



Falkland Islands Government

Environment Department | Directorate of Policy & Economic Development

Environment Strategy for the Falkland Islands Engagement Report



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July 2021



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Background

The Islands Plan 2018-2022 called for the creation of a comprehensive Environment Strategy for the Falkland Islands. In January 2021 Executive Council (*ExCo 21/22*) approved consultation and stakeholder engagement with regard to the Environment Strategy. The FIG Directorate of Policy and Economic Development and its Environment Department ran a public consultation (Appendix 1) from the 18 February to 14 March 2021, and engaged with key stakeholders and the general public through a series of workshops. The main purpose of this was to identify key issues and opportunities with respect to the natural environment of the Falkland Islands to inform the creation of the Environment Strategy by FIG.

The results of these workshops and the public consultation are presented in this report. These results represent the collective responses of the individuals and organisations that were consulted.

The different suggestions of stakeholders and the public are being used to inform the development of the strategy, for example informing the issues and opportunities it considers. The finer detail of comments is also anticipated to feed into a variety of different workstreams across government, some of which will flow out of the strategy.

Summary of Results

Key issues and opportunities were identified within a broad series of environmental topics. Cross-cutting issues relating to the strategy, including how the strategy will work in practice were also raised. Issues and opportunities were fairly comparable between stakeholder workshops and the public consultation, with similar issues – albeit from slightly different perspectives – raised by various groups of stakeholders.



Public Survey Results

This section details the results of the public survey (Appendix 1) that was run by FIG during February and March 2021 for residents of the Falkland Islands.

Presentation of the data

The issues, opportunities, and areas of focus that respondents identified under each section of the public consultation were coded into different categories of statements. These categories were then grouped into themes and sub-themes which were informed by a thematic analysis of the overall findings from the public and stakeholder consultations.

Throughout this report, the results are presented as graphical representations of the frequency that specific themes and sub-themes were identified by respondents. The bubble diagrams in Figures 1 to 19 are scaled to show the number of times a category, sub-theme or theme was mentioned; the larger the circle, the more frequently that particular issue was raised. It is important to bear in mind that these results present a snapshot of people's responses and that any prioritisation of issues should not be inferred.

Respondents

A total of 217 surveys were returned; 192 were submitted via the online survey and 25 in hard copy. Of those, 206 surveys were determined to be valid responses and sufficiently complete to be included in the analysis¹; this represents approximately 8% of the adult population in the Islands. The demographic profile of respondents (Table 1) indicates a good representation by location across the Islands, age group and sector of employment and was largely completed by those having lived for six or more years in the Islands.

¹ Invalid responses were those that were duplicate submissions or where only the first few questions were semi-complete and were judged to have been submitted in error.



Table 1: Demographic profile of respondents

Variable	Group	n	%
Location	Stanley	144	75%
	East Falkland	21	11%
	West Falkland	14	7%
	Outer island	12	6%
	MPC	1	1%
	Not answered	14	
Age group	16-18	1	1%
	19-25	6	3%
	26-35	32	17%
	36-45	38	20%
	46-55	55	29%
	56-65	33	17%
	Over 65	27	14%
	Not answered	14	
Length of time living in the Islands	less than 1 year	11	6%
	1-5 years	27	14%
	6-10 years	19	10%
	11-20 years	19	10%
	More than 20 years	116	60%
	Not answered	14	
Sector of employment	Not applicable	35	18%
	Agriculture	18	9%
	Business Services	10	5%
	Communications	5	3%
	Conservation / Environmental Protection	19	10%
	Finance	3	2%
	Government (Public Sector)	50	26%
	Construction	4	2%
	Fishing	6	3%
	Hospitality	2	1%
	Marine Services	6	3%
	Oil & Gas/Oil & Gas Services	1	1%
	Retail	2	1%
	Tourism	20	10%
	Other	12	6%
Not answered	13		

Note: per cent totals may not sum to 100 due to rounding.



HOPES FOR THE FUTURE

Respondents were asked to imagine the natural environment of the Falkland Islands in 2040 compared to the present and to state what they hoped to see, not see, stay the same or change. The following are an extract of representative comments (direct quotes) from respondents in their own words.

Hope to See

“Clean water, open spaces, all native flora and fauna thriving due to well planned, resourced and properly legislated environmental bodies which are seamlessly incorporated in every level of FIG”

“Healthy seas, lands, air and people”

“Largely the same as what we have now, but with some improvements in areas both terrestrial and marine”

“A government that cares about the environment who approves decision with careful thought given to the possible impact on the Falklands”

“Environment being considered with EVERY decision not as an add-on at the end; whether its fishing, climate change mitigation, native flora, agriculture, developments, etc. I hope I will see a community and Government that actively speaks out for and cares for its nature.”

“As little (negative) change as possible. Continuation of existing activities (farming/fishing etc), but still a great location to be outdoors and see spectacular wildlife...Sustainable tourism (not just from cruise ships)”

“More designated marine protection areas (especially inshore areas) with no commercial exploitation and more habitat restoration areas...”

“Restorative agricultural practices are supported and embraced...”

“Strong environmental protection for our unique ecosystems, with the Falklands leading the way in demonstrating how a government can protect, promote and maintain our natural environment”

“Healthy native habitats and populations of native species. Eradicated invasive species.”

“A carbon neutral country, with world leading energy extraction”

“Green energy i.e. renewable energy to be used as much as possible to power Stanley and surrounding areas. Minimal reliance on fossil fuels for mainstream energy production.”

“That we have proper waste treatment facilities implemented, and the Eliza Cove site to be rehabilitated”.

“...the balance is informed by recognition that some "traditional" practices may need to change (Penguin eggging, shooting raptors etc) and but also by recognition that it will not be possible to attain a perfectly "natural" environment”

“A setup that can adequately support a developing island economy but not to the detriment of the natural heritage the islands possess”

“...recognition that a clean and healthy environment is hugely important to our economy”



“Previous declaration of a Climate Emergency, introduction and use of a legislative framework for companies to invest and utilise green energy and eco-friendly business practice”

“Consideration/preparation for the coming effects of climate change and the negative effects this will have on the islands and wildlife”

“A better understanding of species via science and research is essential”.

“At least one hour a week in schools for outdoor learning for all years across the board at school (Reception all the way to year 11)”

“The population educated (schools as well) to appreciate & care for the natural environment”

Hope Not to See

“I also would hate to see the marine areas impacted by increased fishing in Falklands waters. Fishing methods such as trawling could be detrimental to benthic ecosystems and heavy fishing activity could seriously hinder any communities from recovering.”

“Fishing waste - such as nets & buoys around coastlines.”

“Large areas of erosion due to a combination of poor ground cover and drying climate”

“Land ecosystems still under the same current pressures of unsustainable farming, introduced pests and erosion.”

“Reduction in native species and degradation of ecosystems”

“The current situation: FI environmental policy 50 years behind the rest of the world.”

“A reliance on fossil fuels and dependence on oil extraction”

“Still using diesel power station in town”

“Eliza Cove and Mary Hill tips, polluting vehicles driving round.”

“Less single use plastic items being sold, i.e. plastic water bottles/ straws/ sandwich bags.”

“More children with asthma and other illnesses brought on by pollution.”

“Any more restrictions and ridiculous rules”

“No projects that will bring a short-term financial gain at the expense of the environment such as commercial salmon farming.”

“Huge increase in tourism meaning some protected areas are put under pressure with lots of visitors.”

“No efforts made by private or public sectors to acknowledge or tackle the climate crises”

“A lack of conversation around protecting the natural environment. No community interaction or encouragement to support the natural environment”



Hope to See Stay the Same

“A small human population striving to do as little damage to the natural environment and wildlife of the Islands as possible”

“Nothing will stay the same.”

“Untouched Tussac islands and other native habitats”

“Biological diversity and almost pristine environment”.

“The Falklands currently has many unique ecosystems this needs to stay the same and be protected better”

“No oil extraction occurring”

“The clean pollution free air & beaches”

“Still plenty of green, open spaces and easy access for the public to enjoy these areas”.

“Our community and the way we live”

“The freedom we currently have to enjoy our natural environment”

“Freedom to roam over public land including unfettered access to beaches with only the minimum necessary regulations”

“The population remains static and the number of cruise ships strictly controlled”

“The environment as a minimum cannot be degraded further; this reflects economic sense and improvements will be economically beneficial”.

“That global warming will not have accelerated.”

“The education system of constantly educating and making sure younger generations are aware of the environmental problems that the Falkland Islands and the world face.”



Hope to See Change

“Improved fisheries management”

“Hope to see security for marine species through improved management of our marine resource.”

“I hope impacted areas are restored, ecosystem-based management becomes a fact and marine protected areas are introduced.”

“Vastly improved use of sustainable energy”

“The Falklands should become world leaders in renewable energy and being carbon neutral rather than waiting to see what happens elsewhere first.”

“Greater understanding of the value of the natural world to human health at a policy level”

“Falkland Islanders are very good at recognising the importance of conservation but may be less aware of the importance of the environment for our health and climate.”

“That FIG takes the lead in protecting our environment and makes decisions for the long term, rather than short term economic gains, and demonstrates to other nations that we are leading the way in promoting sustainable development and putting the environment above profits.”

“More research into the impact on climate change on the Falkland Islands.”

“Better understanding of ecosystem relationships, especially related to food in the oceans and climate change”.

“Increased baseline data of what is occurring...”

“A rational, science-based discussion leading to a progressive, world-leading environmental policy as opposed to reactionary, populist responses.”

“People's attitude toward the value of the natural environment and increased respect for nature”

“In an ideal world it would be great to see all children educated by parents and schools to care as much for the welfare of the wildlife, vegetation, air and seas as for their own pleasure.”



BIGGEST ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES



Figure 1: The biggest environmental issues in the Falkland Islands, including its waters. Respondents identified 60 different issues that they believe are the biggest environmental issues facing the Falkland Islands; 202 of 206 respondents identified at least one issue. The larger the bubble, the more frequently this issue was mentioned.



Table 2: The biggest environmental issues in the Falkland Islands, including its waters, identified by respondents and the number of times these issues were mentioned. Corresponds to Figure 1.

Theme	Sub theme	Category			
Communication and Education	Communication & accessibility of information	Consistent messaging from government	2		
	Environmental stewardship	Encourage community with education, communication or other programmes	5		
		Government and the public	Concerns of over-interventionist policies/control	3	
	Other		Concerns over insufficient protection/controls	18	
			Empower community to take proactive role for environment	4	
			Encourage public to engage in decision-making process	2	
			Other	1	
Cross-cutting Considerations	Biodiversity protection/management	Increase protection of areas	6		
		Protect biodiversity	1		
	Climate change	Concerns over impacts of climate change	34		
Sustainable Economic Development	Environmental interactions & cumulative impacts	Environmental interactions of industries	1		
	Future economic activity & prosperity	Not undermining economic activity	1		
		Managing environmental impact	Concerns for managing impact of future industry	4	
	Other		More sustainable supply chains	2	
			Population growth leads to increased environmental impact	10	
			Promote pro-environment practice through Planning & Building	1	
			Sustainable/environmentally responsible economic development	10	
	Tourism and the environment	Concerns over mass tourism	2		
	Manage environmental impact of tourism	4			
Energy & Non-renewable Resources	Energy source	Other	2		
	Green transport	Explore green transport options	2		
	Non-renewable energy	Concerns about power station location & power from fossil fuels	5		
	Non-renewable resources	Concerns & considerations e.g. fossil fuels, calcified seaweed	25		
	Renewable energy sources	Opportunities for increased renewable energy sources	8		
	Other	Other	1		
Land & Freshwater	Challenges to improving land and freshwater environments	Limited capacity/resourcing on private farms for implementation	1		
	Erosion and vegetation changes	Concerns about ecosystem and vegetation changes	7		
		Erosion and smothering concerns	15		
	Fire management	Increase wildfire awareness and management in Camp	1		
	Invasive species and biosecurity	Better awareness and management of invasive species & biosecurity	17		
		Land management	Better practices that balance environment & income	26	
	Other		Improve planning & decision-making for land management	7	
			Other	2	
			Problem native species	Management of problem native species	4
			Water management	Concerns about land drying out, rainfall patterns	6
Improve (long-term) water management	1				
Other	2				

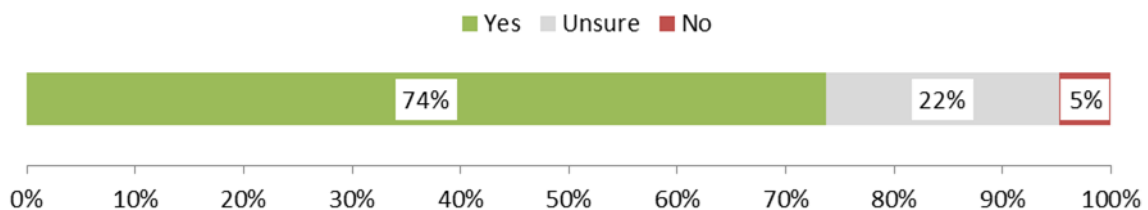


Table 2 continued.

Theme	Sub theme	Category	
Oceans & Coasts	Aquaculture	Concerns about impacts & responsible management	56
		Economic potential & planned development	1
	Fisheries and renewable marine resources	Sustainable marine & fisheries management	36
	Increased protections for marine environment	Increase protections including protected areas	9
	Knowledge	Increase knowledge of marine environment	1
	Other	Other	2
	Safety and environmental controls at sea	Licensed & safe boats	2
Other	Other	Other	2
Quality of Life & Health	Way of life	Balance culture, quality of life and environment	1
		Concerns about driving off-road in sensitive areas	9
Science and Innovation	Exploring innovation opportunities	Explore & increase innovative industry, technology & practices	1
	Increased data and monitoring	Need better baseline data & longterm monitoring	4
	Research and skills	Promote local research & innovation including through government & funding	3
Waste & Pollution	Challenges specific to Falkland Islands	Imported/external waste concerns	15
	Emissions	Management considerations	8
	Other	Other	1
	Pollution controls and waste management considerations	Better waste management and pollution controls	78
		Concerns around plastic	19
		Environmental impacts of current disposal	14
	Reduce litter	2	
	Re-use and recycling	Recycling opportunities	14
Sewerage	Better sewage management	26	

MISSED OPPORTUNITIES

The majority of respondents who answered this question thought that there were missed opportunities for the Falkland Islands natural environment (Figure 2). Respondents also provided examples of these (Figure 3, Table 3).



Note: Non-response to this question: n=16.

Figure 2: The responses of those who answered the question, “Do you think there are opportunities we aren’t taking advantage of in the natural environment in the Islands? This can relate to ecological, social, economic or any other opportunities.”



Figure 3: Missed opportunities identified by respondents. Respondents identified 30 different areas they believe are missed opportunities; 149 of 206 respondents identified at least one missed opportunity. The graphic corresponds to Table 3. The relative size of the bubbles indicates the number of times that these topics were mentioned by respondents.



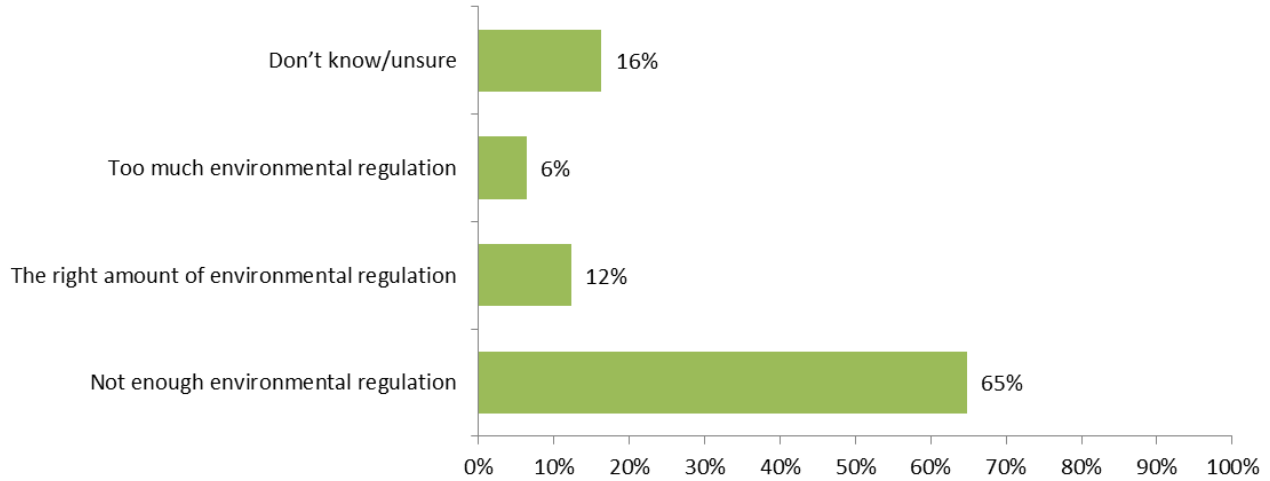
Table 3. Missed opportunities identified by respondents and the number of times they were mentioned. A total of 149 of the 206 survey respondents identified at least one missed opportunity. Corresponds to Figure 3.

Missed opportunities	Frequency
Renewable Energy	58
Sustainable Tourism	15
Better Land Management	12
Carbon Offsetting	12
Education	12
Habitat Restoration	8
Sustainable Practices	8
Regulation	7
Innovation Opportunities	5
More Recycling	5
Carbon Capture	4
Financial Incentives	4
Locally Sourced Produce	4
Sustainable Economy	4
Community Engagement	3
Government-led Initiatives	3
Marine Protected Areas	3
Environmental Controls and Management	2
Going Net Zero	2
More Research and Data	2
Public Engagement	2
Public Health	2
Sustainable Consumables	2
Zero-Waste	2
Aquaculture	1
More Re-use Opportunities	1
Plant Conservation	1
Public Encouragement	1
Recreational Activities	1
Waste Management	1



REGULATION

When asked about environmental regulation in the Falkland Islands, 65% of those who answered this question thought that there was not enough regulation (Figure 4).



Note: Non-response to this question: n=4.

Figure 4: The responses of those who answered a multiple-choice question on what they thought of the current level of environmental regulation in the Falkland Islands.

WASTE MANAGEMENT ISSUES

When asked which listed issues were important for waste management in the Falkland Islands, all respondents identified at least one of the listed issues as being important (Figure 5) and 93 of 206 respondents identified further issues (Figure 6). Most of those who answered the relevant questions thought that there should be waste management targets (Figure 7) and agreed that they would be willing to pay higher service charges if levels of recycling could be increased (Figure 8).

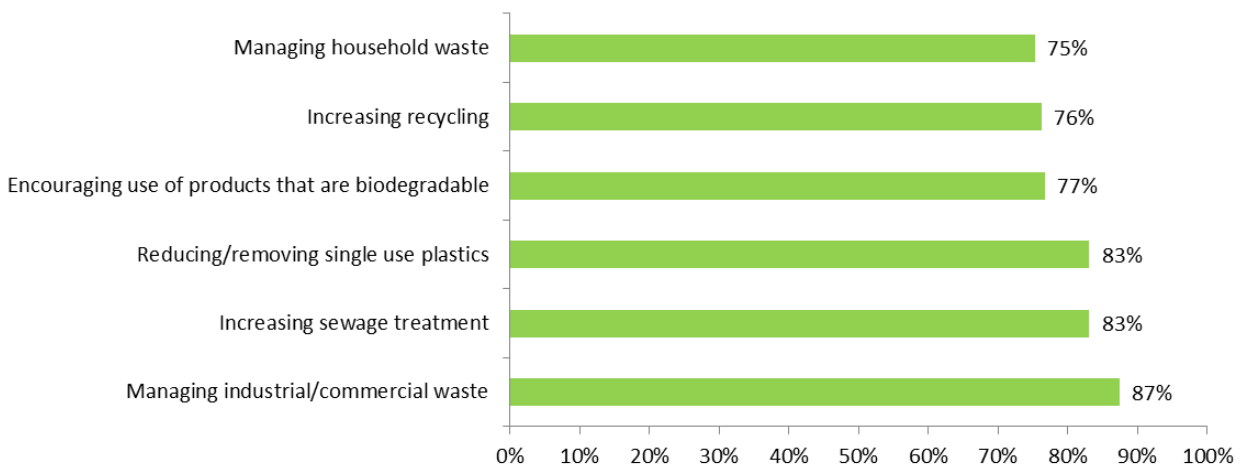


Figure 5: The proportion of respondents who identified each of the listed issues relating to waste management as being important for the Falkland Islands. Note: all respondents (n=206) identified at least one of the issues on the provided list as being an important area of focus.

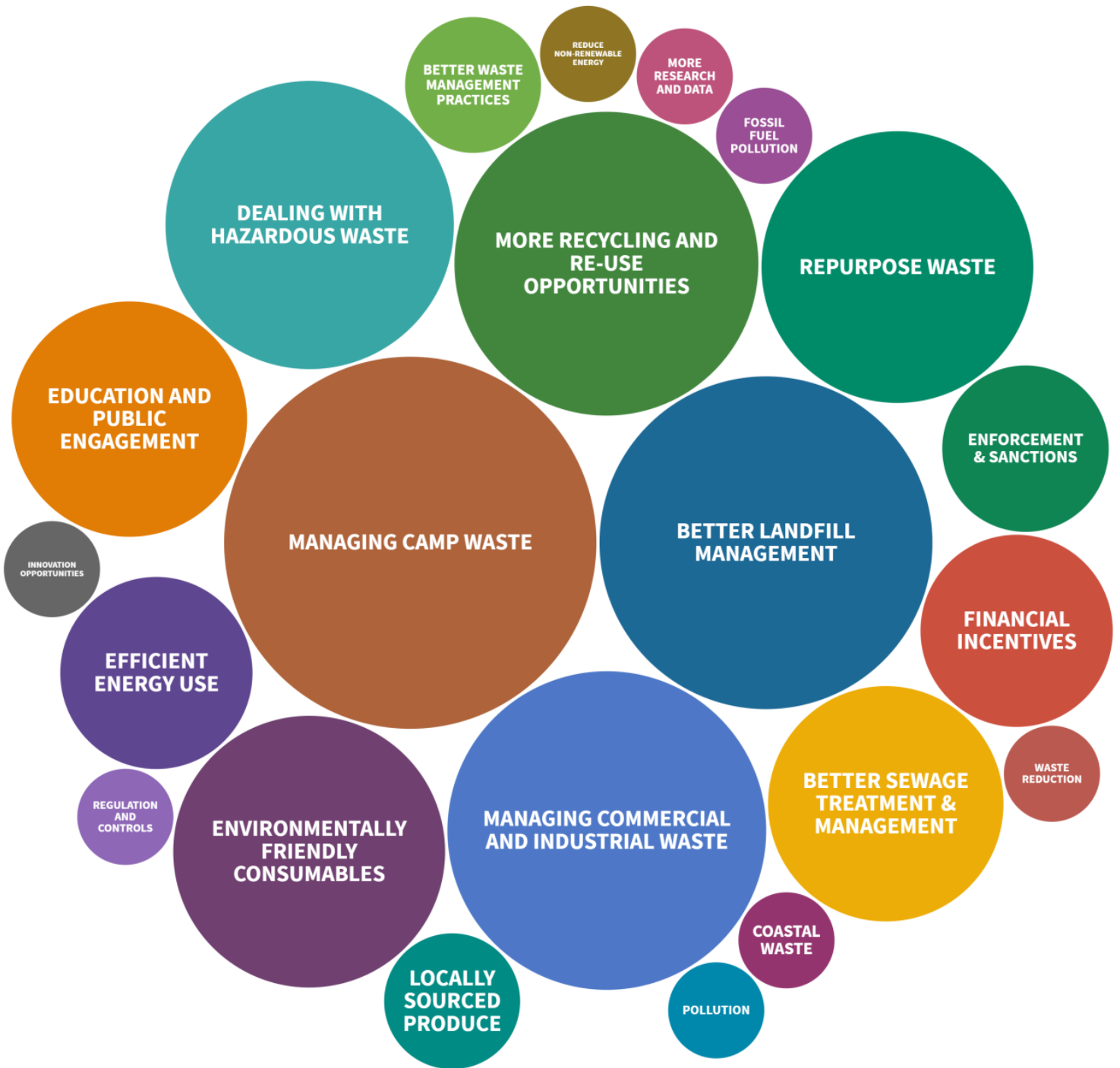
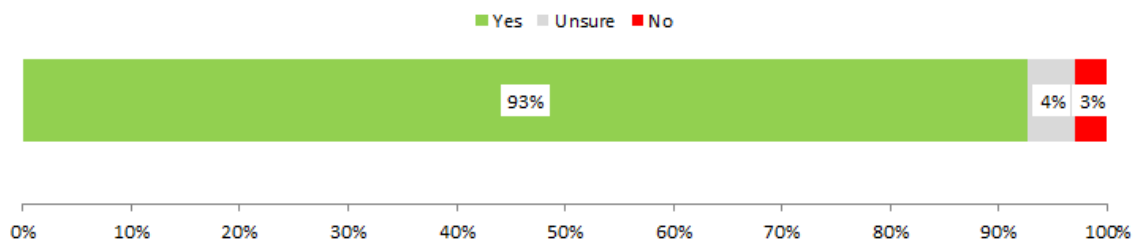


Figure 6: Respondents identified 22 additional areas that they believe should be focused on in relation to waste management; 93 of 206 respondents identified at least one additional area. Corresponds to Table 4.



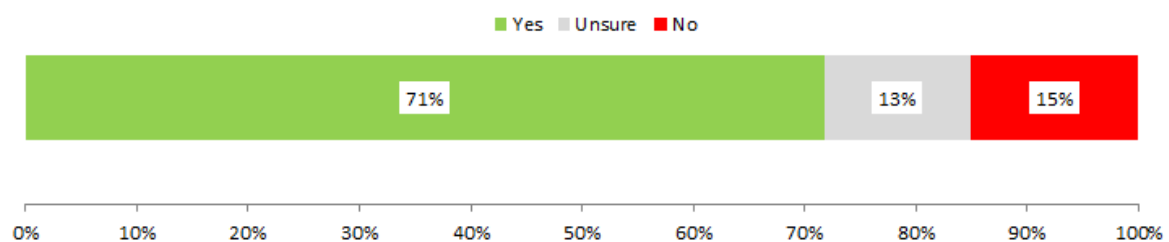
Table 4. Additional areas that respondents believe should be focused on in relation to waste management and the number of times they were mentioned. Corresponds to Figure 6.

Other Waste Management Issues	Frequency
Managing Camp Waste	15
Better Landfill Management	12
Managing Commercial and Industrial Waste	11
More Recycling and Re-use Opportunities	10
Dealing with Hazardous Waste	9
Environmentally Friendly Consumables	8
Repurpose Waste	8
Better Sewage Treatment & Management	6
Education and Public Engagement	6
Efficient Energy Use	4
Financial Incentives	4
Enforcement & Sanctions	3
Better Waste Management Practices	2
Locally Sourced Produce	2
Coastal Waste	1
Fossil Fuel Pollution	1
Innovation Opportunities	1
More Research and Data	1
Pollution	1
Reduce Non-renewable Energy	1
Regulation and Controls	1
Waste Reduction	1



Note: Non-response to this question: n=1.

Figure 7: The responses of those who answered the question on whether they thought that the Falkland Islands should set clear targets in relation to waste management.



Note: Non-response to this question: n=3.

Figure 8: The responses of those who answered the question on whether they would be willing to pay a higher service charge if more of their household waste could be recycled.



POLLUTION CONTROL ISSUES

Survey respondents identified all of the listed focal areas related to pollution control as being important for the Falkland Islands, though commercial pollution, pollution on land and freshwater and pollution in the ocean were identified by more respondents (Figure 9). Additionally, twenty-five areas were identified in the ‘other areas’ comments in relation to pollution control with 62 of the 206 respondents identifying at least one area (Figure 10). The majority of respondents thought that the Falkland Islands should set targets in relation to pollution control (Figure 11).

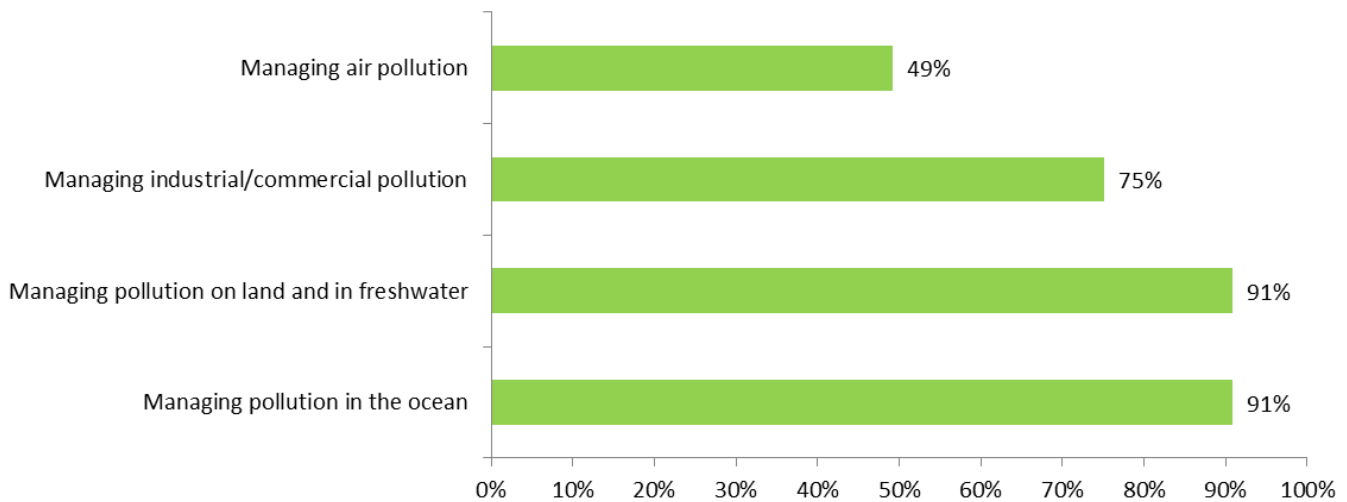


Figure 9: The proportion of respondents who identified each of the listed issues relating to pollution control as being important for the Falkland Islands. Note: 197 of 206 respondents identified at least one of the issues on the provided list as being an important area of focus.

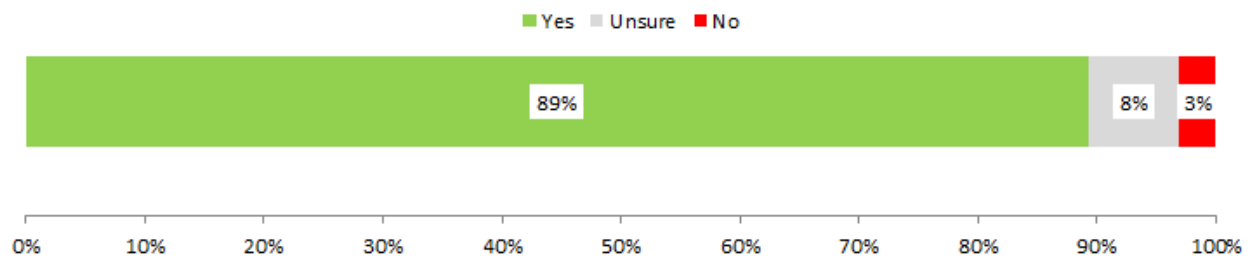


Figure 10: Respondents identified 25 additional areas that they believe should be focused on in relation to pollution control; 62 of 206 respondents identified at least one additional area. Corresponds to Table 5.



Table 5. Additional areas that respondents believe should be focused on in relation to pollution control and the number of times they were mentioned. Corresponds to Figure 10.

Other Pollution Control Issues	Frequency
Marine Pollution	13
Agricultural Practices and Pollution	7
Noise and Light Pollution	7
Commercial Pollution Controls	6
Education and Public Engagement	6
Fossil Fuel Pollution	5
Better Sewage Treatment & Management	4
Electric Vehicles	4
Inshore Pollution	4
Managing Air Pollution	4
Hazardous Waste Disposal	3
Regulation and Enforcement	3
Better Landfill Management	2
Targets Needed	2
Vehicle Pollution	2
Carbon Zero	1
Controls and Sanctions	1
Don't prioritise the Economy	1
Habitat Restoration	1
Innovation Opportunities	1
More Research and Data	1
No Actions Needed Now	1
Renewable Energy	1
Solutions relevant for the Islands	1
Targets not Needed	1



Note: Non-response to this question: n=11.

Figure 11: The responses of those who answered the question on whether they thought that the Falkland Islands should set clear targets in relation to pollution control.



WILDLIFE AND NATURE ISSUES

Survey respondents identified all of the listed focal areas related to nature and wildlife as being important for the Falkland Islands, (Figure 12). Additionally, twenty-three areas were identified in the ‘other areas’ comments in relation to wildlife and nature with 61 of the 206 respondents identifying at least one area (Figure 13). The majority of respondents thought that the Falkland Islands should set targets in relation to wildlife and nature (Figure 14).

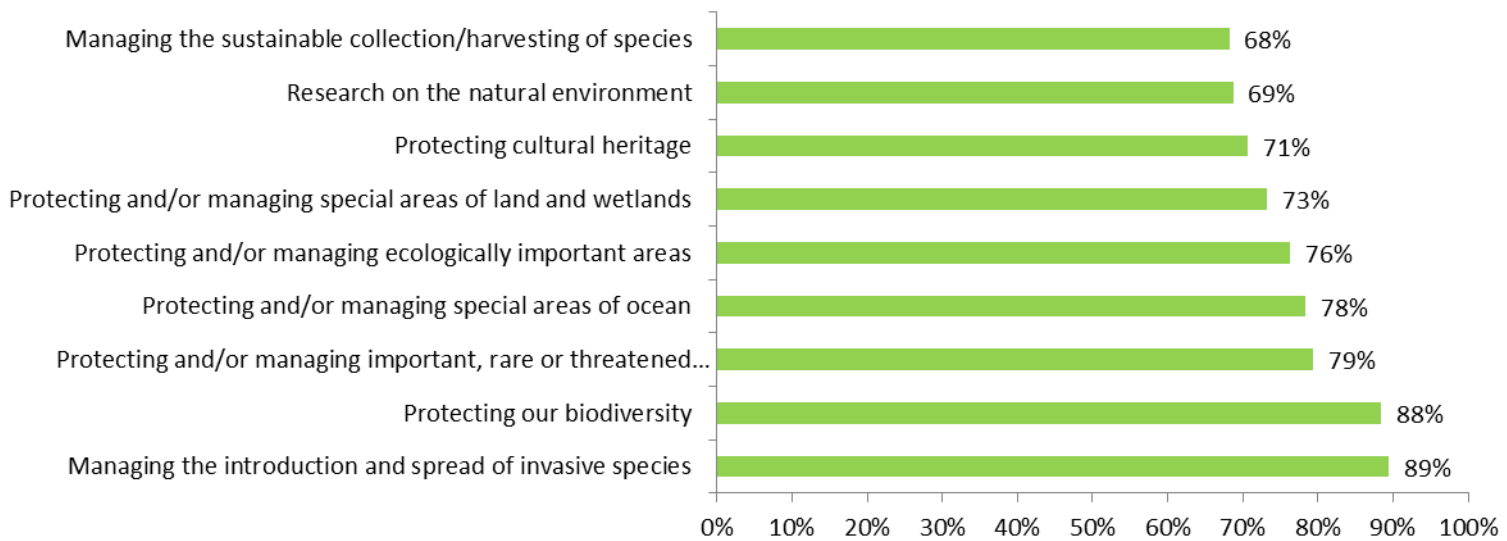


Figure 12: The proportion of respondents that identified each of the listed issues relating to wildlife and nature as being important for the Falkland Islands. Note: 198 of 206 respondents identified at least one of the issues on the provided list as being an important area of focus.

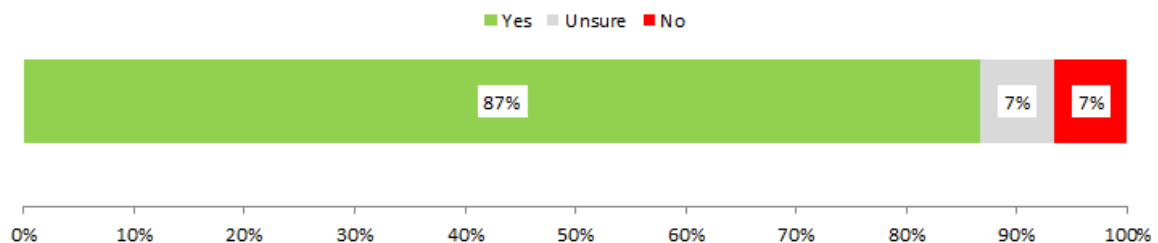


Figure 13: Respondents identified 23 additional areas that they believe should be focused on in relation to wildlife and nature; 61 of 206 respondents identified at least one additional area. Corresponds to Table 6.



Table 6. Additional areas that respondents believe should be focused on in relation to wildlife and nature and the number of times they were mentioned. Corresponds to Figure 13.

Other Wildlife & Nature Issues	Frequency
Habitat Restoration	9
Prevent Aquaculture	7
Better land management practices	6
Education and Public Engagement	5
Facilitating Access to Key Areas	3
Government-led Initiatives	3
Managing Invasive Species	3
Regulation and Enforcement	3
Limit Vehicle Access to Important Areas	2
Marine Protected Areas	2
More Protected Sites	2
Carbon Capture	1
Collaboration with Landowners	1
Equally as Important as the Economy	1
Eradicate Invasives	1
Less Restrictions to Freedom	1
Limit Mass Tourism	1
More Research and Data	1
Protect Freshwater Species	1
Realistic and Achievable Plans	1
Set and Work Towards Targets	1
Sustainable Agriculture	1
Sustainable Fishery	1



Note: Non-response to this question: n=10.

Figure 14: The responses of those who answered the question on whether they thought that the Falkland Islands should set clear targets in relation to wildlife and nature.



MINERALS AND ENERGY ISSUES

Survey respondents identified all of the listed focal areas related to minerals and energy as being important for the Falkland Islands, though comparatively fewer respondents identified the issues ‘*extraction and use of non-renewable resources onshore*’, ‘*continued generation and use of non-renewable energy sources*’ and ‘*extraction and use of non-renewable resources offshore*’ as being important (Figure 15). Additionally, eight areas were identified in the ‘other areas’ comments in relation to minerals and energy with 57 of the 206 respondents identifying at least one area (Figure 16). The majority of respondents thought that the Falkland Islands should set targets in relation to minerals, energy use and energy sources (Figure 17).

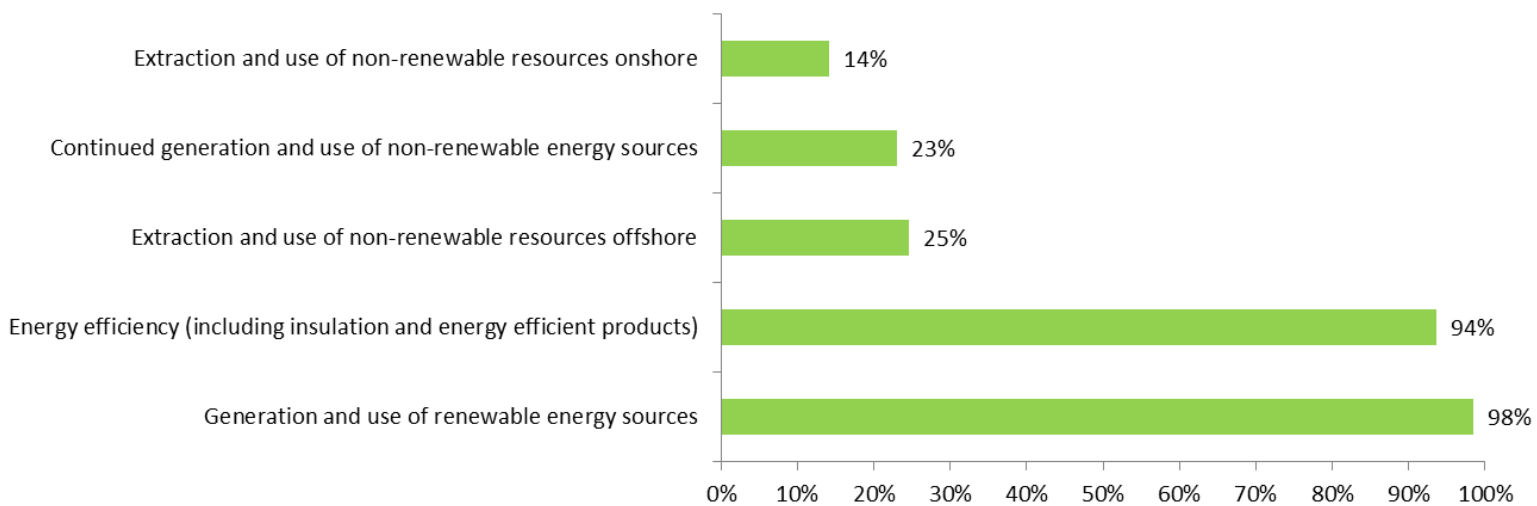


Figure 15: The proportion of respondents that identified each of the listed issues relating to minerals and energy as being important for the Falkland Islands. Note: 191 of 206 respondents identified at least one of the issues on the provided list as being an important area of focus.

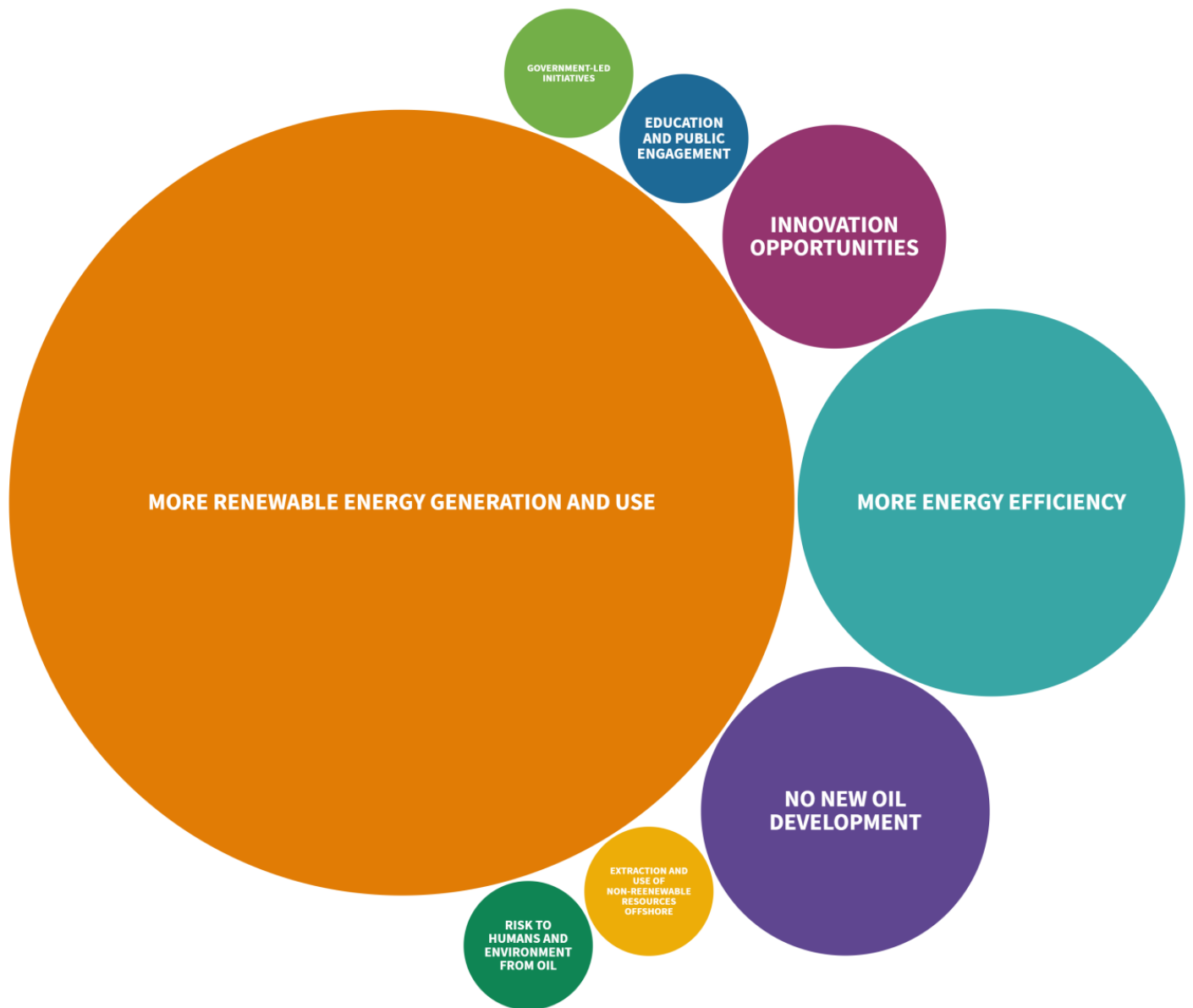
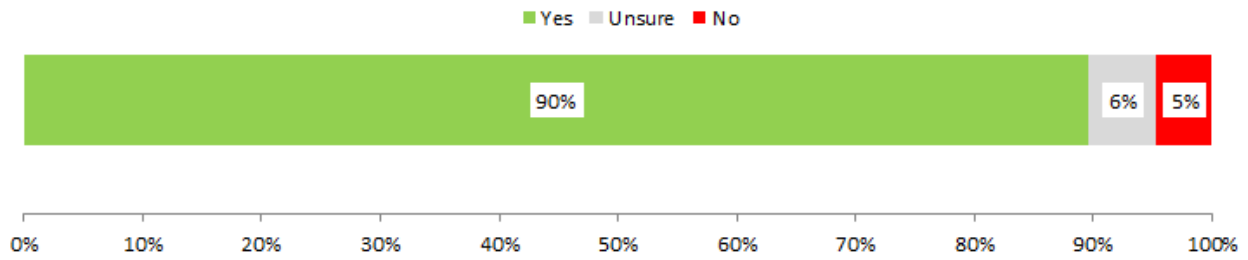


Figure 16: Respondents identified 8 additional areas that they believe should be focused on in relation to minerals and energy; 57 of 206 respondents identified at least one additional area. Corresponds to Table 7.

Table 7. Additional areas that respondents believe should be focused on in relation to energy and minerals and the number of times they were mentioned. Corresponds to Figure 16.

Other Minerals and Energy Issues	Frequency
More renewable energy generation and use	37
More Energy Efficiency	9
No New Oil Development	5
Innovation Opportunities	3
Education and Public Engagement	1
Extraction and use of non-renewable resources offshore	1
Government-led Initiatives	1
Risk to Humans and Environment from Oil	1



Note: Non-response to this question: n=13.

Figure 17: The responses of those who answered the question on whether they thought that the Falkland Islands should set clear targets in relation to minerals, energy use and energy sources.

CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

Survey respondents identified all of the listed focal areas related to global climate change as being important for the Falkland Islands (Figure 18). Additionally, 25 areas were identified in the 'other areas' comments with 43 of the 206 respondents identifying at least one area (Figure 19). The majority of respondents thought that the Falkland Islands should set targets in relation to mitigating the effects of climate change, in addition to the international targets we are obliged to meet.

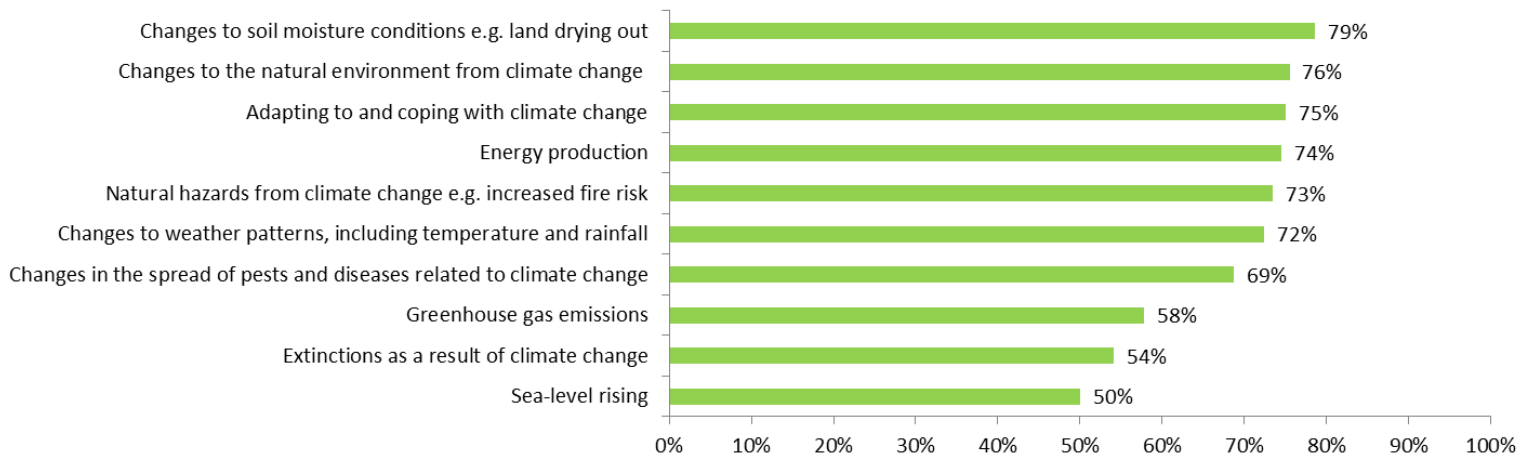


Figure 18: The proportion of respondents that identified each of the listed issues relating to global climate change as being important for the Falkland Islands. Note: 192 of 206 respondents identified at least one of the issues on the provided list as being an important area of focus.

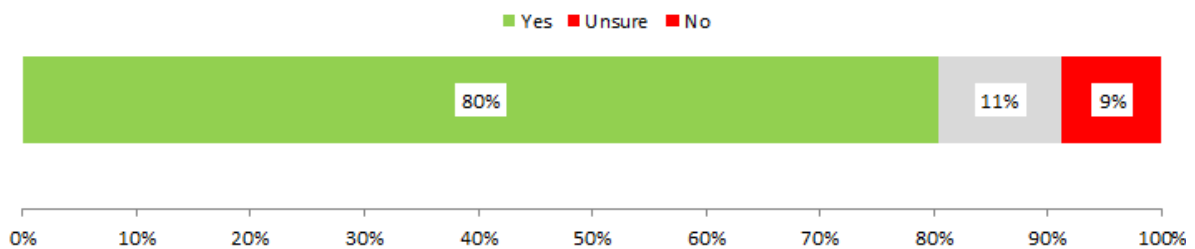


Figure 19: Respondents identified 25 additional areas that they believe should be focused on in relation to global climate change; 43 of 206 respondents identified at least one additional area. Corresponds to Table 8.



Table 8. Additional areas that respondents believe should be focused on in relation to global climate change and the number of times they were mentioned. Corresponds to Figure 19.

Other Climate Issues	Frequency
Data collection and monitoring	4
Better land management practices	3
Carbon capture	3
Increase renewable energy production	3
International standing and reputation	3
Better water conservation and management	2
Biodiversity Loss	2
Building resilience	2
Changes to marine environment	2
Educate to change consumer behaviour	2
Education and Public Engagement	2
Habitat restoration	2
Alternative transport options	1
Better Landfill Management	1
Better Planning and Building Practices	1
Better waste management practices	1
Carbon Offsetting	1
Don't facilitate external carbon offsetting	1
Financial incentives for action	1
Focus on human activity	1
Limit Mass Tourism	1
More energy efficiency	1
Reduce carbon footprint	1
Renewable energy production	1
Soil moisture conditions	1



Note: Non-response to this question: n=12.

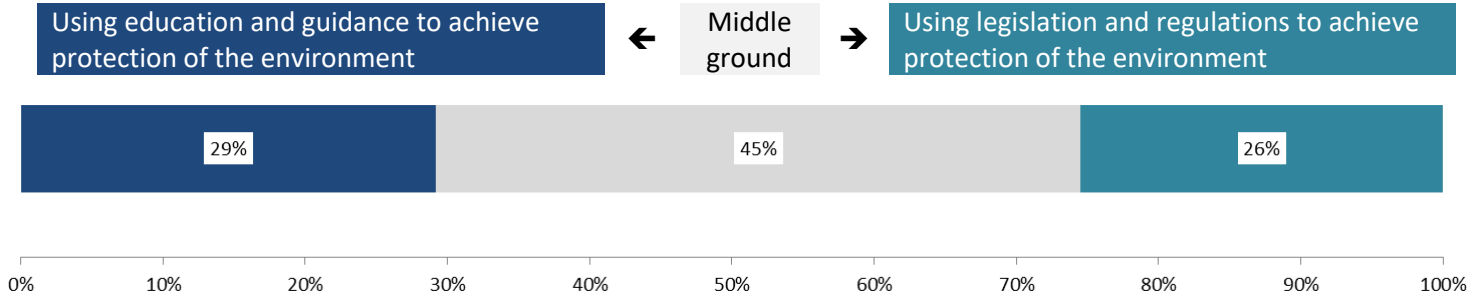
Figure 20: The responses of those who answered the question on whether they thought that the Falkland Islands should set clear targets in relation to mitigating the effects of climate change, in addition to the international targets we are obliged to meet.



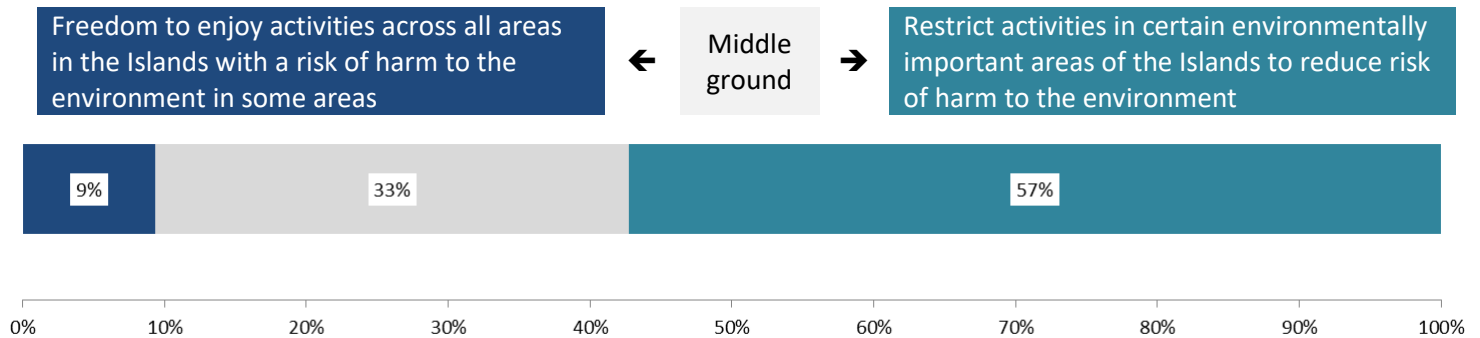
TRADE-OFF ISSUES

Survey respondents were asked to review a set of statement pairs and tick which one they most agreed with. A middle ground option was provided if survey participants preferred a compromise between the pair of statements (Figure 21).

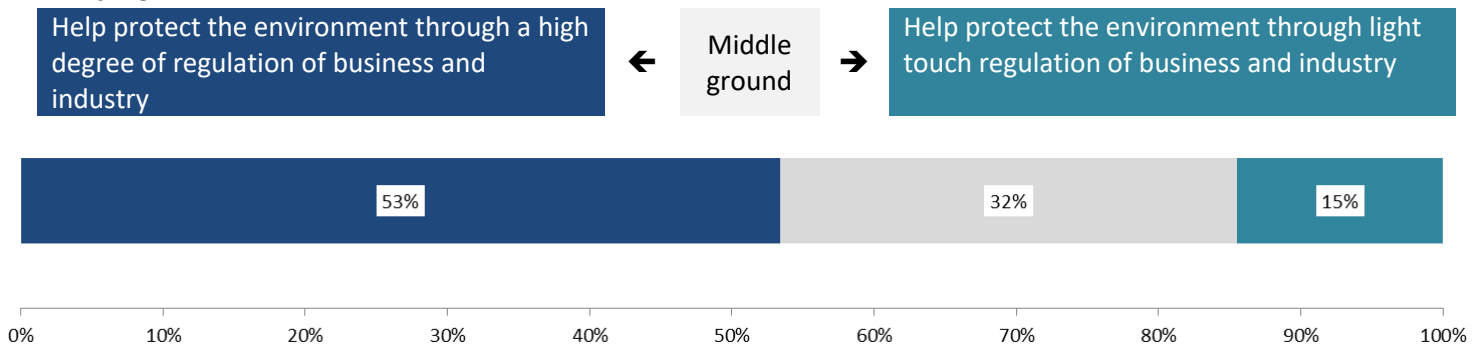
Pair A.



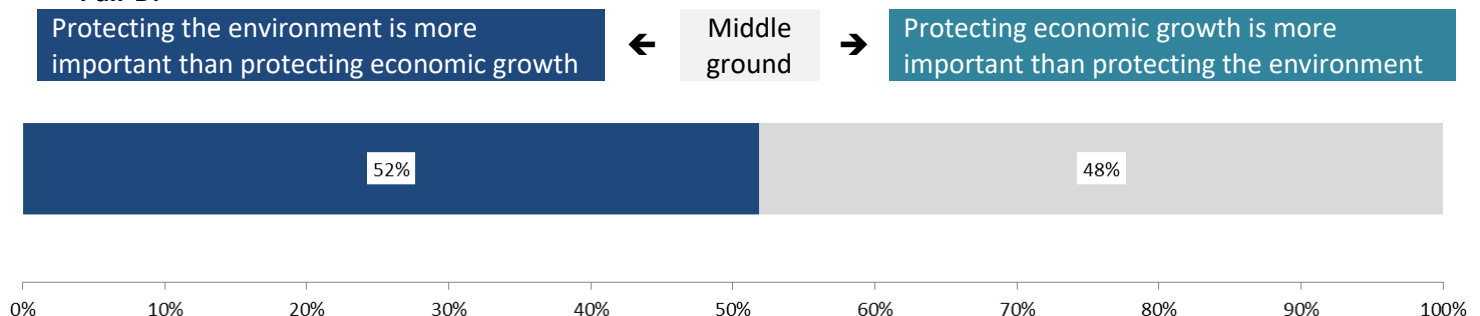
Pair B.



Pair C.



Pair D.





Pair E.

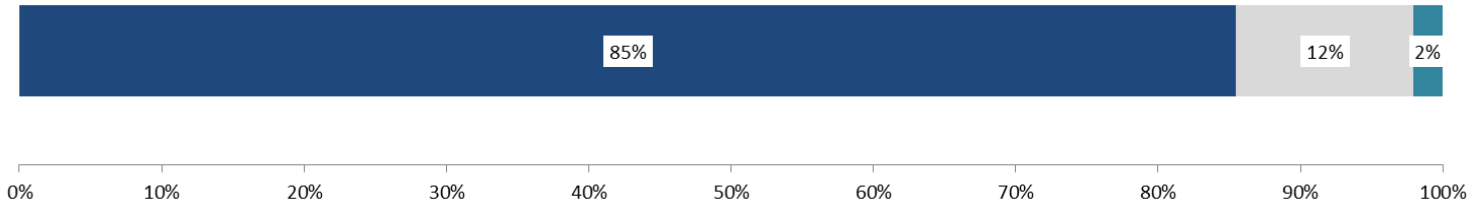
My happiness and quality of life is linked to the environment



Middle ground



My happiness and quality of life is not linked to the environment



Pair F.

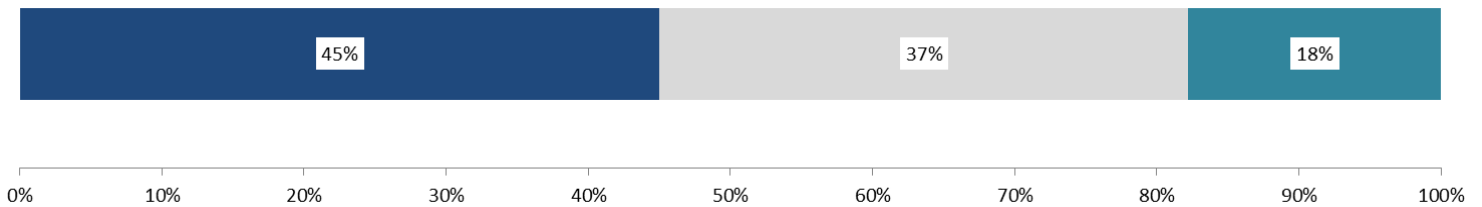
Government should regulate for the sustainable consumption of goods and services



Middle ground



The decision whether to consume goods and services in a sustainable way is a personal choice



Pair G.

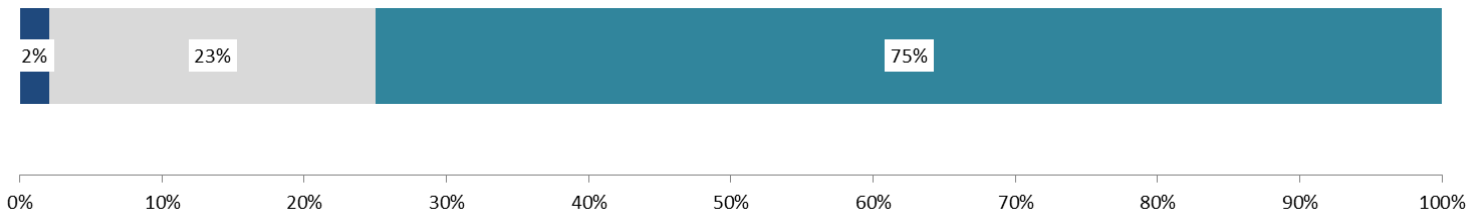
Our economy will only thrive if it's not limited by sustainable management practices



Middle ground



Our economy will only thrive if the environment is sustainably managed



Pair H.

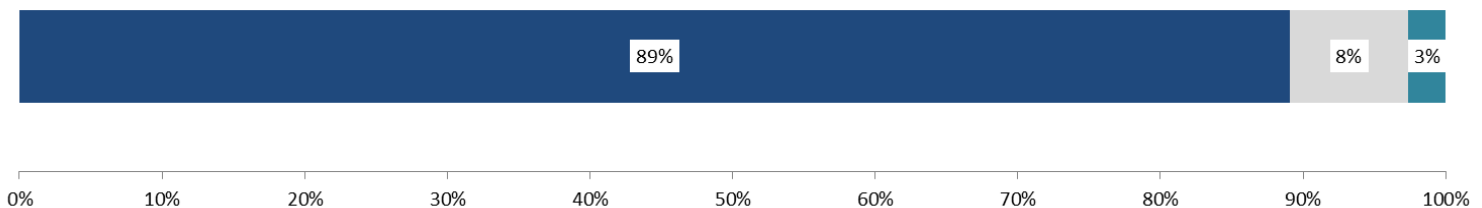
The natural environment is a key element of the national identity and culture of the Islands



Middle ground



The natural environment is unrelated to the national identity and culture of the Islands





An examination of the paired statement preferences highlights a few interesting trends. Response to statement A indicates that respondents seem to be quite evenly split in terms of appropriate instruments to achieve environmental protection, suggesting that a balanced approach between tools like legislation and education and guidance would be the favoured approach. Responses to statements B, C and F suggest that there is an appetite among respondents for additional regulation of human activities and development. Responses to statements D, E and G, suggest that the respondents believe that their quality of life and the economy is strongly dependent on the environment and that the environment should be cared for. This aligns with international trends and reports that indicate that the long-term, sustainable delivery of ecosystem goods and services, which support our well-being and economies, are underpinned by a healthy natural environment. The response to statement H shows that 89% of respondents thought that the natural environment was key to the national identity and culture of the Islands, which reinforces its local importance.

Workshop Results

This section includes the results of 15 workshops with key stakeholders and the general public (Camp and Stanley). The comments (issues and opportunities) captured in the individual workshops were collected and collated into broader issues, categories, sub-themes and themes. These are represented by theme throughout the report in tables and associated radial diagrams.

For example; in Table 9, five main issues and opportunities, e.g. WP1.1a - *Better management of onshore waste and pollution (compared to maritime)*, were discussed by workshop participants that could be categorised as '*better waste management and controls*'. These all related to the broader sub-theme: *Pollution controls and waste management considerations*, along with other categories of issues like *concerns around plastic* or *reduce litter*. The sub-themes and categories are presented in the following diagrams (Figures 21 - 29) and the more detailed issues can be found in the tables by cross-referencing the codes, e.g. WP1.1a.

The diagrams give an overview with the size, or relative weighting, of the segments determined by the frequency at which a particular theme was discussed across workshops as well as the overall number of issues that make up that theme. In other words, if there were several comments under one sub-theme, but these were expressed in only one or two workshops; the segment may not be as large as one where five comments were expressed but these were raised at most of the workshops. The diagrams are intended to present a brief overview of various issues at a glance. Detailed issues for each diagram can be found at the corresponding code within tables.



WASTE AND POLLUTION



Figure 21: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to waste and pollution. The detailed comments numbered in the outer ring (e.g. WP1.1a) can be found with the corresponding code in Table 9. e.g. WP 1.1a - Better management of onshore waste and pollution (compared to maritime).



Table 9: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to waste and pollution. Similar issues and opportunities have been grouped into categories and similar categories have been grouped into sub-themes. Corresponds to Figure 21.

Waste and Pollution				
Sub-theme	Category	Issue	Code	
Pollution controls and waste management considerations	Better waste management and pollution controls	Better management of onshore waste and pollution (compared to maritime)	WP1.1a	
		Better waste management and pollution controls (all of Falklands)	WP1.1b	
		Tip/waste management in Stanley (concerns about)	WP1.1c	
		Disposal of batteries	WP1.1d	
		Better waste management/options to deal with waste in Camp e.g. cans, glass, batteries	WP1.1e	
	Environmental impacts of current disposal	Concerned about impact of waste/dump on wildlife	Concerned about impact of waste/dump on wildlife	WP1.2a
			Pollution from waste disposal (of oceans and coasts)	WP1.2b
			Location of dump further from town (Mary Hill/Eliza Cove) and away from ocean	WP1.2c
	Concerns around plastic	Concerns over burning plastic (in Camp)	Concerns over burning plastic (in Camp)	WP1.3a
			Concerns around single-use plastic and single-use waste (microplastics)	WP1.3b
	Aesthetic concerns	Aesthetic concerns about waste management (unsightly, impact on tourists)	Aesthetic concerns about waste management (unsightly, impact on tourists)	WP1.4a
			Restoration of private and public rubbish dumps	WP1.4b
			Tidying up area around Sapper Hill (less of a mess)	WP1.4c
	Reduce litter	Fly-tipping (issue)	Fly-tipping (issue)	WP1.5a
			Littering (concerns about) need for more bins and clean-ups	WP1.5b
			Nets over drains to capture plastic waste before sea	WP1.5c
	Instruments to deal with waste and pollution	Incentives (positive or negative) for people to deal with their waste	Incentives (positive or negative) for people to deal with their waste	WP1.6a
			Waste management compliance regime	WP1.6b
			Waste reduction (through changes in consumption)	WP1.6c
			Concerns about cost related to greener consumption changes	WP1.6d
	Emissions	Management considerations	Emissions at sea are already regulated	WP2.7a
			We need to manage emissions	WP2.7b
			Worried about fumes from power station and dump	WP2.7c
			Want to see pristine air quality preserved	WP2.7d
Concerned about oil and oil spills including from boats			WP2.7e	
Re-use and recycling	Increase re-use of waste	Encouraging re-use of waste products and industry around re-using waste (circular economy e.g. abattoir/ fertiliser/ composting/industrial composting/fishing, agriculture, food waste)	WP3.8a	
		Energy from waste e.g. re-use of energy from burning at tip (power, heating)	WP3.8b	
		Re-using/recycling waste metal (e.g. smelting plant, compacting, vehicles and parts)	WP3.8c	
	Recycling opportunities	More recycling options/increasing recycling	More recycling options/increasing recycling	WP3.9a
			Business opportunity: privatise recycling/whole waste management process/landfill	WP3.9b
Sewerage	Better sewage management	Waste (sewerage) management (issue and opportunity) Stanley, issues of wet wipes	WP4.10a	
Challenges specific to Falkland Islands	Challenge of FI location and small size	Challenge of reliance/lack of influence on international supply chains/imports/packaging/manufacturing (e.g. shrink wrap)	WP5.11a	



		Cost and carbon footprint of recycling and/or sending waste back to UK (is it worth it?)	WP5.11b
	Imported/external waste concerns	Need to put measures in place to manage tourist waste on return (e.g. masks, sanitiser, gloves etc.)	WP5.12a
		Concerns over dealing with "external" waste e.g. from ships	WP5.12b
		Clean up/reduce marine and fishing waste (e.g. on beaches and in oceans, ghost fishing)	WP5.12c



QUALITY OF LIFE AND HEALTH

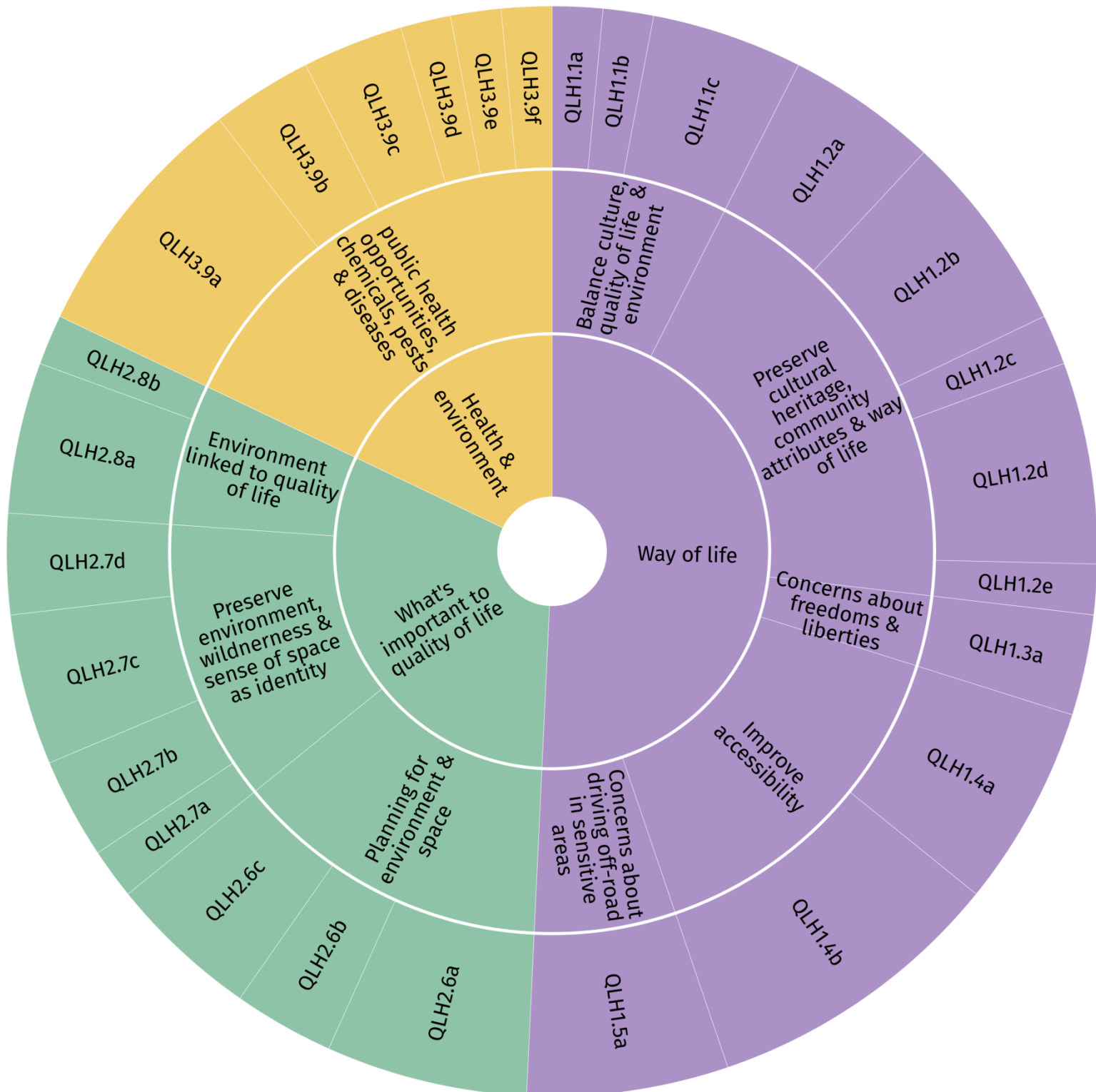


Figure 22: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to quality of life and health. The detailed comments numbered in the outer ring (e.g. QLH1.1a) can be found with the corresponding code in Table 10.



Table 10: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to quality of life and health. Similar issues and opportunities have been grouped into categories and similar categories have been grouped into sub-themes. Corresponds to Figure 22.

Quality of Life and Health				
Sub-theme	Category	Issue	Code	
Way of life	Balance culture, quality of life and environment	Balance cultural assets and environmental needs	QLH1.1a	
		Balance between quality of life and environmental needs	QLH1.1b	
		Recreational use of land/multi-use public areas (issue/opportunity)	QLH1.1c	
	Preserve cultural heritage, community attributes and way of life		Preserve and value (Camp) cultural life, small community spirit, trust	QLH1.2a
			Preserve/manage important built/natural cultural assets and heritage (e.g. historic buildings, maritime history, lighthouse, Bodie Creek Bridge)	QLH1.2b
			Preserve important geological features (stone runs)	QLH1.2c
			Acknowledge and preserve important traditions and customs (e.g. farming traditions, peat cutting, self-sufficiency (veg), subsistence use/collection, off-roading)	QLH1.2d
			More mixed community, cultural events to get all groups integrated	QLH1.2e
			Concerns about freedoms and liberties	Concerns around potential changes to freedoms and liberties for general public
	Improve accessibility		Preserve and value freedom/ease of access to natural places	QLH1.4a
			Improve/increase accessibility (paths, trails, shelters, coastline)	QLH1.4b
	Concerns about driving off-road in sensitive areas		Concerns about driving off-road in sensitive areas	QLH1.5a
What's important to quality of life	Planning for environment and space	Preserving space/less crowding around housing and new developments (not ever-smaller plot sizes) e.g. more space for veggie growing	QLH2.6a	
		Better use of environmental beauty to make enjoyable spaces for public	QLH2.6b	
		A vision for sustainable town development; sustainable Planning	QLH2.6c	
	Preserve environment, wilderness and sense of space as identity		Landscapes/nature/environment strongly linked to islands' identity/heritage	QLH2.7a
			Preserve, acknowledge, value Islanders' connection to wilderness, environment, freedom	QLH2.7b
			Preserve and value our proximity to wildlife	QLH2.7c
			Preserve and value sense of space and openness/wildness	QLH2.7d
	Environment linked to quality of life		Quality of life, happiness and health strongly linked to our environment	QLH2.8a
			Consider impact of development on quality of life	QLH2.8b
	Health and environment	Public health opportunities, chemicals, pests and diseases	Public health opportunities related to environment (e.g. encouraging more walking, cycling, plant-based diet, grow your own, pesticide-free)	QLH3.9a
More leisure facilities and opportunities to promote health, fitness and community (athletics track, ice rink, football pitch, astro turf, youth/community groups)			QLH3.9b	
Collect/use medical data for preventative medicine (e.g. UV damage)			QLH3.9c	
UV risk (issue)			QLH3.9d	
Consider bio-security link with pests and diseases			QLH3.9e	
Hospital/emergency services West Falkland			QLH3.9f	



ENERGY & NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

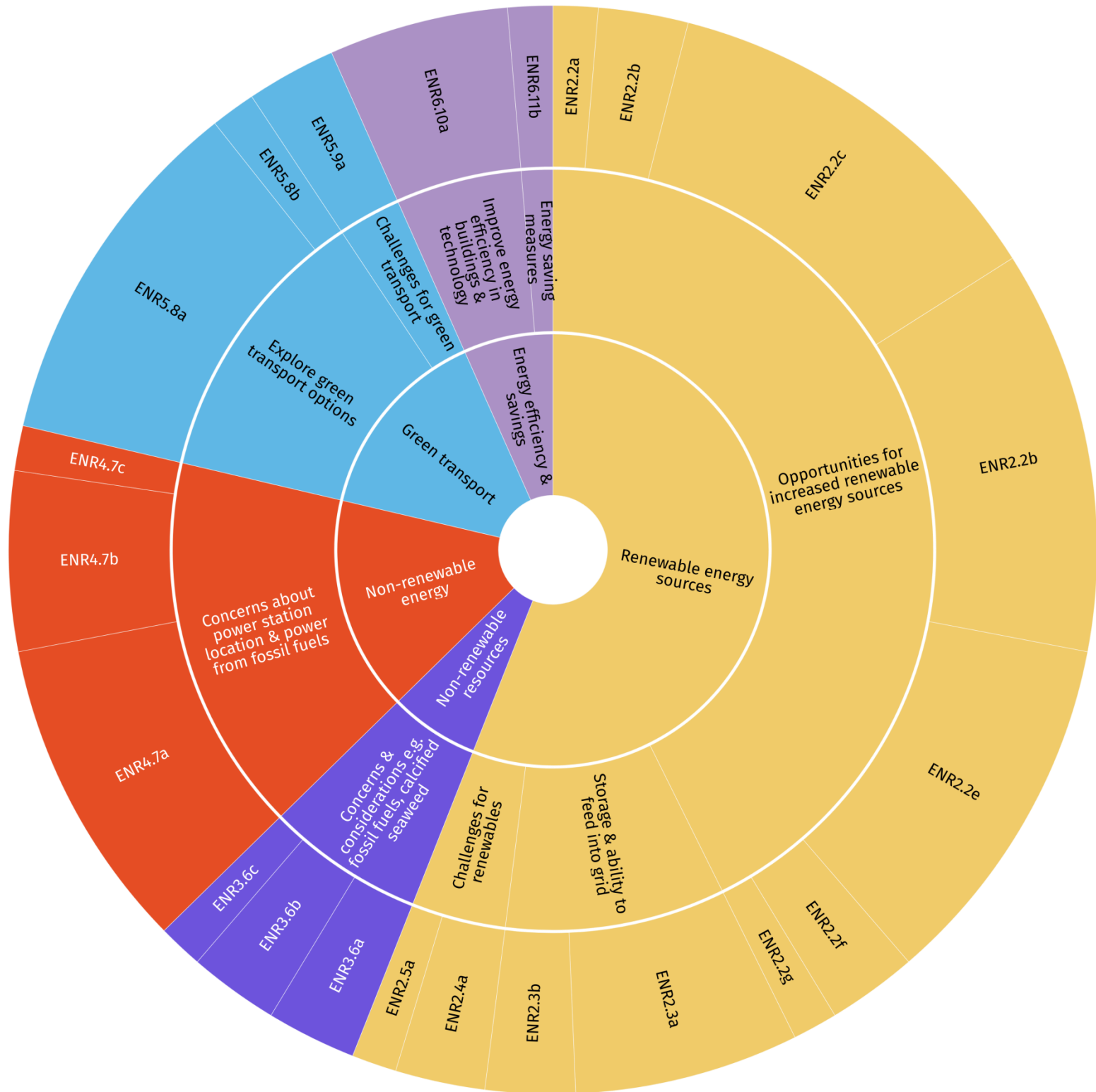


Figure 23: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to energy and non-renewable resources. The detailed comments numbered in the outer ring (e.g. ENR1.1.a) can be found with the corresponding code in Table 11.



Table 11: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to energy and non-renewable resources. Similar issues and opportunities have been grouped into categories and similar categories have been grouped into sub-themes. Corresponds to Figure 23.

Energy and Non-renewable Resources			
Sub-theme	Category	Issue	Code
Energy source	Energy needs to be reliable	Energy source needs to be reliable	ENR1.1a
Renewable energy sources	Opportunities for increased renewable energy sources	Increasing renewable energy in Fox Bay	ENR2.2b
		Rural sector renewables (micro-grids)	ENR2.2c
		Increased renewable energy; 100% renewable	ENR2.2d
		Wind power opportunities	ENR2.2e
		Solar power opportunities	ENR2.2f
		Wave power	ENR2.2g
		Renewable sources of heat energy needed including in Camp	ENR2.2h
		Storage and ability to feed into grid	Solar panels/renewables on domestic properties and ability to feed into grid
		Energy storage and production innovation opportunities	ENR2.3b
		Challenges for renewables	Challenges of storage capacity and windless/sunless days
	Current use of renewables	Most of Camp already has renewables (electricity)	ENR2.5a
Non-renewable resources	Concerns and considerations e.g. fossil fuels, calcified seaweed	No/less fossil fuels (less search/extraction)	ENR3.6a
		Environmental considerations around hydrocarbons expansion	ENR3.6b
		Extraction of non-renewable resources (e.g. calcified seaweed, mining, hydrocarbons)	ENR3.6c
Non-renewable energy	Concerns about power station location and power from fossil fuels	Power station (concerns about, desire for more renewables)	ENR4.7a
		Power station should be further from town (fumes)	ENR4.7b
		Issue: fossil fuels are cheap, so we continue to use them instead of alternatives	ENR4.7c
Green transport	Explore green transport options	Explore expansion of green transportation and electric vehicles	ENR5.8a
		Better public transport	ENR5.8b
	Challenges for green transport	Challenges around electric vehicles and need to wait for technology to catch-up, whole lifecycle issues e.g. batteries (environmental impact)	ENR5.9a
Energy efficiency and savings	Improve energy efficiency in buildings and technology	Energy efficiency measures in existing and new buildings, improved construction energy efficiency standards s (e.g. light bulbs, insulation)	ENR6.10a
	Energy saving measures	Encourage energy-saving measures e.g. auto-lights, turning off the lights	ENR6.11b



OCEANS AND COASTS



Figure 24: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to oceans and coasts. The detailed comments numbered in the outer ring (e.g. OC11.1a) can be found with the corresponding code in Table 12.



Table 12: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to oceans and coasts. Similar issues and opportunities have been grouped into categories and similar categories have been grouped into sub-themes. Corresponds to Figure 24.

Oceans and Coasts			
Sub-theme	Category	Issue	Code
Protections for the marine environment	Increase protections including protected areas	Protection of the marine environment/areas (biodiversity/seascapes)	OC1.1a
		Cleaner ocean	OC1.1b
		More regulation/legislation for marine environment	OC1.1c
	Protect/maintain inshore ecosystems	Framework for recognising and legally protecting inshore (of 3nm) waters	OC1.2a
		Maintain inshore ecosystems (e.g. kelp forest)	OC1.2b
Fisheries and renewable marine resources	Sustainable marine and fisheries management	Need for sustainable decision-making for oceans and coasts	OC2.3a
		Sustainable use/preventing over-exploitation of renewable marine resources (e.g. fisheries)	OC2.3b
		Managing marine environment to ensure sustainable fisheries - keeping nature in balance	OC2.3c
		Consider whether expansion of fisheries is necessary – would probably not like to see more	OC2.3d
		No deep sea trawling	OC2.3e
		Try to prevent bycatch	OC2.3f
		Ecosystem approach to fisheries management	OC2.3g
	Regional fisheries co-operation	Regional fisheries co-operation	OC2.4a
Aquaculture	Economic potential and planned development	Aquaculture - robust, objective assessment of economic potential	OC3.5a
		Aquaculture should be a planned development - low impact, high revenue	OC3.5b
	Need balanced view on aquaculture	Need for balanced information on "both sides" (pros and cons)	OC3.6a
	Concerns about impacts and responsible management	Concerns about social , aesthetic, environmental impact of large-scale salmon farming	OC3.7a
		Aquaculture - responsible management	OC3.7b
Knowledge	Increase knowledge of marine environment	Better understanding of marine environment (e.g. ecosystem function)	OC4.8a
	Lack of knowledge of marine invasives	Lack of knowledge of marine invasives and their impact (ecological and economic)	OC4.9a
Safety and Environmental controls at sea	Licensed and safe boats	Making sure boats are licensed and safe	OC5.10a
Other	More whales, dolphins and sailing boats	Protect/more turtles, whales, orcas, dolphins	OC6.11a
		More sailing boats	OC6.11b



LAND AND FRESHWATER



Figure 25: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to land and freshwater. The detailed comments numbered in the outer ring (e.g. LF1.1a) can be found with the corresponding code in Table 13.



Table 13: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to land and freshwater. Similar issues and opportunities have been grouped into categories and similar categories have been grouped into sub-themes. Corresponds to Figure 25.

Land and Freshwater			
Sub-theme	Category	Issue	Code
Land management	Better practices that balance environment and income	Balance between farming, animal/land management practices and environmental measures; balance between sustainable income and farming practices	LF1.1a
		Better land management practices, stock management, over-grazing, reinvestment, how land is valued	LF1.1b
		Opportunity to fence off areas and not allow grazing	LF1.1c
	Improve planning and decision-making for	Government should be more proactive on land management (not just responsive) e.g. guidance, advice	LF1.2a
		Planned approach to land management	LF1.2b
		Better decision-making process for land-use change or development in Camp	LF1.2c
	Financial mechanisms to promote better land use	Financing (grants) and other mechanisms to promote better land use	LF1.3a
	Financially self-sustaining agriculture	Financially self-sustaining agriculture (sheep farming)	LF1.4a
Increase agricultural production	We need more sheep for food, wool	LF1.5a	
Invasive species and biosecurity	Better awareness and management of	Appropriate invasive species management (joined-up approach) and bio-security	LF2.6a
		Increased awareness of invasives (including marine), recognition, education, citizen science	LF2.6b
		Investment in bio-security measures	LF2.6c
	Create/care for invasive free islands	Invasive-free islands (care for/create)	LF2.7a
Fire management	Intentional burning practice concerns	Concerns about intentional burning damaging land	LF3.8a
		Better awareness around burning/reseed practices	LF3.8b
	Increase wildfire awareness and management in Camp	Fire risk in Camp	LF3.9a
		Better communication around fire risk/fire prevention	LF3.9b
		Need for better wildfire management practices	LF3.9c
		Has been a lot of communication/initiative from fire department	LF3.9d
Erosion and vegetation changes	Erosion and smothering concerns	Erosion/decreasing land cover	LF4.10a
		Silt blowing from eroded/dried out areas and smothering vegetation	LF4.10b
	Concerns about ecosystem and vegetation changes	Ecosystem and vegetation changes are evident (think possibly linked to climate change?)	LF4.11a
Restoration	Challenges to increasing the area of restoration	Challenge of large scale on farms for land management and/or restoration	LF5.12a
		Access to resources for restoration e.g. Tussac seedlings	LF5.13a
		Funding for habitat restoration	LF5.13b
	Restoration doesn't always work	Restoration doesn't work everywhere e.g. Tussac planting - mixed success	LF5.14a
	Restoration opportunities for multiple habitat types	Would like to see large-scale areas restored	LF5.15a
		Want more options/habitat types for restoration (e.g. not just Tussac)	LF5.15b
		Increased/opportunities around restoration (Tussac planting)	LF5.15c



	Not just restoration; address underlying issues	Not just restoration alone - need to address underlying issues e.g. grazing, land drying out, climate change	LF5.16a
Water management	Concerns about land drying out, rainfall patterns	Land drying out (decreased soil moisture, peat shrinkage)	LF6.17a
		Rainfall/precipitation (concerns about changes to, evaporation)	LF6.17b
		Land does not support as many stock as in the past (possibly drying out?)	LF6.17c
	Concerns about quality and quantity of water	Quality and quantity of drinking and freshwater	LF6.18a
	Improve (long-term) water management	Investigate/apply water retention measures (irrigation, boring, stock movement changes, growing high grass, issues around ditching)	LF6.19a
		Water management (long-term, sustainability)	LF6.19b
Capturing and re-using grey water, rain water harvesting (innovation and investment)		LF6.19c	
Aquatic ecosystems	Need for more emphasis on aquatic ecosystems	Consideration/more emphasis on aquatic ecosystems on land e.g. wetlands	LF7.20a
		Protect the ponds (wetlands)	LF7.20b
Challenges to improving land and freshwater environments	Limited capacity/resourcing on private farms for implementation	Challenge of capacity/resourcing on private farms to implement environmentally-friendly measures such as solar installation (e.g. people, time, expertise)	LF8.21a
	Some environmental damage cannot be reversed	Acknowledge/understand that some environmental damage cannot be reversed, not realistic to keep land totally pristine, land is already not pristine	LF8.22a
Problem native species	Management of	Problem native species management (e.g. vultures)	LF9.23a
Other	More ducks, flowers, plants	Protect/plant trees - don't cut down	LF10.24a
		More ducks	LF10.24b
		More flowers	LF10.24c
	Dogs scare wildlife	Dogs scare wildlife	LF10.25a



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Figure 26: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to sustainable economic development. The detailed comments numbered in the outer ring (e.g. SED1.1a) can be found with the corresponding code in Table 14.



Table 14: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to sustainable economic development. Similar issues and opportunities have been grouped into categories and similar categories have been grouped into sub-themes. Corresponds to Figure 26.

Sustainable Economic Development			
Sub-theme	Category	Issue	Code
Managing environmental impact	Population growth leads to increased environmental impact	Growth of Stanley/population increasing environmental impacts (power, sewage, waste, tip, carbon footprint)	SED1.1a
	Sustainable/environmentally responsible economic development	Environmentally responsible economic development	SED1.2a
		Economic development should be sustainable and responsible (modernise without damaging environment and way or quality of life/remoteness/small community)	SED1.2b
		Economy/industry dependent on "healthy" environment/strong link between	SED1.2c
	Concerns for managing impact of future industry	Concerns about impact, effective regulation and enforcement for future industry e.g. aquaculture, hydrocarbons	SED1.3a
	Promote economic benefits of good environmental practice	Businesses need to see financial benefit to make environmental measures work (e.g. expanding grants)	SED1.4a
		Communicate economic benefits of environmental measures (FIG)	SED1.4b
	Promote pro-environment practice through Planning and Building	Role of Planning (and Building Services) regime, decisions, guidance, regulations, standards (environmental considerations e.g. energy efficiency)	SED1.5a
	Need for environmental auditing/credentials for business	Environmental credential schemes/need for auditing and accountability for businesses' sustainability measures and government	SED1.6a
More sustainable supply chains	More sustainable supply chains	SED1.7a	
Limits to growth and development	Is future economic growth necessary?	Consider whether further economic growth is necessary or whether we can maintain current state	SED2.8a
	Avoid mass production / heavy industrialisation	Not to see Stanley become a place with a lot of factories that would ruin ecosystems	SED2.9a
		Don't want mass production because we are the opposite of this (rural community) otherwise we wouldn't be the Falklands	SED2.9b
Environmental interactions and cumulative impacts	Environmental interactions of industries	(Negative) impacts of one industry on another operating through environment (e.g. tourism impacted by fisheries and vice-versa)	SED3.10a
		Strategic approach needed to manage cumulative impacts on environment (e.g. from multiple industries)	SED3.10b
Future economic activity and prosperity	Not undermining economic activity	Not undermining existing and future (sustainable) economic activity	SED4.11a
		Prioritise sustainable economic development	SED4.11b
		Respect environment, but hardline on maintaining economy	SED4.11c
	Develop local business for economic growth	More shops restaurants (business) and more jobs in Stanley to develop economy and quality of life	SED4.12a
	Recognise opportunities from economic development for environment	Recognising benefits of economic development and opportunities for the environment e.g. acquiring data for the environment	SED4.13a
	Concerns about impact of environmental measures on industry	Concerns about the administrative/regulatory/costs burdens of additional environmental measures (on industry incl. tourism)	SED4.14a
	Need to diversify economy	Diversify economy (strategically)	SED5.15a



Long term, strategic view		Diversify agriculture industry (into emerging markets)	SED5.15b
	Risks of un-diverse economy	Risks of un-diverse economy (3 key industries only)	SED5.16a
		Concerned about economic reliance on resource-heavy industry (now and in future)	SED5.16b
	Take long-term view to investment and economic development	Consideration of long-term (whole life-cycle) vs short term investment	SED5.17a
		Long-term local development (inward investment)	SED5.17b
Rural (economic) development	Desire for growth in Camp	Infrastructure development in Camp (e.g. tarmac roads)	SED6.18a
		More larger settlements/more people (not just expanding Stanley)	SED6.18b
		Better goods and services in Camp -more businesses	SED6.18c
	Infrastructural growth to promote development	Development of berthing facilities/marina for non-cruise-ship vessels will grow other industries e.g. land-based tourism, repairs etc.	SED6.19a
		Future infrastructure for transportation including supply	SED6.19b
		Improve internet infrastructure and capacity	SED6.19c
Falkland Islands perspective	Challenge of remote location for economy	Challenges of remote location/accessibility e.g. air travel, waste, flight connectivity	SED7.20a
	Opportunity of small population size for change	Opportunity of small population size, smallish land-mass to implement change (nimble)	SED7.21a
	Opportunities for local food production and import substitution	Development of local alternatives for products (import substitution) e.g. veg, dairy etc.	SED7.22a
		Increased local vegetable production	SED7.22b
		More opportunities for organic farming; less pesticide use	SED7.22c
Tourism and the environment	Industry increasingly environmentally aware	Tourists increasingly conscious of environmental issues	SED8.23a
		Increasing international industry focus on accreditation and environmental credentials	SED8.23b
	Encourage environmentally friendly tourism	Encourage high-end eco-tourism/sustainable tourism	SED8.24a
		Opportunity for voluntourism	SED8.24b
		Land-based tourism (high-end, increasing expenditure, not numbers)	SED8.24c
		Encourage local tourism	SED8.24a
		Tourism focused on environmentally-friendly companies and options	SED8.24b
		Local Green Seal programme exists with opportunities to promote environmental considerations	SED8.24c
	Concerns over mass tourism	No mass tourism; not exceed environmental carrying capacity	SED8.25a
		Concerns about large numbers of tourists in particular areas and need to spread them out/limit numbers	SED8.25b
	Manage environmental impact of tourism	Legislation regarding sustainable tourism	SED8.26a
		Protection for wildlife from tourism	SED8.26b
		Consider implications of different types of tourism on environment	SED8.26c
		Ensure tourists know how to respect environment and wildlife (communication)	SED8.26d
Water limitations in Camp	Water limitations/concerns and impact on tourism development (Camp)	SED8.27a	



CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS



Figure 27: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to cross-cutting considerations. The detailed comments numbered in the outer ring (e.g. CC1.1a) can be found with the corresponding code in Table 15.



Table 15: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to cross-cutting considerations. Similar issues and opportunities have been grouped into categories and similar categories have been grouped into sub-themes. Corresponds to Figure 27.

Cross-cutting Considerations				
Sub-theme	Category	Issue	Code	
Considerations for the Falkland Islands	Focus on FI context and needs	Falkland Islands focus (context and needs; realistic/achievable in FI context)	CC1.1a	
	Follow international examples	Follow international examples/best practice	CC1.2a	
	International pressures interact with local need	How international pressures interact with local need	CC1.3a	
	Uphold local and international commitments		FI to make proportionate contribution to global efforts to tackle environmental issues	CC1.4a
			International and local environmental commitments made/upheld (important reputational impacts)	CC1.4b
Consider Camp and Stanley		Camp/Stanley balance (re: environmental management)	CC1.5a	
Considerations for the Environment Strategy	Resourcing for Strategy and associated actions	Strategy needs to be resourced (by FIG); environment function better resourced	CC2.6a	
		Resourced enforcement/management (of policies/regulations) to ensure outcomes	CC2.6b	
	Suite of instruments to deal with environmental issues and goals		Financial mechanisms/incentives for implementation of government environmental priorities (e.g. land management, energy)	CC2.7a
			Not just about financial mechanisms, need to consider other barriers	CC2.7b
			Actions/management/advice to deal with environmental issues e.g. land management	CC2.7c
			Need more environmental regulation/legislation	CC2.7d
	Should be across government and community		Strategy should be joined-up, whole of government including in implementation e.g. across all Directorates, agencies, regulators etc.	CC2.8a
			Strategy should look to pool resources (e.g. BFSAI, MOD)	CC2.8b
			Mainstreaming: environmental visions incorporated into all government decisions and actions (e.g. capital resource plan, spending, committee-work (suggestion of environment representative), technical advisory groups etc.)	CC2.8c
	Needs to take a long-term perspective		Continuity - need for a cohesive, long-term approach that spans assemblies, FIG staff turnover etc.	CC2.9a
			Long-term, uninterrupted funding mechanisms/support from government for environment	CC2.9b
			Time will be needed to implement change	CC2.9c
	Need for continuity within government and society		Handover (continuity) - passing along information and initiatives, ensure they get carried over	CC2.10a
			Continuity - questions around future societal support (will enthusiasm wane over time?)	CC2.10b
	Should be a living document		Strategy should not be static/set in stone; living document	CC2.11a
Implementation should begin immediately		Need to see strategy ambitions immediately reflected in current practice (actions)	CC2.12a	
Overcome attitudinal challenges for successful implementation		Consider general public resistance to change/risk aversion in implementation	CC2.13a	



	Communicate with stakeholders	Need for ongoing communication with stakeholders as strategy develops	CC2.14a
Governance considerations	Government leading the way for environment	Government should be pro-active (leadership, direction, lead by example), rather than reactive (following others)	CC3.15a
		Government-owned farms should be leading the way on wildlife and access	CC3.15b
		Government green practice (more broadly, FI living up to green credentials, clear accountability for government)	CC3.15c
	Balanced, evidence-based decision making	Decision-making should be evidence-based	CC3.16a
		Balanced approach to government decisions e.g. environment and economy considered as one (equal attention); consider conflicting environmental uses	CC3.16b
Holistic cost-benefit analysis approach	Taking a holistic/whole lifecycle cost-benefit analysis approach to technology, policies, solutions e.g. harmful batteries in electric cars, shipping waste over long distances	CC3.17a	
Climate Change	Need emissions inventory	Climate change: emissions inventory (CO2, GHGs)	CC4.18a
	We are net receivers not net creators of	Climate change: receivers not creators	CC4.19a
	Concerns about impacts of	Climate change: water/drying out	CC4.20a
		Climate change: fire risk	CC4.20b
		Climate change issues: ocean warming, sea level rise, climate crises, harmful algal blooms, el ninos, weather pattern changes	CC4.20c
	Adaptation and mitigation for	Climate change: adaptation, planning for climate change and mitigation (informed action)	CC4.21a
	Carbon targets	Carbon targets/net zero/carbon neutral	CC4.22a
Carbon Offsetting	Explore the possibility of	Carbon offsetting/carbon capture as financial opportunity for FI economy	CC5.23a
		Government should research the possibility of carbon offsetting	CC5.23b
		Carbon capture and storage (offshore and onshore) as environmental opportunity (planting)	CC5.23c
	Concerns about potential negative side of	Concerns about lifespan, long-term socio-economic sustainability and implications of relying on carbon offsetting	CC5.24a
	Challenges to implementing it properly	Challenges for carbon offsetting (e.g. frameworks to support, how and where, conforming to international standards)	CC5.25a
Biodiversity Protection/ Management	Increase environmental protections and management	Protection of land/fragile areas/legislative protection (to combat biodiversity loss)	CC6.26a
		Regulatory mechanism and appropriate management for vulnerable habitats	CC6.26b
		Care for animals/unique wildlife/birdlife/habitats	CC6.26c
	Increase protection of areas	Protection of ecologically important areas e.g. coastal verges/habitats/corridors/sand dunes	CC6.27a
		More protected areas	CC6.27b
	Protect biodiversity	Biodiversity loss/promotion	CC6.28a
	Increase resourcing of environmental management	Funding (resourcing, management) for wildlife protection e.g. protected areas, including marine	CC6.29a
Recovery of natural environment	Recovery and promotion of natural environment	Ecologically/socially/economically important areas and species restored and recovered	CC7.30a
		Recovery of endangered/threatened species (native)	CC7.30b
		Collect and plant more native seeds	CC7.30c



COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION



Figure 28: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to communication and education. The detailed comments numbered in the outer ring (e.g. CE1.1a) can be found with the corresponding code in Table 16.



Table 16: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to communication and education. Similar issues and opportunities have been grouped into categories and similar categories have been grouped into sub-themes. Corresponds to Figure 28.

Communication and Education			
Sub-theme	Category	Issue	Code
Communication and accessibility of information	Consistent messaging from government	Consistent communication and messaging from across government	CE1.1a
	Better communication and sharing of information by all	Better communication/sharing of existing science, research, work and data - joined-up approach, scale up where needed	CE1.2a
		Data-sharing between industries	CE1.2b
		Better accessibility (management) of data/science/knowledge	CE1.2c
Environmental stewardship	Encourage community with education, communication or other programmes	Education and engagement to enrich community and encourage environmental stewardship	CE2.3a
		Educating and incentivising consumers to encourage personal responsibility (e.g. environmentally- friendly products)	CE2.3b
		Encouraging education and attitude changes to environment (should be a two-way street, learn and listen from community)	CE2.3c
		Encourage stewardship opportunities and corporate social responsibility - government and industry included; build on existing community spirit	CE2.3d
		Incorporate more FI environment/cultural heritage into curriculum	CE2.3e
		Good for public to see/get to know more of Falkland Islands (Camp) e.g. TRIP scheme	CE2.3f
Government and the public	Empower community to take proactive role for environment	Empowerment/enabling of population (Camp, land-owners) to take care of things themselves	CE3.4a
		Enabling community actions through machinery, advice, labour etc. (e.g. not just funding)	CE3.4b
	Encourage public to engage in decision-making process	Empowering people to make more use of existing opportunities to have a say on the environment e.g. Environment Committee	CE3.5a
		Better public engagement in decision-making	CE3.5b
	Concerns of over-interventionist policies/control	Concerns that individuals will lose control; successful intervention is offering help and assistance, not telling people what to do	CE3.6a



SCIENCE AND INNOVATION



Figure 29: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to science and innovation. The detailed comments numbered in the outer ring (e.g. SI1.1a) can be found with the corresponding code in Table 17.



Table 17: The various issues and opportunities identified by workshop participants in relation to science and innovation. Similar issues and opportunities have been grouped into categories and similar categories have been grouped into sub-themes. Corresponds to Figure 29.

Science and Innovation				
Sub-theme	Category	Issue	Code	
Exploring innovation opportunities	Increase horizon scanning and future-proofing	Horizon scanning/looking ahead	SI1.1a	
		Future-proofing (e.g. major developments)	SI1.1b	
		Looking at what already works elsewhere/internationally, rather than starting from scratch (including incentives, regulation, environmental impacts)	SI1.1c	
	Explore and increase innovative industry, technology and practices	Actively explore new technologies and industries (which may be environmentally-friendly); embrace technology and innovation	Actively explore new technologies and industries (which may be environmentally-friendly); embrace technology and innovation	SI1.2a
			Make more use of remote sensing tools (e.g. for land management)	SI1.2b
			Sustainable housing development using local materials and innovation e.g. wool for insulation	SI1.2c
			Better knowledge of and innovation for terrestrial (land) environment	SI1.2d
	Investigate performance of locally-adopted innovation	Investigating performance of locally-adopted innovation (e.g. electric cars)	SI1.3a	
	Science and innovation should make sense locally	Use science/innovation that is relevant to the small scale of islands	Use science/innovation that is relevant to the small scale of islands	SI1.4a
			Science/innovation applied to stock and land management and issues around land	SI1.4b
			Science/innovation should be appropriate to industry	SI1.4c
	Challenges for innovation	Challenges to implementing innovation, e.g. risk-aversion	Acknowledge/combat challenges to implementing new technologies (risk-averse attitude, labour force/skills for maintenance, small population, national infrastructure capacity)	SI2.5a
			Encourage openness to new ideas/overcome risk-aversion	SI2.6a
Openness to new ideas (innovation)		SI2.6b		
Research and skills	Promote local research and innovation including through government and funding	Government should have a greater role in driving/directing/funding research and innovation	SI3.7a	
		Continued and increased research and innovation around the environment	SI3.7b	
		More local and international funding for the environment, science, innovation, and conservation	SI3.7c	
		Regional research hub (Gateway)	SI3.7d	
	Local skills development to support innovation	Education and encouragement for careers in science and innovation/"green industries"/STEM	SI3.8a	
		Focus on developing local skills, training, education, especially for emerging technologies	SI3.8b	
Increased data and monitoring	Need for better baseline data and long-term monitoring	Need for baseline data on ecosystems	SI4.9a	
		Integrated, long-term monitoring (and financing for monitoring)	SI4.9b	
		Opportunity for cyclical weather information (long-term data)	SI4.9c	

Appendix 1: Public Survey Questionnaire



Our Future and the Falkland Islands' Natural Environment: Consultation seeking public opinion to inform the creation of an Environmental Strategy for the Falkland Islands

Consultation topic:	<p>This consultation asks your views on the Falkland Islands' environment, which will help inform the creation of an Environmental Strategy for the Falkland Islands. It is an introductory survey to measure broad attitudes to environmental issues early on, as opposed to testing public opinion on policy proposals. There will be further engagement and consultation opportunities further along in the process.</p> <p>The Environmental Strategy will influence policy for years to come - this is your opportunity to have your say about what is important to you, so that we can all shape the future of our environment together.</p>
Target population:	<p>This strategy is important for the Falkland Islands as a whole. We welcome responses from everyone who lives in the Islands, whether you live in Stanley, Camp, the Outer Islands or MPC.</p>
Duration:	<p>This consultation will run for 3 weeks from 18 February to 14 March 2021. It should take you approximately 10 minutes to complete.</p>
How to respond:	<p>There are two ways you can respond to this consultation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) The quickest and easiest way is to complete the online survey, available at www.fig.gov.fk/policy/consultations2) If you prefer, you can complete a paper version available from the Post Office, or you can ask for one to be posted to you by contacting us on 28449 or by email: environmental.assistant@sec.gov.fk <p>Completed paper surveys can be placed in the dedicated response box in the Post Office, or can be posted to: Environment Department, The Secretariat, Stanley</p>
Enquiries:	<p>If you have any queries about the consultation, please contact: Environment Department, The Secretariat, Stanley Phone: 28449 email: environmental.assistant@sec.gov.fk</p>

Introduction

The Falkland Islands' natural environment plays an important role in our lives, and provides a livelihood for many in our community. In recognition of this, and as called for in The Islands Plan 2018 – 2022, the Environment Department is developing an Environmental Strategy for the Falkland Islands to manage and protect our natural environment for future generations. The Environment Strategy will set out the issues, opportunities and goals of the Falkland Islands related to such environmental topics as sustainable development, land and freshwater, oceans and coasts, energy, quality of life and health, waste and pollution, as well as cross-cutting global topics like biodiversity and climate change. It will help us to focus our efforts and actions for managing our environment for years to come.

A lot of scoping work has already been done to understand our progress in caring for our natural environment. This involves understanding global opportunities and challenges, and how these relate to the Falkland Islands, with its unique way of life, landscapes, seascapes and wildlife. This baseline survey is designed to measure broad attitudes to environmental issues rather than seeking opinion on policy options. There will be further engagement/consultation opportunities through the strategy development process.



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It is important to get the input of the community at this stage of the process - the Falkland Islands' future belongs to its people, so it is vitally important that we hear from the people who live here to learn what is most important to *you*, so that we can plan our future together.

1. Imagine the natural environment of the Falkland Islands in 2040 compared to now:

What do you hope you will see?

What do you hope you will not see?

What do you hope will stay the same?

What do you hope will change?

2. In your opinion, what are the **three biggest environmental issues** in the Falkland Islands, including its waters? If you don't think there are any issues, please leave it blank.

1.

2.

3.



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3. Do you think there are any opportunities we aren't taking advantage of in the natural environment in the Islands? This can relate to ecological, social, economic or any other opportunities.

- Yes No Unsure

4. If you think there are missed opportunities, what things do you think could be developed?

5. Do you think the Falkland Islands right now has:

- Not enough environmental regulation
- The right amount of environmental regulation
- Too much environmental regulation
- Don't know/unsure

6. The list below identifies some potential areas of focus related to waste management in the Islands.

Please only tick the ones which you think are important for the Falkland Islands.

- Increasing sewage treatment
- Reducing/removing single use plastics
- Encouraging use of products that are biodegradable
- Managing household waste
- Increasing recycling
- Managing industrial/commercial waste

If you think there are other areas to focus on in relation to waste management, please provide details below:



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7. Do you think the Falkland Islands should set clear targets in relation to waste management?

- Yes No Unsure

8. If more of your household waste could be recycled e.g. paper and cardboard, plastics, batteries, would you be willing to pay a higher service charge?

- Yes No Unsure

9. The list below identifies some potential areas of focus related to pollution control in the Islands.

Please only tick the ones which you think are important for the Falkland Islands.

- Managing air pollution
- Managing industrial/commercial pollution
- Managing pollution in the ocean
- Managing pollution on land and in freshwater

If you think there are other areas to focus on in relation to pollution control, please provide details below:

10. Do you think the Falkland Islands should set clear targets in relation to pollution control?

- Yes No Unsure

11. The list below identifies some potential areas of focus related to wildlife and nature in the Islands.

Please only tick the ones which you think are important for the Falkland Islands.

- Protecting our biodiversity
- Protecting and/or managing special areas of land and wetlands
- Protecting and/or managing special areas of ocean
- Protecting and/or managing ecologically important areas
- Protecting and/or managing important, rare or threatened species
- Managing the introduction and spread of invasive species
- Managing the sustainable collection/harvesting of species
- Research on the natural environment
- Protecting cultural heritage



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If you think there are other areas to focus on in relation to wildlife and nature, please provide details below:

12. Do you think the Falkland Islands should set clear targets in relation to wildlife and nature?

Yes

No

Unsure

13. The list below identifies some potential areas of focus related to minerals, and sources and usage of energy in the Islands. **Please only tick the ones which you think are important for the Falkland Islands.**

Generation and use of renewable energy sources

Extraction and use of non-renewable resources onshore

Extraction and use of non-renewable resources offshore

Continued generation and use of non-renewable energy sources

Energy efficiency (including insulation and energy efficient products)

If you think there are other areas to focus on in relation to minerals and energy, please provide details below:

14. Do you think the Falkland Islands should set clear targets in relation to minerals, energy use and energy sources?

Yes

No

Unsure



15. The list below identifies some potential areas of focus related to global climate change.

Please only tick the ones which you think are important for the Falkland Islands.

- Energy production
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Natural hazards from climate change e.g. increased fire risk
- Changes to weather patterns, including temperature and rainfall
- Changes to soil moisture conditions e.g. land drying out
- Changes to the natural environment from climate change e.g. vegetation, the distribution of plants/animals
- Changes in the spread of pests and diseases related to climate change
- Extinctions as a result of climate change
- Sea-level rising
- Adapting to and coping with climate change

If you think there are other areas to focus on in relation to climate change, please provide details below:

16. In addition to the international targets we are obliged to meet, do you think the Falkland Islands should set clear targets in relation to mitigating the effects of climate change?

- Yes No Unsure

17. Review the following statement pairs and tick which one you are more inclined to agree with. If you agree more with the statement on the left, tick the left box. If you agree more with the statement on the right, tick the right box. If you prefer a compromise between each pair of statements, tick the 'Middle ground' box.

	←	Middle ground	→	
Using education and guidance to achieve protection of the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Using legislation and regulations to achieve protection of the environment
Freedom to enjoy activities across all areas in the Islands with a risk of harm to the environment in some areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restrict activities in certain environmentally important areas of the Islands to reduce risk of harm to the environment
Help protect the environment through a high degree of regulation of business and industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Help protect the environment through light touch regulation of business and industry



If you agree more with the statement on the left, tick the left box. If you agree more with the statement on the right, tick the right box. If you prefer a compromise between each pair of statements, tick the 'Middle ground' box.

	←	Middle ground	→	
Protecting the environment is more important than protecting economic growth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Protecting economic growth is more important than protecting the environment
My happiness and quality of life is linked to the environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	My happiness and quality of life is not linked to the environment
Government should regulate for the sustainable consumption of goods and services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The decision whether to consume goods and services in a sustainable way is a personal choice
	←	Middle ground	→	
Our economy will only thrive if it's not limited by sustainable management practices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Our economy will only thrive if the environment is sustainably managed
The natural environment is a key element of the national identity and culture of the Islands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The natural environment is unrelated to the national identity and culture of the Islands

18. How long have you lived in the Falkland Islands?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 year | <input type="checkbox"/> 11 – 20 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5 years | <input type="checkbox"/> More than 20 years |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6 – 10 years | |

19. I spend most of my time living in:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stanley | <input type="checkbox"/> An Outer Island |
| <input type="checkbox"/> East Falkland | <input type="checkbox"/> MPC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> West Falkland | |

Other, please specify: _____

20. My age is:

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 16 – 18 | <input type="checkbox"/> 36 – 45 | <input type="checkbox"/> Over 65 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 19 – 25 | <input type="checkbox"/> 46 – 55 | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 26 – 35 | <input type="checkbox"/> 56 – 65 | |



21. My main job is in the following sector (please tick one):

- Not applicable
- Agriculture
- Business Services
- Communications
- Conservation / Environmental Protection
- Finance
- Construction
- Fishing
- Government (Public Sector)
- Hospitality i.e. Hotels & Guest Houses, Restaurants & Cafes, Pubs & Bars
- Land Transport
- Ancillary Transport e.g. Stevedoring, Cargo Preparation etc.
- Marine Services
- Mining & Quarrying
- Oil & Gas or Oil & Gas Services
- Real Estate
- Retail
- Tourism
- Other, please specify: _____

Thank you for taking part in this consultation.

If you are happy to be contacted in relation to your responses,
please provide your contact details below:

Name: _____

Email address: _____

Phone number: _____



Appendix 2: Workshop participants

Fifteen workshops were hosted with members from the following groups:

- ACAP representative
- British Forces South Atlantic Installation
- Chamber of Commerce
- Falklands Conservation
- Falklands Islands Community School
- Falkland Islands Development Corporation
- Falkland Islands Fishing Companies Association
- Falkland Islands Petroleum Licensees Association
- Falkland Islands Tourist Association
- Falkland Islands Tourist Board
- Fox Bay (Public, Camp)
- Goose Green (Public, Camp)
- Island LandCare
- Members of the Legislative Assembly South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute
- Stanley (Public)
- Watch Group