands Biodiversity Strategy
- **1st New**
- **2008/09**
- **CoC, EPD**

**38a** Prepare environmental monitoring strategy
- **1st New**
- **2009/10**
- **DoA, EPD, FC, other NGOs**

**38b** Implement environmental monitoring strategy
- **1st Existing**
- **Every year**
- **DoA, EPD, FC, other NGOs**

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**THEME D: Driving the Biodiversity Strategy**

### Action Tasks

**Action Task:**

- **32** Review of FIG environmental expenditure, in terms of infrastructure, sustainable use, environmental research and monitoring, on-ground action and education, against national policies and the cost-effectiveness of the current allocation of funds and support.
- **33** FIG will ensure its existing funded or supported programmes enhance biodiversity.
- **34** Identify the main gaps in biodiversity funding.
- **35** FIG develops mechanisms for committing multi-year funding for long-term environmental programmes.
- **36** FIG promotes a financial and cultural climate in which funding for biodiversity by the private sector and NGOs is encouraged.
- **37** Establish an effective structure, partnerships and mechanisms to implement and monitor progress of the Biodiversity Strategy.
- **38** Prepare and implement an environmental monitoring strategy that enables the assessment of management practices and policies.
FIG Medium Term Financial Plan

FIG adopted a Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) to begin for the 2008/9 financial year, which requires savings to be made and an increase in income. The plan requires a minimum of a 3% saving in annual budgets. The 2008/9 environmental budget is £200,000 within five streams:

1. EPD – Environmental Officer – £30,000
2. EPD – Department funds – £15,000 for department responsibilities such as FIG National Nature Reserves, education, advice and to access technical advice
3. EPD – Environmental Studies Budget – £52,000, devoted to projects that implement priority action tasks
4. EPD – Biodiversity Monitoring Budget – £36,000, contracted out, currently for penguins and albatrosses only
5. Falklands Conservation Core Funds – £67,000, for roles and responsibilities identified in the FIG-FC Memorandum of Understanding (Annex 1).

At the time of preparing this strategy, it is not known the extent of savings required in each of these streams to implement the MTFP for 2009/10. The current financial climate means that FIG is unlikely to increase the amount of funding available for the environmental sector and could reduce it by up to 3% per annum to help deliver the MTFP.

External support
FIG and other local sources meet much of the administrative needs for the environmental sector in the Falkland Islands. In contrast, many of the targeted initiatives, projects, and programmes are partially supported and funded from a 6th funding stream – external sources.

During the five year period 2003 – 2008, FIG contributed annually approximately £30,000 of the Environmental Studies Budget for 10 large projects that run for 2 – 3 years, and the UK Government and the European Commission matched this local funding with £2.29 million. The annual contribution of the UK Government, through the UK Overseas Territories Programme (OTEP), has been between £75,000 and £175,000 during the last five years. Falklands Conservation has also strong links with a number of organisations, including RSPB and kew Gardens, which provide technical support. Scientists working on new Island and elsewhere in the Falkland Islands are often supported entirely by independent funding, most particularly from Germany, Portugal, and the United States.

Finding the balance between biodiversity and financial priorities
The goals set out in this strategy could be achieved sooner if more resources (finance and human) are spent on actions. However, if only limited resources are available for the actions, achieving them will be an even greater challenge and this increases the risk of loss of biodiversity.

Funding will be allocated for (and sought for) Implement 1st action tasks, and then secondarily for Implement 2nd and then 3rd action tasks. Where FIG and other local support is decreased, the start date for implementing Implement 2nd and 3rd action tasks identified for each year will be delayed until later years. Additionally, where action tasks are to produce or implement multiple plans, the target number will be reduced. If additional funding is obtained, whether locally or externally, more Implement 2nd and 3rd action tasks identified for each year will be undertaken.

If the required budget is obtained, then all the new action tasks are scheduled to be implemented across the first five years of the 10 year Life of the Biodiversity Strategy. However, the implementation plan will be reviewed annually and a new implementation plan will be set for the second period, 2013/14 to 2017/18. Implementation of action tasks in the Biodiversity Strategy requires both money and staff time. The staff and funding needs are approximately costed for undertaking the tasks at a mid-range level.
The amount of additional staff resources and funding required to implement each action task is difficult to estimate precisely, particularly for action tasks where a plan must first be prepared and then subsequently implemented. Where additional staff is required, the number of staff months is indicated. It is anticipated that the additional staff will be short-term project officers under contract.

Over and above resources required additional funding would be needed for costs associated with equipment, infrastructure, transport, workshops, communication and educational materials and so on. In preparing the implementation plan, the same assumption has been made as in the paragraph above for the current FIG and UK Ministry of Defence spend on environmental studies, and work programmes of officers. This includes officers working for all FIG departments, FIDC, FITB and the Ministry of Defence’s Falkland Islands Environmental Office, as well as the core funding provided to FC, which part-employs three staff within the Environmental Planning Department, and restricted funds committed by the Ministry of Defence.

The current system of environmental funding will continue, with four funding streams set for specific ongoing responsibilities and one stream used as a source of funding to part-support projects and programmes (which will then also require local additional and external support). It is recognised that the rate of implementation and the potential budget available are inter-dependent. Funding, particularly external funding, cannot be guaranteed. The rate of implementation will have to be adjusted to the specific funding that is obtained, with the potential to be increased when there is more FIG funding and/or external funding is made available. It is noted that external funding is always more likely to be obtained where local funding has been secured. The following tables identify the action tasks to be implemented during the remainder of 2008/09 (Year 1) and during 2009/10 (Year 2). Those tasks that are on-going and additional new tasks (plus any lower priority tasks set for Year 1 and not implemented) will be implemented during Years 3 – 5, as indicated in the tables.

Where additional staff and funding needs are required, this is indicated. Some of the smaller tasks may not proceed and will be dropped. Where external funding is sought, this has been identified. In preparing the implementation plan, it has been assumed that there will be no change over the next five years to the current FIG and UK Ministry of Defence spend on the environment, including on public awareness and educational materials and so on. This is in preparation of the implementation plan, the same assumption has been made as in the paragraph above for the current FIG and UK Ministry of Defence spend on the environment, including on public awareness and educational materials and so on.

2008/09 (Year 1) AND 2009/10 (YEAR 2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>STAFF</th>
<th>FUNDING</th>
<th>TIMESCALE</th>
<th>LEAD</th>
<th>OTHER INVOLVEMENT</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Environmental advisory service</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>EPO</td>
<td>DoA, FIDC, FC, RBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Environmental information for visitors</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>FITB</td>
<td>EPO, FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Environmental Committee</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>DoA</td>
<td>EPO, FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ethical research programmes</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>DoA</td>
<td>Customs, EPD, AG, Military, RBA, landowners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Provisions for biosecurity</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>DoA</td>
<td>Customs, EPD, AG, Military, RBA, landowners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Provisions for the control/ eradication of invasive species</td>
<td>6 months*</td>
<td>£15,000 external support</td>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>EPD, FIDC, RBA, landowners</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>FG-upholds domestic and international environmental policies</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIDC, PWD, AG, Customs</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Licensed activities with conditions for environment monitored</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>FIDC, MR, PWD</td>
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<tr>
<td>28a</td>
<td>Prepare 4 Species and Habitat Action Plans</td>
<td>£1,000</td>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>EPO, DoA, RBA, FC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>28b</td>
<td>Implement 4 Species and Habitat Action Plans</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>£20,000 for all plans</td>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>EPO, DoA, RBA, FC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30a</td>
<td>Prepare 2 Site Management Plans</td>
<td>£1,000</td>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>EPO, RBA, landowners, FC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30b</td>
<td>Implement 6 Site Management Plans</td>
<td>£25,000 for all plans</td>
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<td>EPO, RBA, landowners, FC</td>
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<tr>
<td>31b</td>
<td>Implement environmental monitoring strategy</td>
<td>10 months</td>
<td>£15,000</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>DoA, FIDC, FC, other NGOs</td>
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## Implement 1st – New

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Staff Needs</th>
<th>Funding Needs</th>
<th>External Support</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Other Involvement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Research programmes for knowledge gaps</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2009/10 EPD</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIFD, DoA, FC</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIFD, DoA, FC</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Lower plants</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIFD, DoA, FC</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Coastal &amp; marine species and ecosystems</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIFD, DoA, FC</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Diversity and ecological roles of micro-organisms</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIFD, DoA, FC</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Impacts of introduced plants and animals</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIFD, DoA, FC</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Bio-pharmaceutical properties of endemic species</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIFD, DoA, FC</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Visitor impacts on wildlife sites</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIFD, DoA, FC</td>
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</table>

## Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Staff Needs</th>
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<th>Timescale</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Other Involvement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Structure, partnerships and mechanisms to implement and monitor Biodiversity Strategy</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>EPD</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Prepare environmental monitoring strategy</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoA, FIFD, FC, other NGOs</td>
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## Implement 2nd – Existing

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Staff Needs</th>
<th>Funding Needs</th>
<th>External Support</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Other Involvement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Formal environmental education programmes at school</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>EPD, FIFD</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Financial support for NGOs to scrutinise FIG environmental performance</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIFD</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Environmental information management system</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>£1,000</td>
<td>External support</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoA, FIFD, MR, SMSG</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maintain National Collections for plants and invertebrates</td>
<td>2 months</td>
<td>£500</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIFD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Biosecurity risk assessment framework</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>DoA</td>
<td>FIFD</td>
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## Implement 2nd – New

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Staff Needs</th>
<th>Funding Needs</th>
<th>External Support</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Other Involvement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Action Tasks in FC policies and business plans</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoA</td>
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## Implement 3rd – Existing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Staff Needs</th>
<th>Funding Needs</th>
<th>External Support</th>
<th>Timescale</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Other Involvement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sharing and learning with the international community</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>£3,000</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FIFD, MR, FC, scientists working in Falklands</td>
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</table>

## Implement 3rd – New

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Staff Needs</th>
<th>Funding Needs</th>
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<th>Timescale</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Other Involvement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment legislation</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>AG</td>
<td>EPD</td>
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</table>
### Implementation 1st – Existing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Funding Needs</th>
<th>External Support</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Other Involvement</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28a</td>
<td>Prepare 8 Species and Habitat Action Plans</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>£1,000</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoA, RBA, FC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28b</td>
<td>Implement 12 Species and Habitat Action Plans</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>£15,000</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoA, RBA, FC</td>
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<tr>
<td>29a</td>
<td>Implement 4 Site Management Plans</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>£1,000</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>RBA, landowners, FC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30b</td>
<td>Implement 12 Site Management Plans</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>£25,000</td>
<td>Every year</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>RBA, private landowners, FC</td>
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</table>

### Implementation 1st – New

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>External Support</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Other Involvement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Genetic resources use legislation</td>
<td>None*</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>AG</td>
<td>EPD, DoA, Treasury</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* The legislation drafting workload of the Attorney General’s Chambers for 2010/11 has not yet been set. If the action task were to be in the list of priority legislation to be drafted, costs are in-house. Alternatively, a contracted drafter would require 1 – 2 months to complete the action task, at an estimated salary cost of £18,000/month.

### Implementation 2nd – Existing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Funding Needs</th>
<th>External Support</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Other Involvement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Environmental volunteer strategy</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>£2,000</td>
<td>External support</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>NGO, private landowners</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Identification of key biodiversity sites</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>£2,000</td>
<td>External support</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FC</td>
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### Implementation 2nd – New

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Action</th>
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<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Other Involvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Action Tasks in private sector business plans and operational practices</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoA, DoF, DoD, DoT, DTA, IBRA, CoC, IRCMA</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Action Tasks in tourism business plans and operational practices</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoF, tourism operators</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Ensure FIG programmes enhance biodiversity</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoF, Treasury, TDFC, FC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Gaps in biodiversity funding identified</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Marine environment classification and mapping</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>£20,000</td>
<td>External support</td>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>SMG, WR, EPD, FC</td>
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</table>

### Implementation 3rd – Existing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>Funding Needs</th>
<th>External Support</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Other Involvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Review need for contingency plans for wildfires, wildlife diseases, toxin events</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Implement costs unknown</td>
<td>2010/11, 1 review per yr</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoF, DoF, DoF, DoT, IBRA, Military</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Review camp burning policy</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>DoA</td>
<td>Landowners, IBRA, EPD, FC</td>
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</table>
### Implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Staff Support</th>
<th>Funding Support</th>
<th>Timetable</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Other Involvement</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Review of FIG environmental spend</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>EPD, Treasury, FIDC</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Identification of threatened marine species and habitats</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>£10,000+ External support</td>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>FID</td>
<td>SMSG, EPD, FC</td>
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<tr>
<td>23a</td>
<td>Prepare a strategy for nature conservation on private land</td>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>£3,000 External support</td>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoA, RBA, landowners, NGOs</td>
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<tr>
<td>23b</td>
<td>Implement a strategy for nature conservation on private land</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>£10,000 External support</td>
<td>Every yr post</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>DoA, RBA, landowners, NGOs</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Code of practice for tourism</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>2012/13</td>
<td>FITB</td>
<td>EPD, FC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Designate key land, terrestrial and marine biodiversity sites</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>EPD</td>
<td>FC, DoA, FITB, RBA, landowners, AG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Climate where private sector and NGOs fund environmental programmes</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>Treasury</td>
<td>CoC, EPD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIG-FC Memorandum of Understanding

The FIG-FC Memorandum of Understanding states that:

Falklands Conservation will provide, subject to sufficient resources being available:

a) Independent environmental advice
b) Scrutiny of FIG’s environmental policies and proposals for legislation
c) Materials and resources to support environmental education within the Islands’ schools
d) A wildlife group for young people in the Islands
e) Opportunities for local community involvement in conservation projects, issues and activities
f) Response to wildlife emergencies
g) Support, as appropriate, for the implementation of the Biodiversity Strategy
h) Curation and management of the Falkland Islands’ national wildlife collections
i) Maintenance and development of the Falkland Islands’ wildlife databases

The Falkland Islands Government will provide, subject to funds being available for this purpose:

a) Funding to support the costs of FC to undertake the nine roles identified above (“the core funding”), to be agreed annually
b) Funding for specific conservation projects, including those where matching external funds are being sought or are available
c) Recognition of Important Bird Areas, and will take these into account when making decisions affecting such areas or species
d) A place for FC on the Environmental Committee, and a commitment that issues raised by FC will be considered by that Committee
e) Co-operation of relevant Government Departments
f) The opportunity for FC to advise on conservation and wildlife values of Government land considered for disposal. This does not give FC priority or first option to purchase such land

ANNEX ONE