



# Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles

## Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

### Annual Report 2019

#### IAC Annual Report General Instructions

Annex IV of the Convention text states that each Contracting Party shall hand in an Annual Report. To complete this Annual Report, Focal Points should consult with various stakeholders involved in sea turtle issues. If you have any questions regarding this Annual Report, please write to the Secretariat *Pro Tempore* at [secretario@iacseaturtle.org](mailto:secretario@iacseaturtle.org)

Please note that the date to submit this Annual Report is **April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2019**.

#### Part I (General Information)

*Please fill out the following tables. Add additional rows if necessary.*

##### a.\_ Focal Point

Institution	Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism (MINEC)
Name	Eder Peña
Date Annual Report submitted	April 2019

##### b.\_ Agency or Institution responsible for preparing this report

<b>Name of Agency or Institution</b>	Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism – General Direction of Biological Diversity (MINEC- DGDB)
<b>Name of the person responsible for completing this report</b>	Eder Peña Rosario Madriz Liliana Suárez
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**c.\_ Others who participated in the preparation of this report**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Agency or Institution</b>	<b>E-mail</b>
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**Part II (Policy and Management)**

**a.\_ General description of activities carried out for the protection and conservation of sea turtles**

*In accordance with Articles IX and XVIII of the text of the Convention, each Party shall establish monitoring programs, policies and plans for implementation at a national level for the protection and conservation of sea turtles and their habitat.*

*As a result, the Party shall report on the action plans, management plan or other types of instruments, describing their location, the species considered and the actions implemented by governmental, non-governmental and private institutions related to sea turtles.*

*In addition to the above, please fill out the following tables and explain the level of progress in the comments column.*

	<b>YES/NO/ In Progress</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Does your country have a national action plan in accordance with Article XVIII?	Yes	The National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity 2010-2020 (ENCDB) and its National Action Plan contain the guidelines for the conservation of biological diversity during the indicated decade. The ENCDB includes seven strategic lines as technical elements to address the current loss of biological diversity, and four transversal political and social axes aimed at guaranteeing conservation with social commitment. These guidelines have a general objective and several specific objectives, made up of general actions. For the operation of this Strategy, national projects are



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	<p>implemented, through which specific actions, indicators and goals are established and carried out, with the participation of several actors that allow the application of the ENCDB at a national, regional, and local scale.</p> <p>The conservation of sea turtles is addressed comprehensively as part of the ENCDB, through the implementation of the actions established in the strategic lines: L1-Information Management on Biological Diversity, L2-Conservation of Endangered Species, L3-Strategic Areas for the Conservation and L7-Prevention and Management of Trafficking or Illegal Trade in Species; and by the transverse axes: E1-Education for Conservation, E2-Environmental Legislation, E3-Management for Conservation and E4-Management and International Policy. This comprehensive vision of conservation policy planning is a platform to promote the success of programs and projects executed in this area. In this context, and considering what is stated in Strategic Line No. 2 (Conservation of Endangered Species), the "National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species" is implemented, including among its projects the "National Project for the Recovery of Endangered Species", and the National Project for the Conservation of Sea Turtles", the latter grouping all the local actions or projects aimed at the conservation of sea turtles, with the participation of governmental agencies, researchers, the academic sector, non-governmental organizations and the organized community.</p> <p>Likewise, within the framework of national environmental policies, the Integrated Management and Planning Plan for Coastal Zones (POGIZC) aims to establish the spatial and temporal reference framework that guarantees the conservation, and sustainable use of the coastal zone, and a better quality of life for its inhabitants; It is carried out in 14 coastal states of the country: Anzoátegui, Aragua, Carabobo, Delta Amacuro, Falcón, Miranda, Mérida, Monagas, Nueva Esparta, Sucre, Vargas, Yaracuy, Zulia and in the Federal Dependencies.</p> <p>The guidelines followed by the POGIZC are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preserve natural, landscape, historical, archaeological and socio-cultural resources.</li> <li>2. Strengthen environmental planning and management of coastal areas.</li> <li>3. Prevent, control, correct and mitigate the causes that generate pollution in coastal areas.</li> <li>4. Guarantee the character of public utility in the strip of public domain of the coastal zones through its integrated management.</li> </ol>
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		<p>5. Reduce the population's vulnerability to natural or socio-natural phenomena in coastal areas.</p> <p>6. Strengthen administrative processes and establish coordination, monitoring and control mechanisms for the actions of public bodies.</p> <p>7. Strengthen environmental education and community participation.</p> <p>8. Guide and promote scientific and technological research in coastal areas.</p> <p>9. Permanently reinforce surveillance and environmental control.</p> <p>Likewise, a planning period has been foreseen until the year 2030; however, and despite the fact that the planning of coastal zones has this temporal dimension, it is a permanent process where the actions developed at the national, state and local levels are carried out in the short, medium and long term, in order to generate results that support environmental management.</p>
<p>Does your country have policies and programs at local and regional levels in accordance with Article XVIII?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>On a regional scale, progress has been made in the implementation of the National Project for the Conservation of Sea Turtles, which covers all the coastal and insular marine bioregions of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. This program is part of the implementation of the ENCDB 2010-2020 and its Action Plan, integrating its strategic lines and transversal axes in the conservation of sea turtles, thus facing the threats to these species. Through the aforementioned strategy, local actions or projects aimed at the conservation of sea turtles are defined with the participation of government agencies, researchers, the academic sector, non-governmental organizations and the organized community. To date, eight (8) sea turtle conservation projects are executed under the aforementioned National Project: four (4) in the state of Sucre, one (1) in the state of Vargas, one (1) in the state of Carabobo, one (1) in the state of Nueva Esparta and one (1) in Isla de Aves, Federal Dependencies. Likewise, a series of protocols have been collectively designed for the collection of biological data and the execution of management measures for the species and their habitats, such as: the transplantation and incubation of clutches, the collection of hatchlings and tagging of reproductive females. On the other hand, the pertinent coordination is carried out with the responsible institutions, in order to have a system of national tags that allows monitoring and follow-up of sea turtles.</p> <p>Local projects constitute the planning tool at a local scale, through which the ENCDB 2010-2020 and its Action Plan are applied in specific areas, managed by one or several organized communities (for example: communes, community councils, student, fishermen's councils, university community, institutions, among others) or</p>



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		managed by governmental or non-governmental entities. These tools are constituted on the basis of a diagnosis of the problems linked to each line and axis of the Strategy, thus generating planning aimed at addressing the local loss of biological diversity in a global and structured manner; allowing the aforementioned actors to decide how the ENCDB is applied in their locality, based on their own local knowledge.
Does your country have monitoring programs in accordance with Article IX?	Yes	The National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species and the National Project for the Conservation of Sea Turtles include among their tasks the monitoring of the actions included therein.

***b.\_ National legislation and international instruments related to sea turtles adopted in the preceding year***

*Describe any national regulations, international agreements and other legal instruments adopted during the preceding year (April 30, 2018- April 30, 2019) related to sea turtles and/or relevant activities. Provide a reference and attach the digital file for the legislation and its corresponding number. The laws adopting the international legislation should be included when they exist.*

<b>National Legislation</b>		
Type and name of the legal instrument (No.)	Description (Range of application)	Sanctions(s) Imposed
<i>THERE WAS NO VARIATION</i>		
<b>International Instruments</b>		
Convention, treaty, agreement, memorandum of understanding		Year/adoption
<i>THERE WAS NO VARIATION</i>		

**Note:** *If this is the first time a country is submitting this information, please include all pertinent national legislation and international instruments currently in force.*



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**c. \_ Actions for compliance with national and international legislation**

**c.1 IAC Resolutions**

Fill in the following tables for each of the IAC Resolutions listed below. In the case that a Resolution does not apply to your country, please mark the box **RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY**, and if a specific question does not apply, please mark the column **DOES NOT APPLY**. If you need more space to describe these actions, please attach additional pages and note the resolution and question number to which you are responding.

**Resolution CIT-COP7-2015-R2:** Conservation of the Eastern Pacific Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

**ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP7-2015-R2, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:**

				RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY	X
IS COMPLIANT WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY	
1a) Have you created conservation plans and long-term programs that can reverse the critical situation of the leatherback turtle in the Eastern Pacific?					
1b) Are you implementing these conservation plans and monitoring programs?					
2. Have you taken conservation measures to eliminate poaching of leatherback turtles?					
3. If your country has leatherback turtle nesting beaches in the Eastern Pacific: Have you taken conservation measures to protect the nesting sites and their associated habitats?					
4. Has your country adopted fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture and mortality of this species?					

(\*) Specify actions implemented, the name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.



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**Resolution CIT-COP8-2017-R2:** Conservation of the Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)

**ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP8-2017-R2, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:**

RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY				
IS COMPLIANT WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
1. Are you strengthening monitoring of the illegal use and trade of hawksbill turtles and their products	X		The General Directorate of Biological Diversity, through the Directorate for the Prevention and Control of Threats to Biological Diversity, in coordination with the State inspection and control bodies, carries out nursery operations in different areas of the national territory, which have allowed the seizing of turtleshell products. Similarly, since mid-2013, the Public Ministry has launched a campaign called "Report Wildlife Illegal Trafficking", intended to control wildlife trafficking and its products through national and international ports and airports.	
2. Are you enforcing pertinent hawksbill legislation?	X		Currently, the Resolutions and Decisions that have been approved in the IAC and CITES related to this species are applied. Likewise, there are national regulations that support the conservation of biological diversity and in some cases specifically the conservation of sea turtles, among which are: the Organic Law of the Environment (Official Gazette of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela No. 5,833 Ext., 12/22/2006), the Biological Diversity Management Law (Official Gazette of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela No. 39,070 dated 12/01/2008); the Law for the Protection of Wild Fauna (Official Gazette of the Republic of Venezuela No. 29,289 dated 08/11/1970), the Regulation of the Law for the Protection of Wild Fauna (Official Gazette of the Republic of Venezuela No. 5,302 Ext., 01/23/1999) and Decrees No. 1,485 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Venezuela No. 36,059; 10/07/1996) and Decree No. 1,486 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Venezuela No. 36,059; 10/10/1996) that include the hawksbill turtle among the species that are banned and in danger of extinction, respectively. Likewise, there is a political-technical framework (The Law of the Homeland Plan 2013-2019 and the ENCDB 2010-2020 and its Action Plan) that establish the guidelines for the conservation of biological diversity in the Venezuelan State.	
3. Are activities being carried out in order to stop the illegal trade of hawksbill products?	X		Main actions implemented are detailed below:  - Permanent illegal trade detection operations in coordination with the Bolivarian National Guard and	



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			<p>the Public Ministry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advice and workshops aimed at raising awareness and preventing the illicit trade and trafficking of sea turtles and their products.</li> <li>- Training of public officers who perform environmental care functions, so that they can detect products made with hawksbill turtle shell, as well as identify the species of turtles corresponding to dissected specimens.</li> <li>- Campaigns to control illicit wildlife trafficking through the Public Ministry.</li> </ul>	
<p>4. Indicate if your country is strengthening the protection of important nesting and foraging habitats by declaring protected areas and regulating anthropogenic activities that adversely impact these habitats</p>	<p>a) Protection of nesting habitats</p>	X	<p>The integrated planning and management of coastal zones links environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects that describe a dynamic and broad process, which allows understanding the interrelationships of systems, both spatial and temporal, and the definition of policies for conservation and sustainability of coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>In this sense, beach surveillance tasks are carried out with the aim of guaranteeing compliance with the provisions of the Decree with Force of Law of Coastal Zones No. 1,468 dated 09/27/2001 (Official Gazette of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela N° 37,349; 12/19/2001), which protects a strip of 80 meters from the high tide line.</p> <p>Likewise, during the reproductive seasons of the species of sea turtles that nest on Venezuelan coasts, activities are carried out to protect nesting beaches, nesting females, rescue clutches at risk of being lost due to flooding, and protection of hatchlings. These activities are carried out in the following Protected Areas: Isla de Aves Wildlife Refuge (Federal Dependencies), Paria Peninsula National Park (Sucre state) and Waraira Repano National Park (Vargas state).</p>	
	<p>b) Protection of feeding habitats</p>	X	<p>Same as above</p>	

(\*). Specify actions implemented, the name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.



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#### **Resolution CIT-COP7-2015-R3: Resolution on the Conservation of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle (*Caretta caretta*)**

**ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP7-2015-R3, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:**

<b>RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY</b>				
<b>IS COMPLIANT WITH THE FOLLOWING:</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>DESCRIBE ACTION (*)</b>	<b>DOES NOT APPLY</b>
1. Has your country created national action plans or monitoring programs to promote loggerhead sea turtle conservation?	X		<p>Conservation of sea turtles is addressed comprehensively as part of the ENCDB, through the implementation of the actions established in its strategic lines.</p> <p>In this context, and considering what is proposed in Strategic Line No. 2 (Conservation of Endangered Species), the "National Program for the Conservation of Endangered Species" has been launched, which includes among its projects the "National Recovery Project of Endangered Species", and the "National Project for the Conservation of Sea Turtles", the latter grouping together all local actions or projects aimed at the conservation of sea turtles, with the participation of government agencies, researchers, the academic sector, non-governmental organizations and organized community.</p>	
2. State if there are plans or recovery programs, or bilateral or regional cooperation.		X		
3. Are these action plans or monitoring programs being implemented?	X		Yes, through the "National Project for the Recovery of Endangered Species, and the National Project for the Conservation of Sea Turtles", which cover all the coastal and insular marine bioregions of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, all the actions or local projects aimed at the conservation of sea turtles, with the participation of government agencies, researchers, the academic sector, non-governmental organizations and the organized community.	
4. Is there protection of the species at a state or federal level?	X		Yes, the Resolutions and Decisions that have been approved in the IAC and CITES related to this species are currently applied. Likewise, there are national regulations that support the conservation of biological diversity and in some cases specifically the conservation of sea turtles, among which are: the Organic Law of the Environment (Official Gazette of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela No. 5,833 Ext., dated 12/22/2006), the Biological Diversity Management Law (Official Gazette of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela No. 39,070 dated 12/01/2008); the Law for the Protection of Wild Fauna (Official Gazette of the Republic of Venezuela No. 29,289 dated 08/11/1970), the Regulation of the Law for the Protection of Wild Fauna (Official Gazette of the Republic of Venezuela No. 5,302 Ext. ; 01/23/1999) and Decrees No. 1,485 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Venezuela No. 36,059; 10/07/1996) and Decree No. 1,486	



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			(Official Gazette of the Republic of Venezuela No. 36,059;10 /10/1996) that include the loggerhead turtle among the species that are prohibited and in danger of extinction, respectively. Likewise, there is a political-technical framework (The Plan de la Patria Law 2013-2019 and the ENCDB 2010-2020 and its Action Plan) that establish the guidelines for the conservation of biological diversity in the Venezuelan State.	
5. If your country has loggerhead turtles nesting beaches:				
5a. Has your country taken conservation actions to protect nesting beaches and their associated habitats?	X		<p>The integrated planning and management of coastal zones links environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects that describe a dynamic and broad process, which allows understanding the interrelationships of systems, both spatial and temporal, and the definition of policies for conservation and sustainability of coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>In this sense, beach surveillance tasks are carried out with the aim of guaranteeing compliance with the provisions of the Decree with Force of Law of Coastal Zones No. 1,468 of 09/27/2001 (Official Gazette of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela No. 37,349; 12/19/2001), which protects a strip of 80 meters from the high tide line.</p>	
5b. Are there laws on turtle-friendly lighting in areas impacted by coastal development?		X	<p>There are no regulations on lighting.</p> <p>It should be noted that index nesting beaches are not impacted by coastal development.</p>	
5c. Is there long-term (minimum 10 years) standardized data available for population trend studies?		X	There is data collection less than 10 years, as has been reported in the IAC national reports (2009-2018 period).	
6. Is there exploitation or direct harvest of loggerhead sea turtles in your country?		X	Since 2008, as established in article 23 of the Decree with Rank, Value and Force of Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture (Official Gazette of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Ext. No. 5,877, dated 03/14/2008), Industrial trawling was prohibited throughout the Venezuelan territorial sea and in the Exclusive Economic Zone (Currently Article 34 of the Decree with Rank, Value and Force of the Reform of the Law on Fisheries and Aquaculture, Official Gazette of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela No. 6,150. Ext., dated 11/18/2014), which has produced immense benefits for the conservation of biological diversity and sustainability of ecosystems in about 562,000 square kilometers of the Caribbean Sea.	

(\*) Specify actions implemented, the name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration



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**Resolution CIT-COP3-2006-R2:** Reduction of the adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles

**ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP3-2006-R2, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:**

In the column for “species” please use: Cm (*Chelonia mydas*), Lo (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), Dc (*Dermochelys coriacea*), Cc (*Caretta caretta*), Lk (*Lepidochelys kempii*), Ei (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	SPECIES	DOES NOT APPLY
Adopted the “Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality induced by fisheries operations”, of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), including:					
A. Research and monitoring of the adverse impact of fisheries on sea turtles					
i) Collect information by fishery		X	There is no specific project to evaluate the aspects indicated in this point, however, in the ENCDB 2010-2020 and its National Action Plan, there is Strategic Line No. 1: "Information Management on Biological Diversity", which aims to: "Establish the mechanisms, tools and processes that promote research and guarantee access to knowledge for the execution and monitoring of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity", thus promoting the generation of research required to achieve this goal.  Similarly, within the framework of the National Project for the Conservation of Sea Turtles, forms and protocols are available for reporting basic data, where monitoring aspects of the adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles are incorporated. There is also a form for reporting stranding, which includes incidental capture of sea turtles in fisheries as a possible cause of stranding.		
ii) Observer programs		X			
iii) Research on sea turtle/fishery interactions		X			
iv) Information on non-Party vessels		X			
v) Cooperation with non-Party states to obtain information		X			
B. Mitigation measures for the following fisheries:					
i) Long-line	X		In the ENCDB 2010-2020 and its National Action Plan, a diagnosis of the regional needs to implement rescue, recovery, and rehabilitation centers for wildlife specimens is indicated.  In Zulia state, the Gulf of Venezuela Sea Turtle Working Group carries		
ii) Gillnets	X				



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			out rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration actions for sea turtles rescued in the Gulf of Venezuela. Likewise, in the state of Nueva Esparta, the MINEC has an area for the rescue and rehabilitation of sea turtles.		
iii) Trawling (e.g., 1. TEDs: specify legally approved TEDs, their dimensions, material, and target species for that fishery, 2.time-area closures: specify a geographical area, time of closure and target species for that fishery, 3. tow times and/or 4. other measures)	X		Since 2008, (legal framework cited above), in the entire territorial sea and Exclusive Economic Zone of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, industrial trawling is prohibited.		
iv) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))	X		Article 37 of the Decree with Rank, Value and Force of the Reform of the Fisheries and Aquaculture Law (Official Gazette of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela No. 6,150. Ext. 11/18/2014), establishes that the technologies and fishing gear available or developed in order to reduce the effects on other living resources other than the object of the fishery will be studied and assessed.		
v) Training programs for fisherman about best practices for safe handling and release of sea turtles incidentally caught	X		The projects carried out under the coordination of the Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism include an environmental education and training component, through which workshops on conservation and management of sea turtles are held for different sectors involved, including fishermen, in the areas where these programs are implemented. These workshops contemplate techniques for the protection of nesting beaches of reproductive females and broods, as well as for the collection of biological data and the handling and release of adult specimens and hatchlings.		
<b>C. Socio-economic considerations</b>					
i) Support socio-economic activities that help mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles	X		Yes, the Bolivarian Missions are a management modality that the Venezuelan State began to implement in 2003 as a strategy to address social problems and guarantee the social security of the Venezuelan people. These Missions have become the fundamental tool to		



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			<p>achieve social inclusion in a massive and accelerated way, in order to overcome social inequalities and poverty, which is one of the challenges for the conservation of biological diversity, as well as to promote the use sustainability of ecosystems.</p> <p>The fishermen and fisherwomen in Venezuela have a Social Agenda developed by the Ministry of People's Power for Fisheries and Aquaculture, through which their needs are met in terms of repair and acquisition of equipment and fishing gear, as well as health, education, housing and public services. All this translates into a better quality of life for the representatives of the fishing sector, which has a positive impact on the conservation of biological diversity, including sea turtles.</p>		
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(\*) Specify actions implemented, the name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.

#### **c.2 National and International Mandates**

*List actions that are being carried out to comply with national and international mandates (Ex: inspections, confiscations, sanctions, etc.)*

The General Directorate of Supervision and Control of Environmental Impacts (Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism and Waters-MINEA (currently Ministry of Power for Ecosocialism-MINEC), in coordination with the Directorate of Special Administrative Police and Criminal Investigation for Ecosocialism of The Bolivarian National Guard, the Bolivarian National Police, and the National Central Office of the International Criminal Police Organization -INTERPOL, carried out "Operation Thunderstorm" in May 2018, with the aim of fighting crimes against biological diversity and its components. This operation was promoted under the sponsorship of the International Consortium to Combat Crime Against Wildlife, and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).



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#### ***d. \_ Application [submission] of exceptions established in the Convention***

*Describe in detail the exceptions allowed in accordance with article IV, item 3(a,b,d) and Annex IV of the text of the Convention, in accordance to the procedure established by the COP (Doc. CIT-COP5-2011-R2). Attach management program.*

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela does not implement any program that contemplates the extractive use of sea turtles, since the existing legal regulations do not allow the consumptive use of these species, since according to Decree No. 1,485 the hunting of sea turtles is prohibited. in our territory, and also through Decree No. 1,486 they were declared as endangered species; Both Decrees are published in the Official Gazettes of the Republic No. 36,059 of 10/07/1996 and 36,062 of 10/10/1996, respectively.



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#### Part III (Research information)

##### a. Threats

Indicate threats (*Coastal development, incidental capture, direct use, contamination and pathogens, and climate change*) by species, with information on the area and activities taken to control them in the following table. Lo = *Lepidochelys olivacea*; Lk = *Lepidochelys kempii*; Dc = *Dermochelys coriacea*; Ei = *Eretmochelys imbricata*; Cc = *Caretta caretta*; Cm = *Chelonia mydas*.

Species	Threat(s)		Actions
Lo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change	Implementation of local sea turtle conservation projects within the framework of the National Project for the Conservation of Sea Turtles of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity 2010-2020, which includes conservation and management activities, protection of nesting females, nests and hatchlings, beach hatcheries and environmental education, incorporating local communities in the development of these action.
Dc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change	
Ei	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change	
Cm	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change	
Cc	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change	



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#### ***b. \_ Research***

*Describe scientific research that is being carried out in the country relating to sea turtle population assessments including tagging, migration, and genetic studies, as well as those relating to conservation issues including habitat monitoring, fisheries interactions, disease, etc. Provide a list of references for the information used in this report and note how to obtain them when needed.*

*In addition to the above, please fill out the following table on the types of research being carried out in the country and with what species.*

In the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, permanent projects are carried out for the conservation and management of sea turtles that include basic data gathering, these projects are carried out by governmental and non-governmental institutions, with the participation of local communities. On the other hand, through national universities and research centers, publications and undergraduate and postgraduate theses are carried out to investigate characteristics of sea turtles, highlighting among these, those related to reproductive aspects and its population genetics. Some species under investigation are listed below:

<b>Research</b>	<b>Specie(s)(Lo, Lk, Cm, Ei, Cc, Dc)</b>
<b><i>Tagging</i></b>	<i>Dc, Cm,</i>
<b><i>Migration</i></b>	<i>Cm</i>
<b><i>Habitat monitoring</i></b>	<i>Cm, Ei, Cc, Dc</i>
<b><i>Genetics</i></b>	<i>Cm</i>
<b><i>Fisheries interactions</i></b>	<i>Dc, Ei, Cc, Cm</i>
<b><i>Disease</i></b>	<i>Dc, Ei</i>



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#### *c. Other activities*

*Include information on environmental education activities, programs to establish and manage protected areas, and cooperative activities with other Party countries.*

Below are the projects for the conservation and management of sea turtles carried out in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, which include the component of environmental research and education, as well as activities related to hatcheries and surveillance for the protection of sea turtles, nesting beaches, nesting females and nests:

#### **Monitoring and Conservation of the Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) Population in Isla de Aves Wildlife Refuge (Federal Dependencies).**

Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism. (General Directorate of Biological Diversity).

Coordinator: Luis Rodríguez Rojas (General Directorate of Biological Diversity, Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism); contact: lrodriguez@minea.gob.ve

**General Objective:** Protection and monitoring of the nesting population of the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) during the reproductive season, in Isla de Aves Wildlife Refuge.

**General Aspects:** Isla de Aves is a small island 580 meters long and a variable width between 30 and 120 meters. Is located 650 kilometers northeast of the port of La Guaira, Vargas state and 200 kilometers from Dominica in the Eastern Caribbean. Both the island and its insular platform and the corresponding territorial sea were decreed as a Wildlife Refuge in August 1972, mainly due to the presence of an abundant colony of green turtles. At the national level, the island is the most important nesting site for *Chelonia mydas* turtles in the country and, the second most important in the Caribbean, after Tortuguero (Costa Rica); It is even considered an index beach for the purposes the species global population assessments.

Monitoring and tagging of green turtle specimens began on the island through private entities, since the beginning of the 1970s. This is one of the Caribbean green turtle projects with the longest trajectory and volumes of information. Between 1998 and 2000 there was an interruption of activities, however since 2001 the National Executive through the Ministry of the Environment (currently the Ministry of People's Power for Ecosocialism) resumed conservation activities through the execution of the project "Monitoring and Conservation of the population of the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) in Isla de Aves Wildlife Refuge", through which actions are for the conservation and monitoring of the population of this species that nests in the protected area.

**Results:** The results presented in the following table have been obtained through the implementation of this project:



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<b>Isla Aves Wildlife Refuge</b>				
<b>Years</b>	<b>Sea Turtles tagged</b>	<b>Recaptures</b>	<b>Total sea turtles (including tagged and recaptured)</b>	<b>Hatchlings born and released</b>
2001	60	23	83	-
2002	179	28	207	-
2005	338	46	384	83.160
2006	394	46	440	85.050
2007	392	49	504	45.990
2008	784	286	1070	163.039
2009	171	37	208	21.240
2010	704	466	1170	116.552
2011	359	64	423	60.930
2012	478	233	711	37.170
2013	318	153	471	20.996
2014	94	62	169	15.210
2015	186	88	274	30.600
2016	-	-	-	28.624
2017	47	1	48	4.540
<b>2018</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17.460</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.677</b>	<b>1.713</b>	<b>6.162</b>	<b>730.561</b>

**Conservation of Sea Turtles in the Gulf of Paria.**

Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism. (General Directorate of Biological Diversity and Territorial Unit of Ecosocialism- Sucre).

Coordinator: Clemente Balladares Castillo. (General Directorate of Biological Diversity, Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism); contact: cballadares@minea.gob.ve

**General Objective:** Promote the conservation and management of sea turtles on beaches near the town of Macuro (Gulf of Paria), Sucre state.

**General Aspects:** In Venezuela, is known the presence of five species of sea turtles: leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), green (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) and olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), which are threatened to extinction. Except for the olive ridley, all of the other species nest along our coasts. Within the framework of the ENCDDB 2010-2020 and its Action Plan, specifically in Strategic Line No. 2: Conservation of Endangered Species, which includes carrying out specific actions aimed at the



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recovery of the populations of those endangered wildlife species, the Sea Turtle Conservation Project has been implemented since 2002, by the current Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism, through the General Directorate of Biological Diversity, on the beaches adjacent to the town of Macuro, Sucre state, with the participation of local communities, where three species of turtles nest during an extensive nesting season (March-September): *Dermochelys coriacea*, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, and *Chelonia mydas*. The main activities implemented in this project are: the transfer of nests that are at risk of flooding or predation to a protected area in the town of Macuro; conducting conservation talks; Beach cleanup; training of local assistants; and hatchlings release.

**Results:** The results presented in the following table have been obtained through the implementation of this project:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Hatchlings Released (Macuro)</i>	
	<b>Ei</b>	<b>Dc</b>
2006	2.471	167
2007	4.542	765
2008	4.395	153
2009	5.202	1.054
2010	2.314	239
2011	7.549	558
2012	5.824	276
2013	8.908	346
2014	13.410	477
2015	5.112	74
2016	4.846	335
2017	5.742	-
<b>2018</b>	<b>8.907</b>	<b>417</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>79.222</b>	<b>4.861</b>

#### **Sea Turtle Conservation Project in San Juan de las Galdonas, Sucre state**

Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism. (General Directorate of Biological Diversity and Territorial Unit for Ecosocialism- Sucre) and Community of San Juan de las Galdonas.

Coordinators: Juan Carlos Figuera (Community of San Juan de las Galdonas); Marvin Jiménez (General Directorate of Biological Diversity) and Gleiber Viña (Territorial Unit for Ecosocialism- Sucre); contacts: manatusmarvin@gmail.com; mjimenez@minea.gob.ve; lsuarez@minea.com



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**General Objective:** Design and implement a sea turtle conservation and management plan that includes the use of management techniques such as; reintroduction, protection, and transfer sea turtles and their nests, and strengthening community management with the support of the relevant authority in environmental matters and local representatives.

**General Aspects:** San Juan de Las Galdonas is on the northern coastal edge of the Paria Peninsula, parroquia San Juan de las Galdonas, Arismendi Municipality, Sucre state and has beaches where several species of sea turtles lay their eggs: leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), Hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), and Loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*), whose populations are conserved by the local community. Since 2012, the Ministry of Popular Power for the Environment (current Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism) has supported these conservation actions, so currently the work is carried out jointly by both Ministries.

Results: Among the results of the project are; the protection of nests and nesting females, as well as the protection and release of hatchlings. (See table No. 3).

**Table 3.- Baby hatchlings released per year of *Eretmochelys imbricata* (Ei), *Dermochelys coriacea* (Dc), *Caretta caretta* (Cc) and *Chelonia mydas* (Chm) on the beaches adjacent to the town of San Juan de las Galdonas, Sucre state.**

Year	HATCHLINGS RELEASED (San Juan de las Galdonas)			
	<i>Dc</i>	<i>Ei</i>	<i>Cc</i>	<i>Cm</i>
2010	3.227	1.892	839	-
2011	2.322	-	166	-
2013	11.800	1.300	700	-
2014	2.653	-	194	-
2015	3.190	-	120	87
2016	3.026	233	142	139
2017	1.415	-	-	-
<b>2018</b>	<b>1.750</b>	-	<b>1.091</b>	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.383</b>	<b>3.425</b>	<b>3.252</b>	<b>226</b>

#### Conservation of Sea Turtles in Morro de Puerto Santo, Sucre state

Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism. (General Directorate of Biological Diversity and Territorial Unit for Ecosocialism- Sucre) and El Morro de Puerto Santo Community.

Coordinators: Emeterio Gutiérrez for the El Morro de Puerto Santo Community; Marvin Jiménez, (General Directorate of Biological Diversity) and Gleiber Viña (Territorial Unit for Ecosocialism - Sucre); contacts: manatusmarvin@gmail.com; mjimenez@minea.gob.ve; lsuarez@minea.com



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**General Objective:** Design and implement a sea turtle conservation and management plan, which includes the use of management techniques such as; protection of nests, rescue of hatchlings, protection and breeding of hatchlings, and strengthening the community management skills with the support of the authority on environmental matters and local representatives.

**General Information:** For more than four years, inhabitants of the El Morro de Puerto Santo community, Sucre state, have been carrying out sea turtle conservation activities, including the establishment of headstarting of the four species of sea turtles present in the area: leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), green (*Chelonia mydas*), and loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*); which has made it possible to establish protocols for the proper management of specimens during breeding. Currently this project is supported by the Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism.

**Results:** Among the results of the project, the following stand out: protection of nests and nesting females, as well as headstarting of hatchlings for up to two or three months for their subsequent introduction into the wild.

**Table 4.-*Eretmochelys imbricata* (Ei), *Dermochelys coriacea* (Dc), *Caretta caretta* (Cc) and *Chelonia mydas* (Chm) hatchlings released per year on the beaches adjacent to the town of El Morro de Puerto Santo, Sucre state.**

Year	Hatchlings released (El Morro de Puerto Santo)		
	<i>Dc</i>	<i>Cc</i>	<i>Chm</i>
2013		108	123
2014	261	283	207
2015	18	117	150
2016	246	274	252
2017	555	-	-
<b>2018</b>	-	<b>1229</b>	<b>267</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>999</b>

#### **Pilot Program for the Conservation of Sea Turtles in Playa Parguito and Other Beaches in the Antolín del Campo Municipality, Nueva Esparta State.**

Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism. (General Directorate of Biological Diversity and Territorial Unit for Ecosocialism- Nueva Esparta) and community of Playa Parguito, Nueva Esparta state.

Coordinators: Turtle Group in Resistance for the community of Playa Parquito; Luis Bermúdez (Territorial Unit for Ecosocialism- Nueva Esparta), contact: diversitybiologicaven.dg@gmail.com.



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**General Objective:** Carry out, in coordination with the local community, the protection and conservation of Playa Parquito, Nueva Esparta state, as a nesting and nesting area for sea turtles.

**General Aspects:** Since 2009, the current Territorial Unit for Ecosocialism- Nueva Esparta, coordinates the execution of the Sea Turtle Conservation Program, which was conceived together with the local community, in the area: The Association of Merchants, the Community Council and volunteers, especially from the Universities: Universidad de Oriente (UDO), Universidad del Mar (UNIMAR) and the Instituto Universitario de Tecnología Marina (IUTEMAR). Since then, theoretical-practical workshops are provided to the organized community before the start of the season, including the guidelines to guarantee the arrival of sea turtles, ensuring the laying of nests, as well as their maintenance until hatching and subsequent arrival of hatchlings to the sea. In 2012, the community of Playa El Agua was invited into the training process, as well as the community of La Pared, in the Macanao Peninsula Municipality.

Printed material with information on the aforementioned protection actions to be implemented is delivered at the beginning of each nesting season, to the managers of restaurants and hotels in Playa Parguito, El Agua, and Cimarrón. In Playa Parguito, barriers were also created to prevent the entry of motor vehicles to the coastal strip, and thus avoid damage to the nests. In these sites, it is supervised with the help of the community that the restaurants, hotels, and food stalls remove all types of structures from the beach after 5:00 pm, as well as turning off or dim the lighting to the maximum in the areas of the establishments that face the sea; collect solid waste from the beach, placing it in suitable deposits; and keep a distance from the first line of awnings 10 meters from the highest tide.

**Results:** The results presented in the following table have been obtained, through the execution of this project:

<b>Hatchlings released in Nueva Esparta</b>				
<b>Año</b>	<i>Dc</i>	<i>Ei</i>	<i>Cm</i>	<i>Cc</i>
	<b>Tortuguillos Liberados</b>	<b>Tortuguillos Liberados</b>	<b>Tortuguillos Liberados</b>	<b>Tortuguillos Liberados</b>
2009	2.383	-	-	-
2010	650	52	-	35
2011	750	-	-	-
2012	2.679	-	-	-
2013	3.460	-	50	45
2014	5.090	-	-	-
2015	3.615	-	-	-
2016	5.239	-	-	-
2017	1.200	-	-	-
<b>2018</b>	<b>2.130</b>	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.196</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>80</b>



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#### Research and conservation of sea turtles in the Paria Peninsula (Cipara and Querepare), Sucre state.

**Coordinator:** Hedelvy Guada

Center for Research and Conservation of Sea Turtles (CICTMAR). Contact: [hjguada@gmail.com](mailto:hjguada@gmail.com)

**General Objective:** Protection of turtles and their nests; document the biological information of the nesting females (carapace measurements, general condition, reproductive data, identification and tagging, among others); improve public awareness of the endangered status of sea turtles (training of students, professionals and residents for research and conservation work); and promote economic alternatives that generate income, such as crafts and eco-tourism.

**Results:** Through the execution of this project, the shelter and protection of nesting and nesting females has been achieved, as well as the protection and release of the hatchlings, obtaining the results that are presented in the following table:

**Table 7.- Hatchlings of *Eretmochelys imbricata* (Ei), *Dermochelys coriacea* (Dc) and *Caretta caretta* (Cc) released on the beaches adjacent to the towns of Querepare and Cipara.**

Hatchlings released per year (CICTMAR)				
Year/Beach	<i>Dc</i>	<i>Ei</i>	<i>Chm</i>	<i>Cc</i>
2011				
<i>Cipara</i>	2571	-	-	-
<i>Querepare</i>	3232	-	-	-
2012				
<i>Cipara</i>	3232	182	54	77
<i>Querepare</i>	-	-	-	-
2013				
<i>Cipara</i>	2772	-	177	410
<i>Querepare</i>	6780	109	-	199
2014				
<i>Cipara</i>	8340	-	-	82
<i>Querepare</i>	2070	-	-	105
2015				
<i>Cipara</i>	453	-	-	-
<i>Querepare</i>	1697	92	-	92
2016				
<i>Cipara</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Querepare</i>	620	-	-	-
2017				
<i>Cipara</i>	956	-	-	307
<i>Querepare</i>	437	-	-	-



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<b>2018</b>		-	-	-
<i>Cipara</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>Querepare</i>	<b>717</b>	-	<b>293</b>	-
<b>Totals</b>				
<i>Cipara</i>	<b>18.324</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>876</b>
<i>Querepare</i>	<b>15.553</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>304</b>
<b>Total General</b>	<b>33.877</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>1.180</b>

### *Other activities*

The Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism, in coordination with other governmental and non-governmental organizations, researchers, and local communities, has developed a series of protocols for the collection of standardized information on biological aspects and management of sea turtles, as well as for the care of chelonian stranding.

On the other hand, within the framework of the 6th Congress of Environmental Management of the Bolivarian University of Venezuela (UBV), held from November 12 to 16, 2018, coordinated by the National Convention of Environmental Studies (CONEA), the 2nd Workshop on Environmental Management for the Conservation of Sea Turtles in Venezuela, whose objective was to provide basic knowledge about the biology and ecology of sea turtle populations in our country, as well as the threats to their survival. Likewise, institutional, academic and community experiences for the conservation of these species were shown, within the framework of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity 2010-2020 and its National Action Plan. This event took place at the headquarters of the UBV, Los Chaguaramos, Caracas.



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#### Part IV: Annexes

**Table 1: Species Present**

Place an X in the box when the species listed is present in the oceanographic basins of your country as established in Article III of the text of the Convention. Lo = *Lepidochelys olivacea*; Lk = *Lepidochelys kempii*; Dc = *Dermochelys coriacea*; Ei = *Eretmochelys imbricata*; Cm = *Chelonia mydas*; Cc = *Caretta caretta*.

Species	Pacific	Atlantic	Caribbean Sea
Lo			X
Lk			
Dc			X
Ei			X
Cm			X
Cc			X

**Table 2: Index nesting sites or beaches for sea turtle conservation**

- a. This table is intended to report information on index nesting sites or beaches for each species. For beaches that have multiple species nesting, enter that beach under the list for the primary nesting species. When entering information on nesting site or beaches, information is to be entered for each species independently. Indicate the names of index nesting sites. On a separate sheet of paper, indicate the selection criteria used for identifying the index beach, for example, because it hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within a region or other defined unit or genetic importance. Please use the index sites that your country has selected included in the document circulated with this report.
- b. Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.
- c. Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.
- d. Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).
- e. Geographic location: Specify latitude and longitude in decimal degrees.
- f. Extension of beach monitored: Provide the total length (in Kilometers) of the nesting beach.
- g. Declared protection area: Indicate (yes or no) if the area is declared as some type of protected area.
- h. Annual nesting abundance: Provide information on the total number of females and/or clutches or nests deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number



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*of clutches is unknown provide a total number of nests.*

- i. *Information from tagging program: Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs. If possible, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also, provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available.*
- j. *Tissue sampling: Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, or as attached references describe these tissue sampling programs in greater detail. For example, were samples collected for genetic, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies?*
- k. *Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data.*
- l. *When inserting new rows, please copy and paste the drop-down menus when applicable.*

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**Table 11.- Index nesting sites or beaches in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela for the conservation of sea turtles**  
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Sp.	Name of Index Nesting Site or Beach	Nesting Season		Monitoring Period		Survey Frequency	Geographic Location (Lat/Long) in Decimal Degrees				Extension of beach monitored (km)	Declared Protected Areas (Yes/No)	Annual Nesting Abundance			Tagging Program	Tissue Sampling (Si/No)	Organization or entity providing the data
		Start	Finish	Start	Finish		Latitude		Longitude				Females Exact Count	Clutches Exact Count	Number of Nests			
Dc	Macuro	03/2018	05/2018	03/ 2018	06/ 2018	3 night or day rounds per week	10°41'25"	N	61°53'23"	O	2,5 (7 small beaches)	Yes. 1,5 Km of beach within Peninsula de Paria National Park		9		No		MINEC
	San Juan de las Galdonas			Year 2018		Daily	10° 42' 41"	N	62° 50' 45"	O		No	23		No		MINEC	
	El Morro de Puerto Santo			Year 2018		Daily	10°72' 50,94"	N	63° 16' 64,40"	O		No	0		No		MINEC	
	Querepare	03/2018	06/2018	Year 2018		Daily	10°42'	N	62°52'	O	1,8	No	17		FT	No	CICTMAR	
	Cipara	03/2018	06/2018	Year 2018		Daily	10°45'	N	62°42'	O	2,06	No	120		FT		CICTMAR	
Ei	Macuro	06/2018	09/2018	06/2018	11/2018	3 night or day rounds per week	10°41'25"	N	61°53'23"	O	2,5 (7 small beaches)	Yes. 1,5 Km of beach within Peninsula de Paria National Park		100		No	No.	MINEC
	Querepare	15/03/2018	30/06/2018	15/03/2018	31/08/ 2018	Daily	10°42'	N	62°52'	O	1,8	No.	3		FT	No	CICTMAR	
	Cipara	15/03/2018	30/06/2018	15/03/2018	31/08/ 2018	Daily	10°45'	N	62°42'	O	2,06		5				CICTMAR	

Cm	Refugio de Fauna Silvestre Isla de Aves	Feb 2018	Nov 2018	Feb 2018	Nov 2018	On Feb Daily Aug-Sept: Daily Nov: Daily during 12 days	15°40'23,7"	N	63°36'59,9"	O		Si (Wildlife Refuge)		194		FT		MINEC
	Cipara			Year 2018		Daily	10°45'	N	62°42'	O	2,06			2				CICTMAR
	San Juan de las Galdonas			Year 2018		Daily	10° 42' 41"	N	62° 50' 45"	O		No		0		No		MINEC
	El Morro de Puerto Santo			Year 2018		Daily	10°72' 50,94"	N	63° 16' 64,40"	O		No		3		No		MINEC
	Querepare	03/2018	06/2018	15/03/2018	31/08/2018	Daily	10°42'	N	62°52'	O		No		5		FT		CICTMAR
Cc				Year 2018														
	El Morro de Puerto Santo			Year 2018		Daily	10°72' 50,94"	N	63° 16' 64,40"	O		No		14		No		MINEC
	San Juan de las Galdonas			Year 2018		Daily	10° 42' 41"	N	62° 50' 45"	O		No		9				MINEC
	Querepare	03/2018	06/2018	15/03/2018	31/08/2018	Daily	10°42'	N	62°52'	O		No		1		FT		CICTMAR
	Cipara	03/2018	06/2018	15/03/2018	31/08/2018	Daily	10°45'	N	62°42'	O		No		25		FT		CICTMAR

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List of index sites for each sea turtle species for each IAC country within which sea turtle nesting occurs.

Name of Beach	DC	CM	EI	CC	LO	LK	Responsible
<b>Belize (2)</b>		<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>			
Gales Point			X				
Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve		X		X			
<b>Brazil (18)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>(12)</b>	<b>(3)</b>		
Comboios	X			X			
Povoação	X			X			
Busca Vida			X	X			
Santa Maria				X			
Barra Jacuipe			X	X			
Guarajuba			X	X			
Itacimirim			X	X			
Praia do Forte			X	X			
Barra do Furado				X			
Farol				X			
Farolzinho				X			
Maria Rosa				X			
Berta			X				
Pipa			X				
Mangue Seco					X		
Coqueiros					X		
Pirambu					X		
Trindade Island		X					

Name of Beach	DC	CM	EI	CC	LO	LK	Responsible
<b>Caribbean Netherlands (2)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>			
Klein Bonaire, Bonaire		X	X	X			Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire
Zeelandia, St. Eustatius	X	X					St Eustatius Sea Turtle Conservation
<b>Costa Rica /Pacific (9)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(5)</b>			<b>(4)</b>		
Isla Murcielago		X					
Nancite*					X		
Naranjo		X			X		
Cabuyal		X					
Nombre de Jesús		X					
Punta Pargos		X					
Playa Grande	X						
Ostional*					X		
Hermosa					X		
<b>Costa Rica/Atlantic (4)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>				
Tortuguero	X	X					
Pacuare Norte	X						
Mondonguillo	X						
Cahuita			X				
<b>Ecuador (9)</b>		<b>(6)</b>	<b>(1)</b>		<b>(5)</b>		
San Lorenzo					X		MAE (Pacoche)
La Botada					X		MAE (Pacoche)
Playa Chocolatera		X			X		MAE (REMACOPSE)
Playa Tres Cruces		X			X		MAE(REMACOPSE)
PlayaMar Bravo		X			X		MAE(REMACOPSE)
Playita (Machalilla)			X				MAE (PNM/ Equilibrio)
Quinta Playa (Galapagos)		X					MAE (DPNG)
Barahona (Galapagos)		X					MAE (DPNG)
Las Bachas (Galapagos)		X					MAE (DPNG)



Name of Beach	DC	CM	EI	CC	LO	LK	Responsible
Mexiquillo, Mich	X	X			X		CONANP
Tierra Colorada, Gro	X	X			X		CONANP
Cahuitán, Oax	X						CONANP
Escobilla, Oax*	X				X		CONANP
Barra de la Cruz, Oax	X	X			X		CONANP
Maruata, Mich		X					Univ. Michoacana SNH
Colola, Mich		X					Univ. Michoacana SNH
<b>Panamá/Atlantic (3)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(1)</b>			
Cayos Zapatillas (B. del Toro)			X				
Playa Chiriqui (B. del Toro)	X	X	X	X			
Playa Armita o Pito (GunaYala)	X		X				
<b>Panamá/Pacific (2)</b>		<b>(2)</b>			<b>(2)</b>		
RVS Isla Cañas		X			X		
Playa La Marinera		X			X		
<b>United States/Atlantic (7)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>		<b>(1)</b>	
Culebra Island, Puerto Rico	X						
Vieques Island, Puerto Rico	X	X	X				
Mona Island, Puerto Rico			X				
Buck Island Reef National Monument, U.S. Virgin Islands	X	X					
Sandy Point NWR, U.S. Virgin Islands	X	X	X				
Florida Index Beaches	X	X		X			
Georgia Index Beaches				X			
North Carolina Index Beaches				X			
South Carolina Index Beaches				X			
Texas (South Padre Island)						X	
<b>United States/Pacific (2)</b>		<b>(1)</b>	<b>(1)</b>				
French Frigate Shoals (HI)		X					
Hawaii			X				

Name of Beach	DC	CM	EI	CC	LO	LK	Responsible
<b>Venezuela (11)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>(6)</b>			
Querepare (Edo. Sucre)	X			X			CICTMAR
Cipara (Edo. Sucre)	X			X			CICTMAR
Macuro (varias playas cercanas, Edo. Sucre)	X	X	X				ONDB-MPPA
El Agua - Parguito Beach (Edo. Nueva Esparta)	X						ONDB-MPPA
Parque Nacional Archipiélago Los Roques (varios cayos)			X	X			INPARQUES, Fundación Científica
La Sabana (Edo. Vargas)	X						ONDB-MPPA, Consejo de Pescadores
Parque Nacional Henri Pittier (Playas Cuyagua, Uricaro y otros)		X	X	X			INPARQUES, Fundación Ecodiversa, Lideres de la
Playas entre las bocas del Río Morón Y Río Yaracuy			X	X			Palmichal S.C.
Parque Nacional Morrocoy (Cayo Borracho, Varadero y Playas Mayorquina)		X	X				CICTMAR, INPARQUES
Paraguana Peninsula	X		X	X			UNEFM (Universidad Nacional)
RFS Isla de Aves		X					ONDB-MPPA