



**United Nations  
Environment  
Programme**



**UNEP**

Distr. LIMITED

UNEP(DEPI)/CAR WG.31/INF.14  
15 April 2008

Original: ENGLISH

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Fourth Meeting of the Scientific and Technical  
Advisory Committee (STAC) to the Protocol  
Concerning Specially Protected Areas and  
Wildlife (SPAW) in the Wider Caribbean  
Region

Gosier, Guadeloupe, France, 2 - 5 July 2008

**DRAFT COMPILATION OF CAPACITIES FOR MARINE MAMMALS**

## MARINE MAMMALS

### MARINE MAMMALS - COMPILATION OF CAPACITIES

#### I. Background

1. This document was produced in response to recommendation III, Article IV, of the III Meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) to the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW) in the Wider Caribbean Region, held in Caracas, Venezuela, 4-8 October 2005.

2. Having reviewed the recommendations of the "Report of the Regional Workshop of Experts on the Development of the Marine Mammal Action Plan (MMAP) for the Wider Caribbean Region", Bridgetown, Barbados, 18-21 July 2005 (UNEP(DEC)/CAR WG.27/3), STAC recommended that the secretariat and the SPAW/RAC work toward implementing Recommendation No. 3 of the Annex IV of the Report of the Workshop of Experts as a priority action, which states:

*"...b. The SPAW/RAC and the secretariat in collaboration with governments and relevant organizations develop and make available a compilation of capacities, capabilities of countries, and institutional support using inter alia the results of the questionnaire (which should also be submitted to non-Parties to complete as possible), and other relevant material; "*

#### II. Summary

3. This document provides an overview of capacities and institutional profile regarding marine mammals for 15 countries from the WCR which completed the questionnaire on *MMAP Profile* including 11 Contracting Parties to the SPAW Protocol and additional questionnaires completed by experts and relevant organisations (Table 1). This is not an exhaustive overview and should be considered as "work in progress" as it can benefit from further data by additional experts and on-going research in the region as information becomes available. The majority of the document is taken up by tables, summarising the information for each question (except question 3, included in Appendix 1) from the questionnaires received, which were kept in the original language submitted and divided in two main groups: a) Contracting Parties and b) Experts and Non-Contracting Parties. Appendix 1 contains a consolidated list of species of Marine Mammals of the Wider Caribbean, resulting from data provided by Contracting Parties, Non-Contracting Parties and Experts. Appendix 2 lists information from the USA on fisheries takes provided by Dr. R. Wells of Mote Marine Laboratory, Florida.

4. The Wider Caribbean Region includes waters in the Caribbean Sea proper as well those in the Gulf of Mexico. Unlike the northern part of this region, where studies have been systematically conducted for several decades, the limited availability of financial and human resources has constrained the body of knowledge currently amassed for this area.. However, significant progress has been made in the past two decades. For instance, in the 58th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission, which took place in St. Kitts & Nevis in 2006, a total of 24 papers were submitted for consideration by the sub-committee on small cetaceans (see IWC Report of the Small Cetacean Subcommittee and references therein).

5. Since the compilation of confirmed and expected records of various species in the region by Van Bree (1975), significantly more effort has been made to further understand the distribution and biology of marine mammals in the area, with particular emphasis on migratory baleen whales. Most of the information gathered in this area is derived from occasional documentation of strandings and distributional studies of free-ranging animals, mostly from opportunist platforms of observations. Few studies are dedicated in nature and mostly are qualitative, with the caveat that basic information (e.g., identification of species) may be unreliable at times.

6. In the context of global health of ecosystems and considering that many marine mammal species are migratory and move outside the WCR in large-scale movements, attempts to summarize the current status of knowledge of marine mammals in this area have been recently made, in local and regional fora such as workshops and international meetings and symposia.

7. In the questionnaires distributed to the WCR countries and experts (Table 1), most respondents stated the existence of legislation protecting marine mammals in their waters, but also recognized the lack of financial resources and trained staff to implement education and research programmes designed to properly address the status of the various species occurring in their waters.

8. Recognizing the importance of data gathered from stranded animals and the need of training personnel, a workshop was organized in Trinidad and Tobago in November 2005, involving English-speaking countries in the Eastern Caribbean took place. The workshop was hosted by the University of West Indies Veterinary School of Medicine, a strategy that allowed the training of individuals comprising the local stranding network by well qualified professionals in the field of animal anatomy and pathology (Ward 2006). As the workshop was well received by all attendees, and plans are to expand the experience to other areas of the Caribbean, to also involve countries of different languages (e.g., French, Dutch, Creole). Future workshops are expected to prioritize the establishing of stranding local, national and regional networks and the training of biologists in the analyses and interpretation of data collected from strandings.

The following are amongst the many recommendations put forward as a result:

- 1) Build and maintain capacities through training workshops;
- 2) Standardize methodology employed in the collection of data;
- 3) Develop research programmes that use marine mammals as ecological indicators of marine ecosystem health, with particular emphasis on studies of life history, contaminants and body burdens, and emerging diseases;
- 4) Identify mortality causes of marine mammals, especially those anthropogenic origin (e.g., intentional and incidental captures, acoustic impacts, vessel strikes) and examine human-related activities that might cause disruption in behavior or movements (e.g., cruise ships, whale-watching programmes);
- 5) Design systematic studies to obtain quantitative data on abundance, to which population removal figures can be compared;
- 6) Coordinate responses during periods of Unusual Mortality Events (UMEs) or mass stranding, particularly if they apply to threatened or endangered species;
- 7) Establish centralized depots for the archival of electronic data and voucher materials;
- 8) Coordinate efforts and enhance communication among the various organizations in the study, protection and management of marine mammals;
- 9) Enhance exchange of information throughout the region

9. General recommendations extracted the IWC Report of the Small Cetacean Subcommittee are transcribed below given their relevance for the WCR and the on-going work by the SPAW Programme on marine mammals.

« Recognising the limited resources and capacity within the region, and noting the recent promulgation of a regional marine mammal action plan under UNEP's Caribbean regional seas programme and the establishment in Guadeloupe of a Regional Activity Centre for

implementation of the protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife, the sub-committee urges local scientists and the UNEP's RAC/SPAW officials to develop regional networks, collaborative studies and training activities to promote scientific understanding of the cetacean fauna of the region and to develop the scientific and technical capacity of the region.

The sub-committee recognised that much work has been carried out to understand and document the impacts of fishery bycatch and directed catches on cetacean populations in Brazilian waters. The sub-committee encourages scientists to build upon and continue this work, and **recommended** that such work should be promoted further north and west, especially along the continental coast of South America. The sub-committee **recommended** that particular attention should be given to *Sotalia* and other small vulnerable populations of coastally distributed cetaceans in this regard.

The sub-committee recognised the potential threat to small coastal populations of *Tursiops* from unregulated and undocumented live capture fisheries, and **recommended** that a central database of animals held in captivity in the area should be established, together with a mechanism for recording live captures and their subsequent dispersal to dolphinarium.

The sub-committee further **recommended** that local researchers should collaborate to assess the impact of such removals and document the status of affected populations. Recognising the potentially high levels of pollutants, including agri-chemical contaminants and sewage discharges, in many coastal areas within the region, the subcommittee **recommended** that pollutant levels should be examined in bottlenose dolphins and tucuxis in particular, and that whenever wide-scale environmental contaminant studies are being conducted, cetaceans should be included in such studies.

The sub-committee encouraged local scientists to continue to develop existing strandings schemes that incorporate standardised protocols and **recommended** further collaboration in the establishment of new stranding schemes. It further **recommended** the collection of tissue samples for life history parameters and feeding. Noting the almost complete lack of abundance estimates outside Brazilian waters, the sub-committee urges local scientists to collaborate in developing programmes to estimate cetacean abundance throughout the region."

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## References

- Romer, E. 2007. Report of the sub-committee on small cetaceans. *J. Cetacean Res. Manage.* 9 (Suppl.). 297-325.
- Van Bree, P.J.H. 1975. Preliminary list of the cetaceans of the southern Caribbean. *Stud. Fauna Curaçao Caribb. Isl.* 48:79-8.
- Ward, N. 2006. Eastern Caribbean marine mammal stranding response training workshop. Final report. 16 pp.

**Table 1. Summary of Questionnaires completed**

<b>Contracting Parties to SPAW Protocol which completed questionnaires (Name of respondent/Function/Organisation)</b>	<b>Additional Questionnaires completed (Experts/Organisation )</b>
<b>Barbados</b> , <i>Julia Horrocks</i> , Senior Lecturer, University of the West Indies	
<b>Colombia</b> , <i>Gabriel A. Gamboa R.</i> , Dirección de Ecosistemas – Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial	
<b>Cuba</b> , <i>Maida Asela Montolio Fernandez</i> <i>Nirka Lopez Leon</i> , Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente	
<b>Dominican Republic</b> , <i>Giulio Cesare Marin Erausquin</i> , Subsecretaria de Estado de Recursos Costeros y Marinos	
<b>France</b> , <i>Franck Mazeas</i> , Marine environment and coastal management	<i>Stéphane Jeremie</i> , SEPANMAR, Martinique Cetaceans Research Unit and Martinique Strandings Observatory  <i>Caroline Rinaldi</i> , Association Evasion Tropicale (A.E.T.), Guadeloupe
<b>Netherlands</b> , <i>Paul C. Hoetjes</i> , Dept. of Environment & Nature Conservation, Netherlands Antilles	
<b>Panama</b> , <i>Indira Lisett Durán Oliva</i> , Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente	
<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b> , <i>Leslie Straker</i> , Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Fisheries Division	
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b> , <i>Nadra Nathai-Gyan</i> , Ministry of Public Utilities and the Environment	
<b>United States of America</b> , <i>Laura K. Engleby</i> , National Marine Fisheries Service, Southeast Region, Southeast Region Stranding Network Program  <i>Grisel Rodriguez-Ferrer</i> , Department of Natural and Environmental Resources, Puerto Rico	<i>Randall Wells</i> , Mote Marine Laboratory
<b>Venezuela</b> , <i>Clemente Balladares</i> , Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales	<i>Jaime Bolaños</i> , SEA VIDA
<b>Non-Contracting Parties which completed questionnaires</b>	<b>(Experts/Organisation )</b>
Anguilla	<i>James C Gumbs</i> , Fisheries and Marine Resources
Belize	<i>Nicole Auil</i> , Wildlife Trust (Belize)
Dominica	<i>Derek Perryman</i> , Dive Dominica
Jamaica	<i>Diana McCaulay</i> , Jamaica Environment Trust

**CONTRACTING PARTY TO SPAW - MMAP PROFILE FROM QUESTIONNAIRES**

Legislation/Mandate						
Question	Barbados	Colombia	Cuba	Dominican Republic	France	Netherlands
1.Does legislation specifically referring to marine mammals exist in your country or territory?  If yes, list names and dates of relevant statutes	NO	Resolución 584 de 2002. Especies amenazadas. Programa Nacional de Manejo y Conservación de Manatíes en Colombia – 2005 Convención CITES Convención RAMSAR Libros Rojos de Colombia	1981: Ley de Protección del Medio Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales. 1995: Sistema Legal Jerárquico de Regulaciones Ambientales. 1996: Constitución de la República de Cuba. Art. 27. 1996: Ley de Pesca. 1997: Ley 81 Ley de Medio Ambiente. 1999 Ley de Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas. 2000: Ley de Gestión de Zonas Costeras. 2000: Estrategia Nacional de Medio Ambiente. 2002 Estrategia Nacional de la Diversidad Biológica.	Ley 5914 Art. 45 05/07/62 Prohibición caza de manatí Trichechus manatus. Decreto 289 03/06/87 G.O. 9712 Protección especial a T. manatus. Dec. 319 14/10/86 G.O. 9696 Arts. 1-4 Creación Santuario de Mamíferos Marinos Dec. 316 30/03/99 Ampliación área de Santuario Mamíferos Marinos Dec. 136-99 Creación de Comisión Nacional para la protección de los mamíferos marinos. Ley 64-00 18/08/2000 Ley General de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales	Marine mammals are protected on all French territories by a national order (signed by a Minister). All cetaceans and sirenians and some species of seals.	National Fishery Ordinance, Official Bulletin 1991, nr. 74, Art. 2. f. Prohibits use of marine mammal flesh as bait, Art. 3.1. c. Prohibits catch of marine mammals.
		<b>Panama</b>	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>United States of America</b>	
	Ley 13 del 2 de mayo de 2005 “Que establece el Corredor Marino de Panamá”	Aboriginal Whaling Subsistence Regulations of 2003 (St. Vincent and the Grenadines), passed and proclaimed.	Conservation of Wildlife Act – for West Indian Manatee only	-Endangered Species Act (ESA) was established in 1973 to conserve the Nation's natural heritage for the enjoyment and benefit of current and future generations by conserving species that are in danger of extinction. -Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) was established in 1972 to protect marine mammals by prohibiting take of marine mammals in U.S. waters and by U.S citizens on the high seas, and the importation of marine mammals and their products into the U.S. -National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was enacted in 1969 and requires Federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision-making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their major proposed actions. -The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico New Wildlife Act (No.241 of August 15,1999) was established to minimize the negative impact human activities has on wildlife. Its Article 16 –established regulations and a license for whale watching activities in Puerto Rico - The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Vulnerable and Endangered Species Management Regulation ( 6766 of February 11,2004) –was established to protect and conserve vulnerable or endangered species. It prohibits the possession, transport, sale or import of any article derived from an vulnerable or endangered species		NO

**CONTRACTING PARTY TO SPAW - MMAP PROFILE FROM QUESTIONNAIRES**

**Legislation/Mandate**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
2.What (if any) organization(s)/ authority(ies) is (are) currently responsible for addressing marine mammal issues in your country or territory?  If yes, list name(s)	Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	-Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial -Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales Costeras -Dirección General Marítima - DIMAR -Institutos de Investigación científica-	Sistema nacional de instituciones vinculadas a los asuntos marinos y costeros. • Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente. • Ministerios de Pesca, Turismo, Agricultura, Industria Básica, Fuerzas Armadas, etc. • Direcciones sectoriales (ministeriales ) de medio ambiente. • Instituto de Planificación Física. • Dirección de Medio Ambiente. • Agencia de Medio ambiente • Centro de Información, Gestión y Educación Ambiental. • Centro de Control e Inspección Ambiental. • Centro Nacional de Areas Protegidas. • Unidades provinciales de Medio Ambiente. • Centros Nacionales de Investigaciones Científicas • Centros de Estudios Ambientales Provinciales • Estructuras para la atención a los asuntos y temas ambientales territoriales y nacionales.	<i>Gobierno</i> -Subsecretaria de Recursos Costeros y Marinos -Subsecretaria de Areas Protegidas y Biodiversidad -Centro de Investigaciones de Biología marina - Universidad Autónoma de santo Domingo (CIBIMA – UASD) -Acuario nacional  <i>ONGs</i> -Fundación Dominicana Pro investigación y Conservación de los Recursos Marinos (MAMMA) -Fundación de Estudios Marinos (FUNDEMAR) -ATEMAR Proyecto Amigos de los Delfines (FUNDEMAR) -Centro para el Ecodesarrollo de la Bahía de Samaná y su Entorno (CEBSE) -Proyecto Ecoparques	French Ministry of environment (locally Regional direction)	-Central Government’s Dept. of Environment & Nature Conservation -Marine Park Management organizations of Bonaire, St. Maarten, St. Eustatius, and Saba -Caribbean Research & Management of Biodiversity Institute (CARMABI), Curaçao
	<b>Panama</b>  La Ley 13 establece un Comité Directivo del Corredor Marino, participan: Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente, Servicio Marítimo de Panamá, entre otras.	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>  The Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>  - Environmental Management Authority (Environmentally Sensitive Species) - Forestry Division, Ministry of Public Utilities and the Environment (W I Manatee) - Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources	<b>United States of America</b>  The Office of Protected Resources is a headquarters program office of NOAA’s National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries Service), under the U.S. Department of Commerce. The office provides oversight and guidance on the conservation of marine mammals, endangered species, and their habitats in cooperation with our Regions, Science Centers, and various partners. The Office of Protected Resources has four divisions: <i>Permits, Conservation, &amp; Education</i> : Implements policies and regulations for issuance of permits and authorizations under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and Endangered Species Act, and coordinates national policy to minimize harassment of marine mammals. <i>Marine Mammal &amp; Turtle Conservation</i> : Develops policies and regulations to implement the requirements and provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act and to protect turtles under the Endangered Species Act. <i>Endangered Species</i> : Develops policies and regulations to implement the provisions of the Endangered Species Act with the goal of protecting and recovering endangered and threatened marine and anadromous species and their habitats. <i>Planning and Program Coordination</i> : Provides guidance and support to the Office on budget, strategic planning, personnel management, information technology, and education. The National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Regional Office, Protected and Endangered Resources Division is responsible for the conservation, management, and protection of marine mammals and endangered and threatened species occurring in waters of the southeastern United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources is responsible to all issues related to marine wildlife populations including the management of an endangered and protected marine wildlife (dolphins, whales, manatees, seals, sea turtles, and marine birds). The Bureau of Fish and Wildlife and its Division of Endangered Species are the responsible for the conservation and management of marine mammals in Puerto Rico		<b>Venezuela</b>  Oficina Nacional de Diversidad Biológica, Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos naturales, Venezuela.

**CONTRACTING PARTY TO SPAW - MMAP PROFILE FROM QUESTIONNAIRES**

**Research and Monitoring**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
4. Do you have manatee, dolphin or whale watching activities in your country?  If yes, how are these activities managed?	NO	Se realizan actividades de observación de mamíferos acuáticos en el Pacífico, ocasionalmente en el Atlántico, específicamente en el Golfo de Morrosquillo y en el Amazonas, principalmente por la Unidad Administrativa Especial de Parques Nacionales Naturales – UAESPNN, las ONG y las Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales	Actividades con fines científicos de avistamientos relacionadas con proyectos de investigaciones y del sistema nacional de observación. No con fines turísticos.	La observación de ballenas esta limitada a la bahía de Samaná y el Banco de la Plata. Tales Actividades son manejadas por la Sub. de Áreas Protegidas y Biodiversidad. Esta determina la temporada de observación que abarca desde 15 enero a 30 marzo además de controlar la cantidad de embarcaciones que visitan las ballenas, desde los puertos de Samaná y Puerto Plata Existe una propuesta para la observación de delfines en el Parque del Este.	2 structures proposed whale watching in Guadeloupe The first is a commercial one : about 3700 visitors each year The second one is an NGO : about 700 visitors each year	NO
	<b>Panama</b>	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>United States of America</b>		<b>Venezuela</b>
	NO Note: El Instituto Smithsonian de Investigaciones Tropicales y la Fundación Yubarta, recientemente trabajaron con pescadores artesanales del Archipiélago de Las Perlas (Pacífico de Panamá) en capacitaciones para el avistamiento de ballenas	These activities are mostly carried out by a few private individuals on a very small scale. This particular activity is still in the developmental stages.	NO Potential for development in Tobago	-NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) provides guidelines for viewing whales, dolphins, seals, and sea turtles in all NMFS regions including the Southeast Region (from North Carolina to Texas, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands) in order to reduce the potential for wildlife viewing that inadvertently harms marine mammals or violates Federal law. The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) prohibits the "take" of all marine mammal species in U.S. waters. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides additional protection to species of marine mammals listed as endangered or threatened. The maximum fine for violating the MMPA is \$20,000 and one year in jail. The maximum fine for violating the ESA is \$50,000 and one year in jail. -NOAA Fisheries Policy on Human Interactions With Wild Marine Mammals The MMPA does not provide for a permit or other authorization to view or interact with wild marine mammals, except for specific listed purposes such as scientific research. Therefore, interacting with wild marine mammals should not be attempted and viewing marine mammals must be conducted in a manner that does not harass the animals. NOAA Fisheries does not support, condone, approve, or authorize activities that involve closely approaching, interacting, or attempting to interact with whales, dolphins, porpoises, seals, or sea lions in the wild. This includes attempting to swim with, pet, touch, or elicit a reaction from the animals.  Puerto Rico: No current whale watching companies, charter boats do advertise whale-watching trips and sometimes take tourist mainly in humpback whale breeding season. Puerto Rico has The New Wildlife Act of 1999 regulates whale watching activities and established a license for whale watching companies.		Bajo proyectos anuales con presupuesto gubernamental. Actualmente se están ampliando y mejorando estas investigaciones



**CONTRACTING PARTY TO SPAW - MMAP PROFILE FROM QUESTIONNAIRES**

**Research and Monitoring**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
5.What are the socio-economic benefits of free-ranging marine mammal tourism? Please be specific  If yes, explain	N/A	NO No se ha evaluado para el Caribe	NO En nuestro país no se han desarrollado programas turísticos para la observación de delfines y ballenas en su medio natural. Se conocen y respetan las ventajas socioeconómicas y tiene identificados los inconvenientes y dificultades que esta actividad puede acarrear cuando no se emplea manejos y diseños adecuados del mismo. Se identifica como una actividad de ecoturismo pero “limitadas en extensión y masividad”	Las actividades de observación de ballenas aumentan de manera estacional el flujo de visitantes a la zona de Samaná, lo que proporciona una mayor demanda de servicios.	About 150 000 Euros turnover for the two structures	NO
	<b>Panama</b>	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>United States of America</b>		<b>Venezuela</b>
	NO	Economically there is direct revenue for the individuals and persons involved such as the tour operators, hotels, restaurants, dive shops and ancillary services. Socially, with significant economic impact this could assist in stabilizing communities where such activities are conducted.	NO	Free ranging marine mammal tourism has not been fully established in Puerto Rico		En el Estado Aragua (costa central de Vnzla) esta en curso una actividad de observación turística de delfines supervisada por una ONG local con permiso del MARN-ONDB.
6.Was historical whaling or manatee or dolphin hunting conducted in your waters?  If yes, until when or still ongoing?	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
	YES, 1920	Con manatíes, cacería para base de alimentación de comunidades indígenas. <i>Monachus tropicalis</i> , cacería en el área de San Andrés y Providencia, Rocador y Quitasueño. Especie extinta. Último registro 1952.	NO	YES, Los manatíes han sido cazados desde la época en que los indios Tainos habitaban la isla de La Hispaniola, a partir de la década de los 60s la especie fue declarada protegida, no obstante su caza prosiguió de manera ocasional, actualmente son muy pocos los casos de caza de manatíes.	YES, Manatee disappeared at the beginning of 20th century because of hunting No information about dolphin or whaling hunting	NO
	<b>Panama</b>	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>United States of America</b>		<b>Venezuela</b>
NO	YES, The harvesting of whales and dolphins is still being practiced.	YES, The whaling industry (1824-1880) took over after the collapse of cotton. The humpback whale disappeared from the Gulf as a result of overexploitation. (The whalers killed about 25-30 whales each year during the February to May hunting Season). Reference: The Field Naturalist, April-June 2003 Chacachacare 25-26 January 2003 John Lum Yow	YES, Historic whaling has not occurred in US WCR waters since the early 1900’s		YES, Durante el siglo XIX y principios del XX. Al terminar la Segunda Guerra Mundial ya no se tenían reportes de esta actividad. La caza de manatíes es escasa y furtiva, altamente penada de hallarse.	

**CONTRACTING PARTY TO SPAW - MMAP PROFILE FROM QUESTIONNAIRES**

**Research and Monitoring**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
7. Is there evidence that marine mammals are accidentally injured or killed in fisheries in your country? If no, can you confirm that monitoring and reporting would be adequate to indicate if there were?  If yes, name species and types of fisheries.	NO	Caza accidental, enmallamientos en chinchorros y trasmallos para especies de manatíes, Somalia, Jorobadas y capturas accidentales de <i>Tursiops</i> , <i>Stenella</i> por pescadores y utilizados como carnada para pesca de tiburón.	NO, En Cuba esta oficialmente prohibida la caza de mamíferos marinos. Podemos confirmar que existe un monitoreo y reportes permanentes a través del Sistema Nacional de Inspección Pesqueras. Estos mediante mecanismos y controles debidamente concebidos y aprobados abordan continuamente la actividad de las flotas extractivas industriales y de las artesanales que realizan su actividad en aguas de la plataforma cubana. De la misma manera existen leyes para las regulaciones de la Pesca Deportiva, también controlados por los inspectores pesqueros referidos.	<i>Trichechus manatus</i> – pesca de chinchorro. <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> – pesca de chinchorro	NO	NO
<b>Entanglements</b>	<b>Panama</b> NO, Sólo información extraoficial.	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b> No significant evidence to suggest that marine mammals are injured or killed accidentally as a result of entanglements from fishing activities. The fishing industry is a predominant line fishery. Where nets are use this is usually done in close proximity to the shore (<100 m). However, there are few reports, by private individuals, about marine mammals being injured as a result of boating activities. However, no information on species injured is available	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b> NO, There is no mandatory regulation for reporting this	<b>United States of America</b> Gillnets, sink gillnet, trap/pot fisheries, longlines, purse seine, butterfly fish trawl, shrimp trawl, commercial passenger fishing vessels (charter boats) Puerto Rico: Humpback whale ( <i>Megaptera novaengliae</i> )- long line and nets Bottlenose dolphin ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> )-		<b>Venezuela</b> Existe una base de datos coordinada por mi persona en esta oficina a nivel nacional sobre varamiento de cetáceos en todas las costas de Venezuela desde 1997. La incidencia esta entre la segunda y cuarta causa probable. Se producen informes internos anuales y esta por publicarse del '97 al 2002.
<b>Direct Catches</b>	<b>Barbados</b> NO	<b>Colombia</b> Se utiliza el arpón para la cacería de manatíes por comunidades indígenas, sobre todo en el Amazonas, actividad que presenta una paulatina disminución.	<b>Cuba</b> NO	<b>Dominican Republic</b> NO	<b>France</b> NO	<b>Netherlands</b> NO
	<b>Panama</b> NO	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b> YES, Species identified in Appendix 1	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b> Regular monitoring and reporting are not practiced by fisherfolks.	<b>United States of America</b> NO		<b>Venezuela</b> NO

**CONTRACTING PARTY TO SPAW - MMAP PROFILE FROM QUESTIONNAIRES**

**Research and Monitoring**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
8. Is there currently a marine mammal research and/or conservation programme financed by your government?  If yes, institution responsible?	NO	YES, Corporaciones Autónomas Regionales (Corporación Autónoma Regional del Valle del Sinú - CVS), en especies como delfines, manatíes y nutrias. Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial con acciones limitadas a la elaboración de Planes de Manejo y Conservación. Iniciativas de las ONG como Fundación OMACHA, Fundación YUBARTA y Fundación IASOS.	YES, Acuario Nacional de Cuba Ciudad Habana. Proyectos de Investigaciones presentados, aprobados y defendidos ante Comités de Expertos Nacionales según sus cronogramas de ejecución. Incluidos resultados en defensa de diplomados y maestrías relacionados con el tema.  Otras instituciones especializadas nacionales que manejan mamíferos marinos aportan información y participan en estos programas, en talleres nacionales, en eventos especializados y también las instancias administrativas vinculadas al medio ambiente y otras instituciones de investigaciones marinas se asocian al tema	NO	YES, Regional direction of environment finance one NGO about a program of monitoring	NO, but Curaçao Sea Aquarium has a privately funded marine mammal survey programme, and CARMABI collects sightings and stranding reports
	<b>Panama</b>	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>United States of America</b>		<b>Venezuela</b>
	NO A través del plan de acción del Comité Directivo del Corredor Marino se implementarán programas de investigación científica.	YES, the government is involved in various initiatives with respect to research and sustainable management of marine mammals. These include, the Lesser Antilles Pelagic Ecosystem (LAPE) project which has cetacean research as a vital component, funded by FAO. Also locally, the government has funded cetacean sighting surveys since 2000.	NO, There have been ad hoc surveys conducted but no long-term research programmes. For whales, these have been conducted in collaboration with overseas organizations. The Forestry Division has conducted WI Manatee surveys prior to and during preparation of a WI Manatee Recovery Plan.	YES, The National Marine Fisheries Service Southeast Regional Office and Southeast Fisheries Science Center		YES, Estudio de Poblaciones de cetáceos en el Occidente del Estado Sucre, Venezuela. Anteriormente existió otro en Aragua (1998-9). Con aplicaciones en el área turística.
<b>Question</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
9. Is there scientific collection of data or specimens from stranded or by-caught marine mammals?  If yes, list species and latest year(s).	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> 12-Sep-92 <i>Kogia simus</i> 13-Sep-03 <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> 1-Dec-95 <i>Stenella attenuata</i> 8-May-01 <i>Stenella frontalis</i> 25-Feb-93 <i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> 9-May-95 <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> 25-Dec-02 Unidentified large baleen whale 28-Mar-04	Instituto de Ciencias Naturales –ICN de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Instituto Alexander Von Humboldt Colecciones particulares: Centro CEINER	Lista de especies en los últimos diez años: <i>Grampus griseus</i> ; <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> ; <i>Stenella frontalis</i> o <i>S. attenuata</i> (por observación se pueden confundir ambas) <i>Orcinus orca</i> ; <i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> ; <i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> <i>Steno bredanensis</i> ; <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> ; <i>Trichechus manatus manatus</i>	En Acuario Nacional y Museo Nacional de Historia Natural <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> <i>Trichechus manatus</i>	Skeletons of 7 species are exposed in a pedagogic room ( NGO place)	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> 30-Apr-97 <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> 9-Jul-97 <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> 3-Apr-98 <i>Peponocephala electra</i> 3-Jul-82 <i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i> 28-Jun-97 <i>Kogia simus</i> 23-May-84 (Date calvarium found. True date of stranding unknown)
	<b>Panama</b>	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>United States of America</b>		<b>Venezuela</b>
	NO	There are data collected via annual sighting surveys since 2000 for small cetaceans (dolphins and pilot whale). Recently, stomach analysis of small cetaceans has started (dolphins and pilot whale). Genetic studies along with length measurements and sex determination of humpbacks are done annually.	Pilot Whales – 1999. Bryde’s Whales – 2004 Samples were taken by the UWI Veterinary School of Medicine.	In Puerto Rico: <i>Peponocephala electra</i> -2002; <i>Stenella frontalis</i> -2004 <i>Kogia simus</i> -2002; <i>Kogia breviceps</i> -NA* <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> -2003; <i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i> –NA* <i>Megaptera novaengliae</i> -NA*; <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> -2003; <i>Feresa attenuata</i> -2002; <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> -2004 <i>Grampus griseus</i> –NA* *NA=not available; Longer list in US Stranding Data Base		Bajo el programa de varamientos y con la ayuda del Museo Biológico de Rancho Grande en Aragua y otras instituciones del Oriente (Museo marino de Nueva Esparta) y Occidente (Universidad del Zulia) del país

**CONTRACTING PARTY TO SPAW - MMAP PROFILE FROM QUESTIONNAIRES**

**Research and Monitoring**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
10. Is there an organized stranding network for marine mammals?  If yes, specify responsible body	NO, There is no officially designated stranding network for marine mammals but data are routinely collected by Dr. Julia Horrocks, Dept. Biological and Chemical Sciences, UWI on most marine mammal strandings	ONG Fundación IASOS, la cual está en proceso de fortalecimiento.	No está conformada oficialmente, sin embargo, es necesario argumentar que: De forma empírica y en la práctica se ha asumido esta actividad. Aún no se cuenta con una infraestructura sólida por falta de recursos. Los reportes se realizan pero no existe oficialmente un mecanismo instrumentado para verificación, registro nacional y clasificación. El Acuario Nacional de Cuba, el Centro de Investigaciones Marinas de la Universidad de la Habana y Flora y Fauna concentran en mayor medida esta actividad.	Red Dominicana de varamientos de Mamíferos Marinos (Acuario Nacional y FUNDEMAR)	Currently under in construction ; 20 people were trained last year on stranding protocols	NO, but strandings are usually reported to the marine protected area organization on each of the islands, who then take action if it is within their capability.
	<b>Panama</b>	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>United States of America</b>		<b>Venezuela</b>
	NO	NO	NO, Rescue efforts are coordinated by the Environmental Management Authority but human resources mainly provided by the Forestry Division and community organizations.	The Marine Mammal Health and Stranding Response Program responds to marine mammals that have washed ashore (stranded) along the coast of the U.S. The program also assesses trends in marine mammal health and how these trends correlate with environmental data. The Southeast Region Marine Mammal Stranding Network is coordinated by the National Marine Fisheries Service's Southeast Regional Office and Southeast Fisheries Science Center. The PR Department of Natural and Environmental Resources is in the process of creating the Marine Mammal Conservation Unit, where its main component will be the stranding coordination for the Island	La Oficina Nacional de Diversidad Biológica recibe datos de todo el país, principalmente del Centro de Investigación de Cetáceos en Nueva Esparta (la isla de Margarita donde ocurren más varamientos en Vnzla)	

**Education and Training**

<b>11. Are there marine mammal networks, organizations or</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
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<p>organizations or programmes in your country to inform people about marine mammals and conservation?</p> <p>If yes, name those.</p>	NO	<p>Fundación YUBARTA Fundación OMACHA Conservación Internacional Colombia WWF (Prensa)</p>	<p>Múltiples actividades se han encaminado por instituciones nacionales, éstas se conciben ejecutan y controlan por las instancias correspondientes en dependencia del organismo a que pertenecen. Por parte del Acuario Nacional de Cuba se resume entre las principales:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programa Educativo General.</li> <li>• Programa “Conozcamos el Mar” con temáticas específicas vinculadas al conocimiento, la divulgación y la conservación de los mamíferos marinos.</li> <li>• Sistema de observación relacionado con el medio marino y costero vinculados a los proyectos de investigación.</li> <li>• Convenio entre el Ministerio de Educación de Cuba y el Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente para incorporar el Programa Educativo General del Acuario Nacional de Cuba en el Sistema Nacional de Enseñanza iniciado en el 2004. De manera particular el Programa Conozcamos el Mar con diversas temáticas vinculadas a los mamíferos marinos.</li> <li>• Importantes resultados de la actividad de niños y jóvenes en materia de mamíferos marinos como resultado de 10 años de realización de las Jornadas Científicas Infantiles donde un importante resultado ha estado vinculado a los mamíferos marinos.</li> <li>• Programas para los Canales Educativos de la Televisión Cubana en la que ha incluido temáticas y cursos específicos relacionados con el mar y sus recursos que incluyen los mamíferos marinos.</li> <li>• Talleres de Veranos para niños y jóvenes que incluyen la temática de los mamíferos marinos.</li> <li>• Series de documentos divulgativos relacionados con el mar y las zonas costeras que incluye mamíferos marinos.</li> <li>• Programas educativos para Comunidades Costeras con una metodología y un plan de acciones precisos que incluye mamíferos marinos. Esta metodología está concebida para la posible aplicación (y/o adecuación) en otras regiones del área.</li> <li>• Protocolos de Monitoreo para observación y avistamientos de mamíferos marinos, principalmente en el Archipiélago Sabana-Camaguey que emanó de los proyectos de investigaciones sobre las poblaciones silvestres del <i>T. truncatus</i> realizados hasta el momento.</li> </ul>	<p>Proyecto Amigos de los Delfines - FUNDEMAR CEBSE Sociedad Ecológica Nacional (SOENA) Acuario Nacional Ecoparques</p>	<p>The NGO organize observation activities and training days of observation ; they inform population about marine mammals condition in Guadeloupe (pedagogical place)</p>	NO, Curaçao Sea Aquarium, Curaçao
	Panama	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Trinidad and Tobago	United States of America	Venezuela	

	NO	The Fisheries Division is the main institution in this regard and has its own public education unit which carryout programmes to inform the public about various fisheries sustainable management initiatives. The Division is currently placing significant emphasis in the development of a resource library equipped with internet access, television and video aids to be used students and the general public. Emphasis will be given to special species such as marine mammals. Some work in this regards are also done by the Marine Education Research Institute (MER)	Manatee Conservation Trust Environmental Management Authority Forestry Division	There are numerous organizations that include but are not limited to: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Georgia Department of Natural Resources Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquaria Marine Animal Rescue Society Florida International University NOVA Southeastern University Mote Marine Laboratory Hubbs Sea World Research Institute Texas Marine Mammal Stranding Network Texas A&M University Florida State University Florida Marine Mammal Stranding Network Marine Mammal Commission US Fish and Wildlife Service Caribbean Stranding Network	Tanto la ONDB-MARN como las ONGs: CIC y Sociedad Ecológica Vida Marina impulsan estas iniciativas.		
<b>Question</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>	
12. Is there a government programme of marine mammal education and outreach?  If yes, name.	NO	NO	Existen múltiples acciones dirigidas por entidades gubernamentales, entre éstas las principales: • Programas Nacionales de Investigación e Innovación Tecnológica. • Estrategia Nacional de Medio Ambiente • Estrategia Nacional de Educación Ambiental. • Funciones inherentes a la Dirección Nacional de Política Ambiental. • Programa Nacional de Investigaciones para Diversidad Biológica • Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica • Actividad y control de las Unidades territoriales de Medio Ambiente que incluyen dentro de sus funciones esta actividad.	NO Acuario Nacional Subsecretaria de Estado de Educación Ambiental Modulo Proyecto Manejo Integrado de las costas de Azua-Barahona (AEO67-00)	NO	NO	
	<b>Panama</b>	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>United States of America</b>		<b>Venezuela</b>	
	NO	It falls within the ambit of the general public education programme of the Fisheries Division. From time to time there are targeted marine mammal educational programmes targeting schools and the general public.	Within recent times, the Environmental Management Authority has appointed an Education Committee to promote awareness for W I Manatee as part of the biodiversity of the Nariva Swamp Environmentally Sensitive Area/ Ramsar Site. This is a legal requirement under the Environmental Management Act, 2000. The Forestry Division, which has the legal responsibility for its protection is an integral partner in the venture.	NOAA Fisheries Service Southeast Region implements a variety of education and outreach efforts including creation and distribution of educational brochures, billboards, signage, press releases, fact sheets, sticker, websites, public service announcements, manuals, workshops, trainings, etc.. Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources: NO		NO	
	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>	



**CONTRACTING PARTY TO SPAW - MMAP PROFILE FROM QUESTIONNAIRES**

**Education and Training**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
14.Are there captive marine mammal facilities in your country?  If yes, How many?  Name and Location	NO, Not currently, but requests have been made and refused in the past.	Centro CEINER – Cartagena, Islas del Rosario Oceanario de Santa Marta – Santa Marta Islas de San Bernardo (No autorizado aún)	Seis instituciones. Name and location Delfinario de Rumbos, Varadero Delfinario de Cayo Macho, Gaviota Varadero Delfinario en Rancho Luna, Rumbos, Cienfuegos Delfinario de Bahía de Naranjo, Gaviota, Holguín Delfinario de Baconao, Cubanacán,Santiago de Cuba Acuario Nacional de Cuba	Three: -Ocean World, Cofresi, Puerto Plata -Manatee Park, Bavaro, Higüey Norton del Este -(Seaquarium), Cabeza de Toro, Higüey	NO	Curaçao Sea Aquarium, Curaçao Facility forthcoming in St. Maarten
	<b>Panama</b>	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>United States of America</b>		<b>Venezuela</b>
	NO	NO	NO	Marineland- St. Augustine, FL Sea World of Florida, Orlando Disney Epcott, Orlando Disney, Orlando Mote Marine Lab, Sarasota, FL Clearwater Marine Aquarium, Clearwater, FL Dolphins Plus, Florida Keys Dolphin Research Center, Florida Keys Dolphin Connection, Florida Keys Theatre of the Sea, Florida Keys Miami Seaquarim, Miami, FL Gulfarium, FL Gulf World Marine Park, Panama City, Florida Sea World, Texas Texas State Aquarium, Texas		WaterLand, Isla de Margarita.

**Management**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
15.Are Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) established in your country to protect and conserve marine mammals?  If yes, Please provide names and details	NO	NO, Aunque se está trabajando en un corredor entre Ecuador , Chile y Colombia para la protección de la Yubarta, en el marco de un Plan de Manejo y Conservación Regional para esta especie.	YES, Información seguida por el Centro Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, del Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente de la República de Cuba.	YES, Santuario de Mamíferos Marinos de Samaná – Banco de la Plata. Creado 1986, se localiza al N – Ne de la República Dominicana y tiene una superficie de 3740 km2 Propuesta de área de Estero Hondo para observación de Manatíes.	We have 4 Marine Protected Areas in Guadeloupe ; all of them have to protect their specific area (species and habitat), so marine mammals enter in that case ; however, they don't have special program of monitoring for marine mammals	NO
	<b>Panama</b>	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>United States of America</b>		<b>Venezuela</b>



names and details.	YES, Áreas Protegidas según la definición de UICN no, pero sí el Corredor Marino de Panamá que corresponde a todas las aguas marinas bajo la jurisdicción de la República de Panamá (mar territorial, zona contigua y ZEE).	NO	NO	Yes, but not in the WCR area.	NO
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### Management

Question	Barbados	Colombia	Cuba	Dominican Republic	France	Netherlands
16.Are Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) established in your country for other purposes but embracing local populations of marine mammals?	NO	Reserva de la Biósfera SEAFLOWER – Archipiélago de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina. Área Marina Protegida de Islas del Rosario y San Bernardo. Ampliación del área protegida de Malpelo.	YES, Información seguida por el Centro Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, del Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente de la República de Cuba.	Parque Nacional Jaragua Parque Nacional del Este Parque Nacional de Montecristi Parque Nacional Los Haitises Parque Nacional Cabo Cabrón Parque Submarino de La Caleta	Two of these marine protected areas provide pedagogic information about marine mammals in shoals (St Marteen (French part) and St Barthelemy	Bonaire National Marine Park Saba National Marine Park St. Eustatius Marine Park St. Maarten Marine Park (in process of being established at this moment)
If yes, please provide names and details.	<b>Panama</b>	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>United States of America</b>		<b>Venezuela</b>
	Información seguida por el Centro Nacional de Áreas Protegidas, del Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente de la República de Cuba.	There is no evidence that these areas geographically embrace any of the local populations within the state however, from an ecological perspective these areas do have benefits for the sustainability of these species.	NO	2 of the 13 U.S. National Marine Sanctuaries encompass Caribbean waters: The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary is 2,800 square nautical miles and surrounds the entire archipelago of the Florida Keys and includes the waters of Florida Bay, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. The Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary is located 105 to 115 miles south of Texas/Louisiana border and covers approximately 42 square nautical miles, including 250 acres of reef crest. Puerto Rico: Desecheo Island-the area of the marine reserve is half a mile around the Island of Desecheo Presence of baleen whales, black fish, coastal and offshore dolphin species Caño Luis Peña Culebra-coral reef system off Culebra Island-offshore and coastal dolphins species Caja de Muertos Reserve-mangrove island and coral reef system off south coast baleen whales, black fish, coastal and offshore dolphin species Parguera Reserve-mangrove archipelago and coral reef system off south coast offshore, coastal dolphins species, baleen whales, manatees Cordillera Reserve mangrove archipelago and coral reef system off south coast offshore and coastal dolphins species Mona Island Reserve-off shore Island 26 mi off Puerto Rico baleen whales, black fish, coastal and offshore dolphin species, ziphids Jobaner Reserve-mangrove canal system bottlenose dolphin and manatees		Parque Nacional Mochima, PN Península de Paria, PN San Sebastián y PN Archipiélago Los Roques.

**CONTRACTING PARTY TO SPAW - MMAP PROFILE FROM QUESTIONNAIRES**

<b>Management</b>						
<b>Question</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
<p>17. Is there trade (import/export) of marine mammals (or marine mammal parts/derivatives such as ivory [teeth], bone or oil) in your country?</p> <p>If yes, responsible institution for granting permits.</p>	NO	NO	<p>Se realizan exportación de delfines Tursiops truncatus para sufragar intercambios diversos con instituciones especializadas del tipo Acuarios y Delfinarios. No se importa ni exportan partes ni derivados.</p> <p>La exportación la realiza el EMIDICT, Empresa exportadora e importadora del Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente, bajo estrictos controles del CICA, Centro de inspección y control ambiental bajo lo reglamentado en CITES para la especie, de acuerdo a los criterios de las autoridades científicas y administrativas de éste órgano que basa sus otorgamientos de licencias ambientales en los resultados que emanan de los proyectos de investigaciones y de los acuerdos que emanan de las comisiones nacionales que se constituyen para tal efecto y que tienen representados investigadores de instituciones científicas nacionales, especialistas miembros de Comités de Expertos Nacionales, Juristas y otros funcionarios vinculados a la actividad.</p>	<p>Subsecretaria de Recursos Costeros y Marinos. Subsecretaria de Áreas Protegidas y Biodiversidad.</p>	Forbidden in France	NO
	<b>Panama</b>		<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>United States of America</b>	<b>Venezuela</b>
	NO		The Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Wildlife Section, Forestry Division as CITES Management Authority. However trade is minimal and restricted to personal effects.	NO	NO

**CONTRACTING PARTY TO SPAW - MMAP PROFILE FROM QUESTIONNAIRES**

<b>Community</b>						
<b>Question</b>	<b>Barbados</b>	<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Cuba</b>	<b>Dominican Republic</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Netherlands</b>
18.Are non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in your country involved in marine mammal research/management/monitoring/education activities?  If yes, Name of the NGO  Activity	NO	Fundación YUBARTA Investigación, manejo, monitoreo, educación Fundación OMACHA Investigación, manejo, monitoreo, educación Conservación Internacional Colombia Investigación, manejo, monitoreo, educación WWF (Prensa) Investigación, manejo, monitoreo, educación Fundación IASOS Monitoreo, asistencia técnica, educación	Sociedad PRO NATURALEZA Sociedad Cubana de Ciencias del Mar Sociedad Cubana de Zoología Fundación Antonio Nuñez Jiménez.  Actividades de divulgación y concientización popular en comunidades y zonas costeras. Reportes informativos a instancias gubernamentales y de Medio Ambiente. Eventos técnicos vinculados a la actividad. Elaboración de Memorias Técnicas sobre estos temas. Actividades vinculadas al Sistema Nacional de Enseñanza. Actividades divulgativas utilizando los medios de comunicación masiva.	Proyecto Amigos de los Delfines – Monitoreo de Delfines en Parque del Este CEBSE – Monitoreo de Ballenas Jorobadas en Bahía de Samaná	EVASION TROPICALE (A.E.T.) whale watching, pedagogic action, monitoring	Curaçao Sea Aquarium CARMABI (Caribbean Research & Management of Biodiversity). Curaçao
	<b>Panama</b>	<b>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	<b>United States of America</b>		<b>Venezuela</b>

	<p>NO, No existen actualmente, sin embargo, el Instituto Smithsonian de Investigaciones Tropicales ha presentado interés en investigar mamíferos marinos en el Pacífico de Panamá.</p>	<p>Marine Education Research Institute (MER)</p>	<p>Manatee Conservation Trust  Protection and monitoring of the West Indian Manatee in Nariva Swamp Ramsar Site.</p>	<p>There are many – the ones that come to mind include: Chicago Zoological Society – research/monitoring/education Wildlife Trust – research/education Mote Marine Laboratory – research Conservation International – management, education Wildlife Conservation International – research Dolphin Quest – research, education Disney’s Animal Programs – research, education Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution – research Duke University Marine Lab – research, management Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution – research University of North Carolina, Wilmington – research, education Texas A&amp;M University – research, education University of California, Santa Cruz – research, education Caribbean Stranding Network, PR SeaGrant For education activities please see above answer to Number 11. For research/management/monitoring (included but not limited to): Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society Dolphin Ecology Project, Mote Marine Laboratory Florida State University University of South Florida NOVA Southeastern University Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute Texas A&amp;M University Institute of Marine Mammal Studies, Ocean Conservancy; Hubbs Sea World Research Institute</p>	<p>Centro de Investigación de Cetáceos y Sociedad Ecológica Vida Marina  Investigación, Educación, Varamientos y turismo.</p>
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**EXPERTS AND NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES TO SPAW - MMAP PROFILE FROM QUESTIONNAIRES**

**Legislation/Mandate**

<b>Question</b>	<b>FMR, Anguilla</b>	<b>Wildlife Trust (Belize)</b>	<b>Dive Dominica</b>	<b>Jamaica Environment Trust</b>	<b>Mote Marine Laboratory,USA</b>	<b>Sea Vida, Venezuela</b>
1.Does legislation specifically referring to marine mammals exist in your country or territory? If yes, list names and dates of relevant statutes	NO	YES, Wildlife Protection Act of 1981	N/A	Wildlife Protection Act of 1945 and its amendment in 2001. Only protects 8 species: Baird's Beaked Whale (not found in the Caribbean); Sperm Whale; Humpback Whale West Indian Manatee; Pedro Seal (believed to be the Caribbean Monk Seal); Pantropical spotted dolphin; Short-finned Pilot Whale Bottlenose Dolphin	Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 Endangered Species Act of 1973	Decreto Presidencial 1485 sobre Especies en Veda, de fecha 11 Sept. 1996  Decreto Presidencial 1486 sobre Especies en Peligro de Extinción, de fecha 11 Sept. 1996
	<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b> - Arrêté ministériel de 1995 / espèces protégées - Convention de Carthagène (protocole SPAW) - recommandations espaces protégés - élaboration d'un plan d'action caribéen en cours (MMAP)		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b> National Ministry Statement : July 27th 1995   All cetaceans & Pinnipeds mentioned are Protected species] Killing, hunt, deal, selling, damage populations are forbidden			
<b>Question</b>	<b>FMR, Anguilla</b>	<b>Wildlife Trust (Belize)</b>	<b>Dive Dominica</b>	<b>Jamaica Environment Trust</b>	<b>Mote Marine Laboratory,USA</b>	<b>Sea Vida, Venezuela</b>
2.What (if any) organization(s)/ authority(ies) is (are) currently responsible for addressing marine mammal issues in your country or territory?  If yes, list name(s)	Department of Fisheries and Marine Resources  Department of Environment			National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)	NOAA/National Marine Fisheries Service US Fish & Wildlife Service US Marine Mammal Commission	Ministerio del Ambiente y de los Recursos Naturales (MARN)
	<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b> DIREN (MEDD) Regional council French government representatives		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b> IREN (Direction Régionale Environnement // Regional Environment Directory) SEPANMAR (Société pour l'Etude, la Protection & Aménagement Naturel à la MARTinique // Society for Surveying, Protection & Management of Nature in MARTinique) Delphinia (Ocean Observatory)			

**Research and Monitoring**

<b>Question</b>	<b>FMR, Anguilla</b>	<b>Wildlife Trust (Belize)</b>	<b>Dive Dominica</b>	<b>Jamaica Environment Trust</b>	<b>Mote Marine Laboratory,USA</b>	<b>Sea Vida, Venezuela</b>
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<p>4. Do you have manatee, dolphin or whale watching activities in your country?</p> <p>If yes, how are these activities managed?</p>	NO	YES, Some specialized training has been done for manatee guides in 1999-2001, but this is not mandatory training. In one of the manatee wildlife sanctuaries (WS), Swallow Cay WS, a warden oversees the activities of the guides that use the area.	YES, 2 tour operators do whale and dolphin watching. Operate using guidelines (code of conduct) that have been accepted by The Dominica Watersports Association and developed with IFAW	NO	YES, They are regulated by federal agencies, with guidelines established for approaching and viewing the animals. Feeding and swimming with most of the animals in the wild are largely prohibited.	<p>En el Parque Nacional Mochima y en la Costa del estado Aragua.</p> <p>Aún no existe normativa para la actividad. En 2004 y 2005 la organización Sea Vida presentó al MARN propuestas de Resolución Ministerial para la regulación del ejercicio de la actividad, las cuales se encuentran aún bajo estudio.</p> <p>En el Parque Nacional Mochima la actividad se ejerce sin normativa específica. Sin embargo, por iniciativa de Sea Vida, un proyecto de modificación del Plan de Ordenamiento y Reglamento de uso del parque, contempla la inclusión de regulaciones para la actividad. En el estado Aragua, la actividad comercial es incipiente, sin embargo se encuentra siendo promovida por Sea Vida con base en investigación científica previa efectuada por el MARN y la propia organización.</p>
	<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>			
	YES, Non regular code of conduct signed by local authorities, operator (1), fishermen: educational tours, conservation concern		NO			
<b>Question</b>	<b>FMR, Anguilla</b>	<b>Wildlife Trust (Belize)</b>	<b>Dive Dominica</b>	<b>Jamaica Environment Trust</b>	<b>Mote Marine Laboratory, USA</b>	<b>Sea Vida, Venezuela</b>
<p>5. What are the socio-economic benefits of free-ranging marine mammal tourism? Please be specific</p> <p>If yes, explain</p>	NO	YES, Encouraging manatee guiding was a means of providing alternative livelihoods to hunters and some fishers. A guide can make about US\$75 per person on the tour, and therefore provides incentive for these persons to protect species.	YES, With a 90% success rate of sightings, whale & dolphin watching is an attraction for Dominica. It is the closest place to the US that Sperm whales can be consistently sighted. It has allowed operators to establish W&D watching which employs staff, attracts visitors, heads in beds and the whole trickle down effect.	NO	YES, Tourists support local economies through carefully controlled whale and dolphin watching operations.	N/A
	<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>			
	YES, Not significative		NO			
<b>Question</b>	<b>FMR, Anguilla</b>	<b>Wildlife Trust (Belize)</b>	<b>Dive Dominica</b>	<b>Jamaica Environment Trust</b>	<b>Mote Marine Laboratory, USA</b>	<b>Sea Vida, Venezuela</b>

6. Was historical whaling or manatee or dolphin hunting conducted in your waters?  If yes, until when or still ongoing?	NO	YES, Manatees have been historically hunted by buccaneers in the 1800s and by locals. Today, although illegal, manatees are reportedly hunted at transboundary areas, including the boarder towns with Mexico in the north and Guatemala in the South.	N/A	NO	Some whaling continues – bowhead whales in the Arctic, but most ceased many years before. Live-captures for commercial collection of dolphins ended in the 1990's.	Históricamente, ha existido caza de manatí. En los últimos años, se ha documentado cierta magnitud de capturas directas de delfines ( p.ej. <i>Delphinus</i> sp. y <i>Sotalia guianensis</i> ).
	<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>			
	YES, Extinction of manatees in Guadeloupe Less historical whaling comparing to other neighbour countries		NO			
<b>Question</b>	<b>FMR, Anguilla</b>	<b>Wildlife Trust (Belize)</b>	<b>Dive Dominica</b>	<b>Jamaica Environment Trust</b>	<b>Mote Marine Laboratory, USA</b>	<b>Sea Vida, Venezuela</b>
7. Is there evidence that marine mammals are accidentally injured or killed in fisheries in your country? If no, can you confirm that monitoring and reporting would be adequate to indicate if there were?	NO	N/A	N/A	NO, Monitoring and reporting is not adequate to indicate if marine mammals are being accidentally killed or injured in Jamaica	YES, Entanglements. There are a number of fisheries that incidentally entangle marine mammals in US waters, including gill nets, lobster and crab pot fisheries, trammel nets, and others. These fisheries and their takes are described in detail in the NMFS Stock Assessment Reports. The only cetacean for which directed takes still occur are bowhead whales.	Se ha documentado captura incidental de especies como: <i>Peponocephala electra</i> <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> <i>Stenella frontalis</i> <i>Stenella longirostris</i> <i>Sotalia guianensis</i> <i>Trichechus manatus</i> Caza específica. <i>Delphinus</i> sp. <i>Sotalia guianensis</i> <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>
If yes, name species and types of fisheries. <i>Entanglements</i> <i>Direct Catches</i>	<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>			
	NO		YES, Entanglements/ <i>S.attenuata</i> or <i>T.truncatus</i>			
<b>Question</b>	<b>FMR, Anguilla</b>	<b>Wildlife Trust (Belize)</b>	<b>Dive Dominica</b>	<b>Jamaica Environment Trust</b>	<b>Mote Marine Laboratory, USA</b>	<b>Sea Vida, Venezuela</b>
8. Is there currently a marine mammal research and/or conservation programme financed by your government?  If yes, institution responsible?	NO	N/A	N/A	NO	NOAA/National Marine Fisheries Service US Fish & Wildlife Service State-funded programs occur in some states.	ICLAM-MARN
	<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>			
	YES, Association Evasion tropicale funded by DIREN, (MEDD) , Regional council, National Park		YES, DIREN(Government) of Martinique supports SEPANMAR programs			

Question	FMR, Anguilla	Wildlife Trust (Belize)	Dive Dominica	Jamaica Environment Trust	Mote Marine Laboratory, USA	Sea Vida, Venezuela
9. Is there scientific collection of data or specimens from stranded or by-caught marine mammals?  If yes, list species and latest year(s).	NO	N/A	N/A	Only one specimen of a pygmy sperm whale has been collected and that was in March 2006 after it stranded. The bones were collected by the Institute of Jamaica.	Summary of the stranding database for US waters can be pursued, if needed	NO
		<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>		
		Species and number of strandings: <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> 4 <i>Stenella attenuata</i> 3 <i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> 1 <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> 3 <i>Feresa attenuata</i> 1 <i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i> 1	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> 2 <i>Beaked whales N.I.</i> 2 <i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> 3 <i>Kogia sp</i> 1 <i>Steno bredanensis</i> 1 <i>Stenella longirostris</i> 1	2001 & 2005: <i>S.coeruleoalba</i> 2001, 2002: <i>Z.cavirostris</i> 2003, 2004: <i>M.europaeus</i>	(All stranded animals; scientific Datas and Skulls)	
Question	FMR, Anguilla	Wildlife Trust (Belize)	Dive Dominica	Jamaica Environment Trust	Mote Marine Laboratory, USA	Sea Vida, Venezuela
10. Is there an organized stranding network for marine mammals?  If yes, specify responsible body	NO	N/A	N/A	NO, JET is currently working on a proposal to establish a stranding network	YES, The NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service is responsible for all cetaceans, and US Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for manatees.	YES
		<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>		
		YES, Guadeloupe Strandings Network (Réseau Guadeloupéen d'échouages et de situations de détresses) A.E.T. Caroline Rinaldi for the French Strandings Network (Réseau National d'Echouages - RNE) – Olivier Van Canneyt – La Rochelle France		YES, (Research Group ) SEPANMAR // Martinique Strandings Observatory (National)		
Education and Training						
Question	FMR, Anguilla	Wildlife Trust (Belize)	Dive Dominica	Jamaica Environment Trust	Mote Marine Laboratory, USA	Sea Vida, Venezuela
11. Are there marine mammal networks, organizations or programmes in your country to inform people about marine mammals and conservation?  If yes, name those.	YES, Unfortunately Dolphin Discovery is operational in Anguilla, thus there is some form of education about dolphins.	YES, Wildlife Trust (local and international), TIDE (local, southern boarder), SWEET and Wildtracks (local, northern boarder), Earthwatch (international, some local), Oceanic Society (international, some local).	N/A	YES, Jamaica Environment Trust	YES, This is done by NMFS, USFWS, the Marine Mammal Commission, state research programs, and numerous NGOs.	YES, Sea Vida  Centro de Investigación de Cetáceos (CIC)
		<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>		



	YES, Association Evasion Tropicale (A.E.T.) : interpretative center – educational programs for schools		NO			
<b>Question</b>	<b>FMR, Anguilla</b>	<b>Wildlife Trust (Belize)</b>	<b>Dive Dominica</b>	<b>Jamaica Environment Trust</b>	<b>Mote Marine Laboratory, USA</b>	<b>Sea Vida, Venezuela</b>
12. Is there a government programme of marine mammal education and outreach? If yes, name.	NO	NO	N/A	NO	YES, NMFS “Protect Dolphins” program	N/A
	<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>			
	NO		NO			
<b>Question</b>	<b>FMR, Anguilla</b>	<b>Wildlife Trust (Belize)</b>	<b>Dive Dominica</b>	<b>Jamaica Environment Trust</b>	<b>Mote Marine Laboratory, USA</b>	<b>Sea Vida, Venezuela</b>
13. Do you have any swim-with-dolphin programme in your country?  If yes, names and location	YES, Dolphin Discovery located at Meads Bay on the Northwestern coast of Anguilla	NO, However one was recently approved and will likely be operational by 2006	N/A	Dolphin Cove, in Ocho Rios, St. Ann Dolphin Lagoon, at Half Moon Hotel in St. James	There are numerous facilities in the US, a few of these include: Dolphin Quest – 2 sites in Hawaii Discovery Cove – Sea World, Orlando, FL Dolphin Connection, Hawk’s Cay, FL Dolphins Plus, Florida Keys Theater of the Sea, Florida Keys Dolphin Research Center, Marathon, FL Swimming with wild dolphins is illegal, but it occurs anyway in Florida and Hawaii, at least.	Waterland Mundo Marino, Centro de Atracciones Diverland, Pampatar, Isla de Margarita
	<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>			
	NO, not in Guadeloupe but in France		NO			
<b>Question</b>	<b>FMR, Anguilla</b>	<b>Wildlife Trust (Belize)</b>	<b>Dive Dominica</b>	<b>Jamaica Environment Trust</b>	<b>Mote Marine Laboratory, USA</b>	<b>Sea Vida, Venezuela</b>
14. Are there captive marine mammal facilities in your country?  If yes, How many? Name and Location	YES, Dolphin Discovery, Meads Bay	YES, For manatee rehabilitation purposes only- there is one facility as a part of the BMMSN  Wildtracks, Corozal District	N/A	2 with plans to build at least one more. Dolphin Cove, in Ocho Rios, St. Ann Dolphin Lagoon, at Half Moon Hotel in St. James	There are numerous facilities in the US. List available from the Alliance of Marine Mammal Parks and Aquaria (ammpa@aol.com)	Waterland Mundo Marino, Centro de Atracciones Diverland, Pampatar, Isla de Margarita ( <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> y <i>Zalophus californianus</i> )  Aquarium J.V. Seijas, Valencia, Estado Carabobo ( <i>Inia geoffrensis</i> )
	<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>			
	NO		NO			
<b>Management</b>						
<b>Question</b>	<b>FMR, Anguilla</b>	<b>Wildlife Trust (Belize)</b>	<b>Dive Dominica</b>	<b>Jamaica Environment Trust</b>	<b>Mote Marine Laboratory, USA</b>	<b>Sea Vida, Venezuela</b>

15. Are Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) established in your country to protect and conserve marine mammals?  If yes, Please provide names and details	NO	YES, Three areas designated to protect manatees: Corozal Bay WS (1998), Southern Lagoon WS (1998) and Swallow Cay WS (2001)	N/A	NO	A few areas in Florida have been established as closed areas for manatee sanctuaries.	NO
	<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>			<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>		
	YES, Marine mammals sanctuary in process			NO		
<b>Question</b>	<b>FMR, Anguilla</b>	<b>Wildlife Trust (Belize)</b>	<b>Dive Dominica</b>	<b>Jamaica Environment Trust</b>	<b>Mote Marine Laboratory, USA</b>	<b>Sea Vida, Venezuela</b>
16. Are Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) established in your country for other purposes but embracing local populations of marine mammals?  If yes, please provide names and details	We have 5 Marine Parks in Anguilla, however they were establish to mostly protect against anchor damage and thus does not offer any protection to marine mammals as they do not occur in these areas. Dog Island Marine Park, Prickly Pear MP, Sandy Island MP, Little Bay MP, and the Shoal Bay/Island Harbour MP.	N/A	N/A	NO	There are a number of marine sanctuaries that have been established for reasons other than marine mammals. List from NOAA/ NMFS	YES, Parque Nacional Mochima, nor-oriente de Venezuela
<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>		<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>				
YES, Marine Reserves of Petite Terre, Grand Cul de sac marin, St Barth, St Martin		NO				
<b>Question</b>	<b>FMR, Anguilla</b>	<b>Wildlife Trust (Belize)</b>	<b>Dive Dominica</b>	<b>Jamaica Environment Trust</b>	<b>Mote Marine Laboratory, USA</b>	<b>Sea Vida, Venezuela</b>
17. Is there trade (import/export) of marine mammals (or marine mammal parts/derivatives such as ivory [teeth], bone or oil) in your country?  If yes, responsible institution for granting permits.	Chief Minister's Office Customs	N/A	N/A	YES, National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) A health permit is also required from the Veterinary Division.	It is limited, I believe, to products produced by subsistence hunters in the Arctic. This is, I believe, regulated by NMFS and USFWS.	YES, ONDB-MARN, autoridad Administrativa CITES.
<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>				<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>		
NO				NO		
<b>Community</b>						

Question	FMR, Anguilla	Wildlife Trust (Belize)	Dive Dominica	Jamaica Environment Trust	Mote Marine Laboratory, USA	Sea Vida, Venezuela
18. Are non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in your country involved in marine mammal research/management/monitoring/education activities?  If yes, Name of the NGO  Activity	NO	Wildlife Trust	W&D tours for schools year round by the 2 operators.	Jamaica Environment Trust  Marine mammal education and advocacy. Planning on establishing a marine mammal stranding network in Jamaica and will then collect data on the species that have stranded, age, sex and possible cause of death.	There are many – the ones that come to mind include: Chicago Zoological Society – research/monitoring/education Wildlife Trust – research/education Mote Marine Laboratory – research Conservation International – management, education Wildlife Conservation International – research Dolphin Quest – research, education Disney’s Animal Programs – research, education Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution – research Duke University Marine Lab – research, management Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution – research University of North Carolina, Wilmington – research, education Texas A&M University – research, education University of California, Santa Cruz – research, education	Sociedad Ecológica Venezolana Vida Marina (Sea Vida) Actividad: Investigación de campo, educación ambiental, promoción del ecoturismo orientado a mamíferos marinos, formación de recursos humanos, fortalecimiento del marco regulatorio Centro de Investigación de Cetáceos (CIC): Actividad: investigación de campo, formación de recursos humanos, Centro para la Conservación e Investigación de la Biodiversidad Tropical (Biotráopica): investigación de campo. Proyecto Delphinus: Actividad. Investigación de campo
		<b>Association Evasion Tropicale, Guadeloupe</b>	<b>SEPANMAR, Martinique</b>			
		Association Evasion Tropicale Marine mammals and turtles conservation programs – education and research	Société pour l’Etude, la Protection & Aménagement Naturel à la MARTinique // Society for Surveys, Protection & Management of Nature in MARTinique  SEPANMAR // Martinique Cetaceans Research Unit Martinique Strandings Observatory Research Group			

## APPENDIX I: SPECIES LIST OF MARINE MAMMALS OF THE WIDER CARIBBEAN

Grey=information from Contracting Party; Yellow=information from Expert; Red=information from both Contracting Party and at least one Expert

NOTE:1. Cuba's information taken from item 3 of its Questionnaire as Species Annex was not completed

		Anguilla,UK			Barbados			Belize			Colombia			Cuba			Dominica			Dominican Republic			France			Jamaica			Netherlands			Panama			St. Vincent and the Grenadines		
<b>Order CETACEA</b>		Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun
<b>Suborder MYSTICETI</b>																																					
<b>Family BALAENOPTERIDAE</b>																																					
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale																																				
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale																																				
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale																																				
<i>Balaenoptera cf. brydei</i>	Common Bryde's whale																																				
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Common Minke whale																																				
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale																																				
<b>Family BALAENIDAE</b>																																					
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	North Atlantic right whale																																				
<b>Suborder ODONTOCETI</b>																																					
<b>Family PHYSETERIDAE</b>																																					
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale																																				
<b>Family KOGIIDAE</b>																																					
<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	Pygmy sperm whale																																				
<i>Kogia sima</i>	Dwarf sperm whale																																				
<b>Family ZIPHIIDAE</b>																																					
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale																																				
<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	Blainville's beaked whale																																				
<i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i>	Gervais' beaked whale																																				

		Anguilla,UK			Barbados			Belize			Colombia			Cuba			Dominica			Dominican Republic			France			Jamaica			Netherlands			Panama			St. Vincent and the Grenadines		
		Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun
<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>	Sowerby's beaked whale																																				
<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>	True's beaked whale																																				
<b>Family DELPHINIDAE</b>																																					
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale				?																																
<i>Peponocephala electra</i>	Melon-headed whale																			?																	
<i>Feresa attenuata</i>	Pygmy killer whale																			?																	
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	False killer whale																			?																	
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	Short-finned pilot whale																																				
<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	Rough-toothed dolphin																																				
<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>	Fraser's dolphin																																				
<i>Delphinus delphis 1</i>	Short-beaked common dolphin																																				
<i>Delphinus capensis 1</i>	Long-beaked common dolphin																																				
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Common bottlenose dolphin																																				
<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	Pantropical spotted dolphin																																				
<i>Stenella frontalis</i>	Atlantic spotted dolphin																																				
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin																																				
<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	Spinner dolphin																																				
<i>Stenella clymene</i>	Clymene dolphin																																				
<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin																																				
<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i>	Tucuxi																																				

		Anguilla, UK			Barbados			Belize			Colombia			Cuba			Dominica			Dominican Republic			France			Jamaica			Netherlands			Panama			St. Vincent and the Grenadines		
<b>Order SIRENIA</b>		Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun	Sig	Stra	Hun
<b>Family TRICHECHIDAE</b>																																					
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian manatee																																				
<b>Order CARNIVORA</b>																																					
<b>Suborder PINNIPEDIA</b>																																					
<b>Family PHOCIDAE</b>																																					
<i>Monachus tropicalis</i> <sup>2</sup>	West Indian monk seal (extinct)																																				
<i>Cystophora cristata</i> <sup>3</sup>	Hooded seal (extralimital)																																				
<b>Family OTARIIDAE</b>																																					
<i>Zalophus californianus</i>	California sea lion (introduced)																																				

<sup>1</sup>Because of recent addition of *Delphinus capensis* species listing and difficulty in differentiating between previous sighting records of *Delphinus delphis*, both *Delphinus* spp. are listed to note the occurrence of separate species, but sightings and strandings are combined and do not differentiate between species.

<sup>2</sup> Boyd and Standfield (1998) report some indications that monk seals might still survive off Jamaica and Haiti but such reports require confirmation..

<sup>3</sup> Extralimital: out of normal range

NOTE : Because of new taxonomic research it is possible that records of Tucuxi may need to be differentiated, if possible, in the future and assigned to *S. fluviatilis* or *S. guianensis*

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

Note : For the USA,P= Puerto Rico

		Trinidad and Tobago			USA			Venezuela		
<b>Order CETACEA</b>		Sig	Str	Hun	Sig	Str	Hun	Sig	Str	Hun
<b>Suborder MYSTICETI</b>										
<b>Family BALAENOPTERIDAE</b>										
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale				P					
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale									
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale									
<i>Balaenoptera cf. brydei</i>	Common Bryde's whale				P					
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Common Minke whale				P					
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale				P	P				
<b>Family BALAENIDAE</b>										
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	North Atlantic right whale				P					
<b>Suborder ODONTOCETI</b>										
<b>Family PHYSETERIDAE</b>										
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale				P	P				
<b>Family KOGIIDAE</b>										
<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	Pygmy sperm whale					P				
<i>Kogia sima</i>	Dwarf sperm whale					P				
<b>Family ZIPHIIDAE</b>										
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale				P	P				
<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	Blainville's beaked whale				P	P				
<i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i>	Gervais' beaked whale					P				

<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>	Sowerby's beaked whale																		
		Trinidad and Tobago			USA			Venezuela											
		Sig	Str	Hun	Sig	Str	Hun	Sig	Str	Hun									
<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>	True's beaked whale																		
<b>Family DELPHINIDAE</b>																			
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale					P													
<i>Peponocephala electra</i>	Melon-headed whale						P												
<i>Feresa attenuata</i>	Pygmy killer whale						P												
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	False killer whale																		
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	Short-finned pilot whale																		
<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	Rough-toothed dolphin						P												
<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>	Fraser's dolphin							P											
<i>Delphinus delphis 1</i>	Short-beaked common dolphin																		
<i>Delphinus capensis 1</i>	Long-beaked common dolphin																		
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Common bottlenose dolphin						P	P											
<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	Pantropical spotted dolphin						P												
<i>Stenella frontalis</i>	Atlantic spotted dolphin						P	P											
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin						P												
<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	Spinner dolphin						P	P											
<i>Stenella clymene</i>	Clymene dolphin																		
<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin						P	P											
<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i>	Tucuxi																		
<b>Order SIRENIA</b>																			
<b>Family TRICHECHIDAE</b>																			
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian manatee					P	P												



Order CARNIVORA											
Suborder PINNIPEDIA											
Family PHOCIDAE											
<i>Monachus tropicalis</i> <sup>2</sup>	West Indian monk seal (extinct)										
<i>Cystophora cristata</i> <sup>3</sup>	Hooded seal (extralimital)				P	P					
Family OTARIIDAE											
<i>Zalophus californianus</i>	California sea lion (introduced)										

<sup>1</sup>Because of recent addition of *Delphinus capensis* species listing and difficulty in differentiating between previous sighting records of *Delphinus delphis*, both *Delphinus* spp. are listed to note the occurrence of separate species, but sightings and strandings are combined and do not differentiate between species.

<sup>2</sup> Boyd and Standfield (1998) report some indications that monk seals might still survive off Jamaica and Haiti but such reports require confirmation..

<sup>3</sup> Extralimital: out of normal range

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**APPENDIX 2. USA Incidental Mortality – Fisheries Takes  
Contribution from Dr. R WELLS, Mote Marine Labaoratory USA**

R.WELLS Few= < 10 Some= 11-100 Many= > 100		
<b>Order CETACEA</b>		
<b>Family BALAENOPTERIDAE</b>		
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue whale	None
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	Few (north of Florida)
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei whale	None
<i>Balaenoptera cf. brydei</i>	Common Bryde's whale	None
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Common Minke whale	Few (north of Florida)
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Few
<b>Family BALAENIDAE</b>		
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	North Atlantic right whale	Few
<b>Family PHYSETERIDAE</b>		
<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	Sperm whale	None
<b>Family KOGIIDAE</b>		
<i>Kogia breviceps</i>	Pygmy sperm whale	Few
<i>Kogia sima</i>	Dwarf sperm whale	None
<b>Family ZIPHIIDAE</b>		
<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i>	Cuvier's beaked whale	None
<i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i>	Blainville's beaked whale	None

<i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i>	Gervais' beaked whale	Mesoplodonts
<i>Mesoplodon bidens</i>	Sowerby's beaked whale	Not differentiated
<i>Mesoplodon mirus</i>	True's beaked whale	By NMFS
<b>Family DELPHINIDAE</b>		
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale	None
<i>Peponocephala electra</i>	Melon-headed whale	None
<i>Feresa attenuata</i>	Pygmy killer whale	None
<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>	False killer whale	Few
<i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i>	Short-finned pilot whale	Many (north of Florida)
<i>Steno bredanensis</i>	Rough-toothed dolphin	None
<i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i>	Fraser's dolphin	None
<i>Delphinus delphis 1</i>	Short-beaked common dolphin	Many (north of Florida)
<i>Delphinus capensis 1</i>	Long-beaked common dolphin	
<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Common bottlenose dolphin	Many (mostly N of FL)
<i>Stenella attenuata</i>	Pantropical spotted dolphin	Few
<i>Stenella frontalis</i>	Atlantic spotted dolphin	Few
<i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i>	Striped dolphin	Few
<i>Stenella longirostris</i>	Spinner dolphin	Few
<i>Stenella clymene</i>	Clymene dolphin	None
<i>Grampus griseus</i>	Risso's dolphin	Some (N of FL)
<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i>	Tucuxi	
<b>Family TRICHECHIDAE</b>		
<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	West Indian manatee	Few

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<b>Suborder PINNIPEDIA</b>		
<b>Family PHOCIDAE</b>		
<i>Monachus tropicalis</i> 2	West Indian monk seal (extinct)	
<i>Cystophora cristata</i> 3	Hooded seal (extralimital)	Some (N of FL)
<b>Family OTARIIDAE</b>		
<i>Zalophus californianus</i>	California sea lion (introduced)	None