



**Inter-American Convention for the
Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles**
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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 PT Secretariat at secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Please note that the date to submit this Annual Report is **April 30th, 2017**.

Part I (General Information)

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

a._ Focal Point

Institution	Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Water
Name	Edis Solórzano
Date Annual Report submitted	April 2017

b._ Agency or Institution responsible for preparing this report

Name of Agency or Institution	Biological Diversity General Direction
Name of the person responsible for completing this report	Edis Solórzano Rosario Madríz Liliana Suárez
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c._ Others who participated in the preparation of this report

Name	Agency or Institution	E-mail
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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.

	YES/NO	Comments
	In Progress	
Does your country have a national plan of action in accordance with Article XVIII?	In progress	<p>The National Strategy for Conservation of Biological Diversity 2010-2020 (ENCDB) and its National Action Plan includes the guidelines for biological diversity conservation 10 years. The ENCDB includes seven strategic lines, as technical elements to face the current situation regarding Biological Diversity loss and four cross-cutting axes as a political and social element required to guarantee conservation with a social commitment. These guidelines include a general objective and several specific objectives, comprised of general actions. To implement the Strategy specific actions, indicators, and goals are carried out through National Projects, involving different stakeholders, allowing the application of the ENCDS at local, regional and national scales.</p> <p>Sea turtle conservation is part of the ENCDS through the implementation of the guidelines established in the strategic lines: L1-Biological Diversity Information Management; L2-Endangered Species Conservation; L3-Strategic Areas for Conservation; and L7-Prevention and Management of Species Trafficking and Illegal Trade; and through the cross-cutting axes: E1-Education for conservation, E2-Environmental Regulations, E3-Conservation Management and E4-International Management and Policy. This comprehensive</p>



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	<p>view of conservation planning Policies guarantees success for Conservation Projects and Programs. Line 2 (Conservation of Endangered species” develops the “Endangered Species Conservation Program” includes the “National Project for Endangered Species Recovery” and the “Sea Turtle Conservation Project”. The latest, involves all local actions and projects for sea turtle conservation with the participation of governmental agencies, researchers, academy, private companies, non-governmental organizations and organized community.</p> <p>Among the environmental policies is the “Integrated Planning and Management of Coastal Zones (POGIZC) Plan”. The plan aims to establish a temporal and spatial framework guaranteeing the conservation and sustainable use of the coastal zone improving the communities’ life quality. This plan is implemented in 14 coastal states: Anzoátegui, Aragua, Carabobo, Delta Amacuro, Falcón, Miranda, Mérida, Monagas, Nueva Esparta, Sucre, Vargas, Yaracuy and Zulia and all federal agencies.</p> <p>The POGIZC guidelines are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve natural, landscape, historical, archeological, and socio-cultural resources. 2. Strengthening environmental planning and management of coastal zones. 3. Prevent, control, correct and mitigate sources of pollution. 4. Guarantee the public usefulness coastal zones through integrated management of public areas. 5. Reduce population vulnerability to natural or socio-natural phenomena in coastal zones. 6. Strengthening administrative procedures and establish coordination, monitoring and control mechanisms for public agencies. 7. Strengthening environmental education and local communities’ participation. 8. Guide and promote scientific and technological research in coastal zones. 9. Reinforce permanent environmental control and enforcement. <p>The planning period will go through 2030. Although coastal zones planning involves a temporal component, this is a permanent process with actions at a national, state and local level are carried out in the short, medium and long-term, aiming to produce results contributing to environmental</p>
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		management.
Does your country have policies and programs at local and regional levels in accordance with Article XVIII?	In progress	<p>The National Project Sea Turtle Conservation is progressing encompassing all marine, coastal and island regions in Venezuela's Bolivarian Republic. This project is based on the implementation of the ENCDB 2012-2020 and its Action Plan including the strategic lines and cross-cutting axes in sea turtle conservation and as a response to the several threat, sea turtle populations are facing. Similarly, local sea turtle conservation actions and projects are included, with the participation of governmental agencies, researchers, academy, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and the organized community. Eight (8) projects have been established in the country: Four (4) in Sucre State, one (1) in Vargas State, one (1) in Carabobo, one (1) in Nueva Esparta and one (1) in Isla de Aves, Federal Dependencies. Also, a series of protocols for biologic data gathering and species and habitat management have been designed, such as clutches relocation, collecting hatchlings, and tagging of nesting females. Also, coordination is in progress to develop a tagging national system for monitoring sea turtles.</p> <p>Local projects are the planning tool at a local level, implementing the ENCDB 2012-2020 and its Action Plan in specific areas managed by one or several communities (such as small communities, community councils, student councils, fishermen councils, university communities, agencies, among other) or by governmental or non-governmental bodies. These projects are based on a real and structural diagnosis of issues linked to each line and axes of the strategy, addressing local biodiversity loss issues in a global and structural way. These tools are based on a diagnosis of the issues linked to each strategic line and the cross-cutting axis of the strategy, leading towards global and structured planning for the local issue of biological diversity loss, allowing collectives to decide the implementation of the ENCDB in their locality, from their own local knowledge.</p>
Does your country have monitoring programs in accordance with Article IX?	Yes	The National Program for Endangered Species Conservation and the Sea Turtle Conservation Project, including monitoring the actions developed.



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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, 2015-April 30, 2016) 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.

National Legislation		
Type and name of legal instrument (No.)	Description (Range of application)	Sanction(s) Imposed
Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Waters Resolution No. 343 of 16/05/2016 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Official Gazette N° 40.934 of 29/06/2016)	Establishes the regulations to implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in the national territory.	
Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Waters Resolution No. 543 of 01/11/2016 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Official Gazette N° 41.024 of 04/11/2016)	Delegates to the Vice Ministry of Environmental Eco-socialist Management Biological Diversity General Direction, the duties and adoption of acts and documents related to administration and prior control, including processing, deciding and granting authorizations, permits, allocations, license, certificates, records, catches, collect and access to biological diversity.	
International Instruments		
Treaty, Convention, Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding		Year signed/or ratified
WITHOUT CHANGES		

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.*

c. Actions for compliance with national and international legislation



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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 COMPLYING 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?			THERE ARE NO BEACHES IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC	X
1b) Are you implementing these conservation plans and monitoring programs?				X
2. Have you taken conservation measures to eliminate poaching of leatherback turtles?	X		At the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, there are actions to control the illegal harvest of sea turtle populations in transit through the Caribbean and the Atlantic Ocean. The Ministry of Popular Power and Eco-socialism and Waters Biological Diversity Department created the Biological Diversity Threats Prevention and Control Direction to strengthen mechanisms to prevent illegal trafficking and trade of biological diversity components, as well as to implement rapid response actions and promote wildlife rehabilitation.	



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			Actions to support leatherbacks conservation include beach surveillance to reduce catches of nesting females, and poaching, have been implemented through the Sea Turtle National Project. Likewise, advisory, educational activities, and workshops are developed to increase awareness and to prevent illegal trafficking and trade of sea turtle products and sub-products.	
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?			THERE ARE NO BEACHES IN THE EASTERN PACIFIC	X
4. Has your country adopted fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture and mortality of this species?	X		Since 2008, and according to article 23 of the Decree with the status and force of law (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Official Gazette N° 5.877; 14/03/2008) industrial trawl fishing was banned in all Venezuelan territorial sea and the Economic Exclusive Zone (Currently Art. 34 of the Decree with the status and force of law Fisheries and Aquaculture Law reform Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela No. 6.150 Ext. 18/112014) which has brought benefits for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainability of the ecosystem in 562000 square kilometers of the Caribbean Sea.	

(* Specify actions implemented, 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 R-1: Hawksbill turtle conservation

(Eretmochelys imbricata)

ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP3-2006-R1, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING	YES	RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY
		NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	
1. Are you strengthening monitoring of the illegal use and trade of hawksbill turtles and their products?	X		Through the Biological Diversity Threats, Control and Prevention Direction of the General Biological Diversity Direction in coordination with the State control bodies, inspections in different areas of the country have allowed the confiscation of hawksbill products. Also, since mid-2013, the Public Ministry started a campaign called “Expose Illegal Wildlife Trafficking”, aiming to control wildlife and its products trafficking through ports, and national and international airports.	
2. Are you enforcing pertinent hawksbill legislation?	X		CIT and CITE Resolutions related to this species are implemented, as well as national regulations supporting biological diversity conservation and in some cases specifically sea turtle conservation, such as the Environment Organic Law (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Official Gazette No.5.833 Ext; 22/12/2006), the Biological Diversity Management Law (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Official Gazette No.39.070 of 01/12/2008), Wildlife Protection Law and its Regulation (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Official Gazette No. 5.302 of 23/01/1999), and Decrees No. 1485 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Official Gazette No. 36.059 of 07/10/1996),	



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			and 1486 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Official Gazette No. 36.059 of 10/10/1996), including hawksbills among the species banned for extraction, and threatened to extinction respectively. Also, a polytechnic framework (Nation Plan Law 2013-2019 and the ENCDB 2010-2020 and its Action Plan) guidelines for biological conservation are established in Venezuela.	
3. Are activities being carried out in order to stop the illegal trade of hawksbill products?	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent operations for the detection of illegal trade are carried out in coordination with the Bolivarian National Guard and the Public Ministry. • Consultancy and workshops are developed to increase awareness and prevent the trade and illegal trafficking of sea turtles and their products. • There are actions for training public officers in charge of Environmental Surveillance, aiming to identify products made with sea turtle shells as well as to identify dissected sea turtle species. • There are campaigns to control wildlife illegal trafficking through the Public Ministry. 	
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.	a) Protection of nesting habitats	X	<p>Integrated planning and management of coastal zones connect environmental, social, cultural and economic issues describing a dynamic and wide process, allowing to understand the interrelation of the spatial and temporal systems, as well as the definition of conservation and sustainability policies of coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>There is surveillance in beaches to guarantee compliance with the Decree with force of law in Coastal Zone No. 1.468 of 27/09/2001 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela official Gazette No. 37.349, 19/12/2001), protecting an</p>	



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				80 m strip from the high tide line.	
	b) Protection of feeding habitats	X		Same as previous	

(* 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:

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	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 adverse impact of fisheries on sea turtles				
•Collect information by fishery		X	There is no specific project to assess this item, however the ENCDB 2010-2020 and its National Action Plan strategic line 1 establishes the “Information Management on Biological Diversity” with the objectives of “Establishing mechanisms, tools, and procedures to promote research and ensuring access to knowledge to implement and monitor the National Strategy for Biological Diversity Conservation”. Therefore, this line promotes the production of new information required to accomplish this objective. Within the National Project for Sea Turtle Conservation framework, there are forms and protocols to report basic data, which includes monitoring impacts of fisheries on sea turtles. There are also forms to report strandings, including sea turtles incidental catches as a probable cause of the stranding.	
•Observer programs		X		
•Research on sea turtle/fishery interactions		X		
•Information on non-Party vessels		X		
•Cooperation with non-Party states to obtain information		X		
B. Mitigation measures for the following fisheries:				
i. Long-line	X		The ENCDB 2010-2020 and its National Action Plan include the development of the regional needs diagnosis to implement wildlife rescue, recovery, and rehabilitation centers. In Zulia State, the Gulf of Venezuela Sea Turtle Work Group conducts the rescue, rehabilitation, and release of sea turtles rescued in the Gulf of Venezuela. Similarly, the State Direction of Eco-socialism and Water Nueva Esparta has a sea turtles rescue and rehabilitation area.	
i. Gillnets	X			
i. Trawling (e.g., 1. TEDs: specify legally approved TEDs, their dimensions, material, and target	X		As cited before, since 2008, Industrial trawl fishing is banned in all the Territorial Sea and The Economic Exclusive Zone of the Venezuelan Bolivarian Republic.	



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species for that fishery, 2. time-area closures: specify geographical area, time of closure and target species for that fishery., 3. tow times and/or 4. other measures)				
7. Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))	X		Fishing and Aquaculture Decree with status and Force of Law establishes in Article 37 (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela Official Gazette No. 6.150 Ext. 18/11/2014) establishes in article 34 that fishing gears and technology available will be studied and analyzed, or developed to reduce impacts on other living resources different to fishing targets.	
7. Training programs for fishermen about best practices for safe handling and release of sea turtles incidentally caught.	X		Projects of the Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Water include education and environmental training. Workshops on sea turtle conservation and management have been carried out in the areas where these programs are implemented, targeting different actors such as local fishermen. These workshops include techniques for nesting beaches, nesting females and clutches protection, as well as biological data gathering, and management and release of adults and hatchlings.	
C. Socio-economic considerations				
Support socio-economic activities that help mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles	X		The Bolivarian Missions are a management strategy implemented by the Bolivarian government since 2003 to attend social issues and guarantee social safety to people from Venezuela. These missions have become the key strategy to reach expedite massive social inclusion to overcome social inequality and poverty, which is a challenge in the conservation Biological Diversity, as well as promoting the sustainable use of ecosystems satisfying social needs, as the only way for conservation of ecosystems and species. Fishermen and fisherwoman in Venezuela count with a Social Agenda developed by the Ministry of Popular Power for Fisheries and Aquaculture which meet their needs in terms of repairing and obtain fishing gears and equipment, as well as	



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			health, education, housing, and utilities. All these results into a better life quality for the fishing sector representatives, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity, including sea turtles.	
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(*) Specify actions implemented, 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.)

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 Venezuela Bolivarian Republic does not develop any program involving sea turtles extractive use as current legal regulations do not allow consumption of these species as Decree No.1485 banned sea turtle hunts in our territory and Decree 1486 declared them as species threatened with extinction. Both Decrees have been published in the Republic Official Journal N° 36.059 of 07/10/1996 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*.*

The following table shows the main threats to the different sea turtle species populations in the Venezuelan Bolivarian Republic.

Species	Threat (s)	Action(s)	
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	Local conservation projects within the National Strategy for Biological Diversity Conservation Sea turtle National Conservation Project, including conservation and management actions, nesting females protection, clutches and hatchlings, beach surveillance and environmental education, involving local communities in the development of these actions.
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 specie(s).

Sea Turtle conservation and management project including basic data gathering are being carried out nationally, implemented by governmental and non-governmental institutions, involving local communities. On the other hand, national universities and research centers are conducting a great amount of bachelor and postgraduate research about sea turtles, especially regarding reproduction and population genetics. The species involved are as follows:

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

c. _ Other activities

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

Following there is a list of sea turtle conservation projects and activities in the Venezuelan Bolivarian Republic, including research and environmental education, and surveillance in nesting beaches. Details of each project are found in the Spanish version of this document.

1. Isla Aves Wildlife Refuge (Federal Dependences) Green Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) Population Monitoring and Conservation.

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General Direction). Coordinator: Luis Rodríguez Rojas
lrodriguez@minamb.gob.ve

2. Sea Turtle Conservation at *Golfo de Paria*

Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Waters (Biological Diversity General Direction). Coordinator: Clemente Balladares
cballadares@minamb.gob.ve

3. Sea Turtle Conservation Project at *San Juan de las Galdonas, Sucre State.*

Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Waters (Biological Diversity General Direction). Coordinator: San Juan de las Galdonas community; Juan Carlos Figuera and the Ministry of Popular Power for the Environment; Romnel Deutsch Funez (DGDB) and Gleiber Viña (Sucre State Direction of Eco-socialism and Waters). Coordinator: Juan Carlos Figuera manatusmarvin@gmail.com

4. Sea Turtle Conservation Project at *Morro de Puerto Santo, Sucre State*

Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Waters (Biological Diversity General Direction and State Direction for Eco-socialism and Waters) and El Morro de Puerto Santo Community. Coordinator: El Morro de Puerto Santo community; Emeterio Gutierrez and the Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Waters; Romnel Deutsch Funez (DGDB) and Gleiber Viña (Sucre State Direction of Eco-socialism and Waters). Contact: manatusmarvin@gmail.com; mjimenez@minea.gob.ve; lsuarez@minea.com

5. Sea Turtle Conservation Pilot Program at *Parguito Beach and Other Beaches of Antolín del Campo Municipality, Nueva Esparta State.*

Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Waters (Biological Diversity General Direction and State Direction for Eco-Socialism and Waters, and Parguito Beach Community, Nueva Esparta State. Coordinator: Playa Parguito community: Tortuga en Resistencia Group. Contact: diversidadbiologica@gmail.com

6. Towards a socially integrated ecosystem between *La Sabana Parroquia Caruao citizens and their sea turtles, Vargas State.*

Marina de Jesús Blanco; Yolimar Rodríguez; La Sabana Environmental Conservation Brigade olyca@hotmail.com



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7. Sea Turtle Management, Conservation, and Monitoring at the Petrochemical Complex Morón, Carabobo State.

Coordinator: Arelis Quintero. Participants: Pedro David Vernet Paravisini y GTTM-NE pedrovernet@gmail.com

8. Peninsula de Paria (Ciparia and Querepare) Sea Turtle Research and Conservation, Sucre State

Coordinator: Hedelvy Guada – Sea Turtle Research and Conservation Center (CICTMAR). hjguada@gmail.com

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 Ocean	Atlantic Ocean	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.*



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- 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 of clutches is unknown provide 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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Spp	Name of Index Nesting Site or Beach	Nesting Season		Monitoring period		Survey Frequency	Geographic Location (Lat/Lon)				Extension of monitored beach (km)	Declared Protected Area (Yes/No)	Annual Nesting Abundance			Tagging Program (FS, ST, PIT)	Tissue Sampling (Yes/No)	Organization or entity providing data
		Start	Finish	Start	Finish		Latitude		Longitude				Females Exact Count	Clutches Exact Count	Number of Nests			
Dc	Macuro	03/2016	05/2016	03/2016	06/2016	3 diurnal or nocturnal patrols per week	10°41'25"	N	61°53'23"	O	2,5 (7 beaches)	1,5 Km of beach inside Peninsula de Paria National Park		18		No		Ministry of Popular Power for Eco-socialism and Waters (MINEA)
	Parguito Beach				2016	Daily	11°4'4,3"	N	63°50'46"	O	0,5	No		63		No	No	MINEA
	El Agua Beach				2016	Daily	11°0,8'57"	N	63°52'20"	O	3	No		42		No	No	MINEA
	San Juan De las Galdonas				2016	Daily	10°42'41"	N	62°50'45"	O		No		23		No		
	El Morro de Puerto Santo				2016	Daily	10°72'50,94"	N	63°16'64,40"	O		No		5		No		
	Querepare	15/03/2016	30/06/2016	15/03/2016	31/08/2016	Daily	10°42'	N	65°52'	O	1,8	No		195		FT	No	Centro de Investigaciones y Conservación de Tortugas Marinas CICTMAR
	Cipara	15/03/2016	30/06/2016	15/03/2016	31/08/2016	Daily	10°45'	N	62°42'	O	2,06	No		175		FT		CICTMAR
Ei	Macuro	06/2015	09/2015	06/2016	11/2016	3 diurnal or nocturnal patrols per week	10°41'25"	N	61°53'23"	O	2,5 (7 beaches)	1,5 Km of beach inside Peninsula de Paria National Park		197		No	No	MINEA
	Querepare	15/03/2016	30/06/2016	15/03/2016	31/08/2016	Daily	10°42'	N	62°52'	O	1,8	No				FT	No	CICTMAR



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Spp	Name of Index Nesting Site or Beach	Nesting Season		Monitoring period		Survey Frequency	Geographic Location (Lat/Lon)				Extension of monitored beach (km)	Declared Protected Area (Yes/No)	Annual Nesting Abundance			Tagging Program (FS, ST, PIT)	Tissue Sampling (Yes/No)	Organization or entity providing data
		Start	Finish	Start	Finish		Latitude		Longitude				Females Exact Count	Clutches Exact Count	Number of Nests			
Cm	Isla de Aves	Feb 2016	Nov 2016	Feb 2016	Nov 2016	Daily in February, August, September. Daily during 12 days in November	15°40'4,3"	N	63°36'59,9"	O		Yes (Wildlife Refuge)		169		FT		MINEA
	Parguito Beach			2016		Daily	11°7,4'23,7"	N	63°50'46"	O	0,5	No				No		MINEA
	San Juan de las Galdonas			2016		Daily	10°42'41"	N	62°50'45"	O		No		2				
	El Morro de Puerto Santo			2016		Daily	10°72'50,94"	N	63°16'64,40"	O		No						
	Querepare	15/03/2015	30/06/2015	15/03/2015	31/08/2015	Daily	10°42'	N	62°52''	O		No				FT		CICTMAR
Cc	Parguito Beach			2016		Daily	11°7,4'23,7"	N	63°50'46"	O	0,5	No				No		MINEA
	San Juan de las Galdonas			2016		Daily	10°42'41"	N	62°50'45"	O		No						
	El Morro de Puerto Santo			2015		Daily	10°72'50,94"	N	63°16'64,40"	O		No		1				
	Querepare	15/03/2016	30/06/2016	15/03/2016	31/08/2016	Daily	10°42'	N	62°52'	O		No		2		FT		CICTMAR
	Cipara	15/03/2016	30/06/2016	15/03/2016	31/08/2016	Daily	10°45'	N	62°42'	O		No		1		FT		CICTMAR



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Table 3: Important foraging sites for sea turtle conservation

NOTE: This section of the report has been removed by the decision of the IAC Scientific Committee during its 13th meeting. Instead, the information about foraging sites will become part of a technical document, making the information easier to access for the users. The document will include the following:

- a) List of foraging sites per Party, b) People working in the corresponding foraging areas, c) Threats in foraging areas, among other. This document will be updated every 5 years.