

ANNEX

Matrix for the review of implementation of the programme of work on island biodiversity

This table can also be completed on-line at: <http://www.cbd.int/island/reports.shtml>

Party: Cayman Islands

<p>2020 Biodiversity Targets (“Aichi Targets”) <i>(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)</i></p>	<p>Progress/Obstacles</p>
<p>Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p>	
<p>General awareness of biodiversity is achieved</p> <p>Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, all people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.</p>	<p>Little progress to date. Currently there are no measures to gain an indication of progress although the Cayman Islands Department of Environment continues to promote the values of biodiversity through active public outreach campaigns in many forms of media including television, newsletters and websites. School curriculum items have been developed and are actively implemented. Main obstacles include staff resources.</p>
<p>Biodiversity is mainstreamed into development strategies and plans</p> <p>Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p>	<p>No progress to date. No measures exist and there has been no obvious progress to incorporate biodiversity values across government and society. Main obstacles include a lack of political will and lack of established policy and / or legal requirements and processes.</p>
<p>Biodiversity incentives are used in policy (negative avoided, positive applied)</p> <p>Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.</p>	<p>Little progress to date. Main obstacles include a lack of political will and inadequate Planning and Environmental Legislation. CI Government is actively promoting the use of alternative energy sources in the form of renewables including the removal of Import Duty fees on solar (thermal and PV) equipment. A National Energy Policy that recommends several additional incentives is being developed.</p>
<p>Sustainable (biodiversity-friendly) production and consumption are in place</p> <p>Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits</p>	<p>Little progress to date. No measures exist and progress has been slow and limited but there is a growing awareness of the values of sustainability. Efforts by the CIG Department of Environment have met with some success. Initiatives include CEPTS Cayman Islands Environment Project for the Tourism Sector and the establishment of an in-house Sustainable Development Unit. Several Government buildings have subsequently been built to LEED certification levels and CI Government is actively</p>

2020 Biodiversity Targets (“Aichi Targets”) <i>(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)</i>	Progress/Obstacles
	promoting the use of alternative energy sources in the form of renewables including the removal of Import Duty fees on solar (thermal and PV) equipment. A National Energy Policy that recommends several additional incentives is being developed. Obstacles include lack of political will, limited incentives and small economies of scale.
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	
Rate of loss of all habitats are at least halved, fragmentation and degradation reduced Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced	No progress. Habitat degradation and loss rates are increasing under continued development pressure. Several large area development projects are currently under consideration. Detailed natural habitat inventories and maps exist.
Fish, invertebrates and aquatic plants are sustainable harvested Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.	Significant progress has been achieved though the establishment of the Cayman Islands Marine Parks system and comprehensive Marine Conservation Laws. Active research and monitoring of culturally important species exists.
Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity	Little progress to date. No significant agriculture, forestry or aquaculture practices exist. Small scale aquaculture activities supported through CI Government approved Aquaculture Policy. Main obstacles include lack of adequate environmental legislation.
Pollution and eutrophication are contained and controlled Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	Some progress. Adequate legislation exists to prevent marine pollution through direct discharge and inputs to the marine environment however waste treatment facilities rely on deep well injection into karst limestone (heavily fissured) geology which currently impacts groundwater and in close proximity to the water bodies may lead to indirect discharge of nutrients. Proposals to increase the current sewage collection systems to more residential areas will likely reduce and contain impacts further.
Invasive alien species identified, priority species controlled/eradicated, pathways contained Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment	Some progress. Full inventory of invasive species completed and control programmes implemented for priority species where feasible. Main obstacles include inadequate legislation which inhibits effective control and introductory pathways. Lack of funding and staff resources.
Pressure from ocean acidification and climate change on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems minimized	Some progress. In conjunction with comprehensive marine protection legislation, considerable effort has been invested in a system of Marine Protected Areas which has been in place since 1986. A UK funded project lead by the Cayman Islands Department

2020 Biodiversity Targets (“Aichi Targets”) <i>(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)</i>	Progress/Obstacles
Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning	of Environment is currently evaluating the status of the marine protected areas with a view to increasing resilience to global stressors through protection.
Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	
17% terrestrial and 10% of coastal and marine areas are conserved in networks of protected areas Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.	Little progress on the terrestrial environments due to lack of current legislation enabling the establishment of a system of protected areas on land. Some expansion of the terrestrial land protection has been achieved through the National Trust Land Acquisition Programme although some degradation of existing national protected areas has occurred due to weak legislation. Significant progress has been achieved on marine and coastal environments due to long established system of marine protected areas. Nearly 40% of the coastal environment falls under some form of marine management zone.
Extinction of all threatened species is prevented, conservation status is improved Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.	Some progress. A National Biodiversity Action Plan (2009) has been produced focussing on all key habitats and species. Several detailed Conservation Species Action Plans have been developed but currently lack a legal framework to effectively implement them. In 2011 CI Government deeded critical Blue Iguana habitat to the National Trust Blue Iguana Recovery Programme towards ensuring the survival of this critically endangered species and its habitat. The conservation status of all native plants is currently documented in the Red List publication for the Cayman Islands.
Breeds/varieties of cultivated animals and plants and their wild relatives are maintained, strategies for genetic erosion are in place Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.	No progress.
Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services	
Ecosystems that provide water, health, livelihoods and well-being are restored and safeguarded Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.	Some progress. Fresh water lenses in the Cayman Islands fall under some protection. The comprehensive system of Marine Protected Areas serves to protect marine resources including species of economic importance.
Ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks from biodiversity are enhanced, at least 15% of degraded ecosystems are restored, promoting joint implementation of Rio Conventions	No progress.

<p align="center">2020 Biodiversity Targets (“Aichi Targets”) <i>(Text in bold above target is a synopsis of the target, for easy reference)</i></p>	<p align="center">Progress/Obstacles</p>
<p>Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>	
<p>Nagoya protocol on ABS is in force and operational</p> <p>Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</p>	<p>No progress. Lack of legislation is the greatest obstacle to equitable sharing of resources.</p>
<p align="center"><i>Strategic Goal E: Enhance Implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</i></p>	
<p>All Parties have an effective and updated NBSAP produced in a participatory manner</p> <p>Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</p>	<p>Some progress. The Cayman Islands has a National Biodiversity Action Plan covering all local habitats and endangered species, however there is currently no legislation to enable implementation and enforcement.</p>
<p>Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of ILC, customary use, are respected and integrated into the Convention, ILCs participate at all relevant levels</p> <p>Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels</p>	<p>No progress. Lack of legislation is the greatest obstacle.</p>
<p>Biodiversity science and technology are improved, shared and applied</p> <p>Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</p>	<p>Some progress. Biodiversity elements are increasingly taught within the curriculum, however there are currently no measurable targets / monitoring.</p>
<p>A substantive increase in financial resources invested in biodiversity is achieved</p> <p>Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</p>	<p>No progress. The Cayman Islands benefits from an established Environmental Protection Fund, which comprises of a departure tax on all visitors and residents leaving the islands. This fund currently contains some CI\$34 million, however, this fund is currently used by CI Government to balance the budget and as such the funds remain, in the majority, unavailable for spending on environmental protection.</p>