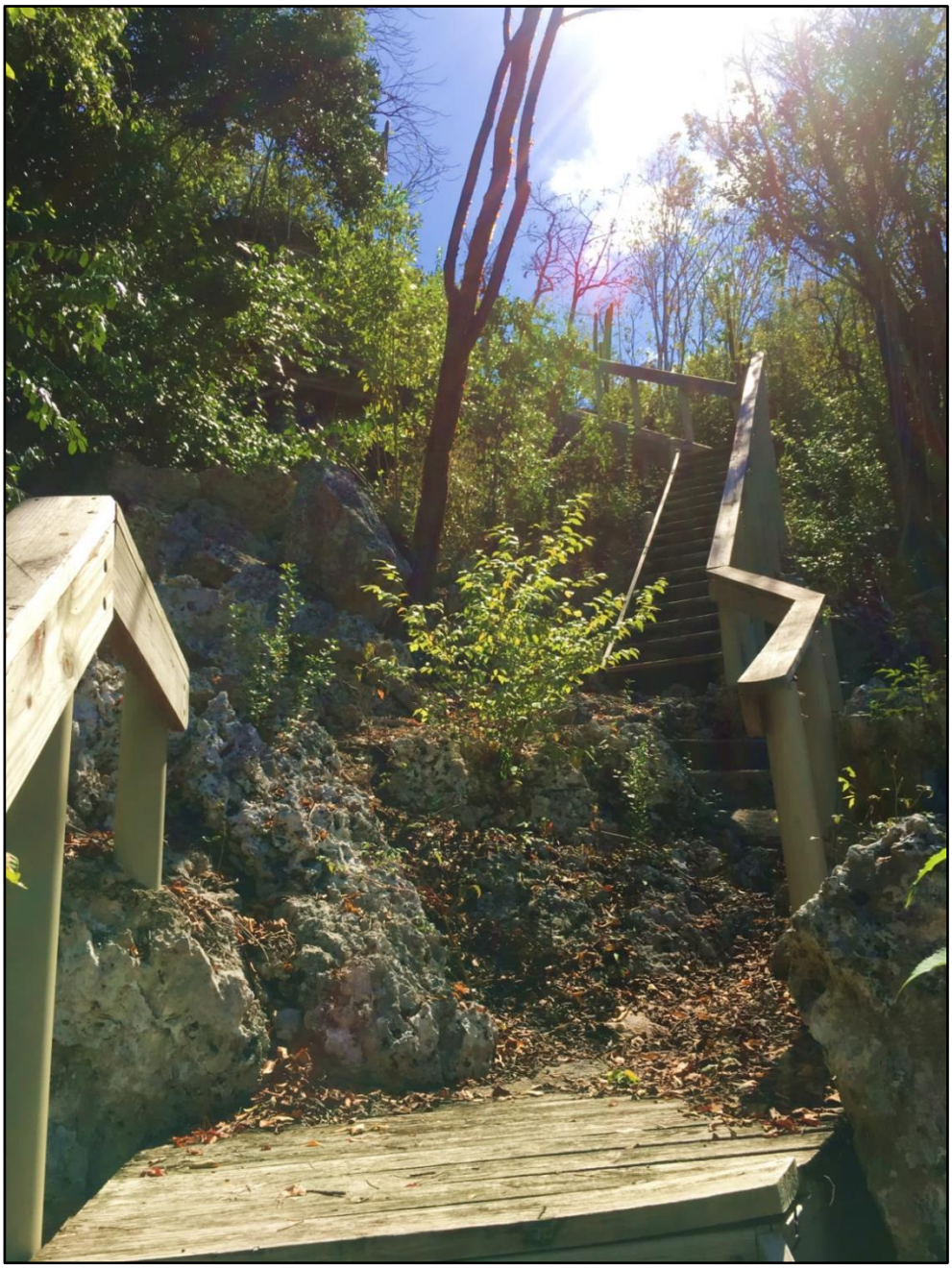
National Conservation Council

Promoting and securing biological diversity and the sustainable use of natural resources in the Cayman Islands

Annual Report 2017



The Hemmington Forest 2017 protected area spans both sides of the traditional Hemmington Road trail (maintained by District Admin) ensuring it remains a nature & cultural tourism asset as well as a recreational asset to residents of Cayman Brac, and will safeguard the remarkable biodiversity of this forest community which is so characteristic of the island. (Photo by DoE.)

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Executive Summary

The National Conservation Council exists to promote and secure the biological diversity of the Cayman Islands and ensure the sustainable use of Cayman's natural resources. It acts to protect and conserve endangered, threatened and endemic wildlife and their habitats. The Council oversees the protection of terrestrial, wetland and marine areas with the support of current generation and for the benefit of future generations of the Cayman Islands.

In furtherance of the above goals, in the last half of 2016 and throughout 2017 the National Conservation Council oversaw

- The issuance of approximately 144 permits or licenses for activities under the National Conservation Law, as well as 668 pieces of advice to various entities considering decisions or actions which may have had an adverse impact on native species and habitats.
- Two rounds of public consultations on protected areas, including receiving 67 nominations from the public for the protection of both private and Crown parcels, reviewing those areas for suitability, negotiating fair purchase prices with landowners, and culminating in the designation of those areas approved by Cabinet as Protected Areas under the National Conservation Law.
- The production and promulgation of rules governing the implementation of the National Conservation Law, the transfer by Cabinet of species protections from the Marine Parks and Animals Laws to regulations under the National Conservation Law, and the fair implementation of these rules.
- The appropriate use of money from the Environmental Protection Fund as budgeted by the Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the Cayman Islands.

The Council also provided comprehensive recommendations to the Minister of Environment in order to promote better implementation of the National Conservation Law, including on socially complex issues such as the regulation of spear guns in the Cayman Islands. In addition to awaiting resolution on the question of spear guns the Council also awaits Cabinet direction on the enhanced Marine Parks System proposed by Council in March 2016.

In 2017, of the 668 environmental reviews prepared by the Department of Environment under delegation by the Council, less than 1% was determined to require Environmental Impact Assessments. The activation of Environmental Impact Assessments in local legislation has gone a long way to raising the profile of the Cayman Islands which in February 2013 were assessed as "weak" in each of the four areas of environmental governance (species, sites, development control and people) evaluated by the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD).Having EIA legislation also assists the Cayman Islands in achieving commitments made under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Ramsar Convention, the Environment Charter, and the Cayman Islands Constitution.

At the conclusion of 2017, the National Conservation Council finds itself, and the country, relatively well placed to continue fostering a duty of care to the environment in 2018 and beyond.

Chapter 1 Cayman Islands National Conservation Council

1.1 Purpose

The National Conservation Council (the Council, NCC) is established by, and to facilitate the goals of, the National Conservation Law 2013 (the Law, NCL), that is: to promote and secure biological diversity and the sustainable use of natural resources in the Cayman Islands; to protect and conserve endangered, threatened and endemic wildlife and their habitats; to provide for protected terrestrial, wetland and marine areas; and to give effect to the provisions of certain international conventions (the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife to the Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean region, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (especially as waterfowl habitat), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Global Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change).

1.2 Statutory Functions

The functions of the NCC are set out in Part 2, section 3 of the Law, in particular in subsection (9):

(a) subject to this Law, managing and making recommendations on the use of the Environmental Protection Fund;
(b) promoting the biological diversity and the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the Islands;
(c) co-ordinating the establishment and adoption by the public and private sectors of national policies for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, including-
  (i) the use of wetlands and wetland resources; and
  (ii) the excavation of aggregate and fill materials;
(d) recommending and maintaining protected areas and conservation areas and conserving, maintaining and restoring their natural resources in accordance with Part 3;
(e) conserving, maintaining and restoring populations and critical habitats of protected species in accordance with Part 4;
(f) promoting the training of professional and voluntary personnel in the fields of research, management and wardening of protected areas and species and the other natural resources of the Islands;
(g) promoting wider understanding and awareness of the significance of the ecological systems of the Islands, the benefits of conserving natural resources and of the provisions of this Law and the Conventions;
(h) publicising the establishment of protected areas and the designation of protected species and raising public awareness, through educational programmes and other means, of the significance and value of protected areas and species and of the benefits that may be gained from them;
(i) encouraging public involvement, particularly by local communities, in the planning and management of protected areas and the conservation of protected species;
(j) promoting the adoption of guidelines by entities for the integration of conservation issues into their decision making processes and for the achievement of the sustainable use of natural resources;

(k) promoting district, national and regional initiatives, including co-operative enforcement measures and mutual assistance in the enforcement of national laws, in order to further the objectives of the Conventions;
(l) promoting national plans for emergency responses to activities or events, whether caused naturally or not, that present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity and encouraging international co-operation to supplement such national plans;
(m) promoting national plans for the sustainable management, conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases; and
(n) carrying out such other functions and duties as are specified under this Law and the regulations;

and in subsection (12):

the Council, subject to any directions of the Cabinet, may make orders and guidance notes and issue directives for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Law and such orders, guidance notes and directives may include-

(a) criteria for identifying endangered or threatened species or other species needing protection under this Law;
(b) criteria for evaluating proposals for the establishment and management of protected areas and for the measures required to protect and conserve protected species and their critical habitat;
(c) criteria for the application for, and grant of, monies from the Fund;
(d) criteria for the review, assessment and reporting of activities funded in whole or in part by monies from the Fund;
(e) the form and content of a petition under section 16(3);
(f) procedures for determining the circumstances under which permits and licences may be granted under Part 5;
(g) measures governing the methods and conditions under which the captive breeding or artificial propagation of protected species may be allowed;
(h) procedures for regulating and controlling wild populations and the import, introduction, possession, transportation and release of alien or genetically altered specimens;
(i) procedures for consultation by entities pursuant to section 41(3); and
(j) the carrying out of environmental impact assessments under section 43.

1.3 About this report

This report is prepared in compliance with the duty set out in section 5 of the Law requiring the Council, no later than three months after the end of the financial year, to prepare and submit to the Minister a report of its activities during the preceding year, following which the Minister shall submit it to Cabinet for laying on the table of the Legislative Assembly.

This is the third annual report of the NCC and covers the period from 1 July 2016 to 30 December 2017 inclusive.

1.4 Composition of the Council

The Law regulates the composition of the Council. It is composed of thirteen voting members (section 3(2)) who are more specifically identified in Schedule 2:

(a) the Director or his nominee from the Department of the Environment;
(b) the Deputy Director of Research in the Department of the Environment;
(c) the Director of the Department of Agriculture or his nominee from the Department of Agriculture;
(d) the Director of Planning or his nominee from the Department of Planning;
(e) a person nominated by the National Trust and appointed by the Cabinet; and
(f) eight persons appointed by the Cabinet.

The Cabinet appoints the Chair (Schedule 2). Amongst the Cabinet appointees at least four shall have relevant scientific or technical expertise and they are chosen such that there is at least one person from each of the six electoral districts. Biographies of Council members from 1 July 2016 to 30 December 2017 are given in Appendix 5.1.

The position of representative for North Side has been vacant since January 2015 awaiting the appointment by Cabinet of a member to represent that district. The two-year term of all appointed members of the Council expired in September 2016 and all were reappointed from 12 September 2016 until 11 September 2018. The Bodden Town representative (and chair of the Council) resigned after what was Council's last General Meeting of 2017.

The Department of Environment is charged with appointing a Secretary to the Council (section 6). John Bothwell, Senior Research Officer, has remained Secretary throughout 2016/17.

The incidence of cat predation on Cayman Brac Brown Boobies (main picture) has increased as they have begun nesting on the beaches. Inset picture of cat tracks on beach sand nearby at time of discovery. Source DoE seabird survey, 2018.

Chapter 2 Council Activities, July 2016 – December 2017

2.1 Governance

Section 3 governs the proceedings of the Council. Seven voting members of the Council constitute a quorum. The decisions of the Council are by simple majority and the chair has a casting vote only. The Council is obligated to meet in a place open to the public and cause to be prepared and published the agendas and minutes of all meetings. The Council may, subject to the Law, regulate its own procedure.

The Council's Manual of Policy and Procedure contains rules for administration of the Council, a Code of Conduct, a procedure for Disclosure of Interests and for a Register of Interests. The Council chose to adopt the model Code of Conduct proposed by the Commission for Standards in Public Life.

In respect of Disclosure of Interests Schedule 2 of the Law provides, in subsection 9:

(1) If a member of the Council has any pecuniary or other interest in any matter to be dealt with by the Council he shall disclose the fact to the chairman and shall not take part in any meeting at which the matter is considered or discussed.
(2) A member of the Council who fails to comply with subparagraph (1) commits an offence and is liable-
    (a) on summary conviction to a fine of twenty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for two years; or
    (b) on conviction on indictment to a fine of fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for five years,

    unless he proves that he did not know that matter in which he had an interest was the subject of consideration at that meeting.
(3) A disclosure under subparagraph (1) shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting of the Council.

The Register of Interests is open for inspection at the Department of the Environment. No disclosures of interests were made in the reporting period.

It is anticipated that the Council members will become subject to the provisions of the Standards in Public Life Law (as amended) on its commencement.

The Department of Environment's Freedom of Information staff have been delegated to administer Freedom of Information requests to the Council. One request was received during the reporting period and processed within 8 days (requested Agenda, Minutes & Meeting Documents from two of the Council's general meetings, as well as a particular project report which Council had required to be provided to the Council as a Permit condition and which was going to be published at the Council's next general meeting).

2.2 Meetings

The Council held general meetings quarterly or as needed on the following dates: 24 August 2016, 26 October 2016, 30 November 2016, 22 March 2017, 3 May 2017, 14 June 2017, and 18 October 2017. All meetings were held in locations open to the public, normally the Government Administration Building in George Town, though one had to be held at the National Trust for the Cayman Islands meeting room at the Dart Park due to the unavailability of a suitably sized meeting room on the scheduled date. Notices and agendas were published in accordance with the statutory requirement and the Council's Policy and Procedure Manual and agendas and minutes are available on the Department of the Environment website (http://doe.ky/natl-conservation-council/general-meetings/).

Council also conducts non-binding working groups approximately every three weeks in order to prepare for the general meetings. A record of member attendance at general meetings and working groups is included in Appendix 5.2.

Matters for the Agenda are cast as Board Papers which may consist of Information Papers or Working Papers prepared by the Department of Environment and papers prepared by Council members either individually or as Committee chairs. Matters for decision are usually presented with a recommendation and a draft motion for approval as the resolution of the Council.

2.3 Implementation of the National Conservation Law

Parts 5 and 7 of the National Conservation Law, 2013, with the exception of sections 46 and 47 of Part 7, came into force on the 15th day of August 2016. This included section 51, which repealed the Marine Conservation Law (2013 Revision). Now only sections 46 and 47 of the National Conservation Law remain to come into force.

On the 11th August 2016 a number of Regulations were Gazetted enhancing the operation of the National Conservation Law and in preparation for the entry into force of Parts 5 and 7, so there would be no lapse of management when transitioning from the Marine Conservation Law to the National Conservation Law.

- **The National Conservation Council (Licence and Permit) Directives, 2016**, set out the issues to be considered by the Council, or the Department of Environment acting on behalf of the Council, when issuing a variety of licences or permits under the Law, as well as the conditions to be attached to these licences or permit.
- **The National Conservation (Fees and Forms) Regulations, 2016**, set out the fees and forms applicable when applying for the permits and licences in the National Conservation Council (Licence and Permit) Directives, 2016.
- **The National Conservation (General) Regulations, 2016**, set out a variety of species conservation regulations, previously covered under the Marine Conservation or Animals Laws, as well as the repeal or amendment of a variety of regulations under the Marine Conservation Law, allowing them to continue under the National Conservation Law.

The National Conservation Council Guidance Note on the Risk Assessment of alien and genetically altered species (consultations for import and applications to release) under section 35 of the National Conservation Law, 2017, was gazetted on 7 April 2017. This brought into

force a systematic method of assessing the proposed importation and especially release or introduction of alien and genetically altered species allowing section 35 of the Law to be applied in a transparent manner. This is in keeping with the guidance of the Court in the judicial review (July 2016) of the National Conservation Council's decision on the import and release of genetically modified mosquitoes as an experimental means of mosquito control by the Mosquito Research and Control Unit.

At its general meeting of 18 October 2017, the National Conservation Council delegated to the Director, Department of Environment, authority to receive, process, consult on, communicate regarding, and decide on applications for Permits, Licences or Recommendations, in accordance with any Directives, Guidance Notes, Orders, Regulations or resolutions of the Council in force at that time, reporting such activities to the Council on a regular basis.

2.4 Protected Areas

Enhanced Marine Protected Area System. No decision on the proposed enhancements to the Marine Parks System, submitted to Cabinet by Council on 10 March 2016, has been received during the reporting period.

Terrestrial Protected Areas. Public nomination periods for areas suitable for consideration as Protected Areas were held in 2016 and 2017.

In 2016 approximately 50 nominations were received. (A handful of submissions included more than a single nomination, and there was some overlap between a few nominations.) The Department of Environment designed a 'Conservation Scoring Matrix' to quantify the conservation potential of all sites and the Council considered all nominations, using this scoring system to inform their deliberations. A number of sites were selected by Council for full public consultation and negotiation with landowners. These were a mixture of Crown Lands and private property. Upon conclusion of the public consultation, and most importantly the positive negotiation with landowners, Protected Area recommendations were made to Cabinet. (Any landowner who did not wish their nominated property considered, did not go beyond the initial nomination stage. Any property where a fair purchase price could not be agreed in principle between the landowner(s) and Lands & Survey, acting as Government's agent, did not proceed beyond the consultation stage.) From these Cabinet designated 9 areas for Protected Area status.

In 2017 a further 17 nominations were received. (Again there was overlap between nominations, multiple proposals within single nominations, and now overlap of nominated areas across years.) The 2017 nominations, along with submissions made in 2016 but not pursued for various reasons, were analysed by the DoE using the same scoring matrix and given a (new) 'conservation score'. The Council will consider all nominations received and decide which ones to pursue in 2018. (There may also be additional land, identified for protection after consultation in 2017, where landowner negotiations may be restarted in 2018 at the landowners' request.) 2018 negotiations with landowners will be complicated by the 2018-19 Cayman Islands Government Budget (passed in 2017) not containing any Environmental Protection Funds earmarked for protected area acquisition, as occurred in the 2016-17 Budget. (The total value of all of the contracted purchases and associated minor costs in 2017 was CI$ 4,879,850 which

was expensed against the CI$6million budgeted from the Environmental Protection Fund for this purpose.)

Areas protected in 2017 include land in the Barkers National Park, Eastern Interior of Little Cayman, Cayman Brac Bluff Eastern End, Hemmington Forest in Cayman Brac, Big Key and various small mangrove keys in the North Sound of Grand Cayman, the Central Mangrove Wetland on Grand Cayman, Lower Valley Forest in Grand Cayman, and land adjoining and expanding the Booby Pond Nature Reserve in Little Cayman.

Overall, once purchases are concluded for all gazetted protected areas, and including land protected by the National Trust for the Cayman Islands, Grand Cayman will have 12% protected, Little Cayman 10% protected, and Cayman Brac 6% protected (of total land area on each island). National Conservation Law Protected Areas (alone or overlapping other protective measures) will be protecting a total of 4,108 acres of land throughout the Cayman Islands.

"Biological diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being. It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water; it contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development, and is essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including poverty reduction."[1] The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to which the Cayman Islands is a Party through the United Kingdom, instituted the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. "Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas 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 seascape." While the Marine Park System of the Cayman Islands was ahead of its time when instituted 30 years ago (though needing enhancements now to adapt it to Cayman's current conditions and keep the Marine Park system fit for purpose for another decade or more) our land-side protection has lagged behind, until this year. With the new protections under the National Conservation Law, and in combination with land protected (held in perpetuity for the people of the Cayman Islands) by the National Trust, we now have 10% of the land area of the Cayman Islands under protection. So we have a ways to go yet to achieve 17% terrestrial protected areas. But with the National Conservation Council committed to continuing to drive the protection of areas of particular conservation importance we are hopeful of meeting Aichi Target 11 by 2020. Though that only leaves us two years to almost double the amount of land now under conservation management in the Cayman Islands. It is not an easy target for the Cayman Islands to meet. To do so will require the Cayman Islands Government releasing money from the Environmental Protection Fund, through supplementary appropriations by Finance Committee, for the continued purchase of nominated conservation lands.

2.5 Implementation of section 35

Section 35 of the NCL deals with the importation, introduction and release in any part of the Islands of live or viable specimens of an alien or genetically altered species. It has far-reaching

[1] https://www.cbd.int/sp/elements/default.shtml

implications for not only the conservation and protection of the natural environment but also public health and sustainable agricultural and horticultural practices.

The National Conservation Council Guidance Note on the Risk Assessment of alien and genetically altered species (consultations for import and applications to release) under section 35 of the National Conservation Law, 2017, was gazetted on 7 April 2017. This brought into force a systematic method of assessing the proposed importation and especially release or introduction of alien and genetically altered species allowing section 35 of the Law to be applied in a transparent manner. This is in keeping with the guidance of the Court in the judicial review (July 2016) of the National Conservation Council's decision on the import and release of genetically modified mosquitoes as an experimental means of mosquito control by the Mosquito Research and Control Unit. (Import reported in previous Annual Report.)

2.6 Invasive Species: Green Iguanas

The Convention on biological Diversity's Aichi Target 9[2] of control or eradication of priority invasive species and having measures in place to prevent the introduction or establishment of new invasive species is one the Cayman Islands will not achieve (even after 2020) without a massive commitment of resources to this significant conservation and social issue.

Another round of experimental green iguana culling was conducted in 2017. While 71 people registered for the programme only about 20 actively engaged in regular culling activity. Almost 30,000 iguanas were killed during the course of the seven-month long programme (1 May – 30 November). Of the 20 active cullers, less than half used firearms (all were given variances to their licenses by the RCIPS to cull within 40 feet of the road and within neighbourhoods). The two most successful cullers did not use firearms but were those who could engage in culling 'full time'. A full report of the 2017 culling programme will be produced by the Department of Environment and presented to the Council in 2018. However, the test programme and DoE

For the 2017 green iguana programme registered cullers had to submit photographic evidence of their catches, with each carcass individually marked on the belly, to be paid for their efforts.

[2] https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/rationale/target-9/default.shtml

green iguana surveys do indicate that to be effective, i.e., motivate enough individuals to engage in 'full time' culling to remove more green iguanas from the Grand Cayman population than the increasing population reproduces annually, will require a more significant investment of funds by the Cayman Islands Government than currently budgeted for 2018. Green iguana control biosecurity and control activities continued on Little Cayman, largely through the National Trust's Green Iguana Be Gonna community programme. Directed culling occurred on Cayman Brac by Department of Environment organised teams and this will have to continue (or perhaps become a focus of 2018 green iguana control activities) to prevent the green iguana population on Cayman Brac reaching the epidemic proportions of the Grand Cayman population.

2.7 Section 41 Consultations

Under Section 41 of the National Conservation Law Government agencies consult with the National Conservation Council before granting a permit or licence, or making some other decision, that would be likely to have an adverse environmental impact. In the 2016-2017 FY, six hundred and sixty eight (668) environmental reviews were prepared by the Department of Environment under delegated authority from the Council for entities consulting the Council under Section 41.

Section 43 of the Law allows the Council, where necessary, to require the proponent to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). EIAs are only required where the Council is unable to robustly identify and evaluate the potential impacts associated with a particular proposal. Of the 668 environmental reviews prepared by the Department of Environment, less than 1% was determined to require an EIA.

EIAs remain international best practice and an important tool for assuring the public that environmentally, socially and economically appropriate decision-making is occurring. The activation of Environmental Impact Assessments in local legislation has gone a long way to raising the profile of the Cayman Islands which in February 2013 were assessed as "weak" in each of the four areas of environmental governance (species, sites, development control and people) evaluated by the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD). Having EIA legislation also assists the Cayman Islands in achieving commitments made under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Ramsar Convention, the Environment Charter, and the Cayman Islands Constitution.

1 Jul 2016 – 31 Dec 17

- 668 consultations, planning or coastal works applications were reviewed under section 41 of the Law. Eight were formally screened for potential requirement of an EIA.
- Less than 1% (6; 0.8%) of all reviewed proposals were determined to require an EIA.
- Of all the EIAs screened during this period, only one was for a private developer (Crymble Landholdings – Seven Mile Beach beachrock removal).
- The Solid Waste Facility proponents each also engaged in a voluntary EIA process during the reporting period.

2.8 Climate Change Committee

National Energy Policy. The Climate Change Committee (CCC) provided the National Energy Policy Review Committee (NEPRC), DOE and the Cayman Renewable Energy Association Representatives with extensive input on the "New NEP Goals and Policy" gap analysis document as requested in July 2016 and the "New NEP Goals Policies and Strategies" document in August. The latter included an analysis of the national emissions reduction target setting per the stated NEP goals and other considerations such as the Cayman Islands' UNFCCC obligations (including the Paris Agreement), Sustainable Development Goals and other global aspirations.

Following in October, the Chair attended DOE's meeting with Castalia Strategic Advisors and Electricity Regulatory Authority representatives where discussion focused on the NEPRC draft Energy Policy 2015-2035 Strategies, particularly policies set out in the Climate Change and the Environment section vis-à-vis realistic and achievable emissions reduction targets. DOE/NCC provided Castalia with respective priorities and outlined responsibilities each entity would have in directly implementing various policies and what impediments exist. The appropriate renewable energy technologies and alternative fuel mix for each island, and complexities of their integration into the grid, were discussed along with timelines for completion of CUC's Integrated Resource Plan and the NEP's complemental Implementation Plan.

Committee members reviewed the final draft "National Energy Policy 2017-2037" and through participation in the public consultation's online questionnaire queried strategies in section 3.4 in particular, and whether the NEP would achieve the aspirational goal of reducing national greenhouse gas emissions to 4.8 tCO_2 per capita by 2030 in line with international action. The DOE will be participating in the NEP's implementation which is expected to begin in early 2018.

Climate Addendum. The Council attempted to re-engage the Minister of Environment to pursue this instrument at the Joint Ministerial Consultative Council in November 2016 or instead utilize the existing Environmental Roadmap framework. Given no traction to date on the Climate Addendum to the Environment Charter, CCC provided DOE with recommendations for climate change and energy sections in a revised Environmental Roadmap for the Minister of Environment's contribution to the Joint Ministerial Council meeting in November 2016. No response was received.

Climate Change Policy. The Committee undertook an initial review of the current draft National Climate Change Policy and relevant (regional, small islands, UK) climate change policy frameworks – including mitigation goals, targets and baselines articulated in the policies of other Small Island Developing States - with particular focus on achieving policy integration with the National Energy Policy (2017 draft).

Wilton Park Conference/FCO/CEFAS/UN-OHRLLS. The Climate Change Committee Chair was invited to attend a conference on "Diversification and resilience: a blue, digital and green future for small islands and micro-states," in the British Virgin Islands, November 7-9, 2016. A report of the meeting outcomes and its supporting material were shared with the NCC, DOE, Ministry of Environment and the Cabinet Office, encouraging the Cayman Islands to engage in one or more of these emerging initiatives. Despite acknowledgement at the conference that the Cayman Islands is well-positioned to join other leaders in these economies, to date there has been no indication of national interest in advancing the climatological and economic

diversification and resilience of the Cayman Islands. Particularly disappointing was the lack of local government representation at the high-level UN Oceans Conference 5-9 June 2017 in New York in support of Sustainable Development Goal 14: sustainable use of ocean, sea and marine resources.

Greenhouse Gas Inventory. The Committee Chair along with the DOE's Sustainable Development Unit held discussions with the inventory compilers, Aether and the UK's Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, in October 2017 regarding improvements to the Cayman Islands inventory. Work has since begun on accessing potential data sources and acquiring or developing necessary information to estimate emissions and removals from land-use sectors and land-use change for inclusion future inventories.

Cayman Islands Reef Scene, courtesy Cayman Islands Department of Environment. The small pieces of hard corals in this picture, having dodged the anchor chain damage that affected this reef site in September 2016, and which was repaired at considerable cost, could eventually succumb to rising sea water temperatures due to climate change.

At left, cat eating a brown booby in Booby Pond Protected Area, 2018, photo courtesy of Department of Environment / Rhiannon Meier Seabird Population Survey camera trap. Supported in part by approved funding from the Environmental Protection Fund, 2017.

Chapter 3 Financial

All accounts for the National Conservation Council and the Environmental Protection Fund are held and administered by the Department and Ministry of Environment. The following tables are for qualitative purposes only. Accounts for financial reporting or auditing purposes should be sourced from the Department or Ministry of Environment directly.

3.1 Council Budget and Expenses

Between July 2016 and December 2017 expenditure's on behalf of the Council were as follows:

Sister Islands Representative Travel to Meetings	Attendance Allowance	Public Consultation	Council Retreat	Misc.
$ 2,783.97	$ 14,925.00	$ 1,023.74	$ 1,525.30	$ 289.24

Misc.: Member attendance at FCO conf. Nov. 2016, funeral Wreath for member of Marine Conservation Board (precursor to National Conservation Council), NCC Website Domain Registration

All information as reported by Department of Environment.

The Council budget for the financial year 2016-17 (18 months) was again included with the Department of Environment's budget. The Council continues to be of the view that the Council's budget and expenses should be accounted for separately in core government accounts.

Little Cayman Eastern Interior Crown Land, 2017 protected area.

The interior of Little Cayman's east end includes open wetlands important to Whistling Duck and other water birds, a mosaic of dry shrubland, large inland ponds, and buttonwood wetlands. Most of the area is practically inaccessible, and there may well be more rare and endangered species there than we know about. The land forms the backdrop for the huge natural vista that can be seen inland from the higher parts of the east coast road. – DoE Photo.

3.2 Environmental Protection Fund

Section 3 (9) of the NCL provides that the Council manage and make recommendations on the use of the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF, Fund). Although sections 46 and 47 of the Law (which provide in greater detail for the operation, management and reporting on activities financed from the Fund) remained unimplemented in this reporting period and the Fund continued to be operated under the pre-existing 1997 legislation[3], the Council makes the following report in completion of its duties under the National Conservation Law.

In 2017 (18-Month Budget, July 2016 – December 2017) the following was spent from the Environmental Protection Fund by the Department of Environment on behalf of or with the approval of the National Conservation Council.

Species / Focus	**Budgeted**	**Spent**
Stingray Study	$50,000	$49,571.29
Sister Islands Rock Iguanas	$150,000	$7,481.01
Cayman Parrots	$35,000	$3,257.34
Green Iguana Control	$365,000	$134,599.78[4]
Conservation Land Purchase	$6,000,000	$4,879,650.00[5]
Coral Reef Restoration	$150,000	$61,123.86 [6]
Total	$6,750,000	$4,756,033.28

The Cayman Islands Government 2016-17 Plan and Estimates contained the following details of the Fund (in $000s).

	18-Month Budget 2016/17	**12-Month Forecast 2015/16**	**12-Month Unaudited Actual 2014/15**
Environmental Protection Fund			
Opening Balance	57,970	56,897	51,089
Interest	535	214	0
Transfer into EPF	7,970	5,463	5,808
Interest Transfer to General Revenue	(535)	(214)	0
Transfer to General Revenue	(6,750)	(4,390)	0
Closing Balance	**59,190**	**57,970**	**56,897**

[3] The 1997 legislation describes the purpose of the Fund as "defraying expenditure incurred in protecting and preserving the environment of the Islands"

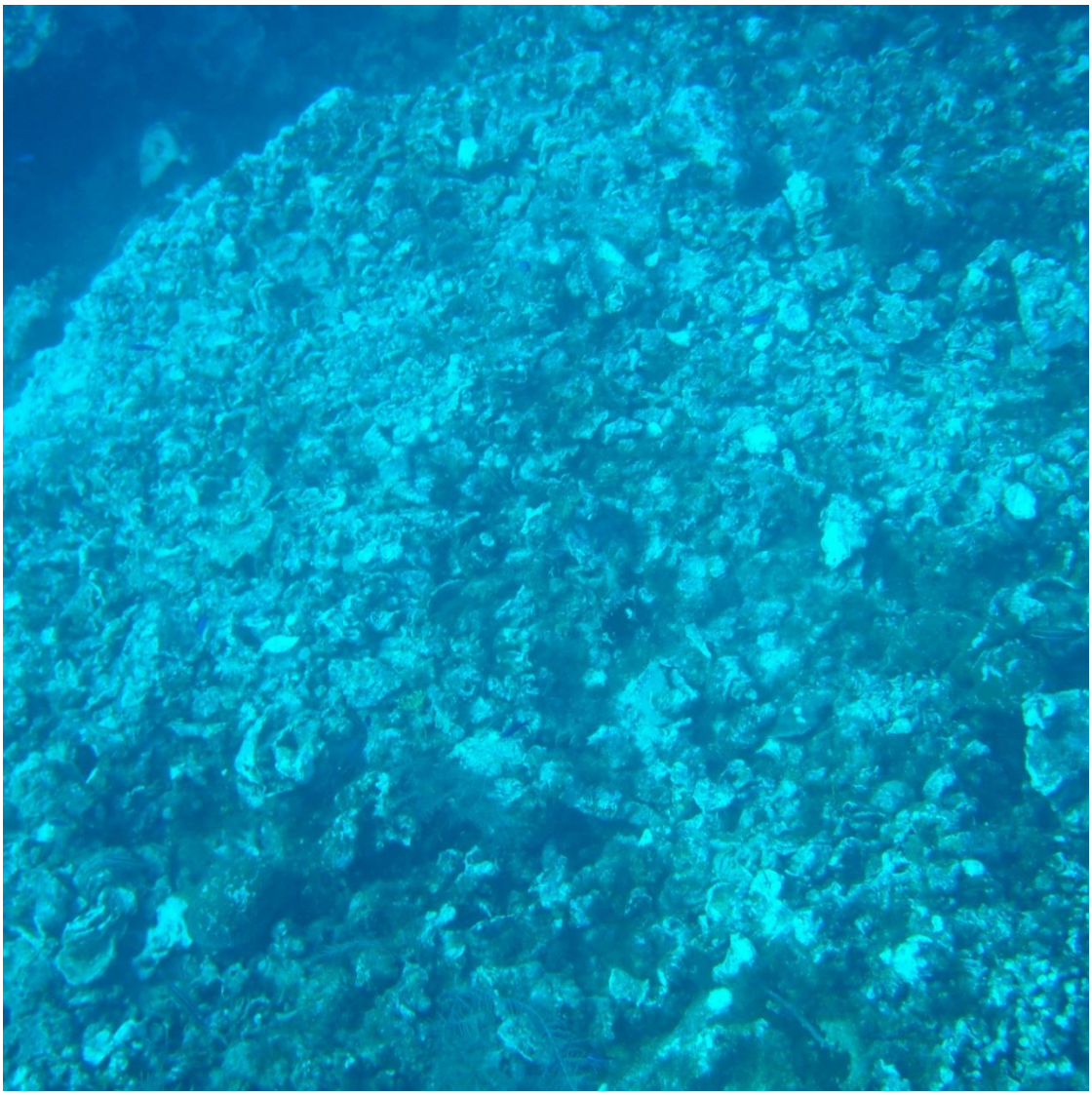
[4] Includes $1,170 spent on accommodations for visiting veterinarians conducting health screening of blue iguanas prior to release into the wild.

[5] As per Min. PLAHI, for the land purchases completed, agreed and pending as at 12 February 2018.

[6] Includes $28,058.15 not required for coral reef restoration work used, with Council approval, for Nassau grouper education and research initiatives. Also $7,565.00 in legal fees for M/V Tatoosh settlement.

The Cayman Islands Government 2018-2019 Annual Plan and Estimates contained the following details of the Environmental Protection Fund. Amounts in $000s.

12-Month Actual 2015/16	18-Month Forecast 2016/17		12-Month Budget 2018	12-Month Budget 2019
		Environmental Protection Fund		
56,896	59,226	Opening Balance	55,991	55,809
254	937	Interest	1,070	715
5,846	7,820	Transfer into EPF	5,918	5,977
		Interest Transfer to General Revenue	(1,070)	(715)
(3,769)	(11,992)	Transfer to General Revenue	(6,100)	(9,550)
59,227	**55,991**	**Closing Balance**	**55,809**	**52,236**



Underwater photograph by the Department of Environment. Anchor damaged coral reef, prior to restoration.

The below table indicates the proposed Environmental Protection Fund projects approved for 2018 and 2019. The National Conservation Council proposed funds again be budgeted for the purchase of land for protection, but this was not accepted. The Council is committed to continuing to drive the protection of areas of particular conservation importance but to do so without a budget will require the Cayman Islands Government releasing money from the Environmental Protection Fund, through supplementary appropriations by Finance Committee, for the continued purchase of nominated conservation lands.

Environmental Protection Fund Approved Annual Budget for 2018 and 2019		
ITEM	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Stingray Study (DoE; project goal carried over from 2015-16)	$50,000	Funding to facilitate more, regular, annual or as-necessary monitoring and assessment of the Southern stingrays in the North Sound, particularly the population characteristics and dynamics of the economically important Stingray city and Sandbar sub-population(s). Given that Southern stingrays are not species of conservation concern, monitoring and research programmes involving this species will not be eligible for Darwin or other conservation grant funding. However, given the enormous economic significance of these animals for the Cayman Islands it is critical that the CIG appropriate the necessary funding to ensure the long-term health of the local population and therefore this valuable tourism attraction.
Traffic-calming proposal for Sister Islands Rock Iguana conservation (DoE; carried over from 2015-16)	$50,000	This funding is required to meet one of the key objectives of the Sister Islands Rock Iguana Conservation Plan, i.e. to reduce unnatural mortality doe to road kills for the threatened population of Sister Islands' iguanas.
Cayman Parrot Amnesty Project (DoE; project goal carried over from 2015-16)	$35,000	This funding is needed to purchase equipment for the identification and likening of pet birds under an amnesty program, to produce educational and public outreach materials in support of the programme and for other items needed to implement this critical first step in the Cayman Parrot Conservation Plan.
Turtle Friendly Lighting	$165,000	This funding is required to subsidise a turtle friendly lighting training and implementation incentive scheme to compliment the designation and management of turtle nesting hotspots.
Coral Reef Restoration	$50,000	For restoration of coral reef sites which have experienced physical damage, e.g., anchor damage.
Legal Advice for Council	$50,000	
Total	$400,000	$400,000 annual total in both 2018 and 2019.

Chapter 4 2018

4.1 Goals & Objectives

With the National Conservation Law now substantially in force the National Conservation Council will balance long-term policy direction with short-term initiatives to achieve those longer-term goals, while maintaining a watching brief on ongoing conservation operations.

Besides these ongoing operations, e.g., issuing of permits and advice, the Council expects to deal with some or all of the following issues in 2018.

1. Management Planning for protected areas, both marine and terrestrial.
2. Continued acquisition of high conservation value lands for protected areas.
3. Species Conservation Planning for the management of selected listed species.
4. Promoting sustainable use of local resources, including registration of protected species in captivity in order to protect wild stocks from unsustainable take. In coordination with the Endangered Species Trade & Transport Law, and Animals and Plants Laws.
5. Support the implementation of the National Energy Policy; encourage review and adoption of the National Climate Change Policy. Increase attention to climate change challenges facing the Cayman Islands.
6. Public education and outreach activities, particularly to educational institutions, and in coordination with conservation partners such as the National Trust.
7. Council strategic planning retreat or workshop.
8. Initiation of a plan for a biosecure holding facility. For improperly imported potentially invasive species, the holding of seized evidence pending trial, hybrid iguanas pending breeding tests at maturity, etc.
9. Continuation of Invasive Species Control Programmes. Green iguana culling efforts on all three islands, depending on funds available and most effective uses of those funds. (Current budget is insufficient for a full control programme, which would require $3-5 million annually.) Biosecurity enhancement of ports and other avenues of entry. Feral cat control activities in selected areas for the protection of native species, the welfare of the cats, and the avoidance of potential human health and nuisance issues.
10. Work with the Minister of Environment to complete pending administrative issues:
    a. Appointment of North Side and Bodden Town representatives by Cabinet.
    b. Appointment by Cabinet of Chairperson, from among membership of Council.
    c. Entry into force of sections 46 and 47 of the Law (which provide in greater detail for the operation, management and reporting on activities of the Environmental Protection Fund).
    d. Enhancement of Marine Parks System, as recommended to Cabinet in 2016.
    e. Restitution of EPF funding for the acquisition of lands for protected areas.

4.2 Schedule of General Meetings for 2018

Council meetings are scheduled for 14 March, 27 June, 19 September, 12 December 2018, at 1pm at the Government Administration building, George Town, Grand Cayman.

Chapter 5 Appendixes

5.1 Council Members from 1 July 2016 to 30 December 2017

Christine Rose-Smyth Chair; Bodden Town, Plants, Terrestrial & Marine Biodiversity
Resigned from Council effective end of General Meeting 27 September 2017

Christine Rose-Smyth has called the Cayman Islands home since 1985 and has lived in the district of Bodden Town since 1998. She is a life member of the National Trust for the Cayman Islands and BirdsCaribbean, was been a member of the Cayman Islands Orchid Society from1992-2016, and is also a member of the Friends of the Botanic Park. She is a volunteer administrator for eBird, the Cornell University global, online, bird data website.

Christine is an avid field naturalist, promoter of citizen science and supporter of conservation outreach and education. For example, since 2013 she has participated in ecosystems services data collection, field work for the UKOT Millennium Seed Bank project, co-curated Passing Through, an exhibit seen by over seventy-five hundred visitors and twelve hundred school children during its twelve month run at the Cayman Islands National Museum and mounted a complementary International Migratory Bird Day Festival for the National Trust.

Under the name Verdant Isle Orchid Research she conducts studies of Cayman Islands native orchids, including ecology, genetics, pollination and in vitro propagation. Previously she published research on deep-sea crinoids, pleurotomarian slit shells, and acroporid reef corals.

Christine Rose-Smyth holds degrees in natural science (Trinity College, Dublin) and law (University of Liverpool). She was admitted to the Cayman Islands bar in 2006 (currently non-practicing) and was a member of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, London from 1994 until her retirement from fellowship of the Institute in 2012. Altogether, Christine has twenty years' experience in the Cayman Islands financial and legal services industry.

Davy Ebanks West Bay and Marine Conservation

Davy Ebanks was born in Grand Cayman on April 11th 1957. He was raised and spent his early years in West Bay. After graduating from CIHS, Davy trained at the Caribbean Meteorological Institute and Air Traffic and Aeronautical Information Services School in Barbados. Davy's varied career includes experience as a boat captain of both charter and party boats, in restaurant and golf course management and as a construction project manager.

A lifetime fisherman, boater and outdoorsman Davy is keenly interested in the preservation of all things Caymanian and its marine environment in particular. Having served as a member of the Marine Conservation Board for 14 years Davy brings valuable continuity and perspective to the National Conservation Council.

Davy Ebanks currently live in Newlands and operates a commercial farm in Northward, growing a variety of crops which are sold locally to restaurants and supermarkets.

Lisa Hurlston-McKenzie George Town and Sustainable Development & Climate Change

Lisa Hurlston-McKenzie is an environmental professional with over 20 years' experience in the research, practice, policy and teaching of sustainability, environmental assessment and climate change. She is the author of numerous publications on climate change policy and adaptation for small islands.
Lisa has managed projects aimed at enhancing the sustainable development and climate resiliency of the Cayman Islands and Caribbean region. Her efforts have also helped to advance burgeoning green building industries locally and regionally.
Through the design of a Carbon Offset Programme for the National Trust for the Cayman Islands, Lisa has facilitated practical solutions for businesses, government and the community to support local climate action through renewable energy and energy efficiency projects that directly benefit schools and wetland conservation.
Lisa is a past Judge for the Governor's Award in Design and Construction Excellence as well as the Governor's Conservation Awards. She was appointed to the Human Rights Commission which promotes and upholds the environmental rights enshrined in the Cayman Islands' Bill of Rights. Lisa continues to serve on the National Conservation Council as the George Town District Representative, returning to the district in 2001, and Chair of the Climate Change Subcommittee.
During 2017 Lisa worked for several months as a maternity leave replacement for the Department of Environment's Environmental Assessment Officer. During that time she continued her independent role as a member of the National Conservation Council.

McFarlane Conolly East End and Sustainable Development

Hermon Howard McFarlane Conolly is a 64 year old native of East End, Grand
Cayman. He is a retired banker who spent 34 years at his chosen profession before retiring in August 2006 at the level of Senior Vice President of one of our leading banks.

Mr. Conolly's managerial skills and his interest in planning lend themselves well to the challenge to ensure environmentally sustainable development. As a grandfather of 15, Mac is committed to ensuring that measures are put in place to conserve, protect and preserve the resources of our islands for future as well as present generations.

Wallace Platts Sister Islands and Terrestrial Biodiversity

Born (1940) and raised in Prince Edward Island, Canada, Wallace Platts paid his way through university by working on oil tankers. He graduated with an honours degree in political science and joined a large oil company, working in the two fields of human resources and corporate secretariat during his career. He was certified in both these professions. Twice he left the company for two-year stints of volunteer work abroad - as a high school teacher in Jamaica and much later as a town manager in Papua New Guinea. Wallace retired and emigrated with his wife, Edna, to Cayman Brac in 1992.

Nature study had been Wallace's avocation in Canada, where he contributed to field naturalist societies in Toronto (treasurer of the Toronto Field Naturalists' Society) and later in Calgary. In the Cayman Islands he has immersed himself in nature and history and accepted responsibilities with the National Trust both on Cayman Brac and at national level. He was

fortunate to do field work with older Brac residents, and with Dr. George Proctor and other international experts.

Wallace is dedicated to nature conservation and has a blog to share findings and ideas. (**www.naturenotes19n79w.ky**). While also involved in tutoring English and music, and in composing, his central quest is the identification and preservation of the varied habitats and the wild plants and creatures of his adopted island, Cayman Brac.

Christina Pineda National Trust for the Cayman Islands

Christina is a Caymanian with familial roots in Cayman Brac. Christina has served as the Executive Director of the National Trust for the Cayman Islands since 2012. She is an accredited mediator and practised as a litigation attorney prior to taking up her role at the National Trust. Christina holds degrees in Law and Computer Science and is a Microsoft Certified Systems Engineer. In her current role, Christina is responsible for ensuring that the National Trust carries out its mandate to protect environmentally sensitive and historically significant sites across all three Cayman Islands.

During her time at the Trust, Christina has developed the biennial Governor's Conservation Awards, Island Offsets carbon offset programme, Heritage Heroes Youth Conservation Club, Families in the Wild nature programme, Adopt Nature programme and the Save Our Sites endowment campaign.

Ever the nature lover and a Duke of Edinburgh Gold Award holder, Christina spent 6 weeks hiking the Indian Himalayas after graduating high school and has led multiple hiking expeditions in Grand Cayman. She also led relief trips to several Central American countries to assist poverty stricken areas and to rebuild homes after natural disasters.

She resides in the district of George Town with her husband.

Patricia Bradley Avifauna & Biodiversity

Best known in Cayman as the author of The Birds of the Cayman Islands, Patricia Bradley began her career as a field and conservation biologist in Africa. She has been studying and writing about Caribbean birds since 1974 and on Cayman's birds since 1983. Besides several field guides she has written many articles, reports and monographs for ornithological and conservation journals and the Cayman Islands Government.

Patricia was one of three instigators of the National Trust for the Cayman Islands in 1986, and continues to act as a Trust Council member. She was an office holder of BirdsCaribbean from 1989 to1996 (previously SCO and SCSCB) promoting regional conservation of habitats and wetlands, with special emphasis on West Indian Whistling-Duck and seabirds.

Patricia Bradley conducted the first censuses of the Cayman Parrot populations in the mid-1980's. More recently her observations on bullfinches are expected to lead to the formal raising of the Grand Cayman Bullfinch to full species status.

Frederic J. Burton Terrestrial Biodiversity

Frederic J Burton moved to Cayman to work for the Mosquito Research & Control Unit in 1979 and remained there until 1991, when he left his final position as MRCU's Deputy Director to lead the newly-formed National Trust for the Cayman Islands' environmental programmes. At the Trust, he played a leading role in establishing the Cayman Islands' first terrestrial protected areas.

Fred has also mapped the dry land vegetation communities on all three islands, and classified the natural plant communities in work that later culminated in his publishing the IUCN Red List status of all Cayman's native plants. While still at the Trust he worked on conservation of a wide range of animal species across the islands, including the Cayman Brac Parrot and Little Cayman's Red-footed Booby. On Grand Cayman Fred began what has developed into the globally recognized Blue Iguana Recovery Programme, which he formed with local and international partners in 2002 and led as its volunteer Director until 2015. Mr. Burton was awarded the M.B.E. in 2007, for services to protected endangered species in the Cayman Islands.

During 2017 Fred took up the post of Manager in the Department of Environment's expanding Terrestrial Resources unit. Even with this employment Fred continues his independent role as a member of the National Conservation Council.

Gina Ebanks-Petrie Director of Environment

Gina Ebanks-Petrie, was born in the Cayman Islands. She holds a Bachelor of Science (Hons.) degree in Biology from the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada and a Master of Science (Distinction) in Environmental Management from the University of Stirling in the U.K. She has one son, Duncan, who is nineteen years old.

Ms. Ebanks-Petrie is a founding member of the National Trust for the Cayman Islands and served on its Council in various capacities for 24 years. She has worked in the Department of Environment for over 30 years and was appointed Director of Environment in 1996.

Under her leadership the Department of Environment works to promote and facilitate responsible management and sustainable use of the natural resources and environment of the Cayman Islands through various programmes and strategies. The Department undertakes activities that fall within the broad categories of environmental management recommendations; sustainable development and environmental policy advice; environmental research, monitoring and assessment; protected area management; and permitting and advisory services for various boards and committees.

Timothy Austin Deputy Director of Research, Department of Environment

Tim works at the Department of Environment as Deputy Director, Research and Assessment, with responsibilities for the DOE's scientific team working on natural resources research and monitoring programmes. Tim grew up on the North West Point of Grand Cayman and from then, when not attending the Catholic School, spent his time with his younger brother roaming the ironshore, fishing and snorkeling, firmly instilling a passion for the natural and marine environments. By 1978 he had acquired his first boat, and although no engine, rowed or sailed

countless miles exploring the North Sound and its surrounding seagrass beds and mangroves. In 1984 he qualified as a SCUBA diver at Eden Rock and logging his early diving hours with Peter Milburn and other local dive operators on Grand Cayman's North and West Walls fortified a desire for a career in marine sciences as a lifelong ambition. He acquired a Bachelor's degree in Zoology and Marine Biology from the University of Reading (UK) and a Masters in Oceanography and Marine Biology from the University of Southampton (UK). He then worked for five years as a Research Assistant at the Tropical Marine Research Unit based at the University of York (UK) including working on Marine Protected Areas in Egypt and Kenya, before returning to Grand Cayman permanently in 1995 to begin a career with the Department of Environment.

Adrian Estwick Director of Agriculture

Haroon Pandohie Director of Planning

Colleen Stoetzel Planning Officer, representing the Director of Planning

5.2 Council Attendance Register

Council Member	Representation	General Meetings (7)	Workgroup Sessions (19)
Christine Rose-Smyth	Chairperson; Bodden Town, Plants, Terrestrial & Marine Biodiversity	7	15
Davy Ebanks	West Bay and Marine Conservation	5	17
Lisa Hurlston McKenzie	George Town and Sustainable Development & Climate Change	7	16
McFarlane Conolly	East End and Sustainable Development	7	13
-	North Side	-	-
Wallace Platts	Sister Islands and Terrestrial Biodiversity	5	13
Christina Pineda	National Trust for the Cayman Islands	6	13
Patricia Bradley	Avifauna & Biodiversity	4	11
Fred Burton	Terrestrial Biodiversity	6	14
Adrian Estwick	Director of Agriculture	0	0
Haroon Pandohie	Director of Planning	-	-
Colleen Stoetzel	Planning Officer, representing the Director of Planning	7	10
Gina Ebanks-Petrie	Director of Environment	6	17
Timothy Austin	DoE Deputy, Research	5	16

5.3 Protected Area Orders (begin next page)

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Supplement No. 1 published with Extraordinary
Gazette No. 75 dated 6th September, 2017.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION LAW, 2013
(LAW 24 OF 2013)

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION (PROTECTED AREAS) ORDER, 2017

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION (PROTECTED AREAS) ORDER, 2017

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Designation of Protected Areas

3. Maps of Protected Areas

SCHEDULE 1 - Protected Areas

SCHEDULE 2 - Maps of Protected Areas

CAYMAN ISLANDS

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION LAW, 2013
(LAW 24 OF 2013)

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION (PROTECTED AREAS) ORDER, 2017

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 50 of the National Conservation Law, 2013 (Law 24 of 2013) and after consultation with the Council and adjoining land owners, the Cabinet makes the following Order -

1. This Order may be cited as the National Conservation (Protected Areas) Order, 2017.

Citation

2. The areas of land specified in Schedule 1 are designated as protected areas.

Designation of protected areas

Schedule 1

3. (1) The protected areas are set out in map form in Schedule 2.

Maps of protected areas

Schedule 2

(2) Other than providing a visual point of reference for a specified parcel or part thereof, referred to in a protected area in Schedule 1, the maps in Schedule 2 are only guides, for illustrative purposes, to show the approximate location of the boundaries of the protected areas.

SCHEDULE 1

(Paragraph 2)

Protected Areas

1. Barkers

1. (1) The designation of protected area for the following parcels of Crown land takes effect immediately -

(a) Block 9A, parcel 240; and
(b) Block 16A, parcels 16, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, and 27.

(2) The designation of protected area for the parcel of land identified as Block 16A, parcel 18 takes effect on such date as it is transferred to Crown ownership.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the public will continue to have access to the Barkers beach area for the purposes of swimming, picnics, camping and recreational activities, in keeping with its current use.

2. Vidal Cay

1. The designation of protected area for the parcel of Crown land identified as Block 16A, parcel 26 takes effect immediately.

3. Western Crown Mangrove Cays

1. The designation of protected area for the following parcels of Crown land takes effect immediately -

(a) Block 10A, parcel 32;
(b) Block 11C, parcel 23;
(c) Block 12C, parcels 362 and 366; and
(d) Block 12D, parcel 81.

4. Central Mangrove Wetland

1. (1) The designation of protected area for the following parcels of Crown land takes effect immediately -

(a) Block 29A, parcel 1;
(b) Block 30A, parcels 2, 5, and 13;
(c) Block 33E, parcel 1;

(d) Block 33D, parcel 24;
(e) Block 34A, parcels 3 and 5;
(f) Block 35A, parcels 1, 2, 3, and 4; and
(g) Block 50A, parcel 2.

(2) The designation of protected area for the parcel of Crown land identified as Block 41A, parcel 3 takes effect on such date as the Crown acquires absolute title to the land.

5. Lower Valley Forest

1. (1) The designation of protected area for the following parcels of Crown land takes effect immediately -

(a) Block 32D, parcel 296; and
(b) that part of Block 32B, parcel 268 as indicated on the map for the protected area "Lower Valley Forest" (as shown in Schedule 2).

(2) The designation of protected area for the area of land identified as that part of Block 32D, parcel 297 indicated on the map for "Lower Valley Forest" (as shown in Schedule 2) takes effect on such date as that part is subdivided from the larger parcel and transferred to Crown ownership.

6. Booby Pond Nature Reserve

1. (1) The designation of protected area for the following parcels of Crown land takes effect immediately -

(a) Block 80A, parcel 44; and
(b) that part of Block 80A, parcel 14 as indicated on the map for "Booby Pond Nature Reserve" (as shown in Schedule 2).

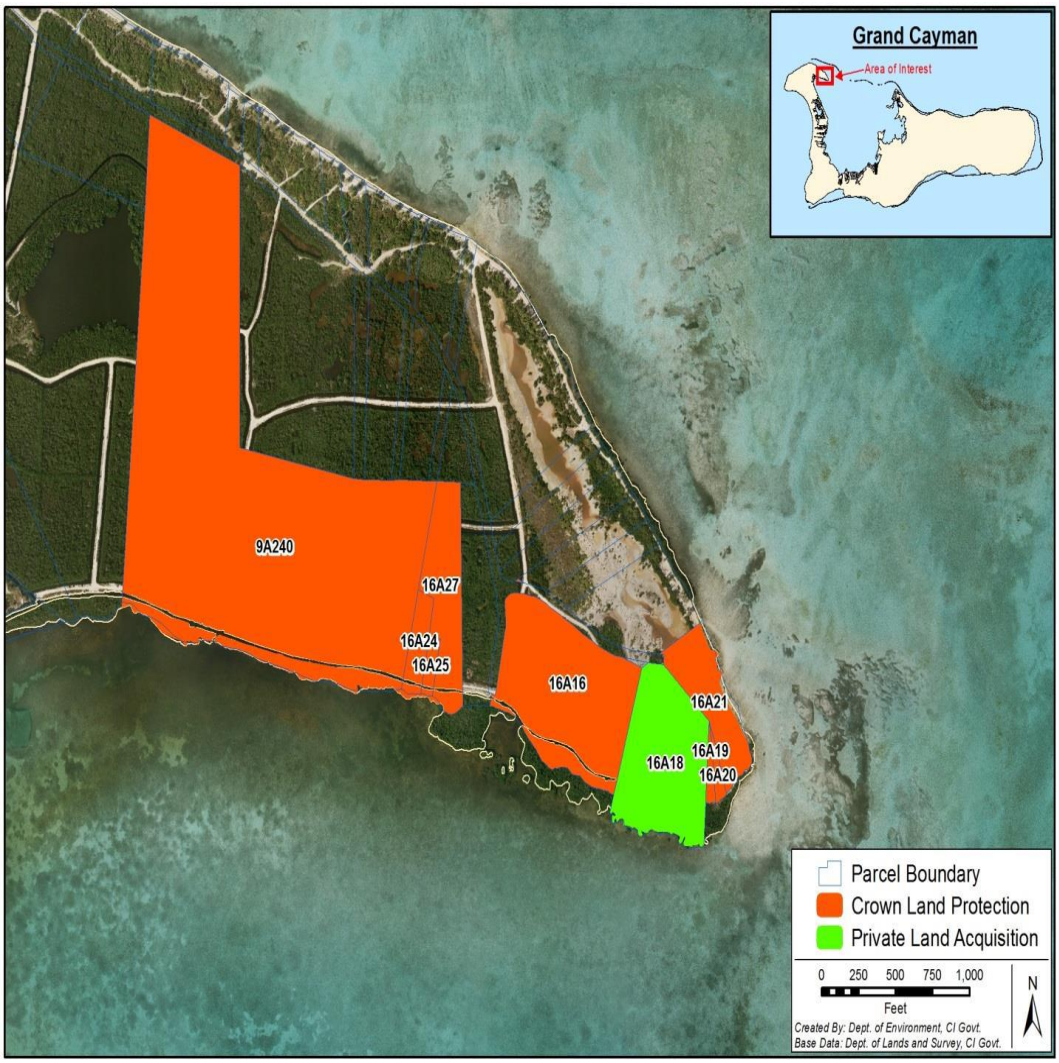
(2) The designation of protected area for the parcel of land identified as Block 80A, parcel 15 takes effect on such date as it is transferred to Crown ownership.

SCHEDULE 2

(paragraph 3)

Maps of Protected Areas

1. Barkers

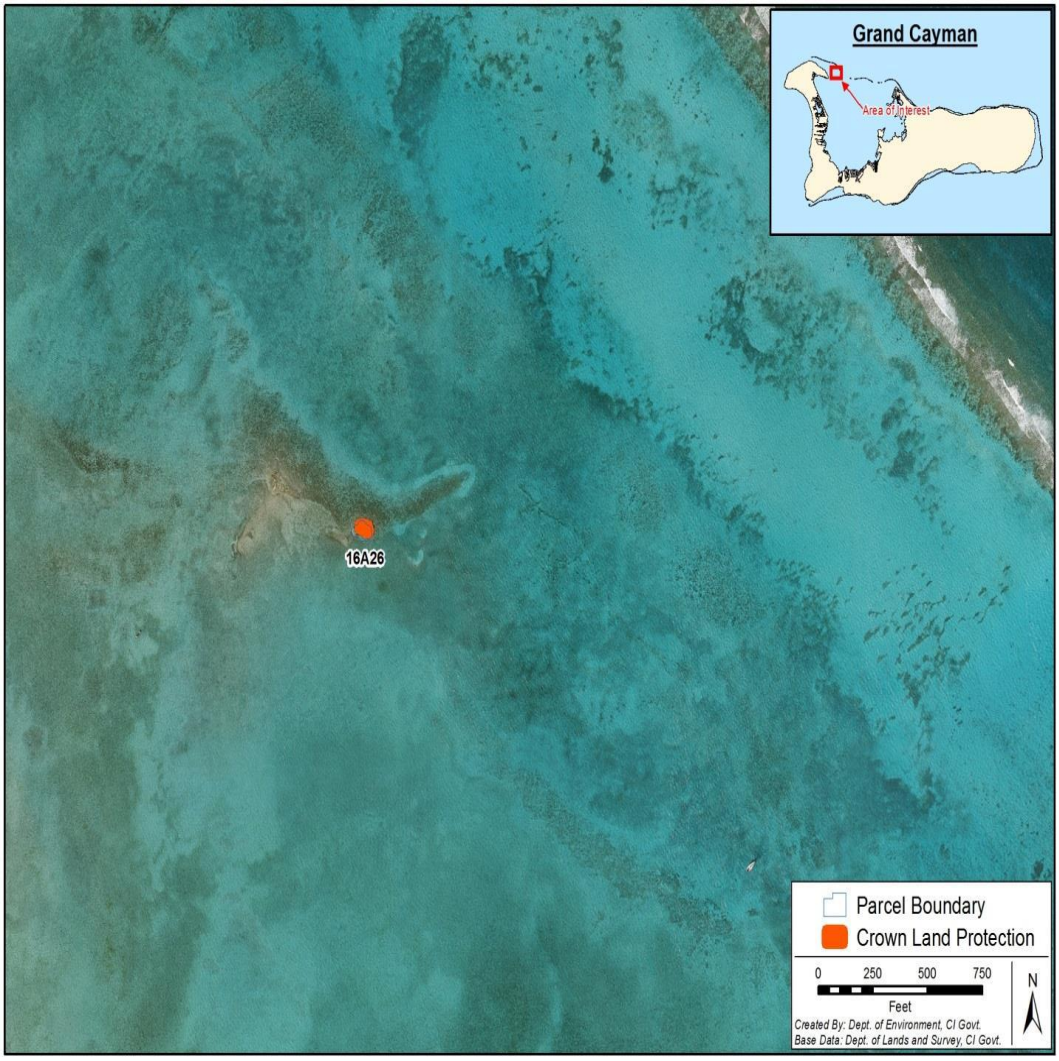


1. Barkers

Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
9A	240	Crown	whole	immediately
16A	16	Crown	whole	immediately
16A	19	Crown	whole	immediately
16A	20	Crown	whole	immediately
16A	21	Crown	whole	immediately
16A	24	Crown	whole	immediately
16A	25	Crown	whole	immediately
16A	27	Crown	whole	immediately

Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
16A	18	Private	whole	on such date as it is transferred to Crown ownership

2. Vidal Cay


Grand Cayman
Area of Interest
16A26
Parcel Boundary
Crown Land Protection
0 250 500 750
Feet
N
Created By: Dept. of Environment, CI Govt.
Base Data: Dept. of Lands and Survey, CI Govt.

2. Vidal Cay

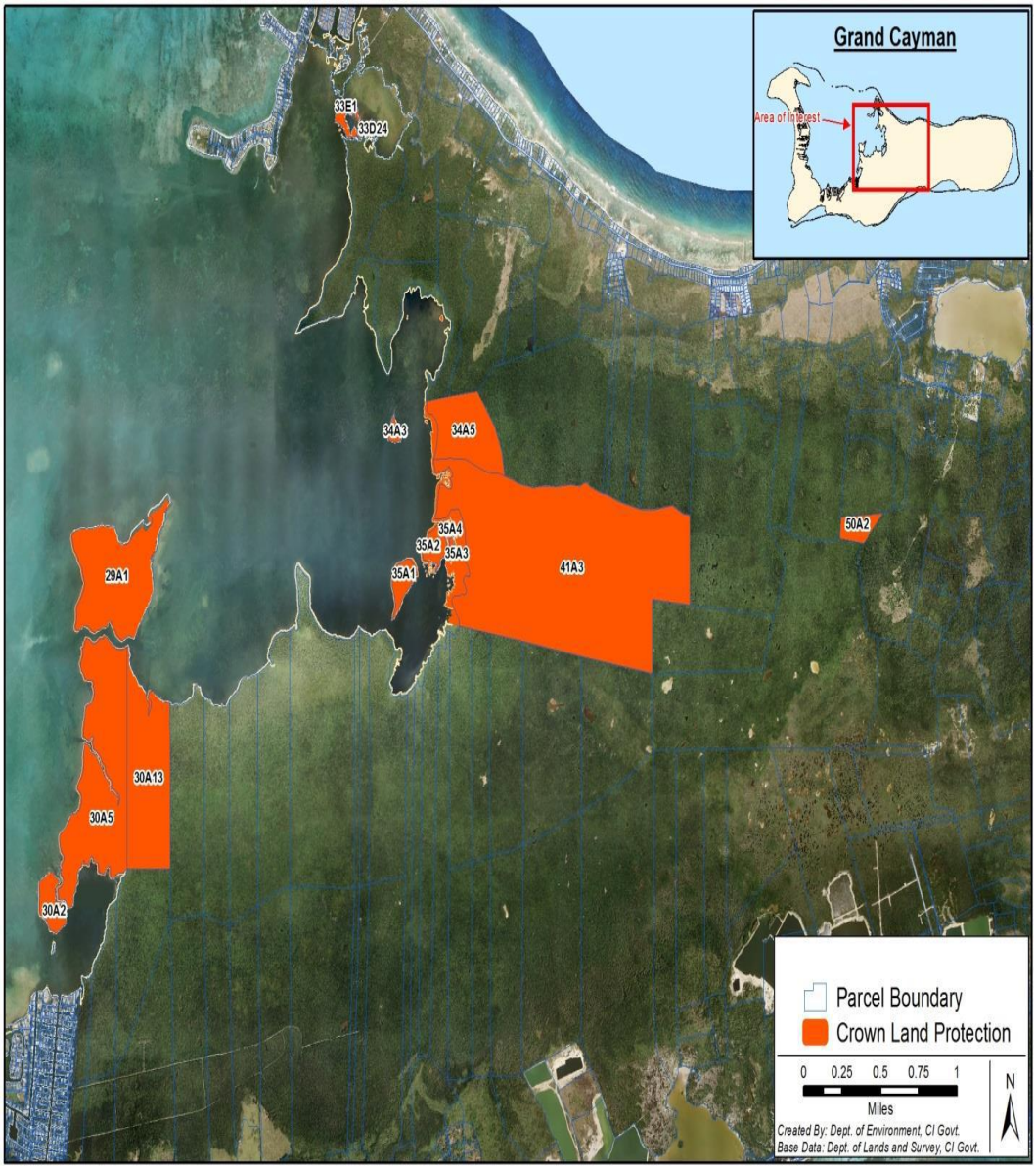
Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
16A	26	Crown	whole	immediately

3. Western Crown Mangrove Cays

3. Western Crown Mangrove Cays

Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
10A	32	Crown	whole	immediately
11C	23	Crown	whole	immediately
12C	362	Crown	whole	immediately
12C	366	Crown	whole	immediately
12D	81	Crown	whole	immediately

4. Central Mangrove Wetland

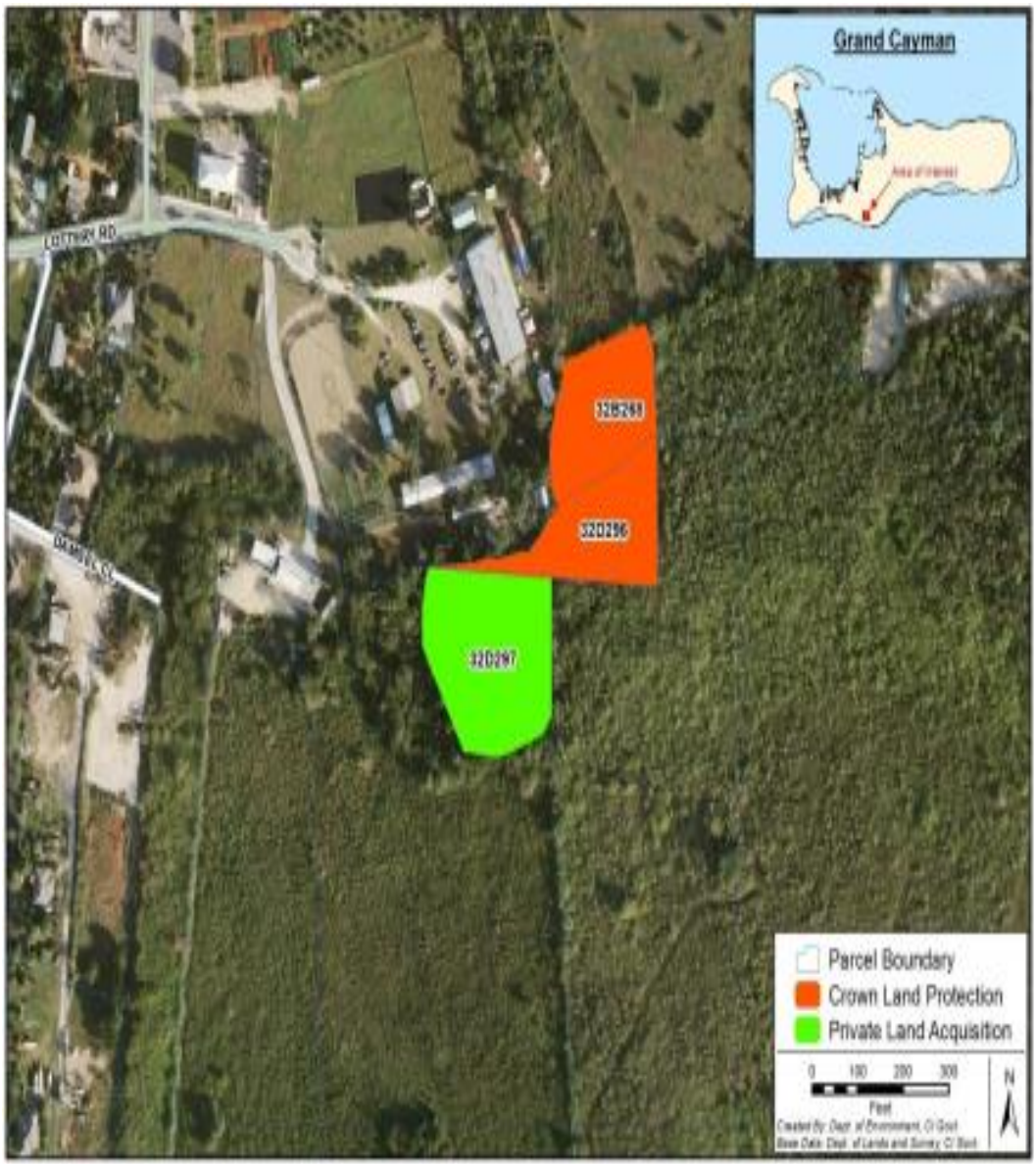


4. Central Mangrove Wetland

Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
29A	1	Crown	whole	immediately
30A	2	Crown	whole	immediately
30A	5	Crown	whole	immediately
30A	13	Crown	whole	immediately
33D	24	Crown	whole	immediately
33E	1	Crown	whole	immediately
34A	3	Crown	whole	immediately
34A	5	Crown	whole	immediately
35A	1	Crown	whole	immediately
35A	2	Crown	whole	immediately
35A	3	Crown	whole	immediately
35A	4	Crown	whole	immediately
50A	2	Crown	whole	immediately

Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
41A	3	Crown	whole	on such date as Crown acquires absolute title to the land

5. Lower Valley Forest

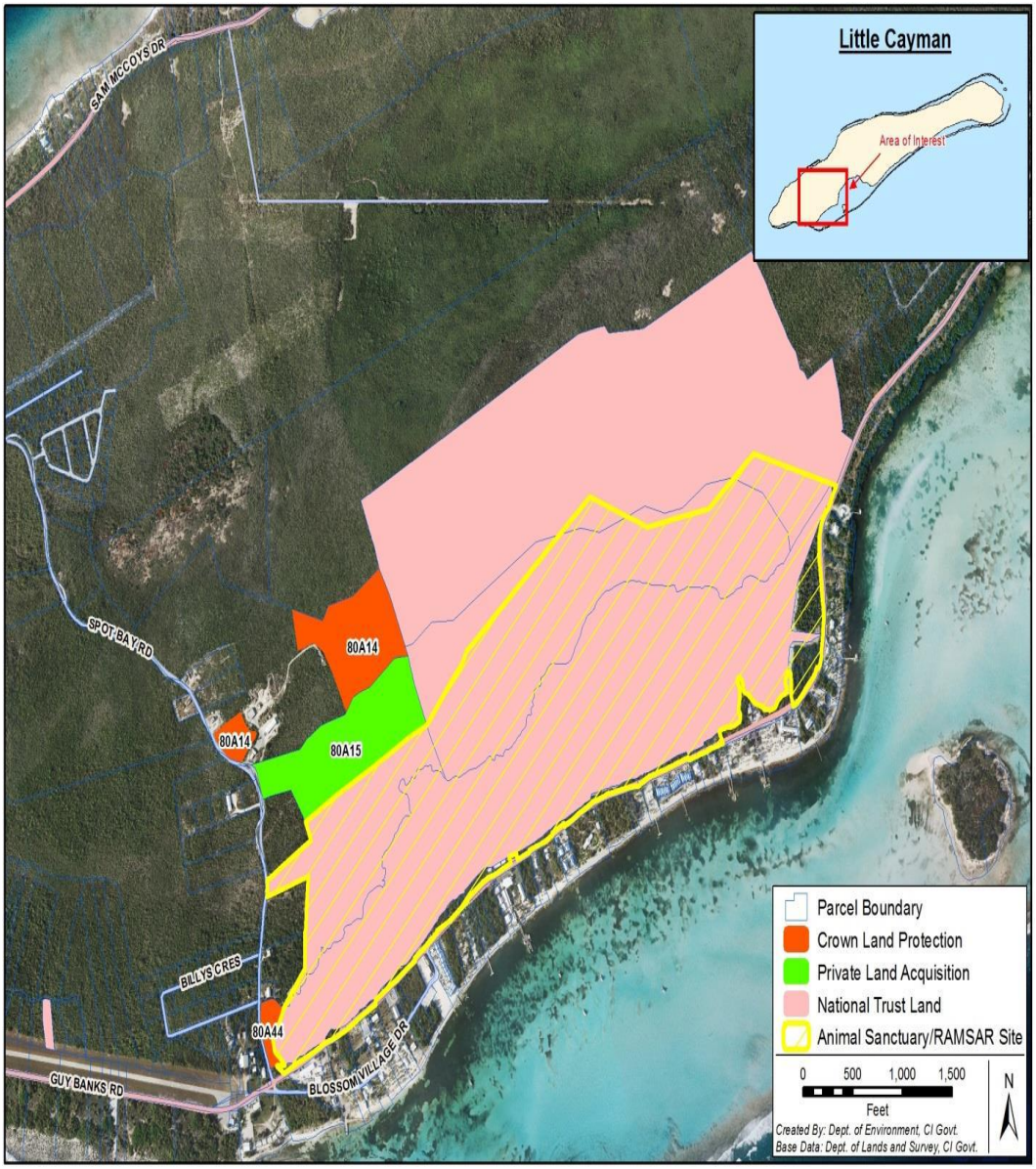


5. Lower Valley Forest

Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
32B	268	Crown	part (as indicated on the map)	immediately
32D	296	Crown	whole	immediately

Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
32D	297	Private	part (as indicated on the map)	on such date as this part is subdivided from the larger part and transferred to Crown ownership

6. Booby Pond Nature Reserve



6. Booby Pond Nature Reserve

Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
80A	44	Crown	whole	immediately
80A	14	Crown	part (as indicated on the map)	immediately

Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
80A	15	Private	whole	on such date as it is transferred to Crown ownership

Made in Cabinet the 29th day of August, 2017.

Kim Bullings

Clerk of the Cabinet.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Supplement No. 1 published with Extraordinary
Gazette No. 6 dated 19th January, 2018.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION LAW, 2013
(LAW 24 OF 2013)

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION (PROTECTED AREAS) (NO. 2) ORDER, 2017

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION (PROTECTED AREAS) (NO. 2) ORDER, 2017

ARRANGEMENT OF PARAGRAPHS

1. Citation

2. Designation of Protected Areas

3. Maps of Protected Areas

SCHEDULE 1 - Protected Areas

SCHEDULE 2 - Maps of Protected Areas

CAYMAN ISLANDS

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION LAW, 2013
(LAW 24 OF 2013)

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATION (PROTECTED AREAS) (NO. 2) ORDER, 2017

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 50 of the National Conservation Law, 2013 (Law 24 of 2013) and after consultation with the Council and adjoining land owners, the Cabinet makes the following Order -

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the National Conservation (Protected Areas) (No. 2) Order, 2017.

Designation of protected areas

2. The parcels of land or the parts thereof that are specified in Schedule 1 are designated as protected areas.

Maps of protected areas

3. (1) The protected areas are set out in the respective maps in Schedule 2.

(2) The maps in Schedule 2 are only guides to show the approximate location of the boundaries of the protected areas.

SCHEDULE 1

(Paragraph 2)

Protected Areas

1. Barkers National Park (additional parcels) - Grand Cayman

1. The designation of protected area for Crown land identified as Block 16A, parcels 13 and 14, takes effect immediately.

2. East Interior - Little Cayman

1. The designation of protected area for Crown land identified as Block 91A, parcel 24 takes effect immediately.

3. Eastern Lighthouse Park - Cayman Brac East

1. The designation of protected area for Private land identified as Block 111A, parcel 11 takes effect on such date as the parcel of land is transferred to Crown ownership.

4. Hemmington Forest - Cayman Brac Central

1. The designation of protected area for the parcels of Private land identified as Block 101A, parcels 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12REM1 (north of Songbird Drive only), 13, 14, 16 and 119, takes effect for each parcel, or portion of parcel, on such date as that parcel or portion of parcel of land is transferred to Crown ownership.

SCHEDULE 2

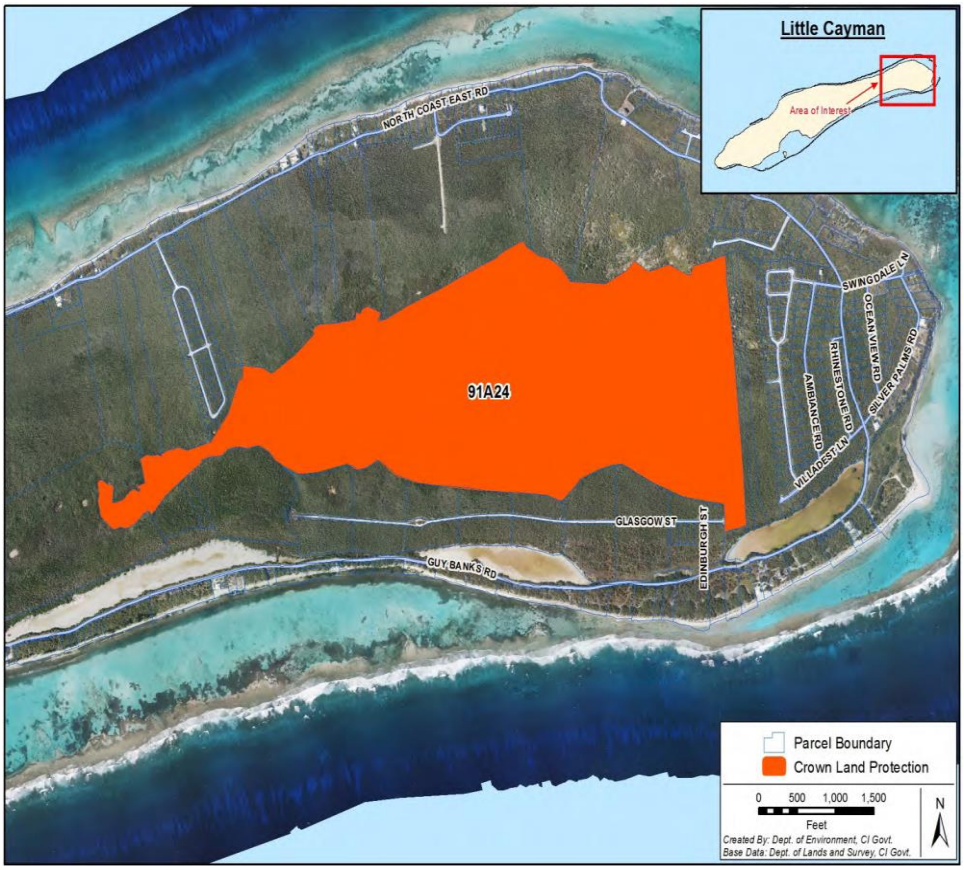
(Paragraph 3)

Maps of Protected Areas

1. Barkers National Park (additional parcels) - Grand Cayman

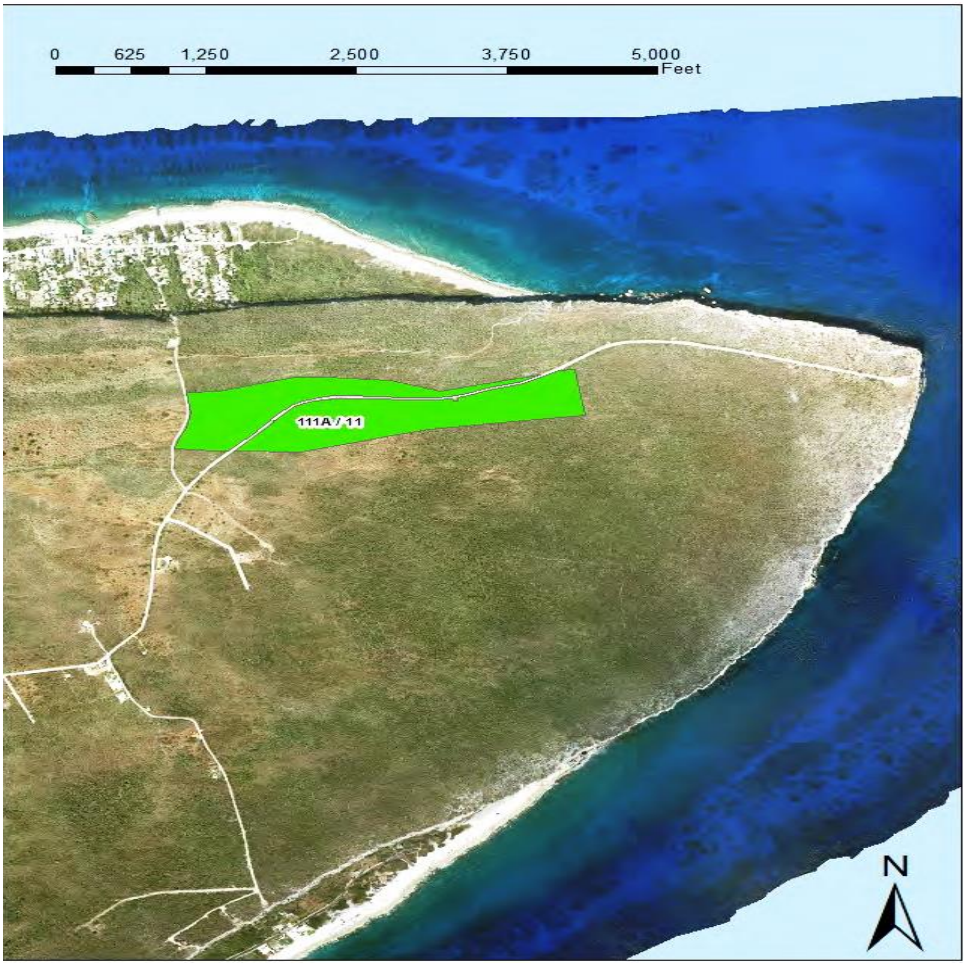
Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
16A	13	Crown	Whole	Effective immediately
16A	14	Crown	Whole	Effective immediately

2. East Interior - Little Cayman



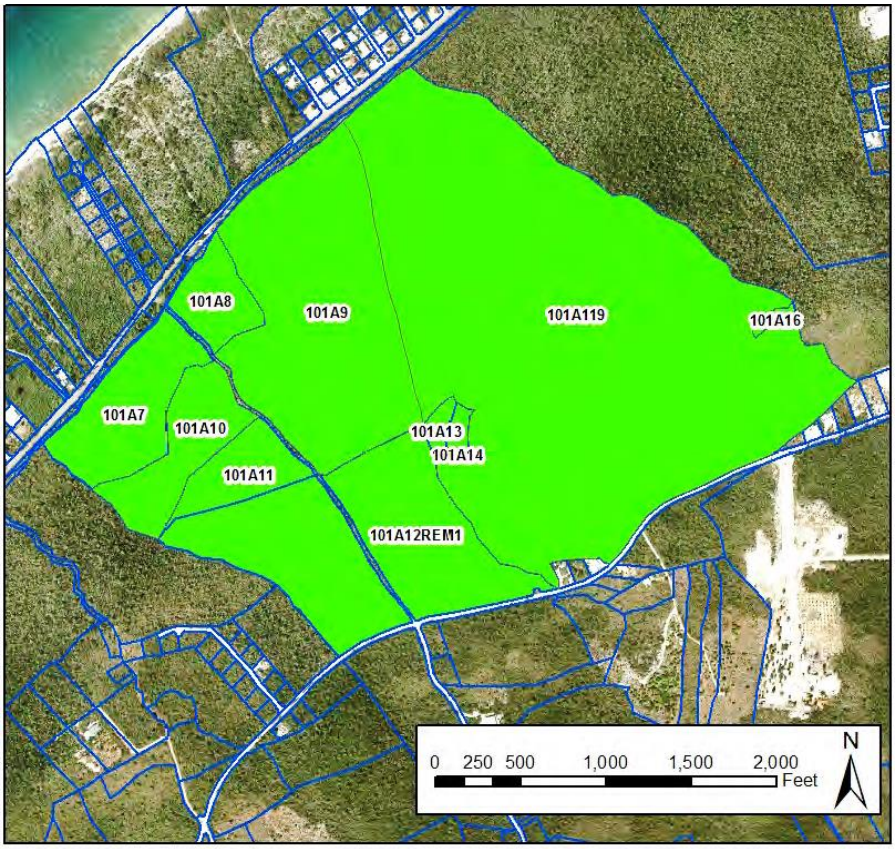
Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
91A	24	Crown	Whole	Effective immediately

3. Eastern Lighthouse Park - Cayman Brac East



Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
111A	11	Private	Whole	Effective on such date as parcel is transferred to Crown ownership

4. Hemmington Forest - Cayman Brac Central



Block	Parcel	Ownership	Portion of parcel	Point at which designation takes effect
101A	7	Private	Whole	Effective on such date as parcel is transferred to Crown ownership
101A	8	Private	Whole	Effective on such date as parcel is transferred to Crown ownership
101A	9	Private	Whole	Effective on such date as parcel is transferred to Crown ownership

Block	**Parcel**	**Ownership**	**Portion of parcel**	**Point at which designation takes effect**
101A	10	Private	Whole	Effective on such date as parcel is transferred to Crown ownership
101A	11	Private	Whole	Effective on such date as parcel is transferred to Crown ownership
101A	12REM1	Private	North of Songbird Drive only	Effective on such date as specified portion of parcel is transferred to Crown ownership
101A	13	Private	Whole	Effective on such date as parcel is transferred to Crown ownership
101A	14	Private	Whole	Effective on such date as parcel is transferred to Crown ownership
101A	16	Private	Whole	Effective on such date as parcel is transferred to Crown ownership
101A	119	Private	Whole	Effective on such date as parcel is transferred to Crown ownership

Made in Cabinet the 12th day of December , 2017.

Davina Wilson

Acting Clerk of the Cabinet.