Ramsar & Marine Protected Area Conservation Management Plan 2025-2029

APPENDICES 1-7

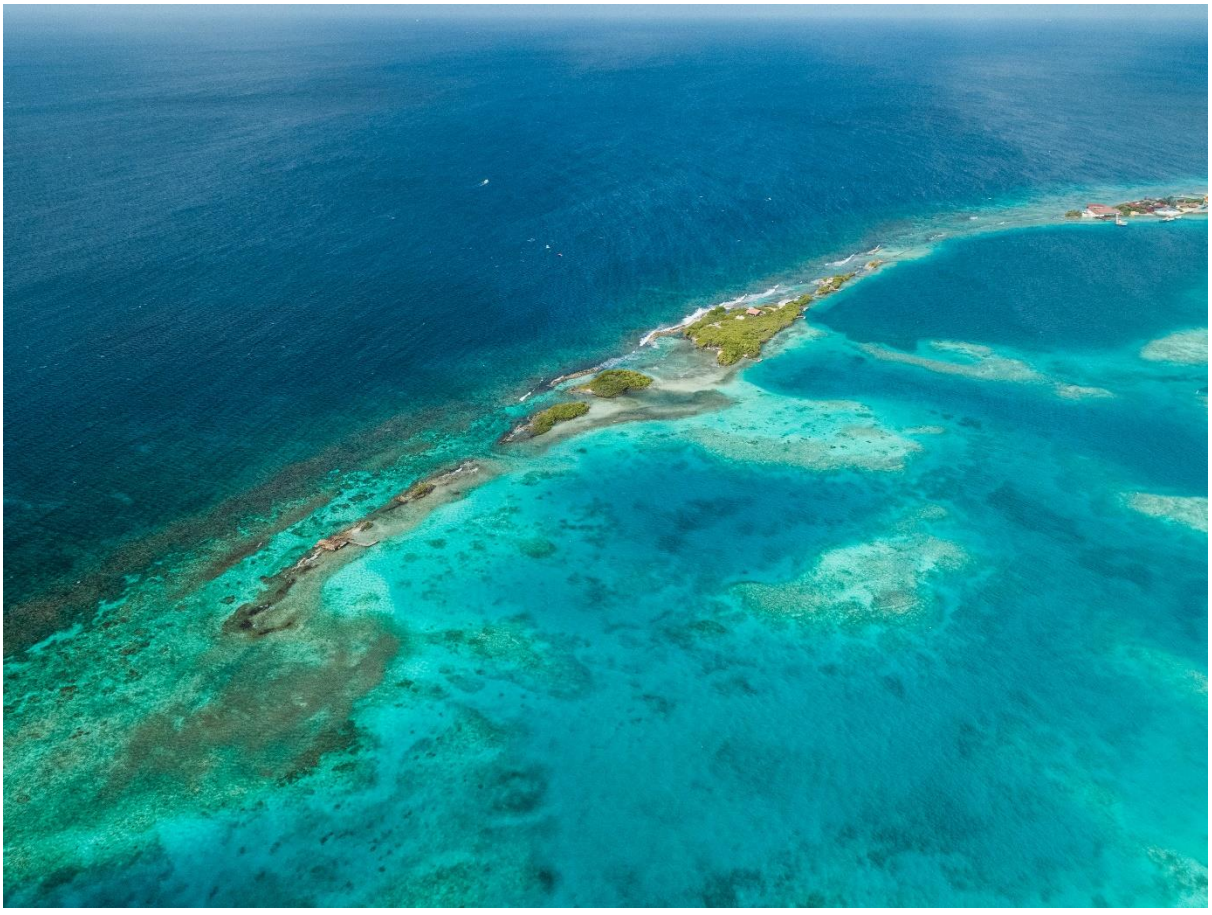


Table of Contents

Appendix 1: 5-year Operational Targets and Prioritised Actions

The following targets, grouped under the objectives listed in Section 1.2, deliver a holistic approach which ensures that Parke Marino Aruba's objectives are both operationally achievable and well-supported by necessary resources and governance structures.

Objective 1: Protect, Enhance and Rehabilitate Marine Biodiversity

To protect, enhance and rehabilitate Aruba's marine species, habitats, and ecosystem resilience for sustainable ecosystem health, incorporating environmental, ecological, and anthropogenic data to identify and address knowledge gaps in marine biodiversity; upholding commitments to local policies and international agreements.

5-Year Operational Targets	Action	Rationale	Key Stakeholders and Partners	Indicator (of delivery)	Date of delivery
1.1 Achieve a 30% improvement in the health and resilience of coral reefs and seagrass beds within the marine protected areas. [Where: Health refers to reduced human-induced impacts, and resilience in response to the initial rescue and rehabilitation efforts to maintain some level of (genetic) diversity for continued restorative efforts.]	Launch coral reef and seagrass restoration projects in priority areas, focusing on outplanting nursery-grown corals and protecting existing seagrass beds.	Achieve the 30% improvement by conducting restoration in degraded areas, installing artificial reef structures, and implementing protective measures to minimize physical damage to seagrass beds from human activities such as trampling and anchoring.	ACF, local communities, marine conservation NGOs, local businesses (e.g. ScubbleBubbles, Turtugaruba Foundation, government ministries, international conservation organizations).	*Increase in the health and resilience of coral reefs and seagrass beds by 30% as measured by underwater surveys and remote sensing.*	*2029*
1.2 Successfully reduce the impact of invasive species in key habitats by 50%	Implement targeted removal of invasive species (e.g., lionfish and *Halophila stipulacea*) through regular community-led removal efforts and research-driven mitigation strategies.	Reducing the impact of invasive species by 50% requires both community involvement (e.g., lionfish hunts) and long-term habitat monitoring to assess the extent of invasive species and their impacts.	Fisheries, local dive centres, research institutions, ACF, Caribbean-wide initiatives, local and regional conservation NGOs.	*Reduction in the population density of invasive species (lionfish, Halophila stipulacea) by 50% as tracked by survey data.*	*2027*
1.3 Support the recovery and protection of marine species populations by 20%	Enhance species-specific protection measures for endangered and vulnerable species such as sea turtles, sharks, and marine mammals by creating no-take zones, reducing bycatch, and strengthening anti-poaching enforcement.	Support the recovery of species populations by focusing on reducing human impacts through better enforcement, protection of critical habitats and species, and targeted research on population trends.	Turtugaruba Foundation, Aruba Marine Mammal Foundation, ACF, regional conservation networks, local and international fisheries, law enforcement agencies.	*Increase in population numbers of key species (e.g., sea turtles, sharks) by 20% as monitored through tagging and tracking programs.*	*2028*

1.4 Monitor and maintain the ecological complexity and abundance of species in marine protected areas	Develop a comprehensive biodiversity monitoring framework that includes periodic assessments of coral reef and seagrass health, species abundance, and habitat conditions using technologies such as remote sensing and underwater surveys.	Effective monitoring of ecological complexity and species abundance is crucial for adaptive management and ensuring the long-term health and resilience of MPAs.	Research institutions, ACF, government agencies, universities, local stakeholders, international marine research programs.	*Annual reports on species abundance, biodiversity indices, and habitat health.*	*Ongoing with review every year*
1.5 Stakeholder and Community Engagement	Involve local communities, fishers, tourism operators, and NGOs in coral reef and seagrass restoration, invasive species control, and species monitoring.	Sustained involvement and co-creation with local stakeholders are key to ensuring that restoration and protection initiatives are supported and maintained over time.	Local communities, tourism associations, ACF, NGOs, government ministries, international partners like SPAW, WIDECAST, and other regional networks.	*Increased participation in restoration activities, with at least 50% of local stakeholders engaged in monitoring or conservation activities.*	*2029*
1.6 Integration target: Research & Monitoring is addressed by continuous monitoring of habitat and species conditions	Establish a long-term monitoring program to assess the health of coral reefs, seagrass beds, and key marine species. This includes tracking species abundance, biodiversity, and ecological complexity to detect ecosystem trends and identify emerging threats.	Continuous, science-based monitoring is essential for tracking marine ecosystem health. It enables managers to evaluate conservation efforts and respond swiftly to emerging threats like climate change or pollution. This data informs adaptive management and supports evidence-based decisions for long-term ecosystem resilience.	ACF, and academic and research institutions like the University of Aruba. Local and regional NGOs, the Government of Aruba, through its Ministries of Environment and Infrastructure. International conservation bodies (e.g. UNEP, SPAW-RAC).	*Annual data collection and reporting on ecosystem health and biodiversity trends, including impacts from climate change.*	*Ongoing with review every year*

Objective 2: Increase Climate Resilience and Reduce Pollution

To uphold commitments to local policies and international agreements and to integrate climate resilience and adaptation into the management of marine and coastal environments and combat land-based and other sources of marine pollution.

5-Year Operational Targets	Action	Rationale	Key Stakeholders and Partners	Indicator (of delivery)	Date of delivery
2.1 Implement Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Adaptation	Initiate projects that focus on the restoration and enhancement of natural marine ecosystems like coral reefs and seagrass beds to improve resilience to climate-related impacts such as	Nature-based solutions provide sustainable, cost-effective defences against coastal erosion and sea-level rise, while enhancing biodiversity and	ACF, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Infrastructure and Planning, local coastal communities, international climate adaptation	*Successful restoration and enhancement of at least 20% of targeted coral reefs and seagrass beds, measured by ecosystem*	*2028*

	storm surges, erosion, and sea-level rise.	ecosystem services. Healthy ecosystems are better able to recover from extreme weather events.	organizations, local and international NGOs (e.g. The Nature Conservancy), regional climate change research institutions.	*health surveys and resilience assessments.*	
2.2 Complete Climate Vulnerability Assessments for All Key Marine Habitats	Conduct comprehensive climate vulnerability assessments of Aruba's coral reefs, seagrass beds, and other marine habitats to evaluate their sensitivity to climate-related risks such as rising sea temperatures, ocean acidification, and coastal erosion.	Understanding the vulnerability of key habitats is crucial for developing tailored adaptation strategies. These assessments will inform management and action plans by identifying at-risk ecosystems and prioritizing them for action.	Research institutions (e.g., universities, climate research centres), ACF, environmental NGOs, international climate resilience programs, regional government bodies, and conservation agencies.	*Completion of vulnerability assessments for all key marine habitats, with identified risks and prioritized adaptation strategies.*	*2027*
2.3 Develop and Implement Strategies to Mitigate the Impacts of Sea-Level Rise and Coastal Development	Collaborate with urban planners, developers, and policymakers to create and enforce coastal development regulations that mitigate the effects of sea-level rise. This may include implementing coastal setbacks, sustainable building practices, and the use of green and blue infrastructure in coastal areas.	Coastal development can exacerbate the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems. By promoting sustainable building practices and development regulations, the risk to these environments can be minimized.	Urban planners, Ministry and Directorate of Infrastructure, Ministry and Directorate of Environment, construction industry stakeholders, ACF, international climate adaptation bodies (e.g., UNFCCC), local communities.	*Implementation of coastal development regulations, including setbacks and sustainable building practices in at least 50% of new developments along the coast.*	*2029*
2.4 Strengthen Capacity through Staff Development and Training	Ensure staff are equipped with knowledge on climate change impacts, adaptive management, and nature-based solutions. Provide training on integrating climate resilience into management plans and policy recommendations.	Building internal capacity ensures effective implementation of climate adaptation measures, enabling the organization to address emerging climate risks and integrate resilience into ongoing projects.	ACF, international training and conservation organizations, universities, Ministry and Directorate of Education, capacity-building NGOs (e.g., CANARI).	*Completion of climate change and resilience training for 100% of ACF staff, with annual workshops for continuous capacity building.*	*2027*
2.5 Promote Stakeholder Engagement in Climate Adaptation Strategies	Engage local communities, stakeholders, and regional partners in climate adaptation discussions and initiatives, including through community-based adaptation programs, citizen science, and public workshops on climate impacts.	Local engagement is essential for successful climate adaptation. Community-driven approaches help build resilience and ensure long-term buy-in for adaptation strategies.	Local communities, ACF, Ministry and Directorate of Environment, NGOs, regional climate networks, schools and universities, citizen science programs.	*At least 75% community participation in climate adaptation workshops, citizen science programs, and public discussions, with increased local support for climate adaptation strategies.*	*2029*

Objective 3: Implement Research and Monitoring

To collect and analyse environmental, ecological, and anthropogenic data on MPAs and adjacent marine environments, identifying and alleviating knowledge gaps; integrating indicators of ocean, marine ecosystem and biodiversity health into monitoring and evaluation programmes, promoting research, monitoring, and stakeholder and community engagement in marine conservation, and enabling informed decision-making through scientific data.

5-Year Operational Targets	Action	Rationale	Key Stakeholders and Partners	Indicator (of delivery)	Date of delivery
3.1 Expand Research on Ecological Roles of Key Species and Habitat Interactions	Initiate focused studies on the behaviour, roles, and interactions of key marine species (e.g., reef fish, sea turtles, and invertebrates) within their habitats. Research will involve understanding predator-prey dynamics, species competition, and their influence on habitat health.	Understanding species roles is critical for maintaining ecosystem balance. This research will guide conservation actions to protect biodiversity and ecosystem services, ensuring the effective management of marine habitats.	ACF, University of Aruba, international marine biology institutions, NGOs (e.g., Turtugaruba), Government of Aruba (Ministry of Environment), regional academic and research networks.	*Completion of at least 3 research studies on species interactions and habitat health, with data published in peer-reviewed journals or annual reports.*	*2028*
3.2 Establish a Permanent Monitoring Network with Annual Reporting [Including to monitor outside MPAs to compare effectiveness of conservation mitigation measures.]	Develop a long-term, standardized monitoring system to track habitat conditions, biodiversity, and population dynamics. Regular monitoring reports will be produced to track progress and adjust management practices.	Continuous monitoring is essential to assess the effectiveness of conservation actions and detect early warning signs of habitat degradation or species decline. This ensures timely responses to emerging threats and supports adaptive management strategies.	ACF, University of Aruba, international conservation organizations (e.g., UNEP), Ministry of Environment, citizen science groups, regional monitoring bodies.	*Establishment of a permanent monitoring network with at least 95% data completeness in annual reports on habitat conditions, biodiversity, and species population trends.*	*2027*

Objective 4: Develop Policy, Governance and Finance

To advocate for and implement policy measures that support sustainable marine and coastal management, ensuring governance is financially secure and supports ecosystem health.

5-Year Operational Targets	Action	Rationale	Key Stakeholders and Partners	Indicator (of delivery)	Date of delivery
4.1 Advocate for Five New Policies or Regulations for Marine and Coastal Management.	Collaborate with the Government of Aruba and environmental stakeholders to develop and introduce at least five new or improved policies or regulations aimed at protecting marine and coastal ecosystems, with a focus on areas like fishing regulations, pollution control,	New and updated regulations are critical to address the growing environmental pressures on marine ecosystems. These policies will help prevent degradation, promote sustainable use, and support conservation efforts in marine protected areas.	ACF, Government of Aruba, local NGOs, academic institutions, regional regulatory bodies, international environmental law consultants.	*Introduction of at least five new or improved policies or regulations, with documented adoption and implementation by the Government of Aruba.*	*2028*

	and habitat protection.				
4.2 Lead a Coalition to Regulate Sustainable Tourism Practices in Marine Areas.	Form a coalition of tourism operators, environmental organizations, and government agencies to establish sustainable tourism guidelines for Aruba's marine areas. This will include the development of regulations for boat tours, diving, and other recreational activities to minimize their environmental impact.	Sustainable tourism is vital to balancing economic benefits with environmental protection. Establishing regulations will ensure that tourism supports rather than undermines conservation goals.	ACF, Ministry of Tourism, Aruba Tourism Authority, AHATA, local tour operators, NGOs (e.g., The Nature Conservancy), international eco-tourism advisors.	*Creation of a coalition and adoption of sustainable tourism guidelines for marine areas, with measurable reductions in environmental impact from tourism activities.*	*2027*
4.3 Ensure Policies and Practices Contributing to Marine Decline Are Addressed.	Review and identify existing policies or industrial practices that are contributing to the decline of marine ecosystems. Work with government and industry leaders to modify or replace these harmful practices with sustainable alternatives.	Addressing the root causes of marine decline is essential for long-term ecosystem health. This action ensures that outdated or harmful policies are reformed to support a sustainable future for marine biodiversity.	ACF, Ministry of Environment, local industries (e.g., fishing and tourism), policy advisors, NGOs, international environmental organizations.	*Review and modification of at least 3 harmful policies or industrial practices, with implementation of sustainable alternatives.*	*2028*
4.4 Establish a Sustainable Financing Mechanism for Marine Conservation.	Develop a financial strategy that includes the creation of an environmental trust fund or eco-tourism levy to generate consistent funding for marine conservation efforts. This will ensure long-term financial support for conservation management, projects, and research initiatives.	Reliable, long-term funding is crucial for the sustained success of marine conservation programs. A dedicated financing mechanism will provide the necessary resources to carry out conservation activities and adapt to emerging challenges.	ACF, Ministry of Finance, private sector donors, international conservation finance organizations, NGOs.	*Establishment of an environmental trust fund or eco-tourism levy, generating consistent revenue for marine conservation projects.*	*2029*
4.5 Enhance Governance Structures for Transparency, Accountability, and Stakeholder Participation.	Strengthen governance frameworks within ACF and across marine conservation projects to improve transparency and ensure active stakeholder participation in decision-making processes. This includes establishing regular stakeholder consultations and	Transparent and accountable governance is essential for maintaining trust among stakeholders and ensuring the effective management of marine protected areas. Increased stakeholder participation leads to better-informed and more equitable conservation decisions.	ACF, Ministry of Environment, local communities, NGOs, international governance advisors, academic institutions.	*Implementation of a transparent governance framework, with at least 80% stakeholder participation in decision-making processes and annual reports on governance actions.*	*2028*

	enhancing reporting mechanisms.				

Objective 5: Strengthen Partnerships and Collaboration

To foster and strengthen partnerships and collaborations for enhanced conservation efforts, leveraging collective action from local and international partners.

5-Year Operational Targets	Action	Rationale	Key Stakeholders and Partners	Indicator (of delivery)	Date of delivery
5.1 Form or Enhance Partnerships with at Least Five International Conservation Organizations.	Engage and formalize partnerships with leading international conservation organizations, such as UNEP, IUCN, and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), to collaborate on marine conservation projects, research, and policy development.	Leveraging the resources, expertise, and global reach of international organizations strengthens Aruba's capacity to address marine conservation challenges, access funding opportunities, and implement globally recognized best practices.	ACF, UNEP, WWF, IUCN, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, international marine conservation NGOs and agencies.	*At least five formalized partnerships with international conservation organizations, with documented collaboration in projects and research.*	*2028*
5.2 Initiate an Annual Conservation Symposium to Review Progress and Strategies.	Organize an annual conservation symposium that brings together local and international stakeholders to review marine conservation progress, share insights, and update conservation strategies for Parke Marino Aruba.	Regular discussions and knowledge-sharing platforms foster collaboration, keep conservation goals aligned, and provide opportunities for stakeholders to contribute new ideas and solutions to emerging challenges.	ACF, local NGOs (Turtugaruba, AMMF), Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Tourism, regional and international conservation bodies (e.g., DCNA, CARIMAM, UNEP).	*Annual symposium held with at least 80% attendance from key stakeholders and a report summarizing strategies and progress shared.*	*2027*
5.3 Coordinate with Regional Initiatives and Share Best Practices for Habitat Restoration and Species Protection.	Collaborate with regional conservation initiatives and networks, such as CARIMAM and SPAW under the Cartagena Convention, to exchange best practices for marine habitat restoration and species protection.	Regional cooperation enhances the effectiveness of local conservation efforts by incorporating regional perspectives and shared strategies to address common challenges, such as invasive species and climate resilience.	ACF, DCNA, CARIMAM, SPAW, Ministry of Environment, regional research institutions, local conservation groups.	*Active participation in at least three regional initiatives and documented sharing of best practices for habitat restoration.*	*2028*
5.4 Establish Regular Collaborative Meetings with Local NGOs, Ministries, and Key Stakeholders.	Organize regular collaborative meetings between ACF, local NGOs (Turtugaruba, AMMF), ministries (e.g., Environment, Tourism), and key stakeholders to develop co-created solutions for marine conservation, ensuring alignment with national policies.	Regular collaboration strengthens local efforts, ensuring that conservation initiatives are integrated with broader national goals, enhancing stakeholder ownership and commitment to marine protection.	ACF, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Tourism, Turtugaruba, AMMF, local business associations, academic institutions.	*At least 4 collaborative meetings per year with active involvement from 80% of stakeholders.*	*Ongoing, with review every year*

5.5 Ensure 70% Stakeholder Involvement in Key Decision-Making Processes for Marine Conservation.	Establish processes that ensure local stakeholders are actively involved in at least 70% of the key decision-making processes for marine conservation initiatives in Parke Marino Aruba, including through public consultations, advisory committees, and collaborative project design.	Involving stakeholders in decision-making increases transparency, enhances the legitimacy of conservation efforts, and promotes long-term sustainability by ensuring that diverse voices are considered.	ACF, Ministry of Environment, local communities, academic institutions, local NGOs, business associations.	*At least 70% stakeholder involvement in key decisions, with regular feedback and consultation reports.*	*2029*
5.6 Conduct Workshops, Training and Volunteering Opportunities for Over 300 Community Members and Stakeholders.	Organize regular workshops, hands-on training and volunteering sessions on marine conservation, sustainable fishing practices, and habitat monitoring, protection and restoration for local communities, fishers, tourism operators, and government officials.	Educating stakeholders on marine conservation will enhance community engagement and promote sustainable practices. This strengthens the local conservation network and ensures long-term stewardship of marine ecosystems.	Key Stakeholders and Partners: ACF, Ministry of Environment, Turtugaruba, AMMF, regional conservation NGOs, community groups, local businesses.	*Completion of workshops and training sessions with at least 300 participants annually, with post-training surveys showing increased understanding and action on sustainable practices.*	*Ongoing, with review every year*

Objective 6: Promote Marine Conservation Education and Awareness

To enhance public understanding and appreciation of Aruba's marine environments through targeted education and awareness initiatives.

5-Year Operational Targets	Action	Rationale	Key Stakeholders and Partners	Indicator (of delivery)	Date of delivery
6.1 Develop and implement a marine education curriculum for schools (primary and secondary levels)	Collaborate with the Ministry of Education, Directorate of Education, and local schools to design and incorporate a curriculum focusing on marine ecosystems, biodiversity, and conservation challenges.	Educating younger generations fosters a culture of environmental stewardship and builds a knowledgeable future workforce to support marine conservation efforts.	Ministry of Education, Directorate of Education, local schools, teachers, NGOs, ACF, marine scientists, and conservation educators.	*Curriculum developed and incorporated into at least 80% of local schools, with annual assessments showing increased knowledge of marine ecosystems and conservation challenges.*	*2028, then ongoing, with review every year*
6.2 Launch a public awareness campaign highlighting the importance of marine conservation and the role of MPAs.	Use social media, community events, local media, and eco-tourism platforms to disseminate information on marine conservation and the benefits of MPAs.	Increasing public awareness will garner community support for conservation initiatives and encourage sustainable behaviour among residents and visitors.	Aruba Tourism Authority, local media outlets, community organizations, ACF, and eco-tourism businesses.	*At least 70% of the local population reached through the campaign, with measurable increases in public support for*	*2028, then ongoing, with review every year*

				MPAs and marine conservation.	
6.3 Organize hands-on community engagement activities, such as citizen science projects and beach clean-ups.	Develop programs that invite residents and visitors to participate in seagrass monitoring, coral reef surveys, and coastal clean-ups.	Direct involvement strengthens personal connections to the marine environment and encourages long-term advocacy for conservation efforts.	ACF, local NGOs, community groups, volunteers, and marine research organizations.	*At least 1,000 participants annually in community engagement activities, with documented increases in volunteer-driven conservation actions.*	*2027, then ongoing, with review every year*
6.4 Establish a Marine Conservation Visitor Centre to educate tourists and locals on Aruba's marine biodiversity.	Create an interactive visitor centre with exhibits, educational materials, and workshops to highlight the island's unique marine ecosystems.	A dedicated space for marine conservation education will enhance understanding and appreciation, particularly among tourists, fostering eco-tourism.	ACF, Aruba Tourism Authority, eco-tourism operators, and local businesses.	*Establishment of the visitor centre, with at least 50,000 visitors annually and positive feedback on educational impact.*	*2029*
6.5 Develop and distribute multilingual educational materials, including brochures, videos, and interactive digital resources.	Produce accessible, visually engaging content in Papiamento, Dutch, English, and Spanish to reach diverse audiences.	Multilingual materials ensure inclusivity, making marine conservation education accessible to all residents and visitors.	ACF, local graphic designers, media production companies, NGOs, and government agencies.	*Development and distribution of at least 3,000 copies of multilingual materials annually, with measurable improvements in visitor and local understanding of marine conservation.*	*Ongoing, with review every year*

Appendix 2: Business Plan

Business Plan Summary for Parke Marino Aruba

A. Operational Plan

Human Resources: The management of Parke Marino Aruba requires additional staff development and recruitment to bridge significant skills gaps, particularly in marine biology, ecosystem restoration, monitoring, and enforcement. Currently, expertise is limited to basic monitoring and enforcement tasks. To support the conservation goals of the Marine Protected Area Conservation Management Plan (MPA PACMP), the organization will need to focus on capacity building through professional development programs, mentorship opportunities, and targeted recruitment. Core skills that need further development include advanced marine habitat restoration techniques, invasive species management, ecological monitoring (especially with technologies like GIS and remote sensing), and community engagement. Additionally, all staff must be trained in adaptive management and climate resilience strategies to tackle the emerging impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems.

Recruitment efforts should prioritize filling critical roles such as marine biologists specializing in coral reef and seagrass restoration, environmental law experts to handle policy-related work, and skilled enforcement officers to ensure compliance with the marine regulations. Partnerships with international marine research institutions and NGOs could offer additional training opportunities and bring in expert consultants to guide the early phases of capacity building.

To bridge current gaps in expertise and ensure long-term sustainability, the operational plan will therefore focus on the following:

Capacity Building:

- Professional Development: Implement structured programs for staff training in marine habitat restoration, invasive species management, ecological monitoring, and climate resilience. On-the-job training, job shadowing, and workshops will be conducted in collaboration with international marine conservation organizations.
- Mentorship Opportunities: Pair less experienced staff with seasoned experts from regional and international networks to transfer knowledge and enhance skills.
- Advanced Skills Training: Incorporate modern tools and techniques, including GIS mapping, remote sensing, and advanced monitoring technologies.

Targeted Recruitment:

- Recruit specialists in marine biology with expertise in coral reef and seagrass restoration, environmental law professionals for policy and regulatory support, and experienced enforcement officers to monitor compliance with marine regulations.
- Prioritize hiring local talent to strengthen community ties and build a long-term conservation workforce.

Strategic Partnerships:

- Collaborate with universities, international NGOs, and research institutions for additional training opportunities and access to expert consultants.

Workforce Planning:

- Develop a five-year workforce growth strategy to ensure sufficient staffing levels for core functions. This includes adding marine rangers, field officers, restoration specialists, and education/outreach coordinators.

Training and Development: On-the-job training, job shadowing, and workshops should be arranged in collaboration with international marine conservation organizations and regional institutions to improve staff competencies. A focus on enhancing local staff's expertise in monitoring marine biodiversity, climate resilience, and community engagement is essential to meet the MPA PACMP's long-term goals.

Resources Deployment: Given the scope of the MPA PACMP, current staffing levels are inadequate. The immediate priority will be to recruit key personnel to lead habitat rehabilitation/restoration, monitoring, and invasive species control initiatives. Marine rangers and field officers will be needed to patrol and monitor protected areas to ensure compliance with the new regulations. Immediate efforts will focus on recruiting key personnel to:

- Lead habitat restoration projects.
- Conduct invasive species control initiatives.
- Enhance biodiversity monitoring programs.
- Enforce compliance with marine protection regulations.

Staff will also undergo adaptive management training to effectively respond to emerging challenges, such as climate change impacts on marine ecosystems.

B. Financial Plan

Core Funding: The existing core funding is insufficient to deliver the full spectrum of actions outlined in the MPA PACMP. To address this, a diversified financial strategy will be established, blending public, private, and philanthropic sources. Aruba's government will need to play a leading role in allocating resources for marine conservation. Existing funding from local and national sources will be reviewed and potentially realigned with MPA PACMP priorities. Key components include:

1. Government Support:
   - Advocate for increased budget allocations from the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Finance.
   - Align national funding priorities with MPA PACMP objectives.

2. Sustainable Finance Mechanisms: To develop long-term financial sustainability, multiple income streams must be established. These could include:

   - **Eco-tourism levies**: Charging fees on marine-related activities like diving, snorkelling, mooring fees and guided tours could help generate funds directly for conservation projects.

   - **Grants and international funding**: Secure project-based funding from international environmental bodies like the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), European Commission, etc.

   - **Public-private partnerships**: Develop partnerships with tourism operators and local businesses to align economic activities with conservation goals.

- **Environmental trust funds**: A dedicated trust fund could be established to pool resources from various donors, ensuring stable funding for ongoing operations.
- **Philanthropic donations**: Engaging international conservation foundations and philanthropists with a vested interest in marine protection could provide significant funding.
- **Co-creation partnerships**: Establish long-term partnership with key partners in project and programme delivery; as the basis for writing strong and convincing project proposals, sharing knowledge and skills vital to providing convincing context for bidding for funding.
- **Consultancy services**: ACF will develop a consultancy arm offering expert guidance to local businesses, particularly within the tourism and fishing industries, on how to implement sustainable practices in line with the MPA PACMP.

Projected Multi-Year Budget for Fundamental Marine Conservation (2025–2029)

A projected multi-year budget is outlined below, focusing on core activities for fundamental marine conservation:

Category	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Staffing & Training	$400,000	$420,000	$440,000	$460,000	$480,000
Monitoring & Research	$300,000	$310,000	$320,000	$330,000	$340,000
Habitat Restoration Projects	$250,000	$260,000	$270,000	$280,000	$290,000
Public Awareness Campaigns	$100,000	$110,000	$120,000	$130,000	$140,000
Equipment & Technology	$150,000	$160,000	$170,000	$180,000	$190,000
Eco-Tourism Initiatives	$50,000	$60,000	$70,000	$80,000	$90,000
Operational Costs & Overheads	$200,000	$210,000	$220,000	$230,000	$240,000
Total	**$1.45M**	**$1.53M**	**$1.61M**	**$1.71M**	**$1.78M**

Partnerships and International Funding: Collaborations with international organizations such as UNEP, WWF, Blue Marine Foundation, and the Nature Conservancy, will be essential to secure project-based funding and expertise. Grants from international donors and development institutions focused on biodiversity and climate resilience can provide supplemental financial support. Collaborating with global and regional organizations will therefore help to:

- Leverage technical expertise.
- Access grants and international funding opportunities.
- Develop co-financed projects for biodiversity and climate resilience.

In addition, funding streams from the Dutch Ministry and EU environmental programs will be prioritized, given Aruba's unique territorial status and eligibility for European development initiatives.

By integrating these operational and financial strategies, Parke Marino Aruba can effectively meet its conservation goals, build a skilled workforce, and ensure long-term financial stability for marine conservation efforts.

Appendix 3: Prohibited, Restricted and Permitted Activities in the Ramsar and MPA

This list of prohibited, restricted, and permitted activities is based on current laws and ordinance at national and international level (to which Aruba is signatory) and is designed to balance the protection of Aruba's vital marine ecosystems with the needs of its local communities and thriving tourism sector, ensuring the long-term sustainability of both.

Prohibited Activities

1. Anchoring and Mooring

Anchoring within designated seagrass beds and coral reef zones is strictly prohibited to prevent physical damage to these sensitive ecosystems (AB 1995 no. 2; AB 2018 no. 77). Specially designated mooring buoys must be used for boats in these areas.

2. Construction and Permanent Development

Any form of permanent construction, including hotels, resorts, and other infrastructure, is prohibited in the MPAs. Such development can cause irreparable damage to delicate ecosystems, including coral reefs and seagrass beds, and disrupt the natural habitats of endangered species like sea turtles and seabirds (AB 1995 no. 2). Existing piers can only be restored in consultation with ACF after presenting an impact assessment (of construction and intended use) and maintenance plan.

3. Extraction and Exploration

Oil and gas extraction, as well as exploratory activities, are prohibited within Ramsar sites and MPAs under the *Landsverordening openbare wateren en stranden* (AB 1987 no. 123) to safeguard the marine ecosystem from pollution and habitat destruction. The removal of sand, rocks, or other natural resources from reef islands is prohibited. Such activities contribute to erosion, habitat destruction, and increased sedimentation, which harms coral reefs and marine life (AB 1987 no. 123). Sea-bed mining, dredging, and other exploitative activities can significantly alter the marine environment, leading to habitat loss and degradation of coral reefs and seagrass beds.

4. Commercial Fishing, Aquaculture, Spear Fishing, Poaching, and Illegal Fishing (aquarium trade)

Commercial fishing and aquaculture activities, including the use of nets, traps, are prohibited to protect marine biodiversity and sensitive habitats (AB 1992 no. 116; CITES). Fishing using trawling nets, which can cause significant damage to coral reefs and seagrass beds, is prohibited (AB 1992 no. GT 17). The use of underwater hunting tools, including spears and harpoons (with or without scuba gear), is strictly prohibited in shallow waters of 36 meters / 120 feet or less to prevent harm to marine wildlife and coral reefs (AB 2001 no. 115 and pending tolerance policy). Authorized lionfish hunters holding a permit using only 3-point pole spears and sharing catch data are the only exception. Unregulated or illegal fishing for the aquarium trade and poaching of protected species such as sea turtles and their eggs, is strictly prohibited (CITES, AB 1993 no. 49).

5. Discharge of Pollutants, Dumping of Waste and Littering

The discharge of sewage, ballast water, fuel, oil, and other harmful chemicals into the marine environment is strictly prohibited to prevent eutrophication and contamination (AB 1993 no. 72; MarPol Convention). The dumping of waste, garbage, or chemicals is strictly prohibited. This includes both solid and liquid waste, which can significantly harm the sensitive ecosystems found in the Ramsar and MPA areas and surrounding marine areas (AB 1993 no. 72).

6. Introduction of Non-Native and Invasive Species

Non-native species introduced via ship ballast water or by other means can outcompete native species, destabilizing the local ecosystem. The regulation or prohibition of introducing potential invasive species is critical to maintaining biodiversity.

7. Wildlife Feeding & Disturbance

Feeding and pursuing wildlife, particularly marine species such as turtles, dolphins, and fish, by individuals or during tours is prohibited to prevent malnourishment, disease, and the disruption of natural behaviors and ecosystems (AB 2017 no. 48).

8. Harmful Recreational Practices

Walking on coral reefs, disturbing seagrass beds, and using non-biodegradable sunscreens harmful to marine life are prohibited in order to reduce physical and chemical damage to these habitats (AB 2017 no. 48).

Restricted Activities

1. Recreational Boating

While recreational boating is permitted, strict regulations are in place to avoid damaging marine habitats. Boating is restricted in sensitive areas, and speed limits are enforced to minimize propeller damage and noise pollution (AB 1989 no. 66). Additionally, anchoring is limited to designated zones.

2. Scuba Diving and Snorkeling

Diving and snorkeling are restricted in areas with coral restoration projects or known breeding grounds for endangered species. Visitors are required to follow guidelines, including no-touch policies for corals and marine life (AB 1995 no. 2). Sunscreens that harm coral are restricted (Marine Recreation Ordinance, 2016).

3. Fishing Regulations

Local artisanal fishing is allowed but is subject to strict catch limits, seasons, and other species protection measures. Fishing licenses are required, and some species are protected year-round (AB 1995 no. 2; AB 2017 no. 48). Seasonal restrictions or catch limits can be introduced and adapted to ensure sustainable populations (AB 1992 no. 116).

4. Maritime Traffic

Boats must adhere to strict zoning laws, including restricted areas for maintenance and cleaning to prevent fuel spills, sedimentation, and propeller damage (AB 1987 no. 124; AB 1994 no. 12).

5. Archaeological Activity

Archaeological digs or the removal of objects from marine areas can disturb habitats. The regulation of these activities ensures minimal impact on marine ecosystems.

Permitted Activities

1. Non-Motorized Water Sports

Non-motorized water sports such as kayaking, paddleboarding, and windsurfing are permitted in most areas, as they pose minimal risk to the marine environment. However, specific zones may still be off-limits due to sensitive ecosystems (AB 1987 no. 123 / AB 2021 no. 123).

2. Sustainable Tourism Practices

Low-impact activities such as hiking, birdwatching, snorkeling, and diving (with restrictions) are encouraged in designated areas. These activities promote awareness of marine conservation with the least harm to the environment (AB 1995 no. 2), particularly in low visitation numbers.

3. Scientific Research

Scientific research is permitted with proper authorization, particularly in relation to marine biodiversity conservation, provided that it does not involve extractive activities or disturb wildlife. Research permits must be obtained in advance (CBD, Ramsar Convention) from ACF and relevant government authorities in the case of protected species.

4. Public Access and Recreation

Public beaches are open to visitors, but access to certain areas may be restricted to protect wildlife breeding grounds or during conservation projects. Public awareness campaigns encourage responsible behavior (AB 1987 no. 123; AB 1995 no. 2).

5. Fishing for Personal Consumption

Local, small-scale fishing for personal consumption is permitted under regulated guidelines to ensure sustainability and minimal ecological impact. However, the use of non-sustainable fishing gear is restricted (AB 1992 no. 116).

List of Terrestrial, Coastal and Marine Activities Affecting Marine Ecosystems

These measures are necessary to ensure that activities do not endanger the fragile marine ecosystems surrounding Aruba.

1. Dumping or Discharge of Wastes and Pollutants

Coastal establishments, such as industries, hotels, and sewage treatment plants, may discharge pollutants into coastal waters. This includes untreated sewage, industrial chemicals, and other waste products. These substances can cause eutrophication, deplete oxygen levels, and harm marine ecosystems, including coral reefs and seagrass beds.

2. Coastal Development and Infrastructure

Coastal disposal from developments, including harbours, outfall structures, and landfills,

introduces pollutants and sediments into marine areas. Coastal development often leads to erosion and sedimentation, affecting marine ecosystems by smothering coral reefs and disrupting fish breeding grounds.

3. Maritime Traffic and Anchoring

Ships passing through or anchoring in sensitive areas can cause physical damage to coral reefs and seagrass beds. Propeller forces and ship maintenance (e.g., cleaning or fuel spills) increase the risk of pollution and disturbance of marine life. The regulation of stopping, anchoring, and ship activities can reduce such adverse effects.

4. Fishing, Hunting, and Harvesting of Endangered Species

Overfishing or the illegal harvesting of protected species, such as sea turtles or certain fish species, affects biodiversity and the stability of marine ecosystems. Regulation is essential to protect threatened species and maintain ecological balance.

5. Destruction of Habitats and Species

Activities leading to the destruction of habitats, such as coastal construction, mining, or sand extraction, harm critical ecosystems like mangroves, which serve as nurseries for marine life. Additionally, any destruction of coral reefs or seagrass beds through physical or chemical means must be prohibited.

6. Soil Modification and Watershed Degradation

Coastal and terrestrial activities that modify the soil profile, including deforestation and land clearing, contribute to watershed degradation. This results in increased runoff and sedimentation in marine areas, which smothers coral reefs and harms marine life.

Appendix 4: Relevant National and International Legislation

Besides the Nature Protection Ordinance and national decree that designate Parke Marino Aruba as marine protected areas to conserve the ecosystems and biodiversity within them, there are several other national laws and regional treaties relevant to these areas.

National laws

AB 1987 no. 123	Landsverordening openbare wateren en stranden
AB 1987 no. 124	Landsbesluit openbare wateren en stranden
AB 1989 no. 66	Regeling zwem- en vaarzones
AB 1992 no. 116	Visserijverordening
AB 1992 no. GT 17	Verordening op het vissen met sleepnetten
AB 1993 no. 15	Visserijbesluit
AB 1993 no. 72	Landsverordening voorkoming van verontreiniging door schepen
AB 1994 no. 12	Regeling zwem- en vaarzones Sint Nicolaasbaai en Klein Lagoen
AB 1995 no. 2	Natuurbeschermingsverordening (NBV)
AB 1996 no. 1	Landsbesluit ontheffingen beschermde niet-inheemse flora en fauna
AB 2000 no. 59	Landsbesluit Parke National Arikok
AB 2001 no. 115	Landsbesluit verboden onderwaterjachtmiddelen
AB 2017 no. 11	Landsbesluit aanwijzing Spaans Lagoen-gebied als natuurreservaat
AB 2017 no. 48	Landsbesluit bescherming inheemse flora en fauna
AB 2019 no. 67	Landsverordening verbod voor het milieuschadelijke producten
AB 2020 no. 67	Landsbesluit nieuwe aanwijzing domeingronden als natuurreservaat
AB 2021 no 123	Landsbesluit Ruimtelijk Ontwikkelingsplan met Voorschriften 2021

International Treaties and Conventions

CITES	Convention of International Trade In Endangered Species
Cartagena	The Convention for The Protection And Development Of The Marine Environment Of The Wider Caribbean Region (with SPAW Protocol & Oil Spills Protocol)
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
Ramsar	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
MarPol	International Convention for Prevention of Pollution from Ships
OPRC 90	International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation
UNCLOS	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

Activity	MPA AR	MPA SC	MPA MH	MPA OR	Current Conditions or Policy	PMA Regulation explanation	Side note
Non-commercial activities (private/individual)							
Anchoring	P	P	P	P	Unregulated (private) moorings	No anchoring allowed; moorings will be placed in selected areas to replace anchoring. The number of moorings is carefully considered as this also allows to mitigate impact in numbers. Some low impact activities could become of high impact by high numbers of visitors. The prohibition on anchoring will be in place as soon as moorings are installed and their location and use are communicated to the public.	An exception can be made outside of sensitive or restoration zones for permit holding fishermen to practise artisanal fishing.
Boat passage	R	R	R	R	Restricted to 'bestemmingsverkeer': inside the lagoons/bays the speed limit is 10 km/hr. AB 1987 no. 124 Openbare wateren en stranden	Boat passage is allowed outside of the reefs at a depth of at least 36 meters/120 feet. Inside the lagoon and bay of Mangel Halto and Rodgers Beach there is a fixed route that can be used with a maximum speed of 10km/hr for direct transport to and from a specific destination within	

						the lagoon or bay, such as the fishing harbours or moorings.	
Boat docking	NA	R	R	NA	Unregulated		
Boat launch	NA	R	P	P	Unregulated	MPAs AR, MH and OR have no suitable and safe boat launching ramps. Only in MPA SC, at Rodgers beach there is the boat ramp by the fishing pier.	
Construction of piers, ranchos and toilets or other infrastructure. Alteration of natural environment.	P	P	P	P	Unregulated	No new construction permitted. Maintenance of existing piers and stairs allowed after consultation with and permit from ACF to mitigate impact.	
Swimming/Snorkelling	P	R	R	R	Zoning swimming areas, AB 1987 no. 124 Openbare wateren en stranden	Swimming and snorkelling allowed everywhere (at your own risk). Recommended not to swim/snorkel in areas where other activities such as boating, sailing, or fishing. If swimming, snorkelling outside of the safe swimming zones, a clearly visible float (marker buoy) is strongly recommended.	Swimming zones, where only swimming, snorkelling and wading on sandy bottoms is allowed, are the first 75m from the shoreline (unless otherwise indicated).
Wading	P	R	R	R	Unregulated	Wading is only allowed on sandy bottoms (no trampling of seagrass or corals)	

Surfing/Body boarding	R	R	R	R	Unregulated	Surfing or bodyboarding allowed (at your own risk). Dos Playa in MPA AR is only regularly used surfing/bodyboarding site within Parke Marino Aruba. Some sites become temporary wave spots during weather events: Nanki (MPA SC) and Punto Brabo (MPA OR).	
Kitesurfing/(Hydro)foiling	P	P	P	P	Kitesurfing prohibited by law AB 2021 no. 123 ROP(v)	Kitesurfing is prohibited in all MPAs, the motion and sound of the kite disturbs breeding seabirds. (Hydro)foiling is prohibited as it can harm humans and wildlife in the MPAs with the long fin that approaches almost silently.	
Sailing (individual person vessels)	R	R	R	R	Unregulated		
Sailing (yachts/catamarans)	R	R	R	R	Unregulated	Not allowed inside lagoons and bays	
Kayaking/SUP	P	R	R	R	Unregulated	Kayaking/Sup allowed at own risk. Not recommended for open sea. Paddles not allowed to touch seagrass or coral bottom. Not allowed to tie to mangroves.	
Diving	P	R	R	R	Unregulated	Divers to maintain to all safety protocols and maintain good buoyancy to prevent harming reefs. Once	

						mooring buoys in place only mooring or shore diving allowed.	
Motorized Watercraft Activities (e.g. Jet ski, speedboat, towing of floats/parasail, underwater scooters)	P	P	P	P	Partially regulated AB 1987 no. 124 Openbare wateren en stranden, and prohibited by AB 2021 no. 123 ROP(v) for all MPAs		
Handlining, rod-reel (Baranca)	P	R	R	R	Unregulated		Only artisanal fisheries allowed. To reduce fishing impacts on sensitive shallow habitats such as seagrass and coral reefs, these fishing practices are allowed from a depth of >36m/120ft (with a few exceptions). All fishing practices need to respect nationally protected species list (AB 2017 no. 48) and additionally protected species: all sharks and rays, (and in time/future: all
Gleaning/Hand collection (Walking/Swimming)	P	P	P	P	Unregulated		
Balloon fishing (or other methods of extending line away from shore and allowing it to sink)	P	P	P	P	Unregulated	This fishing practice causes many line entanglements and ghost lines in the waters and is therefore not sustainably permissible.	
Taray (cast net)	P	P	R	P	Unregulated	Cast netting can be allowed in small numbers at 'Bao Baranca' and Santo Largo. Permit and registration needed.	
Harpoon (swimming/walking)	P	P	P	P	Prohibited by law AB 2001 no. 115	National spearfishing tolerance policy will provide permits to select group of spearfishers. Within the MPAs spearfishing permit holders can be allowed to spearfish outside of the No-take zone (depth >36m/120ft) and only on the 'select positive species list'	
Spearfishing (Use of underwater hunting equipment)	P	R	R	R	Prohibited by law AB 2001 no. 115		
Lionfish hunting with '3-point pole spear'	R	R	R	R	Prohibited by law AB 2001 no. 115		

						(including size and season) that allow for sustainable spearfishing within current knowledge. Lionfish hunters with '3-point pole spear' and with national permit.	triggerfish, all angelfish, all butterflyfish, all sea cucumbers, all urchins)
Kanasta (Cage)	P	P	P	P	Regulated by AB 1993 no. 15 Visserijbesluit	Untargeted fishing practice, unsustainable due to bycatch and pollution caused by abandoned cages.	
Hand lining, rod-reel, hydraulic reels	P	R	R	R	Unregulated		
Rosario (Deep trolling handline)	P	R	R	R	Unregulated		
Fondo (droplining)	P	R	R	R	Unregulated		
Palambra/Palanka (Longline)	P	P	P	P	Regulated by AB 1993 no. 15 Visserijbesluit		
Slip (Trolling)	P	R	R	R	Unregulated		
Reda (Seines)	P	P	P	P	Regulated by AB 1992 no. GT 17 Verordening op het vissen met sleepnetten		
Commercial activities							
Anchoring	P	P	P	P	Unregulated (private) moorings		
Boat passage	R	R	R	R	Restricted to 'bestemmingsverkeer': inside the lagoon the speed limit is 10 km/hr. AB 1987 no. 124		

					Openbare wateren en stranden		
Boat docking	NA	R	R	NA	Unregulated		
Swimming/Snorkelling	P	R	R	R	Zoning swimming areas, AB 1987 no. 124 Openbare wateren en stranden		
Wading	P	R	R	R	Unregulated		
Surfing/Body boarding	P	P	P	P	Unregulated		
Kitesurfing/Foiling	P	P	P	P	Prohibited by law AB 2021 no. 123 (ROPv)		
Sailing (single person vessels)	P	P	P	P	Unregulated		
Sailing (yachts/catamarans)	P	P	R	R	Unregulated		
Kayaking/SUP	P	R	R	R	Unregulated		
Diving	P	R	R	R	Unregulated		
Motorized Watercraft Activities (Jetski, speedboat, towing of floats/parasail, underwater scooters)	P	P	P	P	Regulated through AB 1994 no. 12, and partially regulated AB 1987 no. 124 Openbare wateren en stranden, and AB 2021 no. 123 ROP(v) for SC		
Fishing (any form)	P	P	P	P	Partially regulated: AB 1993 no. 15 Visserijbesluit, AB 1992 no. GT 17 Verordening op het vissen met sleepnetten and AB 2001 no. 115.	Commercial fishing prohibited by AB 2018 no 77.	

Extractive activities	P	P	P	P	Unregulated		
Development, Construction Sediment Nourishments, Mining	P	P	P	P	Unregulated		
Construction of piers, ranchos and toilets, or other infrastructure. Alteration of natural environment.	P	P	P	P	Unregulated		
	P	Prohibited					
	R	Restricted to some areas or conditions					
	A	Allowed everywhere in the MPA					
	NA	Not applicable in this MPA					

Appendix 5: Ramsar Descriptions

South coast Ramsar map and text: NL2526_map230622.pdf (ramsar.org) Text: This 19-kilometre stretch of the southern leeward coast of Aruba is considered the most biodiverse area of the country. It features the island's largest stand of mangrove forest, dense seagrass beds, beaches, coral reefs, and the island's main chain of reef islets. This combination of habitats is unique for Aruba and provides crucial reproduction, nursery and foraging sites for multiple animal species including terns, three species of sea turtles, twelve sea mammals, many soft and stony corals, fish, and sponges. The beaches provide nesting habitat for green (*Chelonia mydas*), hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) and loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) turtles. The Site is the most important coral recruitment area of Aruba, and the shallow coastal zone features relatively large stands of blade fire coral (*Millepora complanata*) and elkhorn coral (*Acropora palmata*). In deeper areas the near-threatened spotted eagle ray (*Aetobatus narinari*) and tiger shark (*Galeocerdo cuvier*) can be observed. Several globally threatened species are found, including endemic and critically endangered ones. Besides the biodiversity it supports, the Site also provides significant benefits to the Aruban economy through coastal protection, fishing, and tourism (diving and snorkeling). As of 2023 a plan was in place to restore the mangroves and construct artificial reefs, while a management plan was being prepared.

West Point map and text: NL2527_map230622.pdf (ramsar.org) This mainly marine Site is comprised of varying habitats: beaches, sand dunes, limestone terraces, seasonal marshes and pools, coral reefs, seagrass beds, and shallow and deeper marine waters. The beaches are nesting grounds for four species of sea turtle (leatherback, hawksbill, loggerhead, and green turtles) while the limestone terraces are breeding grounds for the migratory least tern (Sternula antillarum). The waters of West Point contain relatively large patches of the critically endangered elkhorn coral (Acropora palmata) while the turtlegrass beds provide nursing and feeding grounds for many marine organisms including the queen conch (Lobatus gigas) and parrotfish species. The two main land areas are the Sasarawichi sand dunes and Tera Cora, which features arid landscapes and mudflats which annually transform into a seasonal wetland. They are among the few remaining natural habitats for numerous locally endangered and protected species such as the crested bobwhite (Colinus cristatus), the burrowing owl (Athene cunicularia), the Aruba island rattlesnake (Crotalus durissus unicolor), the eastern cottontail rabbit (Sylvilagus floridanus) and Hummelinck's vesper mouse (Calomys hummelincki). When Tera Cora floods, it becomes an important stopover site for many foraging migratory bird species. The Site is heavily used for recreation and tourism activities, which poses a threat to its ecological character. A scientific assessment of the shallow water reefs was carried out in 2019, while a management plan was being prepared as of 2023.

East Point: NL2525_map230622.pdf (ramsar.org) This mainly marine Site curving around the eastern tip of Aruba comprises a limestone plateau, dry stream beds, a freshwater pond, dunes, beaches, and shallow and deeper marine waters. These feature sea grass beds, coral reefs and reef islets and relatively clean water; a high biomass of herbivorous fish can be found here. The shallow waters serve as a refuge for six dolphin species: common bottlenose, rough-toothed,

Atlantic spotted, striped, spinner and Pantropical spotted dolphin. The latter two give birth here. Further offshore, where the water drops deeper and there can be stronger currents and more swell on the surface, long-beaked common and Risso dolphin, false killer whale, pilot, humpback and minke whales, and whale sharks have been observed. The Site provides significant benefits in terms of coastal protection, fishing, and tourism (diving and snorkelling). It is subject to long-term monitoring.

Appendix 6: Species list

Name	IBA	IUCN	CITES		CMS		SPAW			National law
Scientific name			**I**	**II**	**I**	**II**	**I**	**II**	**III**	
Thunnus alalunga		NT								
Colpophyllia amaranthus				1					1	1
Stylopathes americana				1					1	1
Anguilla rostrata		EN								
Thunnus thynnus		EN								1
Epinephelus itajara		CR								1
Stenella frontalis				1				1		1
Puffinus lherminieri	1							1		
Dipturus laevis		EN								
Cetorhinus maximus		VU		1	1					
Alopias superciliosus		VU								
Thunnus obesus		VU								
Oxysmilia rotundifolia				1					1	1
Antipathes americana				1					1	1
Antipathes atlantica				1					1	1
Antipathes caribbeana				1					1	1
Antipathes dichotoma				1					1	1
Antipathes furcata				1					1	1
Antipathes hirta				1					1	1
Antipathes pennacea				1					1	1
Antipathes tanacetum				1					1	1
Stichopathes gracilis				1					1	1
Stichopathes lutkeni				1					1	1
Mycteroperca bonaci		NT								
Avicennia germinans (= nitida)									1	1
Anous minutus	1									
Pterodroma hasitata		EN						1		1
Carcharhinus melanopterus										
Millepora complanata				1					1	1
Mesoplodon densirostris				1				1		1
Porites branneri				1					1	1
Cryptotomus roseus										
Makaira nigricans		EN								
Scarus coeruleus										1
Balaenoptera musculus		EN	1		1			1		1
Stephanocoenia intersepta				1					1	1
Stephanocoenia michelinii				1					1	1

Tenacetipathes hirta				1					1	1
Tenacetipathes tenacetum				1					1	1
Tursiops truncatus				1				1		1
Montastrea faveolata		EN		1				1		1
Orbicella faveolata		EN		1				1		1
Millepora squarrosa (striata)				1					1	1
Porites furcata				1					1	1
Millepora alcicornis				1					1	1
Siderastrea stellata				1					1	1
Sterna anaethetus	1									
Anous stolidus	1									
Pelecanus occidentalis	1							1		1
Balaenoptera edeni			1			1		1		1
Sparisoma radians										1
Montastrea franksi		VU		1					1	1
Gymnura altavela		VU								
Conocarpus erecta									1	1
Mycetophyllia reesi				1					1	1
Javania cailleti				1					1	1
Melongena melongena										1
Carcharhinus perezi		NT								
Panulirus argus									1	1
Montastrea cavernosa				1					1	1
Porites porites				1					1	1
Glaucostegus thouin		VU								
Stenella clymene				1				1		1
Balaenoptera borealis		EN	1		1			1		1
Delphinus delphis				1				1		1
Sterna hirundo	1									
Deltocyathus italicus				1					1	1
Guynia annulata				1					1	1
Javania pseudoalabastra				1					1	1
Batrachoides manglae		VU								
Stephanocyathus coronatus				1					1	1
Caryophyllia crypta				1					1	1
Lutjanus cyanopterus		VU								
Caryophyllia berteriana				1					1	1
Concentrotheca laevigata				1					1	1
Cyathoceras squiresi				1					1	1
Cylicia inflata				1					1	1
Dasmosmilia lymani				1					1	1
Dasmosmilia variegata				1					1	1

Deltocyathoides stimpsonii				1					1	1
Phyllangia pequegnatae				1					1	1
Polycyathus mayae				1					1	1
Polycyathus senegalensis				1					1	1
Pourtalosmilia conferta				1					1	1
Rhizopsammia bermudensis				1					1	1
Rhizopsammia goesi				1					1	1
Rhizopsammia manuelensis				1					1	1
Sphyrna tudes										
Ziphius cavirostris				1				1		1
Solenosmilia variabilis				1					1	1
Desmophyllum cristagalli				1					1	1
Desmophyllum dianthus				1					1	1
Desmophyllum striatum				1					1	1
Flabellum (F.) floridanum				1					1	1
Flabellum fragile				1					1	1
Flabellum pavoninum				1					1	1
Fungiacyathus crispus				1					1	1
Fungiacyathus marenzelleri				1					1	1
Fungiacyathus pusillus				1					1	1
Fungiacyathus symmetricus				1					1	1
Gardineria minor				1					1	1
Gardineria paradoxa				1					1	1
Gardineria simplex				1					1	1
Labyrinthocyathus facetus				1					1	1
Labyrinthocyathus langae				1					1	1
Lophelia pertusa				1					1	1
Lophelia prolifera				1					1	1
Madracis brueggemanni				1					1	1
Peponocyathus folliculus				1					1	1
Peponocyathus stimpsonii				1					1	1
Phacelocyathus flos				1					1	1
Placotrochides frusta				1					1	1
Rhizosmilia gerdae				1					1	1
Rhizosmilia maculata				1					1	1
Schizocyathus fissilis				1					1	1
Sphenotrochus andrewianus moorei				1					1	1
Sphenotrochus auritus				1					1	1
Sphenotrochus lindstroemi				1					1	1
Stenocyathus vermiformis				1					1	1
Tethocyathus cylindraceus				1					1	1
Tethocyathus recurvatus				1					1	1

Tethocyathus variabilis				1					1	1
Thalamophyllia gombergi				1					1	1
Thalamophyllia riisei				1					1	1
Thecopsammia socialis				1					1	1
Trematotrochus corbicula				1					1	1
Trochocyathus fasciatus				1					1	1
Trochocyathus fossulus				1					1	1
Trochocyathus laboreli				1					1	1
Trochopsammia infundibulum				1					1	1
Dendrophyllia alternata				1					1	1
Dendrophyllia cornucopia				1					1	1
Dendrophyllia gaditana				1					1	1
Premocyathus cornuformis				1					1	1
Stephanocyathus laevifundus				1					1	1
Stephanocyathus paliferus				1					1	1
Enallopsammia profunda				1					1	1
Enallopsammia rostrata				1					1	1
Oculina tenella				1					1	1
Stephanocyathus diadema				1					1	1
Carcharhinus obscurus		VU								
Astrangia solitaria				1					1	1
Kogia simus				1				1		1
Syringodium filiforme (= Cymodocea manitorum)									1	1
Madracis formosa				1					1	1
Acropora palmata		CR		1				1		1
Dichocoenia stellaris				1					1	1
Dichocoenia stokesii		VU		1					1	1
Nicholsina usta										1
Pseudorca crassidens				1				1		1
Plumapathes pennacea				1					1	1
Strombus pugilis										1
Balaenoptera physalis		EN	1		1			1		1
Colpophyllia natans		VU		1					1	1
Eusmilia fastigiata				1					1	1
Agaricia fragilis				1					1	1
Lagenodelphis hosei				1				1		1
Cyprinodon dearborni										
Rivulus marmoratus bonairensis										
Acropora prolifera				1					1	1
Mesoplodon europaeus				1				1		1
Favia fragum				1					1	1
Gorgonia flabellum f. flabellum									1	1

Gorgonia flabellum f. occatoria									1	1
Gorgonia mariae									1	1
Gorgonia mariae f. cymosa									1	1
Gorgonia mariae f. plumosa									1	1
Gorgonia ventalina									1	1
Leptogorgia euryale									1	1
Leptogorgia medusa									1	1
Leptogorgia setacea									1	1
Leptogorgia stheno									1	1
Leptogorgia virgulata									1	1
Lophogorgia barbadensis									1	1
Lophogorgia cardinalis									1	1
Lophogorgia hebes									1	1
Lophogorgia miniata									1	1
Lophogorgia punicea									1	1
Lophogorgia sanguinolenta									1	1
Lophogorgia violacea									1	1
Pacifigorgia elegans									1	1
Phyllogorgia dilatata									1	1
Pseudopterogorgia acerosa									1	1
Pseudopterogorgia albatrossae									1	1
Pseudopterogorgia americana									1	1
Pseudopterogorgia bipinnata									1	1
Pseudopterogorgia blanquillensis									1	1
Pseudopterogorgia elisabethae									1	1
Pseudopterogorgia hummelincki									1	1
Pseudopterogorgia hystrix									1	1
Pseudopterogorgia kallos									1	1
Pseudopterogorgia marcgravii									1	1
Pseudopterogorgia navia									1	1
Pseudopterogorgia rigida									1	1
Pterogorgia anceps									1	1
Pterogorgia citrina									1	1
Pterogorgia guadalupensis									1	1
Sphyrna mokarran		EN		1		1			1	1
Carcharodon carcharias		VU		1	1					
Sparisoma atomarium										1
Leptoseris cucculata				1					1	1
Chelonia mydas		EN	1			1		1		1
Diploria labyrinthiformis				1					1	1
Centrophorus granulosus		VU								
Eretmochelys imbricata		CR	1			1		1		1

Lobatus raninus (Strombus raninus)										1
Orbicella annularis		EN		1				1		1
Phyllangia americana				1					1	1
Conus hieroglyphus		VU								1
Lachnolaimus maximus		VU								
Madrepora carolina				1					1	1
Madrepora oculata				1					1	1
Megaptera novaeangliae		VU	1		1			1		1
Oculina valenciennesi				1					1	1
Calamus bajonado										
Diploria clivosa				1					1	1
Mycetophyllia aliciae				1					1	1
Stylaster roseus				1					1	1
Leptoseris cailleti				1					1	1
Agaricia lamarcki		VU		1					1	1
Mussa angulosa				1					1	1
Oculina varicosa		VU		1					1	1
Pristis pristis		CR	1		1			1		
Larus atricilla	1									
Agaricia agaricites				1					1	1
Agaricia grahamae				1					1	1
Sterna antillarum antillarum	1							1		1
Dermochelys coriacea		CR	1			1		1		1
Leptopenus discus				1					1	1
Colangia immersa				1					1	1
Siderastrea radians				1					1	1
Hippocampus erectus		VU		1						
Caretta caretta		EN	1			1		1		1
Delphinus capensis				1				1		1
Isurus paucus		VU				1				
Diadema antillarum										1
Mycetophyllia daniana				1					1	1
Agaricia humilis				1					1	1
Manta birostris		VU		1	1				1	1
Dermatolepis inermis		NT								
Davidaster n. sp.										
Nemaster grandis										
Arubolana imula		VU								
Anachis demani										
Anachis dicomata										
Anachis plicatula										
Ancilla balteata										

Ancilla glabrata										
Ancilla lienardi										
Calotrophon velero										
Chicoreus spectrum										
Compsodrillia gonae										
Conus aurantius										
Conus curassaviensis										1
Conus wendrosi										1
Cosmioconcha humfreyi										
Crassispira verbernei										
Decipifus kristenseni										
Engina demani										
Engina stootsi										
Engina willemsae										
Favartia alveata										
Ficus communis										
Inodrillia vinki										
Latirus angulatus										
Minipyrene dormitory										
Mitrella idalina										
Olivia fulgurator										
Olivia reclusa										
Oliviella ankeli										
Oliviella floralia										
Persicola cypraeoides										
Persicula chrysomelina										
Persicula maculosa										
Persicula muralis										
Phyllonotus margaritensis										
Pusia bibsae										
Pusia pulchella										
Pusiolina veldhoveni										
Risomurex withrowi										
Teralatirus ernesti										
Terebra curaçaoensis										
Vasum capitellum										
Bergia puertoricense										
Hypoplectrus providencianus		VU								
Siderastrea siderea				1					1	1
Meandrina meandrites				1					1	1
Peponocephala electra				1				1		1
Scarus coelestinus										1

Lobatus costatus (Strombus costatus)										1
Balaenoptera acutorostrata			1					1		1
Flabellum moseleyi				1					1	1
Montastrea annularis (s.l.)		EN		1				1		1
Porites asteroides				1					1	1
Lutjanus analis		VU								
Epinephelus striatus		CR							1	1
Carcharhinus signatus		VU								
Eubalaena glacialis		EN						1		1
Astrangia poculata				1					1	1
Mola mola		VU								
Carcharhinus longimanus		CR		1					1	
Lepidochelys olivacea		EN	1			1		1		1
Tubastraea coccinea				1					1	1
Orcinus orca				1		1		1		1
Stenella attenuata				1				1		1
Paracyathus pulchellus				1					1	1
Madracis asperula				1					1	1
Dendrogyra cylindrus		VU		1					1	1
Hyporthodus flavolimbatus		VU								
Scarus taeniopterus										1
Anomocora fecunda		VU		1					1	1
Anomocora prolifera				1					1	1
Feresa attenuata				1				1		1
Kogia breviceps				1				1		1
Lobatus gigas (Strombus gigas)				1					1	1
Scarus vetula										1
Balistes vetula		VU								
Scarus guacamaia		NT								1
Trochocyathus rawsonii				1					1	1
Sparisoma aurofrenatum										1
Oreaster reticulatus										1
Epinephelus morio		NT								
Rhizophora mangle									1	1
Pagrus pagrus		EN								
Sparisoma chrysopterum										1
Manta alfredi				1	1				1	
Agaricia tenuifolia				1					1	1
Mycetophyllia lamarckiana				1					1	1
Grampus griseus				1				1		1
Lobatus gallus (Strombus gallus)										1
Manicina areolata				1					1	1

Sterna dougallii dougallii	1					1		1		1
Mycetophyllia ferox		VU		1					1	1
Pourtalocyathus hispidus				1					1	1
Isophyllastrea rigida				1					1	1
Steno bredanensis				1				1		1
Sterna maxima	1									
Carcharias taurus		VU								
Carcharhinus plumbeus		VU								
Thalasseus acuflavidus subsp. eurygnathus	1									
Pristis pectinata		CR	1		1			1		1
Sphyrna lewini		EN		1		1			1	1
Agaricia undulata				1					1	1
Hyporthodus niveatus		VU								
Thalassia testudinum									1	1
Abudefduf saxatilis										
Tubastreaea tenuilamellosa				1					1	1
Halodule wrightii									1	1
Isurus oxyrinchus		VU				1				
Globicephala macrorhynchus				1				1		1
Carcharinus falciformis		VU		1		1			1	
Isophyllia sinuosa				1					1	1
Hippocampus reidi				1						
Odontaspis ferox		VU								
Sphyrna zigaena		VU		1					1	
Solenastrea bournonii				1					1	1
Panulirus laevicauda										
Epinephelus niveatus		VU								
Anomocora marchadi				1					1	1
Balanophyllia bayeri				1					1	1
Balanophyllia caribbeana				1					1	1
Balanophyllia cyathoides				1					1	1
Balanophyllia dineta				1					1	1
Balanophyllia floridana				1					1	1
Balanophyllia hadros				1					1	1
Balanophyllia palifera				1					1	1
Balanophyllia pittieri				1					1	1
Balanophyllia wellsi				1					1	1
Caryophyllia ambrosia				1					1	1
Caryophyllia antillarum				1					1	1
Caryophyllia barbadensis				1					1	1
Caryophyllia cornuformis				1					1	1

Caryophyllia corrugata				1					1	1
Caryophyllia horologium				1					1	1
Caryophyllia parvula				1					1	1
Caryophyllia paucipalata				1					1	1
Caryophyllia polygona				1					1	1
Caryophyllia zopyros				1					1	1
Coenocyathus caribbeana				1					1	1
Coenosmilia arbuscula				1					1	1
Colangia jamaicaensis				1					1	1
Colangia multipalifera				1					1	1
Deltocyathus agassizii				1					1	1
Deltocyathus calcar				1					1	1
Deltocyathus eccentricus				1					1	1
Deltocyathus halianthus				1					1	1
Deltocyathus moseleyi				1					1	1
Deltocyathus pourtalesi				1					1	1
Eguchipsammia cornucopia				1					1	1
Eguchipsammia gaditana				1					1	1
Eguchipsammia strigosa				1					1	1
Scolymia cubensis				1					1	1
Scolymia lacera				1					1	1
Sterna fuscata	1									
Dasyatis Americana										
Physeter macrocephalus		VU	1		1			1		1
Stenella longirostris				1				1		1
Equetus punctatus										
Aetobatus narinari		NT								
Panulirus guttatus										
Melanorhinus boekei										
Acropora cervicornis		CR		1				1		1
Madracis carmabi				1					1	1
Madracis pharensis				1					1	1
Madracis senaria				1					1	1
Anthemiphyllia patera				1					1	1
Asterosmilia marchadi				1					1	1
Asterosmilia prolifera				1					1	1
Astrangia rathbuni				1					1	1
Bathypsammia fallosocialis				1					1	1
Bathypsammia tintinnabulum				1					1	1
Cladocora arbuscula				1					1	1
Cladocora debilis				1					1	1
Cladopsammia manuelensis				1					1	1

Coenocyathus goreaui				1					1	1
Coenocyathus humanni				1					1	1
Coenocyathus parvulus				1					1	1
Leptopsammia trinitatis				1					1	1
Sparisoma viride										1
Madracis myriaster				1					1	1
Stenella coeruleoalba				1				1		1
Sparisoma iserti										1
Helioseris cucullata				1					1	1
Diploria strigosa				1					1	1
Halophila decipiens									1	1
Halophila baillonis (= aschersonii)		VU							1	1
Halophila engelmannii		NT							1	1
Megalops atlaticus		VU								
Madracis decactis				1					1	1
Alopias vulpinus		VU		1		1				
Galeocerdo cuvier		NT								
Pliobrothus tubulatus				1					1	1
Polymyces fragili				1					1	1
Poecilia vandepolli										1
Hyporthodus nigritus		CR								
Trichechus manatus		VU	1					1		
Rhincodon typus		EN		1	1				1	
Laguncularia racemosa									1	
Kajikia albida		VU								
Ruppia maritima									1	1
Leucoraja ocellata		EN								
Madracis auretenra				1					1	1
Madracis mirabilis				1					1	1
Mycteroperca venenosa		NT								
Thunnus albacares		NT								
Epinephelus flavolimbatus		VU								
Mycteroperca interstitialis		VU								
Sparisoma ruripinne										1
Hydrozoanthus tunicans										

Appendix 7: National Decree - Landsbesluit Parke Marino Aruba AB 2018 no. 77

2018 no. 77

AFKONDIGINGSBLAD VAN ARUBA

LANDSBESLUIT, houdende algemene maatregelen, van 20 december 2018 houdende instelling van het Parke Marino Aruba (Landsbesluit Parke Marino Aruba)

Uitgegeven, 21 december 2018

De minister van Justitie,
Veiligheid en Integratie,

A.C.G. Bikker

IN NAAM VAN DE KONING!

DE GOUVERNEUR van Aruba,

In overweging genomen hebbende:

dat het ter bescherming van de mariene flora en fauna in de kustwateren van Aruba wenselijk is om bepaalde gedeelten van die kustwateren aan te wijzen als natuurreservaat in de zin van artikel 10, eerste lid, van de Natuurbeschermingsverordening (AB 1995 no. 2);

Gelet op:

artikel 10 van de Natuurbeschermingsverordening (AB 1995 no. 2);

Heeft, de Raad van Advies gehoord, besloten:

§1. Algemeen

Artikel 1

In dit landsbesluit en de daarop berustende bepalingen wordt verstaan onder:

Park:	het natuurreservaat, bedoeld in artikel 2;
beheerder:	de instantie, bedoeld in artikel 3, eerste lid.

§2. Het Parke Marino Aruba

Artikel 2

De gebieden, met inbegrepen van de bijbehorende zeebodems, zoals aangegeven op de kaarten in bijlage I en met coördinaten op bijlage II, worden gezamenlijk onder de naam Parke Marino Aruba aangewezen als natuurreservaat in de zin van artikel 10, eerste lid, van de Natuurbeschermingsverordening (AB 1995 no. 2).

Artikel 3

1. Bij landsbesluit wordt een instantie aangewezen die belast is met het beheer van het Park.
2. De beheerder draagt zorg voor het behoud van de biodiversiteit, het natuurlijk milieu en het natuurschoon van de afzonderlijke delen van het Park door middel van bescherming, beheer en eventuele ontwikkeling of verrijking van de daarin aanwezige flora en fauna en de onderlinge ecologische verbanden, alsook voor het behoud van de geologische kenmerken van het Park.
3. De beheerder houdt toezicht op het behoud van een zo ongestoord mogelijke staat van de natuurlijke kenmerken en waarden van het Park.
4. Ter verwezenlijking van de taken, genoemd in het tweede en derde lid, stelt de beheerder een beheersplan op. Dit beheersplan bevat in ieder geval een lijst van de natuurlijke waarden en kenmerken, bedoeld in het derde lid. Voorts bevat het beheersplan voorschriften met betrekking tot het vissen, met dien verstande dat zij wel dat het bedrijfsmatig vissen niet is toegestaan. Voor zover nodig wordt rekening gehouden met de bijzondere waarden en kenmerken van elk afzonderlijk deel van het Park, waartoe onder meer gebieden kunnen worden aangewezen waar ter bescherming van het aldaar aanwezige koraal niet geankerd mag worden. Het beheersplan wordt algemeen bekendgemaakt.

Artikel 4

1. Het Park is in beginsel voor een ieder toegankelijk.
2. De beheerder, in overleg met de Minister, kan de toegankelijkheid van het Park volgens door hem te stellen regels beperken voor zover dat met het oog op de verwezenlijking van de doelstellingen van het Park wenselijk is. Daarbij kan worden afgeweken van een of meer voorschriften van de Hoofdstukken III tot en met VI van het Landsbesluit openbare wateren en stranden (AB 1987 no. 124).
3. De beheerder kan de toegang tot bepaalde delen van het Park verbieden, indien dat met het oog op de doelstellingen en het beheer van het Park noodzakelijk is. De delen, bedoeld in de eerste volzin, worden op voor het publiek duidelijke wijze bekendgemaakt.

Artikel 5

1. De beheerder is bevoegd om personen die zich herhaaldelijk en opzettelijk hebben schuldig gemaakt aan overtreding van de voorschriften van dit landsbesluit of een daarop berustende ministeriële regeling, permanent of voor een bepaalde periode de toegang tot het Park te ontzeggen.
2. Degene die onbevoegd in het Park wordt aangetroffen, wordt verzocht om het Park onmiddellijk te verlaten.
3. Indien niet wordt voldaan aan een verzoek als bedoeld in het tweede lid, kan de betrokkene met behulp van de sterke arm uit het Park worden verwijderd.

Artikel 6

1. De bezoekers van het Park volgen de aanwijzingen die door of namens de beheerder worden gegeven stipt op.
2. Artikel 5, derde lid, is van overeenkomstige toepassing.

§3. Bijzondere beschermingsbepalingen

Artikel 7

Onverminderd de bij of krachtens de Natuurbeschermingsverordening gestelde voorschriften, is het verboden om in het Park voorkomende planten of delen van planten uit te steken, te plukken, of te beschadigen, of onder zich te hebben een plant of een deel of product daarvan, die op de wijze als hiervoor omschreven is verkregen.

Artikel 8

Onverminderd de bij of krachtens de Natuurbeschermingsverordening gestelde voorschriften van de Natuurbeschermingsverordening, is het binnen het Park, met uitzondering van de voorschriften in het beheersplan ten aanzien van het vissen, verboden:

a. exemplaren van daar voorkomende, in het wild levende diersoorten te vangen of te doden, dan wel een zodanig dier zonder noodzaak te storen, of zijn woon, rust- of voortplantingsplaats te verstoren, te beschadigen, te vernielen of te bemachtigen;
b. daar aangetroffen eieren te rapen of vernielen, of een binnen het Park aangetroffen dood lichaam, ei, foetus of larve van een binnen het Park voorkomende diersoort, al dan niet geprepareerd of een deel of product daarvan onder zich te hebben.

Artikel 9

Het is verboden:

a. de geologische structuren van het Park, alsmede de gedeelten daarvan die een archeologische waarde hebben, te beschadigen;
b. rotsen, gesteente, steenslag, zand, stof of andere bodemcomponenten van of uit de bodem los te maken, uit te graven, te beschadigen, te verplaatsen of buiten het Park te brengen;

c. in de wateren van het Park die in het beheersplan zijn aangewezen te ankeren.

Artikel 10

Het is verboden zonder toestemming van de beheerder en anders dan ten behoeve van het Park bouwwerken van welke aard dan ook op te richten of in stand te houden.

§4. Inwerkingtreding en citeertitel

Artikel 11

1. Dit landsbesluit treedt in werking op de eerste dag van de maand volgende op die van zijn plaatsing in het Afkondigingsblad van Aruba.
2. Het kan worden aangehaald als Landsbesluit Parke Marino Aruba.

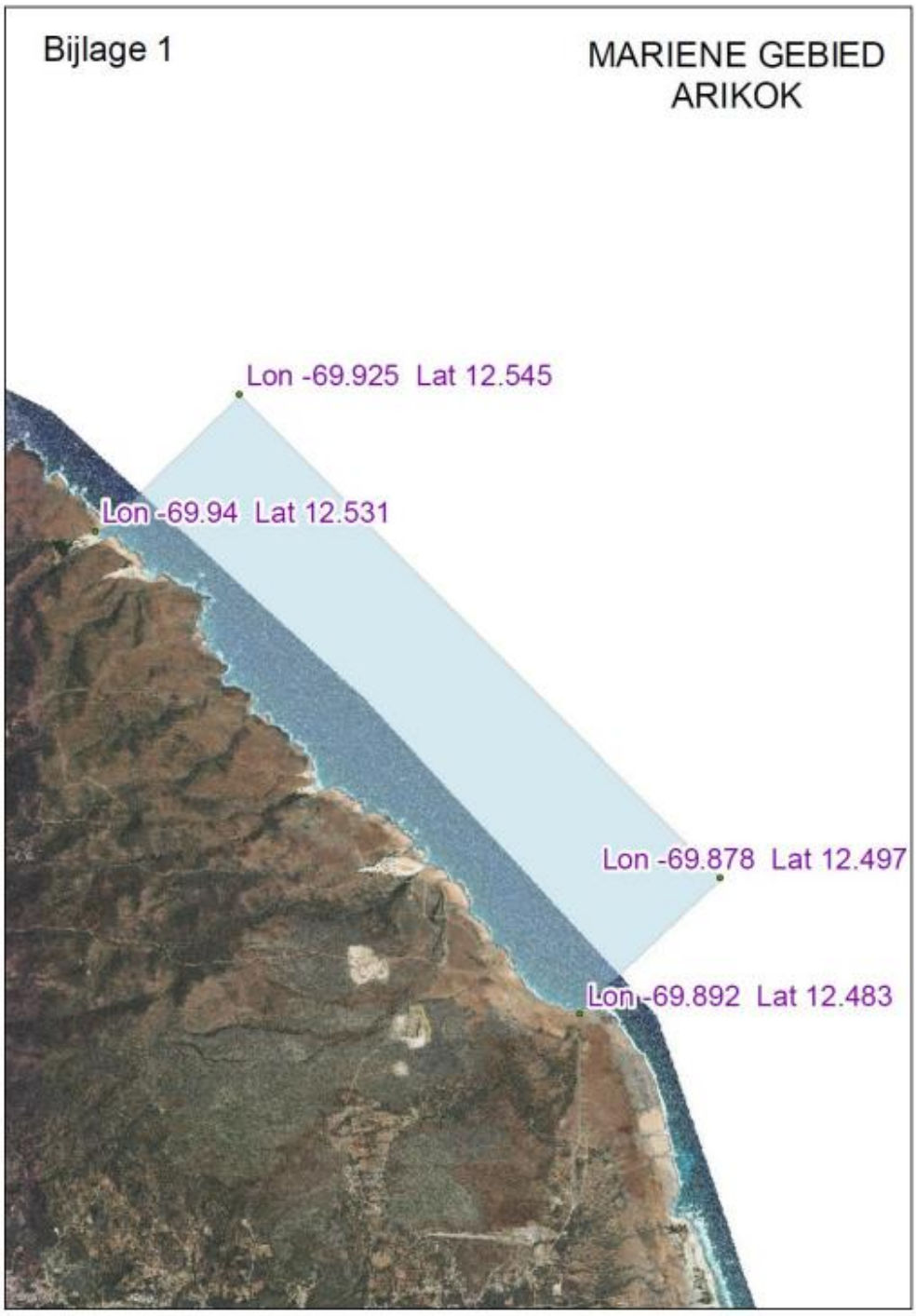
Gegeven te Oranjestad, 20 december 2018
J.A. Boekhoudt

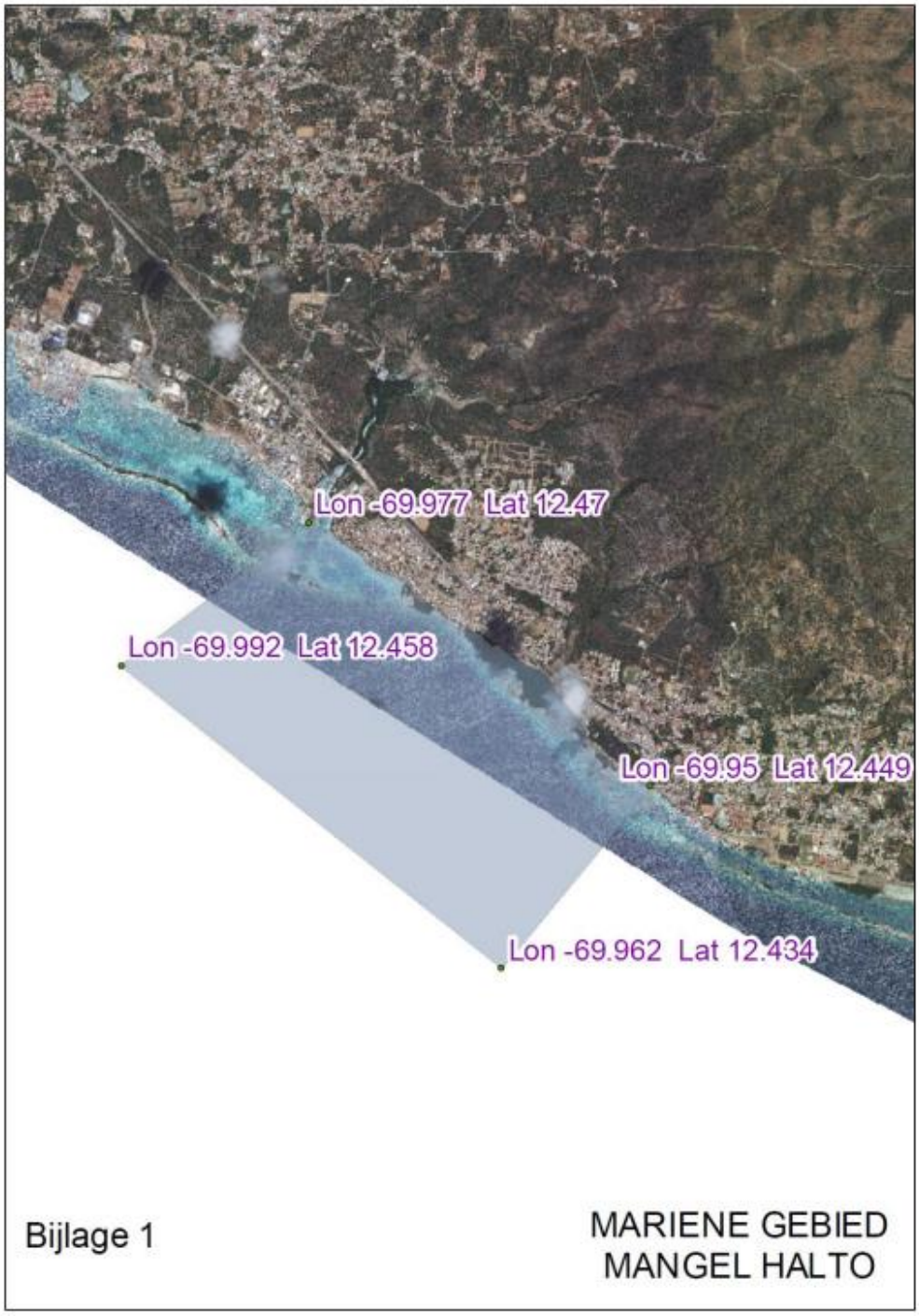
De minister van Ruimtelijke Ontwikkeling, Infrastructuur en Milieu,
O.E. Oduber

De minister van Justitie, Veiligheid en Integratie,
A.C.G. Bikker

Bijlage 1

MARIENE GEBIED
ARIKOK




Lon -69.977 Lat 12.47
Lon -69.992 Lat 12.458
Lon -69.95 Lat 12.449
Lon -69.962 Lat 12.434
Bijlage 1
MARIENE GEBIED
MANGEL HALTO


Lon -70.084 Lat 12.539
Lon -70.063 Lat 12.539
Lon -70.086 Lat 12.532
Lon -70.08 Lat 12.527
Lon -70.051 Lat 12.527
Lon -70.074 Lat 12.522
Lon -70.051 Lat 12.522
Lon -70.042 Lat 12.515
Lon -70.044 Lat 12.499
Bijlage 1
MARIENE GEBIED
ORANJESTAD


Lon -69.854 Lat 12.44
Lon -69.872 Lat 12.434
Lon -69.902 Lat 12.423
Lon -69.891 Lat 12.423
Lon -69.894 Lat 12.419
Lon -69.912 Lat 12.408
Lon -69.842 Lat 12.407
Lon -69.885 Lat 12.391
Bijlage 1
MARIENE GEBIED
SERO COLORADO

BIJLAGE II

GPS-Coördinaten Parke Marino Aruba (in decimale graden) van de zee- en land-grenzen van het Parke Marino Aruba

Gebied	LON_GPS_1	LAT_GPS_2	GPS_Punt_Ligging
Arikok	-69.925	12.545	Zee
Arikok	-69.94	12.531	Land
Arikok	-69.878	12.497	Zee
Arikok	-69.892	12.483	Land
Sero Colorado	-69.854	12.44	Zee
Sero Colorado	-69.842	12.407	Zee
Sero Colorado	-69.885	12.391	Zee
Sero Colorado	-69.912	12.408	Zee
Sero Colorado	-69.902	12.423	Land
Sero Colorado	-69.894	12.419	Land
Sero Colorado	-69.891	12.423	Land
Sero Colorado	-69.872	12.434	Land
Mangel Halto	-69.962	12.434	Zee
Mangel Halto	-69.95	12.449	Land
Mangel Halto	-69.977	12.47	Land
Mangel Halto	-69.992	12.458	Zee
Oranjestad I	-70.044	12.499	Zee
Oranjestad I	-70.042	12.515	Land
Oranjestad I	-70.051	12.522	Land
Oranjestad I	-70.074	12.522	Zee
Oranjestad II	-70.08	12.527	Zee
Oranjestad II	-70.086	12.532	Zee
Oranjestad II	-70.084	12.539	Zee
Oranjestad II	-70.063	12.539	Land
Oranjestad II	-70.051	12.527	Land