

# **59<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission**

## **SHIP STRIKES WORKING GROUP**

### **SECOND PROGRESS REPORT TO THE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE**



Long-finned pilot whales in the Gibraltar Strait, September 2006. © A. de Lichtervelde

**MAY 2007**

## 1. BACKGROUND TO THE SECOND PROGRESS REPORT

The Ship Strikes Working Group (SSWG) was established at IWC/57 to examine the issue of ship strikes on cetaceans. The group currently comprises Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Denmark/Greenland, France, Germany, Italy, Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, New Zealand, South Africa, UK and the USA (see Appendix 1). Belgium has taken the lead with the work of the group to date.

In its first report to the Conservation Committee last year (Document IWC/59/CC 3), the SSWG made the following recommendations regarding its future work:

- (1) All national progress reports on cetacean research submitted by IWC members should include ship strikes data in a format allowing their full utilisation.
- (2) Set up a centralized international database on ship strikes
  - using a template with standardized parameters
  - developing a data repository.
- (3) As appropriate, adopt national and regional legislation, rules and action plans to reduce the impact of ship strikes, with priority for high-risk areas.
- (4) Identify and circulate information on training material for crew and maritime and marine officials.
- (5) Continue the work within the Ship strikes Working Group, widen its membership and circulate the progress report widely.

The SSWG also identified the following actions for the SSWG:

- (i) identify large-area and small-area hot spots of dense shipping globally;
- (ii) offer guidance for improved reporting and data management and processing from IWC member nations as well as others;
- (iii) review geographical distribution of stranding networks to identify gaps in coverage;
- (iv) initiate a cost-benefit analysis of selected mitigation measures;
- (v) further work to develop mitigation measures<sup>1</sup>;
- (vi) evaluate the potential for whale-related data into Automatic Identification System (AIS) data that appear on vessel radar screens.

And the following actions for the Scientific Committee:

- (i) identify whale stocks potentially most threatened by ship strikes;
- (ii) check identified high-density shipping lanes for potential overlap with high whale density or known migration routes;
- (iii) analyse the links between underwater noise and collisions;
- (iv) further investigate the relationship between vessel type, speed and risk of collision;
- (v) continue work to develop methods for quantifying mortality due to vessel strikes, including involving stranding networks more closely.

The SSWG report and recommendations were welcomed by the Conservation Committee. In addition, given the activities of a number of intergovernmental organisations, the Conservation Committee agreed that the SSWG report should be forwarded to CMS (by the Secretariat) and IMO (via Belgium). The Secretariat was asked to explore the possibility of establishing a co-operative agreement with IMO.

This report addresses the recommendations and follow-up actions to the SSWG made last year. An extract from the Scientific Committee report containing information relevant to ship strikes will be available to the Conservation Committee.

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<sup>1</sup> Including: a) development of surveillance systems for different whale species in high risk areas, b) development of predictive models based on environmental conditions (depth, bathymetry, sea surface temperature).

This report therefore:

1. presents the work plan developed by the SSWG to follow-up on last year's recommendations and actions for further work;
2. reports on progress with the recommendations and follow-up actions;
3. reports on co-operation with IMO;
4. provides updated and new information on ship strikes on cetaceans collected since IWC/58; and
5. provides information on voluntary financial contributions.

The SSWG will meet at IWC/59 in Anchorage on 21 May 2007. It will review the progress to date and develop recommendations on how to take this work further for consideration by the Conservation Committee when it meets on 22 May.

## **2. DEVELOPMENT OF A WORK PLAN**

A draft work plan was developed by Belgium in consultation with the Secretariat after IWC/58 and circulated to all SSWG members for comment towards the end of September 2006. A revised work plan was developed, taking into account comments received, and distributed to the group together with an interim report in December 2006. The revised work plan and interim report is included as Appendix 2.

## **3. PROGRESS WITH RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Recommendation 1: All national progress reports on cetacean research submitted by IWC members should include ship strikes data in a format allowing their full utilisation**

The template for the National Progress Reports requests information on ship strikes. At its meeting at IWC/58, the Scientific Committee reviewed the information provided on ship strikes and noted that some known incidents had not been reported. It encouraged all efforts to include as much data as possible in future and recommended some changes to the template for the Reports.

A revised template was circulated to Contracting Governments in February 2007 (Circular Communication IWC.ALL.107) so that it could be used for Progress Reports submitted to IWC/59. The fullness of reporting can be reviewed again at IWC/59 and further recommendations/encouragement to report made as appropriate.

**Recommendation 2: Set up a centralised international database on ship strikes: (a) using a template with standardized parameters; and (b) developing a data repository**

The SSWG agreed that in view of the work of the Scientific Committee in this area (see the revised work plan in Appendix 2), the group itself did not need to do any further work before IWC/59.

At IWC/58, the SC established an intersessional email group named Vessel Strike Data Standardization Group (convened by Koen Van Waerebeek, Belgium) to prepare a standardized database template to record vessel collisions with cetaceans, with the ultimate aim of developing a global data repository. Whether such a repository would be held in a central database or a series of compatible regional or national databases was left open for discussion. A report from the Vessel Strike Data Standardization Group (i.e. SC/59/BC12) has been submitted to the Scientific Committee for review at IWC/59. It includes a proposal for a draft structure of a ship strikes database.

At IWC/59, progress with the Scientific Committee's work will be reviewed by the SSWG and/or Conservation Committee and recommendations developed as appropriate for further work towards establishing a database. An extract from the Scientific Committee's report will be available.

**Recommendation 3: As appropriate, adopt national and regional legislation, rules and action plans (LRAPs) to reduce the impact of ship strikes, with priority for high-risk areas**

**Recommendation 4: Identify and circulate information on training material for crew and maritime and marine officials**

These recommendations are dealt with together since the SSWG agreed a similar approach for the initial stages of further work. As can be seen from the revised work plan, it was agreed that in the first instance Contracting Governments and other relevant intergovernmental and other organisations should be contacted with a request for LRAPs and training material for crew and maritime and marine officials. The intention being that if sufficient information was collected, this could be reviewed for content and consistency with a view to developing recommendations for 'best practice'.

Recognising that some information had already been collected and presented in the SSWG's first report, the Secretariat wrote to Contracting Governments in February 2007 to request further information (Circular Communication IWC.CCG.594). Responses were received from Mexico, Peru, Spain and the USA (see Table 1).

The intergovernmental and other organisations contacted are given in Table 2 together with an indication of information provided.

With respect to Recommendation 3, progress on this recommendation depends upon governments taking initiatives through the International Maritime Organisation or outside of it. Updated and new information is to be found under point 6 below.

**Recommendation 5: Continue the work within the Ship Strikes Working Group, widen its membership and circulate the progress report widely**

This work is ongoing. The First Report of the Ship Strikes Working Group was made available to all Contracting Governments prior to the Annual Meeting in St. Kitts and Nevis. It was also submitted to IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee (that met on 9-13 October 2006) and to the Secretariat of CMS.

While it may be useful to widen the membership of the SSWG, if the purpose of the WG is to organise work and prepare proposals for review by the Conservation Committee, it should be kept at a manageable size. The SSWG therefore agreed that it would therefore be preferable to encourage Contracting Governments to identify national contact points. Currently 18 member countries have identified national contact points (see Appendix 3).

#### **4. PROGRESS WITH FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS FOR THE SSWG**

**(i) identify large-area and small-area hot spots of dense shipping globally**

The background to this issue and the actions agreed by the SSWG are provided in Appendix 2. No further progress has been made by the SSWG, although collection of information on ship strikes and cetacean occurrence is being done by the Scientific Committee. However, the US has indicated that with respect to vessel traffic, it has very good data in specific locations (and very limited in geographic scope) along the US eastern seaboard derived from its Mandatory Ship Reporting systems. Similar information (but broader in geographic scope) on vessel numbers and tracks is being collected in Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska in relation to humpback whales. In addition, researchers at the University of Delaware are working on the issue of vessel traffic patterns and volume on a global scale.

**(ii) offer guidance for improved reporting and data management and processing from IWC member nations as well as others**

This is related to Recommendations 1 and 2 and thus will be taken care of as part of the work being done under these recommendations (see above and Appendix 2).

**(iii) review geographical distribution of stranding networks to identify gaps in coverage**

Recognising that ship strikes may be one of the reasons for cetacean strandings, the SSWG recommended that a review of the geographical distribution of stranding networks be undertaken to identify gaps in coverage.

The first step in tackling this action has been to develop a list of stranding networks. A list provided by Fabian Ritter (German representative on the SSWG) was used as a basis, supplemented with information that the Secretariat obtained from National Progress Reports of Contracting Governments. This list was circulated to Contracting Governments and members of the Scientific Committee in February 2007 (Circular Communication IWC.ALL.106) inviting them to:

1. Update the information for their country, as appropriate;
2. Provide information relevant to stranding networks of non-member countries, if known.

The intention of this exercise is to obtain as comprehensive a list as possible of known strandings networks and contact persons. Many contributions were received, and an updated list is provided in Appendix 4.

The next step required is for the Scientific Committee and SSWG to discuss the most appropriate way to gather more information including the spatial and temporal coverage of any networks and the type of information collected when a stranding is reported.

**(iv) initiate a cost-benefit analysis of selected mitigation measures;**

It is too early to consider this action.

**(v) further work to develop mitigation measures;**

This could be considered by the SSWG at its meeting in Anchorage.

**(vi) evaluate the potential for whale-related data into Automatic Identification System (AIS) data that appear on vessel radar screens.**

This is part of action (v) and in any case, a specialist workshop would be needed to undertake such an evaluation. It is probably too early to consider this action.

## **5. CO-OPERATION WITH IMO**

Further to the information provided in the interim report (Appendix 2), the Secretary consulted with the Advisory Committee regarding whether she should go ahead and write to the IMO Secretariat before IWC/59 stating IWC's interest in gaining official IGO status. The Advisory Committee responded positively and all Contracting Governments were subsequently notified of the Secretary's intention to write to the IMO Secretariat on this matter (Circular Communication IWC.CCG.595 of 12 February 2007).

A draft letter stating IWC's interest in gaining official IGO status at IMO was sent to their Secretariat for review. This is now being revised in light of comments received and a final letter will be sent to the Secretary-General shortly. The Secretariat understands that the next IMO Council meeting at which interim IGO status could be approved meets in November 2007. If interim IGO status is approved at this meeting, the General Assembly in 2009 could give formal approval. (Unfortunately, the deadline for the submission of documents for the next IMO General Assembly to be held in December 2007 has passed.)

Even though IGO status at IMO remains outstanding, good co-operation between IWC and IMO Secretariats is developing. In addition, as a result of: (1) the presentation by Belgium of the first SSWG progress report to IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee in July last year; and (2) the request for information on training material sent to shipping NGOs with IMO observer status (see section 3 above), the IMO community is becoming more aware of the issue of ship strikes on cetaceans.

## **6. UPDATED AND NEW INFORMATION RECEIVED ON SHIP STRIKES SINCE IWC/58**

### **Nations with binding and non-binding action in territorial or EEZ waters**

#### Spain

In February 2007, a notice to mariners was released requesting ships in the Strait of Gibraltar to slow down to avoid hitting whales; the speed limit has been set at 13 knots. A repositioning of the traffic separation scheme 'off Cabo de Gata' has also been implemented.

#### USA

##### *Realigning the Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS) servicing Boston*

On 28 March 2006 the United States submitted to the IMO a proposal to reconfigure the Boston Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS). The proposed realignment involves only a 12 degree shift, and narrowing of, in the northern leg of the TSS and is expected to provide a significant reduction in ship strike risk to right whales and all baleen whales occurring in the area, with minimal concurrent impact to mariners using the TSS. The proposal was adopted by the IMO in December 2006; the TSS shift accomplished through domestic regulations issued by the U.S. Coast Guard is expected to occur in July 2007. In April 2008, the USA expect to submit to the IMO a proposal for the creation of an Area To Be Avoided (ATBA). This measure would narrow the southern leg of the Boston TSS and, if endorsed, would be established in 2009.

##### *Recommended Routes*

In November 2006 the United States established recommended shipping routes in key right whale aggregation areas: within Cape Cod Bay and the calving/nursery areas in waters off Georgia and Florida. The routes and notices to mariners can be accessed at [www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/shipstrike/](http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/shipstrike/)

##### *Temporary vessel speed limits*

After the release of the first ship strikes progress report (IWC/58), information was received on speed limit regulations that have been adopted in 2003 in the Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve (Alaska). A 13-knot speed limit applies in "temporary whale waters" designated by the park superintendent. These restrictions were adopted specifically for the humpback whales that use the bay.

### **Intergovernmental organisations and Programmes**

#### CMS

The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) developed in 2006 a regional agreement to foster cooperation, build capacity and ensure coordinated region-wide actions to conserve cetaceans. In March 2007, eleven parties had already joined the agreement.

#### CPPS

The Permanent Commission for the South Pacific convened a workshop in Bogota, Colombia, in November 2006. As it analysed the impact of anthropogenic activities on marine mammals in the Southeast Pacific, the participants identified ship strikes as a major problem that requires urgent measures.

### **Country reports**

Australia submitted a country report on ship strikes (IWC/59/CC4) to the Conservation Committee for consideration at its meeting in Anchorage. The document includes incident reporting and proposed mitigation measures.

### **Reference material**

Merrick R., Cole T. Evaluation of Northern right whale ship strike reduction measures in the Great South Channel of Massachusetts. NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-NE-202, March 2007.

Tejedor, A., Sagarminaga, R., Canadas, A., de Stephanis, R., Pantoja, J. Modifications of maritime traffic off southern Spain. 4pp. 59th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission, Scientific Committee Document SC/59/BC13.

Vanderlaan A.S.M. and Taggart C.T. 2007 Vessel collisions with whales: the probability of lethal injury based on vessel speed. *Marine Mammal Science*: 23(1): 144-156.

Van Waerebeek K and Leaper R. Report of the Vessel Strike Data Standardization Group, 2007. 59th Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission, Scientific Committee Document SC/59/BC 12.

## **7. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS**

In January 2007, a voluntary contribution of 9,000 Euros (6,000 GBP) was received from Austria to contribute towards a number of activities of the Scientific Committee, including the development of standardised reporting for vessel collisions with cetaceans. To date, 1,000 GBP has been allocated to the standardised reporting work.

Australia is in the process of making a voluntary contribution of around 30,000 AUD (12,300 GBP) to the Conservation Committee's work on the impact of ship strikes on cetaceans.

**Table 1. Information received from Contracting Governments in response to Circular Communication IWC.CCG.594 regarding national/regional legislation/rules and training material.**

Contracting Government	Information received in response to Circular Communication IWC.CCG.594 regarding national/regional legislation/rules and training material.
Mexico	Confirmation was received that there is no Mexican legislation on ship strikes but that the country has established a biosphere reserve in Baja California as well as a protected area in the region called Gulf of California and Delta Rio Colorado.
Peru	Peru noted that it does not have information on ship damage caused by impacts with whales. It drew attention to Decree No. 026-2001-PE of 28 June 2001 that prohibits whaling and noted that the responsible institution for the management and protection of whales is the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Production with support from IMARPE.
Spain	Received information on (1) a Notice to Mariners to Protect Cetaceans from the Risk of Ship Collisions in the Strait of Gibraltar; and (2) the repositioning of the traffic separation scheme 'off Cabo de Gata'. Document SC/59/BC13 presented to the Bycatch Sub-committee at the 59 <sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Scientific Committee provides further details.
USA	<p>Provided annotated copy of last SSWG progress report to provide update on US work, and provided a copy of the brochure 'Right Whales on the Brink'.</p> <p><u>Information received not as a result from the Circular Communication</u></p> <p>The U.S. NOAA Fisheries and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have coordinated to develop North Atlantic right whale protection measures for use during hopper dredge operations throughout the U.S. South Atlantic region. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers includes these protection measures in their dredge project contracts. Contact was made with NOAA Fisheries who reported that NOAA has been collaborating with a number of partners to develop a multi-media CD entitled 'A Prudent Mariner's Guide to Right Whale Protection' that is intended for professional mariners. Copies of the CD will be available at IWC/59 in Anchorage. The following description of the CD was provided: <i>'This interactive CD program provides key educational and support information intended for shipboard operations in areas where North Atlantic right whales may be present. Focused on operations along the Atlantic Coast of North America, the program delivers crew training information about right whales, including an introduction to right whales, recommended navigational actions when operating in right whale habitat, a guide to reporting sightings of dead or injured right whales, an informative video presentation, and a short follow-up quiz. Additionally, the program includes guidelines for compliance with the Mandatory Ship Reporting Systems, including an innovative, interactive report generation program. Produced by NOAA Fisheries and the U.S. Coast Guard, with input from the shipping industry, non-governmental organizations, and Florida and Georgia state resource management agencies, this program provides a comprehensive collection of right whale information delivered in a compact and user-friendly format. The program features a sidebar menu that allows access to specific sections of the presentation. Additional information is included on the CD in a separate "Media" folder that includes copies of the video clips, as well as diagrams of recently implemented recommended traffic lanes in right whale high-use areas, and the current Mandatory Ship Reporting areas. This CD should be used as part of a shipboard right whale protection management program, which includes training, planning, sighting collection and vessel operations.'</i></p> <p>In addition, NOAA Fisheries has provided a copy of NOAA's 'Merchant Mariner Education Module', i.e. NOAA's right whale/ship strike training module for maritime academies and other mariner licensing/certification programs. It is in the early stages of implementation at six US academies. Unlike the CD mentioned above, this module is designed as an instructor-mediated curriculum rather than a self-administered computer-based learning program. The materials therefore include two power point presentations (a short and a long version) and all of the background materials necessary for an instructor who may not be familiar with the ship strike issue to deliver a lesson on voyage planning strategies to reduce the risk of collision with right whales. The curriculum is available on CD, but is much easier to follow in hard copy format (available in a binder).</p>



**Table 2. Organisations from whom information on national/regional legislation/rules and training material was requested and a summary of responses received**

	Type of information requested		Response
	LRAPs	Training material	
<b>1. IGOs/regional organisations</b>			
<b>ACCOBAMS</b> Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Area	X	X	No response yet to formal letter, but response from Giuseppe Notarbartolo, Chair of ACCOBAMS Scientific Committee, indicating keen support for a workshop on ship strikes in the Mediterranean.
<b>ASCOBANS</b> Agreement on Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas	X	X	<p>CMS has a special mandate to become active with regard to ship strikes, based on Resolution 8.22 on Human Induced Impacts on Cetaceans, adopted at the 8th Meeting of the Conference of Parties in November 2005. This resolution contains a strong call for coordination and mutual support among international bodies and between governments, as well as for the promotion of integration of cetacean conservation into all relevant sectors. Actions might include assessments and monitoring, awareness raising in the shipping sector, increased watch keeping in areas of high cetacean abundance and identification and promotion of suitable technical solutions.</p> <p>The CMS Secretariat addressed the IMO MEPC Meeting in this regard at their 55th Session from 9-13th October in London. The IMO Secretariat was very interested to hear about CMS's cooperation with the IWC Conservation Committee. CMS has proposed to the IMO Secretariat that a workshop, be held in at the time of the MEPC meeting in March 2008, most likely in collaboration with NGOs such as WDCCS. This would be a capacity building workshop directly aimed at the shipping sector.</p> <p>Since Resolution 8.22 was passed at the last COP, CMS has not received any national reports, therefore no updated information of the Parties is available. The latest ASCOBANS National Reports do not contain any specific information on ship strikes that touch on your query.</p> <p>CMS has a strong interest in the issue of ship collisions with cetaceans and will continue and step up its involvement in future. It also supports the work of the IWC in this regard.</p>
<b>CMS</b> Convention on Migratory Species	X	X	
<b>EC</b> European Commission	X	X	<p>Yes, from DG Environment. It was noted that all cetacean species, listed in Annex IV of the Habitat's Directive, benefit from a strict protection regime under EU legislation in Community waters. Any kind of intentional disturbance and hunting of cetaceans as well as the sale or exchange of these species is forbidden in the EU. Accordingly, EU Member States must develop initiatives to minimise potential environmental effects. It was noted that several precautionary actions have been carried out on this issue, launching appropriate studies and creating precautionary zones.</p> <p>Reference was also made to the fact that in relation to the protection of Natura 2000 sites (Natura is a European ecological network of protected sites), Articles 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive provide for an additional framework to solve possible conflicts of interest between human activities and nature protection issues. For example, an impact assessment as regards ship strikes on certain cetaceans must be conducted for new shipping lanes to guarantee that these activities do not produce any significant disturbance to the species for the habitat for the species.</p> <p>It was noted that several maritime areas in Europe (e.g. the Danish Straits, Baltic Sea, English Channel, the Galician coasts, the Straits of Gibraltar and the Aegean Sea) have some of the most dense maritime traffic in the world. There are already areas of overlap between marine Natura 2000 sites and these dense maritime traffic areas. In such cases, Member States are required to pay particular attention to ensuring the necessary measures are taken to protect these sites from potentially damaging activities linked to shipping, through preventive programmes and emergency action plans to minimise the negative effects in case of accidental or deliberate ship strikes on cetaceans.</p> <p>Member States have to report regularly on the implementation of the measures taken under the Habitats Directive. The next report is expected by the end of 2007.</p>
<b>SPREP</b> Secretariat of Pacific Regional Environmental Programme	X	X	

	Type of information requested		Response
	LRAPs	Training material	
<b>UNEP</b> United Nations Environment Programme – Regional Seas Programmes (UNEP-RSP)	X	X	First wrote to the Head Office (Mr Ellik Adler). He noted that UNEP-RSP's marine mammals activity is limited due to financial and human resource constraints and that at the Head Office level, the issues of ship strikes has not been tackled at all. However he indicated UNEP-RSP's willingness to contribute to marine mammal conservation to the extent possible. He suggested that the RSPs be contacted directly to check whether they had anything to contribute. This was done and have since heard back from: Helsinki Commission; Permanent Commission for the South Pacific; Black Sea Commission (and then also from Israeli NGO – IMMRAC); Northwest Pacific Action Plan; CCAMLR  None of them had training material or information on national/regional legislation.
<b>2. NGOs with IMO Consultative Status</b>			
<b>BIMCO</b>		X	They responded that they have not developed any training material.
<b>IAIN</b> International Association of Institutes of Navigation		X	
<b>ICCL</b> International Council of Cruise Liners		X	No formal response was received, but interest has been expressed in the issue and we were referred to Holland America Line, one of its members, who received a NOAA award for their training CD in 2006. The CD was made available to the Conservation Committee at IWC/58 last year.
<b>ICOMIA</b> International Council of Marine Industry Associations - but this is just in relation to the recreational marine industry		X	
<b>IFSMA</b> International Federation of Shipmasters		X	
<b>IMPA</b> International Maritime Pilots' Association - but their primary concern appears to be the safety of pilots.		X	
<b>INTERCARGO</b> International Association of Dry Cargo Shipowners		X	Not directly. But INTERCARGO copied on response from Tim Wilkins of INTERTANKO as on this subject matter, Mr Wilkins also acts for INTERCARGO.
<b>INTERTANKO</b> International Association of Independent Tanker Owners		X	Yes – from Tim Wilkins. Indicated that the organisation is fully aware of the concerns and that it why it makes sure its members are up to date and aware of the concerns in certain high-risk regions such as North America. It is also trying to gather information on other initiatives and reporting schemes such as in the Gulf of Oman. They said they'd circulate questions to INTERTANKO's Environmental Committee to see if they have any further to add.
<b>ISAF</b> International Sailing Federation		X	No formal response to letter. However, other contacts, showed strong involvement through the issuance of sailing instructions for races (after consultation with SSWG chair and incorporating its input).
<b>MARISEC</b> (ICS/ISF) International Merchant Shipping Federation			Received email from Peter Hinchliffe on 1/03/07. He noted that he had been in touch previously with Alexandre de Lichtervelde and had no further material to offer. He indicated his interest and wanted to be kept informed of developments. He also indicated that he would be glad of the opportunity to assist if we need a shipping-based input.
<b>OGP</b> International Association of Oil and Gas Producers		X	
<b>P&amp;I CLUBS</b> International Group of P&I Associations		X	
<b>PIANC</b> International Navigation Association		X	Initial response from PIANC indicated that they could not help on this matter. But as a result, subsequently heard from Dena Dickerson of the US Army Corps of Engineers who has been involved in efforts to protect cetaceans, primarily North Atlantic right whales, during its dredging operations throughout the South Atlantic region – for further information see under USA in Table 1.

	Type of information requested		Response
	LRAPs	Training material	
<b>ProSea Foundation</b>		X	As a result of the email to PIANC, received an email from ProSea Foundation whose main activity is the organisation of Marine Awareness Courses for Seafarers and other Marine Professionals. He thought the ship strikes issue is an awareness problem and that the problem is not known amongst seafarers, let alone how to avoid it. He thought that education could be at least part of the answer. He indicated that the issue could easily be incorporated in the Foundation's courses – but they don't do anything in relation to cetaceans at present. The Director of the Foundation, Mr E. Bogaard, has a project to develop a field guide to be used on board which would include guidelines to avoid collisions or reduce the risk of collisions.
<b>SIGTTO</b> Society of International Gas Tanker and Terminal Operators Ltd			
<b>3. Other organisations</b>			
Académie Régionale des Sciences et Techniques de la Mer (Côte d'Ivoire)		X	
Arab Academy of Science & Technology & Maritime Transport		X	
<b>IAATO</b> International Association of Antarctica Tour Operators		X	Yes. IAATO has developed Marine Wildlife Watching Guidelines which are on their website <a href="http://www.iaato.org">www.iaato.org</a> . It is currently in the final stages of a revision to this document. IAATO provided a copy of the Whale Collision Report that it currently requires its ships to submit – they got this from the Marine Mammal Commission in Washington DC.
<b>INTERMEPA</b> International Marine Environment Protection Association		X	
<b>EMSA</b> European Maritime Safety Agency		X	
<b>IOI</b> International Ocean Institute		X	
Regional Maritime Academy (Ghana)		X	
Souffleurs d'Ecume		X	Yes, - it runs courses and has provided a CD. Quite a lot of information is also available on their website <a href="http://www.souffleursdecume.com/_pages/etudes_collisions.html">http://www.souffleursdecume.com/_pages/etudes_collisions.html</a> .
<b>WMU</b> World Maritime University		X	Yes – it noted that it does not train seafarers and therefore does not have any training materials to share.

## APPENDIX 1

### SHIP STRIKES WORKING GROUP MEMBERS

<b>Argentina</b> Miguel Iniguez	<b>France</b> Vincent Ridoux	<b>Luxemburg</b> Pierre Gallego
<b>Australia</b> Philip Burgess	<b>Germany</b> Fabian Ritter	<b>New Zealand</b> Mike Donoghue
<b>Belgium</b> Alexandre de Lichtervelde Koen Van Waerebeek	<b>Italy</b> Caterina Fortuna	<b>South Africa</b> Herman Oosthuizen
<b>Denmark/Greenland</b> Maj F. Munk Michael C.S. Kingsley	<b>Korea</b> Zang Geun Kim	<b>UK</b> Jenny Lonsdale
		<b>USA</b> Greg Silber

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **IWC Ship Strikes Working Group**

#### **Interim Report and Revised Work Plan to follow-up on recommendations contained in the First Progress Report to the Conservation Committee**

**December 2006**

This document includes a revised work plan as a follow-up to the recommendations contained in the First Progress Report to the Conservation Committee (IWC/58/CC3) – see Annex 1. It is based on the proposals circulated to members of the Ship Strikes Working Group (SSWG) in September 2006. The work plan has been revised based on the comments received from SSWG members (see Annex 2) and on the outcome of recent discussions with the IMO Secretariat on 20 November 2006 (see below). An indication of potential funding requirements for future work are included in Annex 3.

#### **Work plan and possible SSWG meeting**

The work plan takes the recommendations and follow-up actions endorsed by the Conservation Committee at IWC/58. For each recommendation/follow-up action, current activities are described and action identified. Most of the initial work up to IWC/59 in Anchorage will be done by either the Scientific Committee or the Secretariat (but see Annex 1). However, the work plan suggests that consideration be given to holding a multi-disciplinary expert workshop between IWC/59 and IWC/60 on mitigation measures, including reviewing present legislation, action plans and training materials as discussed under Recommendations 3 and 4 and follow-up actions (section 5.1 iv, v, and vi). Proposals for any workshop would need to be developed by the SSWG for review at IWC/59 by the Conservation Committee and Commission. A meeting of the SSWG in Anchorage prior to the meeting of the Conservation Committee (scheduled on Tuesday 22 May 2007) may therefore be useful.

#### **Co-operation with IMO**

As recommended by the Conservation Committee at IWC/58, Belgium submitted the SSWG report to the 55<sup>th</sup> meeting of IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee for information. The MEPC met in London on 9-13 July 2006. A short report on the outcome was provided to SSWG members by Alexandre de Lichtervelde in his email of 23 October 2006 (see Annex 4).

Alexandre de Lichtervelde as SSWG Chair and members of the Secretariat (Nicky Grandy and Greg Donovan) met with members of the IMO MEPC Secretariat on 20 November 2006 in London for informal discussions about future collaboration and co-operation. Three issues were discussed: (1) getting ship strikes onto the agenda of an appropriate IMO Committee; and (2) how co-operation between IWC and IMO can be facilitated. (3) data access.

#### *Ship strikes as a new IMO programme of work item*

We were advised that the MEPC is the most appropriate IMO Committee to be involved in this work at present, although it was recognised that the Maritime Safety Committee (MSC) would be relevant if and when there are any recommendations for action relating to vessel traffic, training and safety.

We were informed that MEPC's work programmes are agreed for a 2-year period (biennium). The current programme for 2006/2007 is apparently already overloaded, so it would be unlikely that the MEPC could entertain work on ship strikes until 2008. However, it was suggested that if possible, it would be sensible to get a number of interested countries (as many as possible), to submit a document for consideration at the next meeting of the MEPC in July 2007 under the item 'work programme of the Committee and subsidiary bodies' to serve as a 'heads-up' for ship strikes as a future work item. The drawback of aiming for the MEPC meeting in July 2007 is that documents have to be submitted 13 weeks in advance, i.e. before IWC/59 in Anchorage. It would not therefore be possible to develop a detailed document, but the IMO Secretariat believed that a short document should suffice, particularly if the issue has the support of a number of countries. The IMO Secretariat agreed to provide an example to IWC of the type of document that could be developed. If it is decided that it is premature to submit a document to the July 2007 meeting, the next MEPC meeting is in March 2008. Alternatively, consideration could be given to raising the matter with the MSC which meets in October 2007 – but as indicated above, the preferred approach would be to address the MEPC in the first instance. **Views of other SSWG members on this issue would be welcome.**

#### *Co-operation between IWC and IMO*

Currently, because IWC does not have official IGO observer status with IMO, it is not possible for IWC as a body to submit documents directly to an IMO Committee or to send representatives to meetings. At present, the submission of documents (e.g. the SSWG report) has to be done by a government that is a member of both organisations. Having formal IGO status would enable IWC as a body to submit documents, be represented at meetings, allow us to propose agenda items and would provide access to the IMO library. To obtain official IGO status, an organisation must be seen to have a demonstrated interest in the work of IMO. We agreed at the meeting that this should not be a problem for IWC.

The procedure for pursuing IGO status is that the IWC Secretary would write to the Legal and External Division of the IMO Secretariat stating IWC's interest in gaining this status, highlighting our areas of interest and indicating what kind of contribution IWC could make to the work of IMO. The IMO Secretariat then consults with member countries and if there is a favourable response, our request would be taken to IMO's General Assembly for a decision. The next General Assembly is in December 2007. The Secretary will consult with the Advisory Committee regarding how to proceed. In the meantime, we were advised that informal co-operation can continue and that a Memorandum of Understanding or exchange of letters is not necessary.

#### **Potential funding requirements**

A small amount of funding (£2,000) has been made available this financial year to support the Scientific Committee's work on standardising parameters for a ship strikes database (see Recommendation 2 in work plan). No further funds are required for any other activities prior to IWC/59, but funding will be needed for at least some of the work foreseen following IWC/59. These are summarised in Annex 3.

**Annex 1**  
**REVISED WORK PLAN ON SHIP STRIKES, 2006-2007**

**RECOMMENDATION 1: All national progress reports on cetacean research submitted by IWC members should include ship strikes data in a format allowing their full utilisation.**

*Addressees of the recommendation: IWC Members and Secretariat.*

Comment

The template for the National Progress Reports requests information on ship strikes. At its meeting at IWC/58, the Scientific Committee reviewed the information provided on ship strikes and noted that some known incidents had not been reported. It encouraged all efforts to include as much data as possible in future and recommended some changes to the template for the Reports.

Further action

- The Secretariat will make these changes and encourage Contracting Governments to report as fully as possible when the request for reports is sent out next year prior to IWC/59.
- The fullness of reporting can be reviewed again at IWC/59 and further recommendations/encouragement to report made then.

**RECOMMENDATION 2: Set up a centralized international database on ship strikes**

- **using a template with standardized parameters**
- **developing a data repository.**

*Addressees: intersessional group under K. Van Waerebeek (standardizing issues only); IWC Secretariat Head of Science*

Current activity

At IWC/58, the Scientific Committee endorsed the recommendation from the CMS-ACCOBAMS Workshop on Large Whale Ship Strikes concerning the development of an international database of vessel strikes, believing it would be extremely valuable. The SC considered that in the first instance, particular attention should be given to the standardisation of information and data quality control, i.e. before establishing a database. The SC established an intersessional email group named Vessel Strike Data Standardization Group (convened by Koen Van Waerebeek, Belgium) to develop a process by which data provided from a range of sources could be stored in a database in a standardised way that clearly identifies the level of (un)certainty in the data. However, there is at this stage no decision on how and by whom such a database would be operated. A report will be available for review by the SC at IWC/59 and this will include a proposal for a draft structure of a ship strikes database.

The ACCOBAMS's Scientific Committee discussed the issue of ship strikes at its meeting in Monaco in November 2006. The IWC's Head of Science (Greg Donovan) is a member of the ACCOBAMS Scientific Committee and attended. He stressed the need for co-operation and co-ordination of ACCOBAMS with the IWC and in particular the intersessional email group under Van Waerebeek. ACCOBAMS supported the initiative of IWC's Scientific Committee and agreed to co-operate with IWC. ACCOBAMS did not initiate any new separate work with respect to development of a database.

At its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting in November 2005, the CMS Conference of Parties (COP) adopted Resolution 8.22 on Human Induced Impacts on Cetaceans. Through this, the COP requested the CMS Secretariat and Scientific Council to 'co-operate with IWC, working through the Memorandum of Understanding between the two bodies, by collaborating with the IWC work programmes which address human induced impacts to cetaceans, and by working with the organisation's Scientific and Conservation Committees to further identify priority impacts and regions requiring urgent attention'. The IWC and CMS will meet to discuss co-operation, including work on ship strikes.

#### Further action

- There is no need for further action before IWC/59 given the activities underway within the IWC Scientific Committee, ACCOBAMS's support of the Committee's initiatives and that the IWC and CMS Secretariats will be meeting to discuss future co-operation.
- At IWC/59 progress with the Scientific Committee's work should be reviewed and recommendations developed for further work towards establishing a database for the Scientific Committee and/or the Conservation Committee/Ship Strikes Working Group, as appropriate.

#### Note:

*Clearly there will need to be a discussion (involving IWC, CMS-ACCOBAMS, SPREP for the South Pacific region and others) at some point on whether a centralised international database will be established, or whether there could be a series of (regional) compatible databases.*

### **RECOMMENDATION 3: As appropriate, adopt national and regional legislation, rules and action plans to reduce the impact of ship strikes, with priority for high-risk areas.**

*Addressees: Members of the Commission, regional organisations, international governmental and industry organisations*

Following IWC/57 in Ulsan, Alexandre de Lichtervelde, SSWG Chair, wrote to SSWG members and national ship strike contact points, requesting legislation relevant to ship strikes. This provided the information included in the section of the first SSWG progress report titled '*Global overview of existing ship strike mitigation legislation, programmes, measures, resolutions and recommendations*'.

The compilation of present legislation, rules and action plans (LRAPs) is valuable and should be continued. The existing LRAPs should be reviewed for content and consistency with current knowledge which could ultimately result in a 'best practice' guide. It will require co-operation with relevant other bodies including industry. The question of 'high risk areas' requires input from *inter alia* the Scientific Committee (see below).

#### Further action

- Secretariat to write to all Contracting Governments and relevant intergovernmental organisations and others to request submission of LRAPs (while recognising that some legislation has already been collected). This letter will be sent out in December, with a request for information in March 2007. The information will be collated by the Secretariat and made available to the SSWG prior to IWC/59.
- The SSWG reviews the information provided and makes recommendations to the Conservation Committee at IWC/59 on how to take the work forward. If sufficient information is made available, it should be reviewed for content and consistency with current knowledge. If funds are available, such a review might best be done at least initially by a consultant engaged for this purpose. A consultant could develop a paper, including recommendations for 'best practice'. Alternatively, a multidisciplinary group of volunteers could be established to undertake this work.

#### Note:

*Consideration could be given to holding a multi-disciplinary expert workshop between IWC/59 and IWC/60 so as to achieve wider participation and buy-in to any recommendations for 'best practice'. Given the proposal to establish a case study on the Mediterranean to identify large and small-area 'hot spots' for ship strikes (see below), consideration could be given to holding the workshop jointly with ACCOBAMS. Plans/proposals for any workshop would need to be developed by the SSWG for review at IWC/59 by the Conservation Committee and Commission. The SSWG may wish to meet prior to the meeting of the Conservation Committee (see also Recommendation 4).*



**RECOMMENDATION 4: Identify and circulate information on training material for crew and maritime and marine officials.**

*Addressees: Members of the Commission and of the Ship Strikes Working Group, IMO, regional organisations, industry organisations*

While the identification and collection of information on training material needs to be done, it would be useful to develop guidance on best practice rather than simply to circulate training material.

Action

- The Secretariat to write to all Contracting Governments and relevant intergovernmental organisations and others to request submission of any such material. The letter will be sent out in December with a request for information/feedback in March 2007.
- Information received will be collated by the Secretariat and made available to the SSWG prior to IWC/59.
- The SSWG reviews the information and makes recommendations to the Conservation Committee at IWC/59 on how to proceed. As with Recommendation 3 above, if sufficient information is provided and if funds are available, a review might best be done by a consultant engaged for this purpose (it could be the same consultant as for Recommendation 3). A consultant could develop a paper, including recommendations for guidance on 'best practice'. Alternatively, a multidisciplinary group of volunteers could be established to undertake this work.

Note:

*As mentioned above, consideration could be given to holding a multi-disciplinary expert workshop between IWC/59 and IWC/60 so as to achieve wider participation and buy-in to any recommendations for 'best practice'. Given the proposal to establish a case study on the Mediterranean to identify large and small-area 'hot spots' for ship strikes (see below), consideration could be given to holding the workshop jointly with ACCOBAMS. Plans/proposals for any workshop would need to be developed by the SSWG for review at IWC/59 by the Conservation Committee and Commission. The SSWG may wish to meet prior to the meeting of the Conservation Committee. Such a workshop could be combined with that suggested under Recommendation 3.*

**RECOMMENDATION 5: Continue the work within the Ship Strikes Working Group, widen its membership and circulate the progress report widely.**

*Addressees: Chair of the Ship strikes working group, Chair of the Conservation Committee, Members of the Commission and Secretariat.*

This work is ongoing. The First Report of the Ship Strikes Working Group was made available to all Contracting Governments prior to the Annual Meeting in St. Kitts and Nevis. It was also been submitted to IMO's Marine Environment Protection Committee (that met on 9-13 October 2006) and to the Secretariat of CMS.

While it may be useful to widen the membership of the SSWG, if the purpose of the WG is to organise work and prepare proposals for review by the Conservation Committee, it should be kept at a manageable size. It would therefore be preferable to encourage Contracting Governments to identify national contact points. Currently only 15 member countries have identified national contact points.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FOLLOW-UP BY THE SHIP STRIKES WORKING GROUP (SSWG)**

**(i) identify large-area and small-area hot spots of dense shipping globally;**

In the First Report of the Ship Strikes Working Group (IWC/58/CC3), a preliminary listing of high-risk areas due to intense shipping was made, serving as mere examples. However, in making this list, no quantitative data were used, but rather common knowledge of some areas with dense shipping traffic. The report suggested that the number of vessels transiting per day would be a logical parameter to use to measure shipping density, but pointed out that the question remains of which dataset(s) to choose and under what authority the data would be used. The report did identify some potential information sources.

The important factors in identifying 'hot-spots' require information on both vessel traffic and cetacean occurrence. The latter will require Scientific Committee input. At a meeting with IMO on 20 November 2006, attended by Alexandre de Lichtervelde as SSWG Chair and Nicky Grandy and Greg Donovan of the Secretariat, IMO indicated that they did not hold information on vessel traffic themselves, but indicated that they could help put IWC in contact with others who may be able to help.

Given the complexity of the issue, it may be best to initiate work through a case study of a particular area where there appears to be reasonable amounts of data on both the cetaceans and shipping. On the basis of this study, the SSWG may be able to identify factors that appear to be important and relevant elsewhere, as well as possible mitigation approaches. It was previously suggested that the Mediterranean Sea could be selected as a test case. Given that some work is already being done in the Mediterranean (i.e. through ACCOBAMS), that reasonably good information on ship strikes and cetacean occurrence exists and that it should be possible to get vessel traffic information, the selection of the Mediterranean as a case study seems appropriate. It would also help to consolidate co-operation with ACCOBAMS.

New Zealand noted that with respect to identifying hotspots, it may be useful to check the GROMS (migratory species) database. If this has maps of whale migration routes, overlaying them with vessel traffic maps could provide interesting information.

Action:

- Collection of information on ship strikes and cetacean occurrence is being done by the Scientific Committee.
- The Secretariat will approach IMO and others in December 2006/January 2007 for help with identifying vessel traffic information in the Mediterranean and in general.
- Co-operation with ACCOBAMS Scientific Committee can be initiated by Donovan.
- New Zealand may wish to follow up on its suggestion of examining GROMS, in particular to see if the information it provides is of a suitable level of detail for the work proposed

**(ii) offer guidance for improved reporting and data management and processing from IWC member nations as well as others;**

This is related to Recommendations 1 and 2 and thus follow-up could be done as indicated above.

**(iii) review geographical distribution of stranding networks to identify gaps in coverage;**

This could be an action for the Scientific Committee who periodically reviews the question of stranding networks (information on these for IWC members is included in some progress reports). However, stranding networks seem to be more organisationally determined than scientifically determined (i.e. by governments, NGOs, coastal municipalities, etc) with, for example, the boundaries of network competence being determined typically by pure administration criteria rather than by biogeographic or oceanographic criteria. The SSWG could therefore consider whether the Conservation Committee would be better placed to carry out this review.

In earlier correspondence, Fabian Ritter (Germany's representative on the SSWG) reported that he had recently prepared a list of worldwide stranding networks and would offer this to be used by the SSWG. This would provide initial information on the geographical distribution of stranding networks from which it would be possible to identify potential gaps. However, with respect to the relevance of these networks to gathering information on ship strikes, it will be necessary to have information on their temporal as well as geographical coverage and also to what extent information on the cause of death is identified/recorded.

Action

- Secretariat to request list of stranding networks from Fabian Ritter. This can be done in December 2006.
- Secretariat to write to all Contracting Governments on behalf of the SSWG, providing the list of stranding networks for information and with a request to update this as appropriate, and in particular, to discover the extent to which attempts are made to identify cause of death and how this is done

<b>(iv) initiate a cost-benefit analysis of selected mitigation measures;</b>	<b>(v) further work to develop mitigation measures, including: a) development of surveillance systems for different whale species in high risk areas, b) development of predictive models based on environmental conditions (depth, bathymetry, sea surface temperature)</b>	<b>(vi) evaluate the potential for whale-related data into Automatic Identification System (AIS) data that appear on vessel radar screens.</b>
While this would be very valuable, particularly when attempting to determine 'best practice', action on Recommendations 3 and 4 above is needed first before a cost-benefit analysis could be made.	While this is clearly important, action on Recommendations 3 and 4 above is needed first.	It is suggested that this is really part of action (v). In any case, a specialist workshop would be needed to undertake such an evaluation.

As suggested above, consideration should be given to holding an expert workshop on mitigation measures, including reviewing present legislation, action plans and training materials as discussed under Recommendations 3 and 4 above. And this workshop could be held jointly with ACCOBAMS. This could be discussed by the Scientific Committee and the Conservation Committee at IWC/59.

Action:

- Secretariat to put issue on the draft agendas of the Scientific and Conservation Committees for IWC/59.

**Annex 2**  
**SUMMARY OF RESPONSES OF SSWG MEMBERS TO WORK PLAN**  
**PROPOSED IN SEPTEMBER 2006**

(not included in this report)

**Annex 3**  
**Potential funding requirements**

Work plan item	Estimated Cost (£)	Comment
1. Further development of the ship strikes database (see Recommendation 1 in work plan).  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finalise the database structure and begin to populate with data – 2 persons for 2 months</li> </ul>	8,000 <sup>2</sup>	
2. Hiring a consultant to review material submitted regarding: (1) national and regional legislation, rules and action plans to reduce the impact of ship strikes; and (2) training material for crew and maritime and marine officials (see Recommendations 3 and 4 in work plan).  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Estimated 20 days work and associated costs</li> </ul>	6,000	Will only be required if sufficient information is received to make a review worthwhile
3. Workshop on mitigation measures, including reviewing present legislation, action plans and training materials (see Recommendations 3 and 4 and follow-up items iv, v, and vi in work plan)  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Travel and subsistence for 15 invited participants @ £1,500 per person</li> </ul>	22,500	Assume that a member government would offer to host the workshop and that most participants would not need funding
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,500</b>	

**Annex 4**  
**Short report on the outcome of the IMO MEPC meeting, 9-13 October 2006 regarding ship strikes**

(not included in this report)

<sup>2</sup> After circulating the interim report, Koen van Waerebeek has indicated that he believes this provision is insufficient to do this work.

### APPENDIX 3

#### NATIONAL CONTACT POINTS FOR SHIP STRIKES

COUNTRY	CONTACT	ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>	Gill Slocum	Australian Antarctic Division Channel Highway Kingston Tasmania 7050 AUSTRALIA	TEL: 0061 3 62323481 FAX: 0061 3 62323500 EMAIL: Gill.Slocum@aad.gov.au
<b>BRAZIL</b>	Régis Pinto de Lima	Centro Nacional de Pesquisas, Conservação e Manejo de Mamíferos Aquáticos - CMA/IBAMA Estrada do Forte Orange, s/nº Caixa Postal nº. 01 55900-000 Itamaracá – Pernambuco BRAZIL	TEL: (00 55) 81 3544 1056/ 3544-1835 EMAIL: regis.lima@ibama.gov.br
<b>CHINA</b>	Yamin Wang	Office of Aquatic Wild Fauna and Flora Conservation Ministry of Agriculture P.R. of China No. 11 Nongzhanguan Nanli Beijing 100026 CHINA	TEL: 0086 010 64193144 FAX: 0086 010 64193100 EMAIL: Wildlives66@yahoo.com.cn
<b>DENMARK</b>	Fernando Ugarte	Ministry of Fisheries & Hunting PO Box 269 3900 Nuuk GREENLAND	TEL: 00299 345343 FAX: 00299 324704 EMAIL: feug@gh.gl
<b>FRANCE</b>	Vincent Ridoux	Vincent Ridoux, University of La Rochelle Avenue Albert Einstein 17071 La Rochelle FRANCE	TEL: 0033 5 46 44 99 10 FAX: 0033 5 46 44 99 45 EMAIL: <a href="mailto:vridoux@univ-lr.fr">vridoux@univ-lr.fr</a>
<b>GERMANY</b>	Sven Koschinski  Karl-Hermann Kock	Kühlandweg 12 D-24326 Nehnten Sepel GERMANY  Bundesforschungsanstalt für Fischerei Institut für Seefischerei Palmaille 9 D-22767 Hamburg GERMANY	TEL: 0049 4526 381716 FAX: 0049 4526 339981 EMAIL: <a href="mailto:Sven.koschinski@meereszoologie.de">Sven.koschinski@meereszoologie.de</a>  TEL: (00 49) 40 38 905 104 FAX: (00 49) 40 38 905 263 EMAIL: kock.ish@bfa-fisch.de
<b>IRELAND</b>	Emer Rogan	Zoology Department University College Lee Maltings, Prospect Row Cork IRELAND	TEL: (00 353) 21 904 197 FAX: (00 353) 21 277 922 EMAIL: e.rogan@ucc.ie

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>CONTACT</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CONTACT DETAILS</b>
<b>ITALY</b>	Michela Podesta	Museo di Soria Naturale di Milano C.so Venezia n. 55 20121 Milano ITALY	TEL: 0039 0288463324 FAX: 00390288463281 EMAIL: Michela.Podesta@comune.milano.it
	Simone Panigada	Istituto Tethys Viale G.B. Gdio 2 20121 Milano ITALY	TEL: 0039 0272001947 FAX: 0039 02669 4114 EMAIL: panigada@inwind.it
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	Pierre Gallego	37 Rue Du Nord Esch-sur-Alzette L-4260 Luxembourg	TEL: 0032 485715924 FAX: n/a EMAIL: pierregallego@yahoo.com
<b>MEXICO</b>	Lorenzo Rojas Bracho	Coordinador del Programa de Investigación y Conservación de Mamíferos Marinos Instituto Nacional de Ecología (INE), c/o CICESE Km. 107 Carretera Ensenada- Tijuana, Ensenada, BC 22860. MEXICO  US MAILING ADDRESS PMB 8132 4492 Camino de la Plaza San Ysidro, CA 92173 USA	TEL: 0052 646 174 5792 FAX: 0052 611 174 5792 EMAIL: lrojas@cicese.mx
	Jorge Urban	UABCS Km. 5.5 Carretera al Sur Mesquitito La Paz B.C.S 23080 MEXICO	TEL: 0052 612 1238800 FAX: 0052 612 1238819 EMAIL: jurban@uabcs.mx
<b>MONACO</b>	Frederic Briand	Director General CIESM 16 Bd de Suisse MC-98000 Monte Carlo MONACO	Tel:00377 93 30 38 79 Fax:00377 92 16 11 95 Email:fbriand@ciesm.org
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	Evelyn Geurtsen	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food quality PO Box 20401 NL- 2500 The Hague THE NETHERLANDS	TEL: 0031/70 378 4303 EMAIL: e.e.g.geurtsen@minlnv.nl
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>	Mike Donoghue	Department of Conservation 59 Boulcott Street PO Box 10 420 Wellington, NEW ZEALAND	Tel: 0064 4 4710726 Fax: 0064 4 4711082 E-mail: mdonoghue@doc.govt.nz
<b>RUSSIAN FEDERATION</b>	Valery Fedorov	Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian federation 4/6 Gruzinskaya Str., Moscow D-242, GSP-5 123995 RUSSIAN FEDERATION	TEL: 007 095 124 5365 FAX: 007 095 124 1822 EMAIL: <a href="mailto:muzvleva@mnr.gov.ru">muzvleva@mnr.gov.ru</a> mgorlova@mnr.gov.ru

COUNTRY	CONTACT	ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>SOUTH AFRICA</b>	M.A. Meyer	Marine and Coastal Management Private Bag x2 Roggebaai 8012 SOUTH AFRICA	TEL: 0027 21 4023173 FAX: 0027 21 4217406 <a href="mailto:mmeyer@deat.gov.za">mmeyer@deat.gov.za</a>
	P.G.H. Kotze	Marine and Coastal Management Private Bag x2 Roggebaai 8012 SOUTH AFRICA	TEL: 0027 21 4023191 FAX: 0027 21 4217406 EMAIL: <a href="mailto:dkotze@deat.gov.za">dkotze@deat.gov.za</a>
<b>SPAIN</b>	Carmen Asencio	Secretaria General de Pesca Marítima J. Ortega y Gasset, 57. 28006 Madrid SPAIN	Tel: 0034 91 3476175 Fax: 0034 91 3476042 E-mail: <a href="mailto:casencio@mapya.es">casencio@mapya.es</a>
	Santiago Lens	Centro Oceanografico de Vigo Cabo Estay – Canido. Apdo 1552. 36280 Vigo SPAIN	Tel: 0034 986492111 Fax: 0034 986 492351 E-mail: <a href="mailto:santiago.lens@vi.ieo.es">santiago.lens@vi.ieo.es</a>
	Erika Urquiola	Nalón nº 16 . La Berzosa 28240 Hoyo de Manzanares. Madrid SPAIN	Tel: 0034629540176 Fax: 0034 914460257 E-mail: <a href="mailto:urquiola@cetaceos.com">urquiola@cetaceos.com</a>
<b>UK</b>	Jenny Lonsdale	EIA 62-63 Upper Street LONDON N1 0NY	TEL: +44 1328 829546 FAX: <a href="mailto:jennifer.lonsdale@virgin.net">jennifer.lonsdale@virgin.net</a>
<b>USA</b>	Greg Silber	1315 East-West Highway SSMC 3, F/PR2 Silver Spring MD 20910 USA	TEL: 001 301 713 2322 X 152 FAX: 001 301 427 2522 EMAIL: <a href="mailto:greg.silber@noaa.gov">greg.silber@noaa.gov</a>
	Cheri McCarty	1315 East-West Highway SSMC3, Room 12603, F/O1A Silver Spring MD 20910 USA	TEL: 001 301 713 9090 X 183 FAX: 001 301 713 9106 EMAIL: <a href="mailto:cheri.mccarty@noaa.gov">cheri.mccarty@noaa.gov</a>

## APPENDIX 4

### List of stranding networks (Emergency numbers for live strandings and dead cetaceans found ashore/offshore)

(Supplemental information added by the Secretariat from Progress Reports is shown in *italics*. New information provided by Contracting Governments and/or members of the Scientific Committee is shown in **bold**)

The following list has been compiled using a list provided by Fabian Ritter (German representative on the SSWG) supplemented with information that the Secretariat obtained from National Progress Reports of Contracting Governments. This list was circulated to Contracting Governments and members of the Scientific Committee in February 2007 (Circular Communication IWC.ALL.106) inviting them to: (1) update the information for their country, as appropriate; and (2) provide information relevant to stranding networks of non-member countries, if known. The intention of this exercise is to obtain as comprehensive a list as possible of known strandings networks and contact persons. The next step required is for the Scientific Committee and SSWG to discuss the most appropriate way to gather more information including the spatial and temporal coverage of any networks and the type of information collected when a stranding is reported.

	Country	Region / Notes	Institution / Organisation	PHONE
<b>Worldwide</b>			World Animal Net	+ 1 (617) 524-3670 (USA)
<b>Europe/ Mediterranean</b>	<b>Belgium</b>		<b>Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS/MUMM)</b>	<b>32 (0) 59 70 01 31</b>
	Croatia		Blue World Institute of Marine Conservation	51 604 666
	<b>Denmark</b>		<b>Forest and Nature Agency (FNA) in co-operation with Fisheries and Maritime Museum (FMM) and Zoological Museum (ZM)</b>	<b>7654 1040 (FNA) 7612 2000 (FMM) 3532 1001 (ZM)</b>
	France	Atlantic Ocean	Centre de Recherche sur les Mammifères Marins	0546343294
		Channel Area	SPA Dunkerke	0328611200
		North Sea	LPA Calais Picardie Nature GMN Normandie	0321347602 0322979787 0233423480
		Brittany	Oceanopolis	0298344040
		Mediterranean Sea	Gecem Institut Océanographique Paul Ricard SOS Grand Bleu	0594610691 0494340249 0493761761
		New-Caledonia	<i>see Pacific Islands</i>	
	Germany	<b>Baltic Sea/Schleswig-Holstein</b>	<b>Forschungs- und Technologie Zentrum (FTZ), Büsum</b>	<b>04834-604 280 04834-604 202 or Police (110)</b>
		<b>Baltic Sea/Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</b>	<b>Deutsches Meeresmuseum, Stralsund</b>	<b>+49 (0)3831 2650 310 or +49 (0)170 7670 392</b>
		<b>North Sea/Schleswig-Holstein</b>	<b>Nationalpark Wattenmeer Toenning</b>	<b>04861 6160 or Police (110)</b>
		<b>North Sea/Niedersachsen</b>	<b>Nationalpark Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer</b>	<b>+49 (0) 4421 911 0</b>
	Great Britain	Live strandings in England, Scotland, Wales	BDMLR – British Divers Marine Life Rescue	01825-765 546 24 h Rescue Service
	- England	Alive animals	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)	0870 5555999 24 h Hotline
		Dead animals	Natural History Museum	020 7942 5155
			Institute of Zoology	(44) 171 4496691
	- Scotland		Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SSPCA)	0131 339 0111 EMERGENCY LINE



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			Cetacean Research & Rescue Unit (CRRU)	1261 851 696 or 0845 1081422
		Dead animals	SAC (Scottish Agricultural College) Veterinary Services	01463 243030
			<i>University of Aberdeen</i>	01224 272000
	- Wales	Alive animals	Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA)	0870 5555 999 24 h Hotline
		Dead animals	Marine Environment Monitoring	01348 87 5000
	- Northern Ireland		Cetacean Research & Rescue Unit (CRRU)	08 0232 381251
	Ireland		The Marine Mammal Rescue Team (MMRT)	087 2333406 (Mobile)
			Irish Whale and Dolphin Group (IWDG)	(021) 904197 (021) 907053 087 2977931
		Dead animals	National Museum for Natural History	0900 0400616
	Israel		IMMRAC – Israeli Marine Mammals Research and Assistance Center	972 50 6241663 or 972 52 3571193
	<b>Italy</b>		<b>Milan Natural History Museum/CIBRA (National Database)</b>	<b>02 88463281</b>
			<b>Fondazione Cetacea</b>	<b>0541 691557</b>
			<b>Centro Studi Cetacea</b>	<b>02 58240050 (24h)</b>
			<b>Dip Sanità Pubblica, Patologica</b>	<b>0498272963</b>
			<b>Comparata e Igiene Veterinaria, Università di Padova (Necropsy)</b>	
			<b>Bruno Cozzi, Dipartimento so Scienze Sperimentali Veterinarie, Banca Tessuti, Mammiferi Marina del Mediterraneo, Università di Padova, Viale dell'università 16, 35020, Legnardo-Agripolis (PD). <a href="http://www.mammiferimarini.sperivet.uni.pd.it">www.mammiferimarini.sperivet.uni.pd.it</a></b>	
	Malta		Marine Rescue Team	994220 85/86 (24 h) 2131 3150
			Nature Trust	
			University of Malta	23402790
	Netherlands	Alive animals	Dolphinarium Harderwijk	0341-467467 or the police
			<i>National Museum of Natural History (Naturalis), Leiden.</i>	071 568 76 00
	<i>Norway</i>		<i>Institute of Marine Research, Bergen</i>	47 55 23 85 00
	<b>Portugal</b>	<b>Mainland</b>	<b>Institute for Nature Conservation (Portuguese Stranding Network)</b>	<b>+351 21 350 79 00</b>
			<b>ABRIGOS- Live Stranding Network</b>	<b>+351 968 849 101 (mobile phone 24 hr)</b>
		<b>Azores</b>	<b>RACA (Azores Stranding Network)</b>	<b>+351 292 666 990</b>
		<b>Madeira</b>	<b>Madeira Whale Museum</b>	<b>+351 291 961 407</b> <b>+351 291 961 858</b> <b>+351 961 319 037 (mobile phone)</b>
	Slovenia		Morigenos - marine mammal research and conservation society	1 541 07 45
	Spain	<b>North Atlantic coast</b>	<b>AMBAR</b> <b>Museo Marítimo del Cantabrico (MMC)</b> <b>Universidad de Oviedo (UO)</b> <b>CEMMA</b> <b>CEPESMA</b>	<b>617 626869</b> <b>34 942201505</b> <b>34 985106848</b> <b>34 686989008</b> <b>34 985640447</b>

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		South Atlantic coast	ESPARTE GRAMPUS CIRCÉ	656623644 34 657514370
		Mediterranean coast	CREMA PROMAR Universidad de Valencia (UV) CRAM	34 952229287 34 650403386 34 963864375 34 937524581
		Balearic Islands	DGP- Balears Fund. Marineland-Palmitos	34 617834176 34 971675125
		Canary Islands	Tenerife Conservación (TC) Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (ULPGC) SECAC	34 699692494 34 928451095 34 928804598
		African coast (Ceuta)	Instituto de Estudios Ceutíes	34 956511252
	Sweden		Swedish Museum of Natural History	46 8 519 540 00
North Atlantic	Iceland		Iceland Marine Research Institute	575 2080
USA	USA (East coast)	Entanglements (fishing gear and debris)	Atlantic Large Whale Disentanglement Network (authorised by NOAA NMFS and managed by the Provincetown Center for Coastal Studies)	800-900-3622 (hotline) 508-487-3623 x103
	National	Headquarters Office Office of Protected Resources	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service National Stranding Program	301-713-2322
	Northeast Region	Northeast Regional Office (report all strandings, ship strikes, out of habitat, and entanglements)	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service Strandings Administration Office	978-281-6528 (hotline) 978-281- 9300 x6528
	Southeast Region	Southeast Fisheries Science Center (report all strandings, ship strikes, out of habitat, and entanglements)	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service Stranding Response Coordination	305-862-2850 (hotline) 800-618-0890 (hotline) 305-361-4586
	Southeast Region	Southeast Regional Office	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service Strandings Administration Office	727-551-5791
	Southwest Region	Southwest Regional Office (report all strandings, ship strikes, out of habitat, and entanglements)	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service Strandings Administration Office	562-980-4017
	Northwest Region	Northwest Regional Office (report all strandings, ship strikes, out of habitat, and entanglements)	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service Strandings Administration Office	206-526-6733 (hotline)

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	Alaska Region	Alaska Regional Office (report all strandings, ship strikes, out of habitat, and entanglements)	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service Strandings Administration Office	907-586-7235 (Juneau) 907-271-5006 (Anchorage)
	Pacific Islands Region (Hawaii)	Pacific Islands Regional Office (report all strandings, ship strikes, out of habitat, and entanglements)	NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service Strandings Administration Office	888-256-9840 (hotline) 808-944-2269
	Alabama	State Coordinator	Marterra Foundation Inc. (Gerald Regan)	251-439-5139(hotline)
	Alaska	Seward, AK	Alaska Sea Life Center	888-774-7325
		St. Paul Island, AK	Aleut Community of St. Paul Island Tribal Government	907-546-2641
		Anchorage, AK	Alaska Sea Otter and Stellar Sea Lion Commission	800-474-4362
		Petersburg, AK	Alaska Whale Foundation Petersburg Marine Mammal Center	360-808-0579 800-868-4373
		Fairbanks, AK	University of Alaska Museum	907-474-6946
		Homer, AK	North Gulf Oceanic Society	907-235-6590
		Sitka, AK	University of AK Southeast (Jan Straley)	907-747-7779
		Kodiak, AK	University of AK Fairbanks (Kate Wynne)	907-486-1517
		Ketchikan, AK	Gary Frietag	907-225-9605
		Unalaska/Dutch Harbor, AK	University of AK Fairbanks (Reid Brewer)	907-581-4589
		Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve AK	National Park Service, Department of Interior, Glacier Bay, AK	907-697-2664
	California	Northern and Central CA	The Marine Mammal Center	(415) 289-7325 hotline
		Crescent City, CA	Northcoast Marine Mammal Center	(707) 465 6265
		Santa Cruz, CA	University of California Long Marine Lab	(831)459-2883
			Vertebrate Museum - Humboldt State University	(707) 826 4872
		Santa Barbara, CA	Santa Barbara Marine Mammal Center	(805) 867-3255
		San Pedro, CA	Fort Mac Arthur Marine Mammal Care Center	(310)548-5677
		Laguna Beach, CA	Pacific Marine Mammal Center	(949) 494-3050
		San Diego, CA	Sea World San Diego	(619) 226-3831
			NMFS Southwest Fisheries Science Center	(858) 546 7162
	Connecticut	Mystic, CT	Mystic Aquarium	(860) 572-5955
	Delaware	Nassau, DE	MERR Institute, Inc.	(302) 228-5029 Hotline
	Florida	State Coordinator	Hubbs-SeaWorld Research Inst. (Dan Odell)	(407) 370-1653
		Eastpoint, FL	Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve	(850) 670-4783
		Clearwater, FL	Clearwater Marine Aquarium	(727)441-1790, ext 234 hotline
		Kennedy Space Center, FL	Dynamac Corporation	(321)759-0935 hotline
		Jensen Beach, FL	Ecological Associates, Inc.	(772) 334-3729
		Marathon, FL	Florida Keys Marine Mammal Rescue Team	(305)731-6178 hotline
		St. Petersburg, FL	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Marine Mammal Pathobiology Lab,	(800) 404-5430 hotline

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		Jacksonville, FL	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Northeast Field Lab	(888) 404-3922 hotline
		Tallahassee, FL	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee	(888) 404-3922 hotline
		Port Charlotte, FL	Florida Marine Mammal Stranding Network, Southwest Region, Inc.	(888) 404-3922 hotline
		Panama City, FL	Gulf World Marine Park	(850) 258-6968 hotline
		Gulf Breeze, FL	Gulf Islands National Seashore	(850) 232-3619 hotline
		Fort Pierce, FL	Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute, Inc.	(772) 465-2400, ext. 604
		Orlando, FL	Hubbs-Sea World Research Institute	(321)638-9839 hotline
		Orlando, FL	Sea World Orlando	(407) 363-2369 hotline
		Miami, FL	Marine Animal Rescue Society	(305)546-1111 hotline
		New Smyrna, FL	Marine Discovery Center	(386) 795-3723 hotline
		Key Largo, FL	Marine Mammal Conservancy	(305)360-2130 hotline
		Sarasota, FL	Mote Marine Laboratory	(941)988-0212 hotline
		Tampa, FL	The Florida Aquarium	(813)279-5242 hotline
		Destin, FL	The Stranding Center, Inc./Emerald Coast	(850) 650-1880
		Miami, FL	NOAA Fisheries Science Center, Miami Lab	(305) 862-2850 hotline
		Panama City, FL	NOAA Fisheries Science Center, Panama City Lab	(850) 234-6541 ext. 254
	Georgia	State Coordinator	Georgia Marine Mammal Stranding Network, Georgia DNR (Clay George)	912 264 7587(hotline)
		St. Marys, GA	Cumberland Island Museum	(912)882-4336
		Tybee Island, GA	Tybee Island Marine Science Center	(912)786-5917
		Savannah, GA	UGA Marine Education Center and Aquarium	(912) 598-2449
	Hawaii	Entanglements (fishing gear and debris)	Hawaiian Islands Disentanglement Network (authorized by NOAA NMFS and managed by NOAA Hawaiian Islands National Marine Sanctuary)	(888) 256 9840 (Hotline)
	Louisiana	New Orleans, LA	Audubon Aquarium of the Americas - Louisiana Marine Mammal and Sea Turtle Rescue Program	(504) 378-2580 hotline
		Lake Charles, LA	Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries	(337) 491-2579
	Maine	Bar Harbor, ME	Allied Whale, College of Atlantic	(207)288-5644 Stranding Hotline
		State Hotline Cetacean Strandings	Maine Department of Marine Resources – Marine Mammal Animal Reporting	(800)532-9551 Hotline
		Biddeford, ME	University of New England Marine Animal Rehabilitation Center	(207) 915-0169 Hotline
		Portland, ME	Marine Animal Lifeline	(207) 773-7377 Hotline
	Maryland	Oxford, MD	Maryland Department of Natural Resources	(800) 628-9944 Hotline
		Baltimore, MD	National Aquarium in Baltimore Marine Animal Rescue Program	(410) 576-1098
	Massachusetts	Boston, MA	New England Aquarium	(617) 973-5247 Hotline
		Buzzards Bay, MA	Cape Cod Stranding Network	(508) 743-9548 Hotline
		Gloucester, MA	The Whale Center of New England	(978) 281 6351
	Mississippi	Gulfport, MS	Institute of Marine Mammal Studies	(800) 767-3657 hotline
		Pascagoula, MS	NOAA Fisheries Science Center, Pascagoula Lab	(800) 799-6637 hotline
		Ocean Springs, MS	Gulf Islands National Seashore	(228) 875-9057
		Gulfport, MS	University of Southern MS, Gulf Coast Research Lab	(228) 872-4233 hotline
	New Hampshire		New England Aquarium	(617) 973 5247
	New Jersey	Brigantine, NJ	Marine Mammal Stranding Center	(609) 266-0538 Hotline and Phone

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	New York	Long Island, NY	Riverhead Foundation for Marine Research	(631) 369-9829 hotline
	North Carolina	State Coordinator	University of North Carolina at Wilmington, (William McLellan)	(910) 371-7179 hotline (910) 962-7266
		Beaufort, NC	Duke University Marine Laboratory	(252) 504-7590
		Beaufort, NC	NOAA Fisheries Science Center, Beaufort	(252) 728-8762 hotline
		Kure Beach, NC	North Carolina Aquarium	(910) 458-8259, ext. 230
	Oregon		Oregon State Police	800 452 7888
		Portland, OR	Portland State University	541-270-6830
	South Carolina	Charleston, SC	NOAA National Ocean Service	(800) 922-54311
	Texas	State Coordinator	Texas Marine Mammal Stranding Network (Daniel Cowen)	(800) 942-7034 hotline
			Aransas National Wildlife Refuge	(800) 942 7034 hotline
	Virginia	Virginia Beach, VA	The Virginia Aquarium and Marine Science Center	(757) 437-6159 Hotline
	Washington		Washington Marine Mammal Stranding Network	800 853 1964 Hotline
<b>Canada</b>	Nationwide		Department of Fisheries and Oceans Environmental Emergencies	800 565 1633
	Nationwide		Oceanographic Environmental Research Society	416 978 0509 or 416 565 2277
	British Columbia		Strawberry Isle Marine Research Society	(250) 725 2211
			Lifeforce Foundation	(604) 649 5258
			British Columbia Marine Mammal Stranding Network	800 665 5939
	Quebec		Gremm / Whales online	418 2354701
			Quebec Marine Mammal Emergency Response Network	877 722 5346
	New Brunswick		Maritime Atlantic Wildlife	506 364 1902
	Nova Scotia		Nova Scotia Marine Mammal Stranding Network	902 742 9767
			Marine Animal Response Society	866 567 6277
	Prince Edward Island	(specialised on pinnipedia)	Prince Edward Island Marine Mammal Stranding Network	
	Nova Scotia		Marine Animal Response Society	866 567 6277
<b>Pacific Islands</b>		New-Caledonia	Opération Cétacés	(687) 24 16 34
<b>Central- and South America</b>	Argentina		Fundación Cethus	11 4799 3698 (Buenos Aires) 54 2962 452292 (San Julián)
			CENPAT	54-2965-451024
	Brazil	Western South Atlantic Ocean encompassing Brazilian jurisdictional waters	National Aquatic Mammals Research, Conservation and Management Center (CMA/IBAMA).	+55 81 3544-1056
	Chile	Centro de Conservación Cetáceos		562 228 1445

	Country	Region / Notes	Institution / Organisation	PHONE
	Mexico		M.C. Alejandra Lazo de la Vege-Trinker, National Coordinator, Strandings Committee, Somemma. <a href="mailto:rododendra@yahoo.com">rododendra@yahoo.com</a>	52 6451521290 (Reserva de la Biósfera Isla de Guadalupe)
	Peru		Organisation for Research and Conservation of Animals	511 9938 9430
			Instituto del Mar del Peru (IMARPE) Esquina Gamarra y General Valle S/N Chucuito, Callao, Peru contact Email: <a href="mailto:rguevara@imarpe.gob.pe">rguevara@imarpe.gob.pe</a> <a href="mailto:postmaster@imarpe.gob.pe">postmaster@imarpe.gob.pe</a> Website: <a href="http://www.imarpe.gob.pe">www.imarpe.gob.pe</a>	(051)4202000.
			CEPEC, Museo de Delfines Pucusana, Lima 20 <a href="mailto:cepec@speedv.com.pe">cepec@speedv.com.pe</a>	1-430-9406
			ACOREMA Av. San Martín 1471 Pisco - PERU E-mail: <a href="mailto:acorema@terra.com.pe">acorema@terra.com.pe</a> Web: <a href="http://www.acorema.org.pe">www.acorema.org.pe</a>	056-532046
			Asociacion ProDelphinus jiron Octavio Bernal 572-5 jesus Maria, Lima, Peru Email: <a href="mailto:prodelphinus@prodelphinus.org">prodelphinus@prodelphinus.org</a>	1463-5105
	Puerto Rico		Puerto Rico Marine Mammal Stranding Network	787 767 8009
	Uruguay		OCC, Organización Conservación Cetáceos	0479 8318 (office) 099 124 144 (Mobile)
	Venezuela		Instituto para la Conservación y Control de la Cuenca del Lago de Maracaibo (ICLAM), MINAMB, <a href="http://www.iclam.gov.ve">www.iclam.gov.ve</a>	
			Centro de Investigación de Cetáceos. <a href="http://www.cicvenezuela.com">www.cicvenezuela.com</a>	
			Clemente Balladares C., Oficina Nacional de Diversidad Biológica (ONDB), Ministerio del Ambiente (MINAMB), Caracas, <a href="http://www.minamb.gov.ve">www.minamb.gov.ve</a> , <a href="mailto:alki@cantv.net">alki@cantv.net</a> , <a href="mailto:cballadares@minamb.gob.ve">cballadares@minamb.gob.ve</a>	+58 (212) 4082129 fax-09
			Dirección Estadal Ambiental Nueva Esparta (DEA-NE), MINAMB, Isla de Margarita	+58 295 2320382
<b>Caribbean</b>	Caribbeanwide		Caribbean Stranding Network	787 399 8432
	Turks& Caicos / British West Indies		Point Mugu Wildlife Center	805 488 6792
	Virgin Islands		Virgin Islands Marine Mammal Stranding Network	787 767 8009
<b>Far East</b>	Indonesia		APEX Environmental Asia-Pacific (Bali)	0361 287020
	Japan		National Science Museum	3 3364 2311
	Maldives		Marine Research Centre	(960) 332 2328 (960) 332 2242
	Taiwan		National Museum of Marine Biology & Aquarium	886 8882 5001 or 886 8882 5118
	Korea		Cetacean Research Institute	+82-52-270-0900

	Country	Region / Notes	Institution / Organisation	PHONE
<b>Africa</b>	South Africa		The Dolphin Action and Protection Group	021825815
		South coast	<b>Centre for Dolphin Studies, Plettenberg Bay</b>	<b>0044 533 6185</b>
		Alive and dead	<b>Marine and Coastal Management, Cape Town</b>	<b>00274023173</b>
		Dead	<b>University of Pretoria, c/o IZIKO Museum, Capetown</b>	<b>00214813902</b>
		Dead	<b>Bayworld, Port Elizabeth</b>	<b>0041 5840650</b>
		Dead	<b>Ushaka Aquarium Durban</b>	<b>00313288222</b>
<b>Australia &amp; New Zealand</b>	Australia	Victoria	Whale Rescue Centre, Melbourne	03 2409715
			<b>Dept. of Sustainability and Environment</b>	<b>03 92964621</b>
			<b>Wildlife Victoria Inc. Wildline</b>	<b>0500 540 000</b>
			<b>Cetacean Specialist Group Australia</b>	<b>07 4059 0849</b>
		New South Wales	<b>ORRCA</b>	<b>02 9415 3333</b> <b>24h Hotline</b>
			<b>Dept. of Environment and Conservation</b>	<b>02 95856576</b>
		Northern Territory	<b>Wildlife Rescue</b>	<b>0409 090 840</b>
			<b>Dept. Natural Resources, Environment and arts</b>	<b>08089209221</b>
		Queensland	<b>Queensland Environmental Protection Agency</b>	<b>1300 130 372</b>
			<b>Cetacean Specialist Group Australia</b>	<b>07 40590849</b>
			<b>EPA</b>	<b>07 32277718</b>
			<b>Seaworld Research and Rescue Foundation</b>	<b>07 55882222</b>
		South Australia	<b>Fishwatch</b>	<b>1800 065 522</b>
			<b>Australia Dolphin Research Foundation</b>	<b>08 2430362</b>
			<b>South Australian Museum</b>	<b>08 82077458</b>
		Western Australia	<b>Dept. CALM</b>	<b>08 93340224</b>
			<b>Sick and Injured Wildlife Hotline</b>	<b>08 94749055</b>
		Tasmania	<b>Dept. of Primary Industries and Water</b>	<b>03 62333865</b> <b>Hotline:0427WHALES (0427942537)</b>
	New Zealand		<b>PROJECT JONAH</b> <b>24 h Hotline</b>	<b>(025) 941 772 or</b> <b>0800 494 253</b>
			<b>Department of Conservation</b>	<b>800 362 468</b>