



**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
ON THE CONSERVATION AND
MANAGEMENT OF MARINE TURTLES
AND THEIR HABITATS OF THE INDIAN
OCEAN AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA**

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8TH MEETING OF THE SIGNATORY STATES
Da Nang, Viet Nam, 21-25 October 2019
Agenda Item 8.2

**DRAFT WORK PROGRAMME (WP) 2020-2024
FOR THE IOSEA MARINE TURTLE MOU**

(Prepared by the Secretariat with Initial Revisions by the Advisory Committee)

Action Requested:

- Review this document
- Prioritize, amend and shorten the draft WP to a realistic number of concrete and feasible measures in Section 1
- Review and, if necessary, amend Section 2 of the draft WP

DRAFT WORK PROGRAMME (WP) 2020-2024 FOR THE IOSEA MARINE TURTLE MOU

Introduction

1. Numerous topics have been discussed, actions recommended and implemented during the 18 years since IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU came into force. At every meeting, recommendations have been made to Signatory States, Advisory Committee and Secretariat. These have often been spread across different documents, and have only partly been included in the lists of Action Points introduced by MOS6. With the changes in Secretariat staff in recent years, identifying all proposed activities and following up on them has proved challenging. The same is likely true for new Focal Points.
2. In order to capture the outcomes of these important discussions, the IOSEA Secretariat has compiled a synthesis of existing recommendations (Doc. 8.1) and, based on this compilation, developed a draft Work Programme (Part 1 of this document).
3. To facilitate effective implementation of agreed activities in the coming intersessional period, it is important to make sure all important outcomes of MOS8 are captured and all necessary follow-up activities are clearly defined. Therefore, the IOSEA Secretariat proposes that MOS8 adopts a Work Programme, which would:
 - a) serve as the most important MOS8 outcome document to guide stakeholders in the implementation of the IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU and its CMP
 - b) reflect the priorities of the Signatory States
 - c) be compiled, agreed and adopted by the MOS in a systematic way
4. The Secretariat prepared this document as a first draft of the IOSEA Work Programme from 2020 onwards for the review, amendment and adoption by MOS8.

Structure of the Document

5. The present document is derived from the Synthesis of Existing Recommendations (Doc. 8.1). The document consists of two parts:
 - Section 1: IOSEA Draft Work Programme (WP) 2020-2024 and
 - Section 2: Programmes of the Conservation and Management Plan (CMP), which are not addressed in the current draft WP, because they were not represented in the “Synthesis of Existing Recommendations”.
6. Part 1, the Draft Work Programme (WP) 2020-2024, contains three sections:
 - Section 1 “Measures that Correspond to CMP Objectives and Programmes” comprises measures derived from existing recommendations for the MOU (Synthesis of Existing Recommendations, Document 8.1), organized according to the structure of the CMP;
 - Section 2 “Measures Related to MOU Administration and Coordination” lists day-to-day tasks of the Secretariat that are needed to maintain and advance MOU coordination and administration;
 - Section 3 “Measures without Corresponding CMP Programmes” lists four existing recommendations, which did not match any of the CMP Programmes and activities.

7. MOS8 should particularly focus on Section 1, as these measures directly address conservation of marine turtles and their habitats. Measures in Section 1 are sorted according to the structure of the IOSEA Conservation and Management Plan. Repetitive or similar recommendations were combined into single measures to reduce the total number of measures. Currently, there are 100 measures in Section 1, derived from existing recommendations.

Main subjects and activities covered by the current draft WP

8. The current draft WP covers 27 subjects (Subject column of the Draft WP), identified in the Synthesis of Existing Recommendations (Doc. 8.1). However, most of the measures address the following five subjects (Table 1):
- 1) scientific research needs (genetics and other species-specific research (17 measures),
 - 2) fisheries interactions (15 measures),
 - 3) capacity-building (10 measures), and
 - 4) illegal take and trade (8 measures)
 - 5) outreach and communication (8 measures)

Table 1: Ten most frequently addressed subjects from the current draft IOSEA WP (2020-2024) and the number of measures corresponding to different subjects

Subject	Number of measures addressing the subject
1) Fisheries interactions	15
3) Capacity-building	10
2) Genetic research	9
4) Species-specific research	8
5) Illegal Take and Trade	8
6) Outreach and Communication	8
7) Habitat Protection	7
8) Socio-economics	4
9) Funding	4
10) Alternative livelihoods	3
Others	24
Total	100

9. In terms of the types of action required for the suggested measures, by far the most frequent is conducting targeted studies on marine turtles and their habitats, including assessment of existing knowledge (31 measures) (Table 2). This is followed by measures to enhance institutional and international cooperation (14 measures), and to provide training, assistance and to enhance capacity of Signatory States (10 measures).

Table 2: Number of measures from the Draft IOSEA WP 2020-2024 containing various types of action

Type of action required	Number of measures addressing the subject
Conducting targeted studies and assessments, including compilation of existing information	31
Enhancing cooperation and coordination within and between countries, as well as with various stakeholders	14
Enhancing outreach and communication	13
Providing training, assistance and capacity-building	9
Establishing habitat protection, management and conservation measures	8
Enhancing MOU processes	8
Fundraising	5
Others	12
Total	100

Prioritization of the WP according to priorities identified by National Reports in 2014 and in 2019

10. Signatory States indicated main priorities for action in their National Reports submitted prior to the 7th Meeting of Signatory States (MOS7). The highest priority for action was “conducting targeted studies on marine turtles and their habitats”. This is well reflected in the current draft WP with 32 measures out of 100 addressing this issue. “Establishing habitat protection and conservation measures” was the second most frequently mentioned by Signatory States as a high priority topic. However, this topic ranked only fourth in terms of frequency of corresponding measures in the current draft WP (8 measures). This is because existing recommendations (Doc 8.1), from which the measures were derived, address this issue only to a limited extent. MOS8 may thus wish to ensure that establishing “habitat protection and conservation measures” is addressed sufficiently to reflect this priority. For this purpose, MOS8 may find it useful to consult Part II of this document with the prioritized list of the CMP Programmes which are not addressed in the current Draft WP.
11. The analysis of national reports submitted for MOS8 showed slightly changed priorities of the Signatory States. Similar to the previous reporting period, these included “conducting studies on marine turtles and their habitats”, “habitat protection” and “education and information programmes”. However, in the 2019 reports, measures to reduce bycatch and to protect and rehabilitate marine turtle habitats ranked higher than in the previous reporting period.
12. In their 2019 National Reports, Signatories mentioned 20 out of 24 Programmes of the CMP, or activities corresponding to these Programmes. The twelve CMP Programmes most frequently mentioned¹ have been indicated as high priority in the last column of the original Draft WP. However, based on the advice from the Advisory Committee, the Secretariat suggests that measures falling under these twelve CMP Programmes are discussed first ~~has removed this prioritization in the current 2nd rRevision~~. This is to allow each sub-regional group to assign their own priority (high, medium or low) to

¹ Mentioned by at least four countries in their National Reports submitted by the reporting deadline in 2019 as a high priority

each measure, and hence get a more comprehensive picture of the situation in each sub-region.

Selection of a realistic number of actionable measures for the WP

13. The MOS8 is requested to review the draft WP with a particular focus on Section 1. The total number of measures ~~falling under the high priority Programmes, as indicated by National Reports in 2019 contained in~~, is 67 (Section 1 of this Draft WP is 106 only). This number remains too high to be realistically addressed within a five-year period. The Meeting of Signatories might therefore wish to prioritize measures further and reduce the number of measures to a number that can be realistically implemented in five years. For example, MOS8 might consider reducing the number of measures in Section 1 to a maximum of 40, similar to the number of Action Points agreed at MOS7.
14. In addition, some of the measures in the current draft are too broad and require further specification, indicating what the steps to be taken should be; others may be out of date. MOS-8 is therefore invited to review, select, amend and update any of the measures they feel necessary, guided by the recommendations of the Advisory Committee. ~~Measures that MOS8 does not discuss and amend to become actionable activities will be deleted from the draft WP before it is tabled for adoption.~~

Part I: Draft Work Programme (WP) 2020-2024

Table 3: Proposed measures based on the Synthesis of Existing Recommendations (Doc.8.1)

CMP ²	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	Section 1: Measures that Correspond to CMP Objectives and Programmes			
1	Objective 1: Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality			
1.1	Identify and document threats to turtles and their habitats⁴			
1.1 a	Collate and organize existing data			High
	1. Determine population-specific threats to be used as a base for monitoring and management: a) <u>collect samples to</u> perform genetic analysis on by-caught, stranded and confiscated specimen and record results systematically; b) using genetic markers identified for nesting populations, determine population structure of marine turtle bycatch, stranded and confiscated turtles	Genetics, Fisheries Interactions, Illegal Take and Trade	<u>Signatory States</u>	High
Xx	COMPLETED-2. Compile existing data on the distribution of Indian Ocean fishing effort and turtle distribution: Compile and assess information on bycatch in long lines and purse seines, including FAD impact using daxxbtadata from IOTC and SWIOFC Utilize existing assessments and reports and identify hot spots for bycatch and knowledge gaps Provide a summary of best available scientific knowledge and recommendations resulting from this analysis Subject to available resources, perform additional assessments to address identified knowledge gaps	Fisheries Interaction	Specialized project consultancy /IOSEA Secretariat; Nairobi Convention	High <u>COMP LETED</u>
	3. Assess vulnerability of Loggerhead nesting beaches to climate change in the IOSEA region, using beach height data, temperature profiles, and distribution maps—(see	Climate Change	<u>Signatory States</u>	High

² Number of the Programme (indicated by a number) or a specific activity (indicated by a number and a letter) from the CMP

³ ~~CMP Programmes to be addressed as highest priority, as indicated by the National Reports 2019~~

⁴ Similar to 3.3: Analyze data to mitigate threats and improve conservation practices

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	Provisional List of Project Concepts Resulting from the Loggerhead Assessment (2013))			
	<p>COMPLETED4. Identify priority areas to address habitat destruction:</p> <p>a) Conduct an online survey (e.g. survey monkey) to identify key drivers of impacts to beach/dune systems (e.g. Casuarinas, erosion, soft and hard armouring, light pollution) on nesting beaches across the IOSEA region.</p> <p>b) Use data from the IOSEA website, Google Earth and other spatial tools to map and quantify the extent of the impacts.</p> <p>c) Overlay these impacts with known nesting habitats</p>	Habitat Protection	A post graduate research project with expert advice/support, AC	High COMPLETED
	<p>COMPLETED5. Assess the extent of use and impacts of exotic vegetation to stabilize beach/dune systems and provide recommendations/ guidelines on sensible removal of exotic vegetation from these ecosystems (cf. Leatherback Assessment project concept). Fund a scientifically robust post graduate study in Mozambique.</p>	Habitat Protection		High COMPLETED
	<p>6. Assess vulnerability of (Loggerhead) turtles to marine debris, including ghost nets and plastic pollution</p> <p>a) Investigate transport and abundance of marine debris in the Indian Ocean, marine debris ingestion rates, and vulnerability⁵</p> <p>b) Investigate impact on each genetic stock / population / management unit</p>	Marine Debris, Genetics	Signatory States	High
	<p><u>6 (1). Send out the draft Hawksbill Assessment to other experts in the region for their comments and provide a final report to the Secretariat by 30 June 2020 for publishing.</u></p>	Species: Hawksbill	Advisory Committee	
	<p><u>6 (2). Initiate the next species assessment for Olive Ridley Turtles with a view to tabling a draft at IOSEA MOS9.</u></p>	Species: Olive Ridley	Advisory Committee	
	<p><u>6 (3). Prepare a brief document on the conservation status of Flatback Turtles with a view to tabling a draft at IOSEA MOS9.</u></p>	Species: Flatback	Advisory Committee	
	<p><u>6 (4). Cooperate with the CMS Scientific Council in their review of relevant scientific information on conservation and threats to marine turtles, such as climate change and sky glow, and the development of corresponding recommendations.</u></p>	Climate Change, Light Pollution	Advisory Committee	
	<p><u>6 (5). Encourage the review and investigation of longer-term impacts of underwater noise on turtles.</u></p>	Underwater Noise	Signatory States	

⁵ Similar to CMP 2.1

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
<u>Moved from 1.4</u>	<u>18. Compile information on the status of on-board observer programmes and the status of marine turtle bycatch recording within those observer programmes.</u>	Fisheries Interactions	Signatory States	High
1.1 b	Establish baseline data collection and monitoring programmes			
	7. Establish a research programme to investigate <u>Investigate</u> potential overlaps of fishing activities and turtles/dugong's distribution. distributions.	Fisheries Interactions	Signatory States	High
	REDUNDANT:8. Conduct an expert workshop and provide training to set up a monitoring program of 3-5 years in Sri Lanka Leatherback rookeries (see Provisional List of Project Concepts Resulting from the Updated (2012) Leatherback Assessment)	Species: Leatherback		High
	REDUNDANT:9. Organize an expert workshop, including initial training to set up a 3-5-year monitoring program of nesting Loggerhead Turtles on Socotra, Oman and in Sri Lanka (see Provisional List of Project Concepts Resulting from the Loggerhead Assessment (2013))	Species: Loggerhead		High
	<u>9. Establish and/or continue a reliable nesting beach monitoring programme</u>	Nesting Sites	Signatory States, Advisory Committee	High
	COMPLETED10. Engage with local environmental agencies and NGOs through an expert-directed workshop to document and address threats to Leatherbacks, nesting along the Indian Ocean margin of southern Indonesia (see Provisional List of Project Concepts Resulting from the Updated (2012) Leatherback Assessment)	Species: Leatherback		High <u>COMPLETED</u>
	11. Where necessary, conduct <u>Conduct</u> surveys of-with fishermen to estimate bycatch <u>and identify solutions to mitigate bycatch, ensuring appropriate communication with fishermen to build good working relationships and avoid bias and suspicion, e.g. making use of the questionnaire developed by the CMS Dugong MOU</u>	Fisheries Interactions	Signatory States, NGOs, Academia	High
	<u>11 (1). Collaborate with the Olive Ridley Project by regularly submitting available data on ghost nets and ghost net turtle entanglement to the online data portal.</u>	Marine Debris, Cooperation	Signatory States, Advisory Committee	

CMP ²	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	11 (2) Monitor light pollution and its impact on the nesting turtles and their hatchlings	Light Pollution, Nesting Sites	Signatory States	
1.2 a, b	Determine, adapt and adopt best conservation and management practices			
	12. Develop guidance on the management of beaches for successful hatchling production, including management of hatcheries if and when required. a) Assess hatchery management practices and determine advise on best conservation practice, compile a training publication with for best practices and organize a workshop to disseminate this information (see Provisional List of Project Concepts Resulting from the Updated (2012) Leatherback Assessment). Include Sri Lanka and Maldives. Include Hawksbill hatcheries particularly in Indonesia and Philippines	HatcheryHatcher iesy Management	Advisory Committee, Secretariat	High⁶
	12 (1). Organize workshops to disseminate the best practiceis information eanfor the management of hatcheries hatchery management	Hatcheries	Signatory States	High
	12 (2). Consult with the Advisory Committee on the draft tourism guidelines and recommended code of conduct for operators on recreational in-water interactions with CMS-listed species when these are developed through the CMS Scientific Council.	Tourism, Cooperation	Secretariat	
	12 (3). Utilize the Light Pollution Guidelines for Wildlife Including Marine Turtles, Seabirds and Migratory Shorebirds (presented in MOS8/Doc.11.1) nationally, and engage with CMS in any further work to be done on the subject.	Light Pollution, Cooperation	Signatory States, Advisory Committee, Secretariat	
	12 (4). Utilize the CMS Family Guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessments for Marine Noise-generating Activities and disseminate them to all national departments involved in deciding on noise-generating activities	Underwater Noise	Signatory States	
	12 (5). Develop guidance on the management of beaches for successful hatchling production, including management of hatcheries if and when required.		Advisory Committee	

⁶Hatchery management was not prioritized by most Signatories in their National Reports submitted in 2019. However, the Secretariat suggests MOS8 to consider taking up this measure in the WP as a high priority, because this topic was highlighted by MOS7 and reflected in the dedicated Action Point which instructed the Secretariat to prepare Document 11.3 on Hatchery Management, which was accomplished through an external expert.

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
1.3	Implement programmes to reduce adverse economic incentives			High
1.3 a	Conduct socio-economic studies among communities that interact with marine turtles and their habitats			High
	(WIO-MTTF specific)13. Implement the WIO-MTTF Action Plan for three socio-economic workshops	Socio-economics	WIO Signatories	High (WIO-MTTF specific)
	13 (1). Compile information on available tools and mechanisms which incorporate all stakeholders to evaluate and address socio-economic issues	Socio-economics	Specialised project consultancy	
	13 (2). Investigate human dimensions that underpin the use and trade of marine turtles and turtle products.	Socio-economics		
	(WIO-MTTF specific)14. Conduct a regional workshop to assess the social-economic values of marine turtles and compatibility of conservation approaches, including both exploitation (consumptive use) and sustainable ecotourism (live turtles, non-consumptive use).	Socio-economics	WIO Signatories	High
	REDUNDANT-(DUPLICATES 28)15. Explore the potential use of certification schemes to provide market-based incentives for regional turtle conservation (e.g. Marine Stewardship Council or other eco-labelling schemes for fish products caught without affecting marine turtles)	Socio-economics	Specialised project consultancy	High
1.3 c	Identify resources and sources of funding for these programmes			High
	REDUNDANT-(DUPLICATES 28)16. Request the support of WIOMSA and other regional funding bodies to conduct a regional workshop to assess the social-economic values of marine turtles and compatibility of conservation approaches, including both exploitation (consumptive use) and sustainable ecotourism (live turtles, non-consumptive use).	Funding, Socio-economics		High D UPLIC ATES 14
	16 (1). Compile and disseminate information on available funding opportunities	Funding	Secretariat, Advisory Committee	
1.4	Reduce incidental capture and mortality from fisheries interactions			High
1.4 a	Develop and use gear, devices and techniques to reduce bycatch			High

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	<u>LeadActors</u>	Priority ³
	17. Establish <u>and continue</u> national and/or regional bycatch mitigation projects <u>for industrial and artisanal fisheries</u> (including gear modification, TEDs ₁ and improved fishing practices to reduce bycatch).	Fisheries Interactions	Signatory States, Nations with fleets in the region	High
1.4 b	Procedures and training to reduce bycatch			High
<u>Moved to 1.1 a</u>	MOVED TO 1.1 A 18. Compile information on the status of on-board observer programmes and the status of marine turtle bycatch recording within these observer programmes in the Western Indian Ocean region.	Fisheries Interactions	WIO MTTF Members	High
	19. Establish national observer, assessment and quantification programmes, <u>inter alia,</u> <u>to assessing</u> the impact on different turtle life stages and populations (genetic stocks)⁷	Fisheries Interactions	Signatory States, Nations and Nations <u>deploying foreign fishing with</u> fleets <u>into</u> the region, <u>RFMOs,</u> <u>International fisheries management agencies</u>	High
1.4 d	Liase and coordinate with fisheries industries and FMO			
	20. Ensure that IOSEA concerns related to sources of turtle mortality are presented at IOTC Meetings/ especially WPEB (e.g. including FAD s and gill nets, based on new information that comes to light): a) Initiate dialogue on current issues of concern among IOSEA Signatories and IOTC	Fisheries Interactions, <u>Cooperation</u>	Secretariat, AC, Signatory States, who	High

⁷ Similar to CMP 1.4 b)

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	members in advance of each IOTC meeting (including subsidiary bodies) b) Continue to contribute to the IOTC Executive Summary on marine turtles c) IOSEA -AC Members and National Focal Points to communicate important issues to members of national delegations attending IOTC in advance of each IOTC meeting d) Signatories (especially if FP are the same) to promote the cause of turtles in IOTC meetings, and to communicate issues with Secretariat and others for information.		are members of the IOTC, NIO MTF Members	
1.5	Prohibition/regulation of direct harvest and domestic trade			
	20 (1). Request inclusion of an AC member in the CMS Aquatic Wild Meat Working Group and provide opportunity to the Advisory Committee to comment on draft documents.	Illegal -Take and Trade	Secretariat, Advisory Committee	
1.5 a	Enact legislation to prohibit direct harvest and domestic trade			
	21. Harmonize national legislation within countries (e.g. Malaysia and Japan) and in accordance with the CMP Objective 1.5 to prohibit direct take and trade, except traditional harvest <u>for CMC listed species</u>	Illegal -Take and Trade	Signatory States, possibly assisted by NGOs	
	22. Improve enforcement of national legislation on exploitation of turtles particularly in (but not limited to) Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and China (non-Signatory): a) identify and articulate actual resource needs and raise funds to increase human and material resources, b) build field-level capacity at national and regional levels, and c) identify weaknesses in the judicial process and address these	Illegal -Take and Trade	Signatory States, CITES	High
1.5 d	Determine the cultural and traditional values and economic uses of marine turtles (both consumptive and non-consumptive)			
	23. Consider applying innovative techniques (such as e.g. the Community Voice Method (CVM)) to ensure that concerns of subsistence resource users are incorporated in decision-making	Stakeholder Engagement	Signatory States, NGOs	
1.5 e	Negotiate, where appropriate, management agreements on the sustainable level of traditional harvest			
	24. In consultation with local communities, develop culturally acceptable management	Socio-	Signatory	

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	agreements on the sustainable level of legal traditional harvest Consider legalizing take and introducing quotas where take is legal	economics	States	
2	Objective 2. Protect, conserve and rehabilitate marine turtle habitats			
2.1 a	a) Designate and manage protected /conservation areas in areas of critical habitat or take other measures to remove threats (High)			
	25. Continue to identify critical habitats; protect and adequately manage already identified critical habitats. 26., creating Create marine protected area networks to provide management and connectivity across different habitats⁸, for example by completing development and implementation of an effective network / list of sites of importance for marine turtles	Habitat Protection	IOSEA Signatory States, Advisory Committee, Secretariat	High
	25 (1). Create marine protected area networks to provide management and connectivity across different habitats⁹, for example by completing development and implementation of an effective network / list of sites of importance for marine turtles	Habitat Protection	Signatory States, Advisory Committee, Secretariat	
<u>2.1 b</u>	Site Network			
	REDUNDANT26. Complete development and implementation of an effective network / list of sites of importance for marine turtles	Habitat Protection	Signatory States, Advisory Committee, Secretariat	Subsidiary to 25. (one action to achieve 25).
	27. Revise the site network application template (and/or instructions) to be more specific so	Habitat	Advisory	

⁸ Similar to CMP 2.1 a) and b)⁹ Similar to CMP 2.1 a) and b)

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	Lead/Actors	Priority ³
	that all relevant data are captured in the initial application to reduce the need for lengthy re-visions	Protection	Committee, Secretariat	under way, could delete from final document.
	<u>27. Establish a working group to develop revised Site Information Template, refined evaluation criteria and scoring instructions, and a simplified post-scoring process. The working group to provide these documents to the Secretariat for circulation to the Signatories for their comments within two months. The Secretariat to circulate to Signatories the final proposals for intersessional adoption by correspondence in order to enable their use in the run-up to MOS9.</u>	<u>Site Network</u>	<u>Signatory States, Advisory Committee, Secretariat</u>	
	<u>27 (1). Merge the steering committee and Site Network Discussion Group established by MOS7 to provide advice to Site managers.</u>	<u>Site Network</u>	<u>Signatory States</u>	
	<u>27 (2). Consider nominating IOSEA Network Sites as Ramsar Sites (if not nominated yet) to achieve additional support and recognition.</u>	<u>Site Network, Cooperation</u>	<u>Signatory States</u>	
2.1 c	Develop incentives for adequate protection of areas of critical habitat outside protected areas			<u>High</u>
	28. Explore possibility of introducing certification schemes through multinational companies and organizations involved in coastal tourism and development to reduce impact on turtle habitat	Habitat Protection, <u>Tourism</u>	Specialized project consultancy, Signatory States	<u>High</u> <u>High</u> <u>Low</u> <u>(there are additional ways to achieve 2.1c)</u>

CMP ²	Measures to be taken	Subject	Lead Actors	Priority ³
2.1 d	Undertake assessments of the environmental impact of human activities on turtles and their habitats habitat			High (SS)
	29. Provide support, and recommendations <u>and guidelines</u> to Signatory States <u>and stakeholders</u> on the importance of integrating sea turtle conservation into EIA processes; consider incorporating progress up-dates on EIA implementation in national re- <u>porting</u> ; and possibly analyze <u>analyse</u> how EIA processes are implemented in each country.	Environmental Impact Assessment	Secretariat, AC	High
	<u>29 (1). Utilize the EIA guidelines about regarding impacts on sea turtles and their habitats (Document 7.5).</u>	<u>Environmental Impact Assessment</u>	<u>Signatory States</u>	
	30. Incorporate turtle conservation needs into <u>EIA- / risk assessment</u> of new developments and into Integrated Coastal Zone Management processes. The key emerging issues may include: energy sector (e.g. oil refineries, nuclear <u>power energy plants</u>), desalination infrastructure development and effluent, harbour development and dredged channels, industrial and domestic wastewater, light pollution (residential and tourism development & industrial activities). ¹⁰	Environmental Impact Assessment	Signatory States	High
2.1 f (e?)	Monitor and protect water quality from pollution including marine debris			High
	31. Continue to address the problem of ghost nets, <u>plastic debris, oil pollution, etc.-</u> via direct dialogue with fishermen-relevant industries and stakeholders <u>and surveys</u>	Environmental Impact Assessment	Not specified <u>Signatory States</u>	High
2.2	<u>Rehabilitate degraded marine turtle habitats</u>			
	<u>31 (1). In any beach management measures, consider the potential impact of planting Casuarina trees along their coastline- (see Document 7.4).</u>	<u>Habitat Protection</u>	<u>Signatory States</u>	
	<u>31 (2). Maintain and/or restore habitats important for turtles, such as mangrove, seagrass, and intertidal habitats.</u>	<u>Habitat Protection</u>	<u>Signatory States</u>	
3	Objective 3. Improve understanding of marine turtle ecology and populations through research, monitoring and information exchange			

¹⁰ Same as CMP 2.1

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
3 a	3.a Conduct baseline studies on marine turtle populations and their habitats			
	<p>32. Improve understanding of the biological structure of Leatherback– <u>Marine</u> Turtle populations <u>through scientific and traditional knowledge</u>:</p> <p>a) Quantify key demographic parameters {(e.g. reproductive output, clutches per season, remigration interval, growth rates, and annual survivorship)}</p> <p>b) Complete mapping of the breeding distributions <u>distribution</u> and census– <u>assess population size and status</u> particularly in Sri Lanka, southern Indonesia to north-western Australia and Philippines.</p> <p>c) Conduct satellite telemetry studies to determine foraging distribution <u>distributions, migration path-ways, habitat use etc.– using appropriate technology, –(e.g. flipper tagging, satellite telemetry and genetic sampling).</u></p> <p>d) Collect data on hatchling production including sex ratios and health and survivorship of hatchlings (particularly in South Africa, Mozambique, India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea and Thailand)</p>	<p><u>Biological Research</u> <u>Species: Leatherback All</u></p>	<p><u>Signatory States</u> <u>Signatory States</u></p>	<p><u>High (very)</u></p>
	<p>33. Provide partial support or help to leverage funding for a post-graduate studies <u>study</u> to investigate the <u>conservation biology of Marine Turtles</u> hatching success and incubation temperature of Leatherback rookeries in Mozambique. This research should be done in conjunction with sub-regional experts (Dr Ronel Nel/South Africa).</p>	<p><u>Species: Leatherback All</u> <u>Biological Research, Funding</u></p>	<p><u>Advisory Committee, Secretariat,</u> <u>Academia Research Institutions</u></p>	<p><u>Low</u></p>
	<p>34. Improve understanding of the biological structure of Loggerhead Turtle populations: growth rates, survivorship, recruitment, and habitat use of foraging turtles <u>Improve understanding of the dispersal mechanisms and routes for marine turtle Loggerhead hatchlings and post-hatchlings, and migration routes for adults of each of the Indian Ocean management units.</u></p>	<p><u>Species: Loggerhead All</u> <u>Biological Research</u></p>	<p><u>Signatory States</u> <u>Academia Research Institutions</u></p>	<p><u>High</u></p>
	<p>REDUNDANT 35. Conduct studies to improve knowledge of hatchling production rates and hatchling and post-hatchling dispersal of Loggerhead Turtles from rookeries in the Indian Ocean (see Provisional List of Project Concepts Resulting from the Loggerhead Assessment (2013))</p>	<p><u>Species: Loggerhead</u></p>		
	<p><u>36. Complete the assessment of the Hawksbill Turtle in the IOSEA region,</u> 36. Determine the</p>	<p><u>Species:</u></p>	<p><u>Advisory</u></p>	<p><u>High</u></p>

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	current conservation status of Loggerhead Turtles in the NW Indian Ocean by analysing existing data REDUNDANT	Loggerhead	<u>Committee</u>	
3.1 c	Characterize genetic identity of marine turtle populations (genetic stocks)			High
	37. Rather than relying on the Regional Management Unit (RMU) maps given in Wallace et al. (2011), countries should dDevelopdevelop maps for each genetic stock indicating rookery locations and habitat use in pelagic and benthic environments, <u>rather than relying on the Regional Management Unit (RMU) maps given in Wallace et al. (2011).</u>	Genetics	Signatory States	High
	38. <u>Conduct genetic analysesanalyseis to identify genetic stocks (management units) for Marine Turtles in the IOSEA region:</u> 38. Expand genetic analysis to advance determination of marine turtle management units (genetic stocks): a) Compile and assess available information to identify needs and opportunities for regional analyses to inform genetic stock assessment, starting with nesting beach <u>related genetics sampling</u> b) Incorporate genetic sampling into ongoing monitoring activities (subject to budget and resources available) <u>c) With the help of the AC, establish uniform standardized sampling and storage protocols and translate them into local languages</u> <u>d)c) Address capacity building needs to enable in-country analysisanalyses, upon request</u> <u>e)d) AC and Secretariat to facilitate contacts with laboratorieslabs abroad and CITES permits to conduct genetic analysisanalyses, upon request</u>	Genetics	a) plan a specialized consultancy and seek funds for implementation; b) Signatory States, c) e), Secretariat, and Advisory CommitteeAG	High
	39. <u>Expand on the existing knowledge about genetic stocks¹¹ work of (e.g., Fitzsimmons and Limpus (2014), Maintain a record of Bourjea et al. 2015)</u> to identify genetic studies conducted in the region and submit the information to <u>the</u> IOSEA Secretariat for posting on the IOSEA website <u>and presentation at MOS9.</u> (see for example Bourjea et al. 2015)	Genetics	MTTF chairs, possibly AC memb.workin g on the topic Advisory Committee	High Medium
	REDUNDANT40. When planning genetic analysis, seek to complement efforts ongoing	Genetics		High

¹¹ Citations will be provided on the IOSEA website. [LINK TO BE INCLUDED]

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	elsewhere; include Leatherback, Green, Loggerhead, Hawksbill Turtles, as appropriate.			
	REDUNDANT 41. Link genetics work more closely with the Species Assessments and the Site Network process, which could help to identify index beaches and priority foraging areas	Genetics		High
	REDUNDANT 42. Improve understanding of the genetic structure of Leatherback turtles nesting down through the Andaman Sea, southern Indonesia to northern Australia and in Sri Lanka:	Genetics		High
	REDUNDANT 43. Determine the genotype of Leatherback turtles nesting in Sri Lanka, India, Thailand and Indonesia (Sumatra) and compare these with published haplotypes	Genetics		High
	REDUNDANT 44. Conduct genetic analysis to identify management units for Loggerhead Turtles in the IOSEA region starting with Sri Lanka	Genetics	Sri Lanka (Dept. of Wild-life and/or NGOs; and co-operating countries for sample analysis)	High
3.2, 3.4	Exchange Information, standardize data collection and conduct collaborative research			
	5. Apply Develop/identify a <u>accepted guidelines and protocols for data collection and management</u> . ¹² standardized monitoring protocols (LIST e.g., Eckert et al. 1999, Shenoy et al. 2011,)....) protocol to guide and collect data on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) hatchery and head-starting practices b) in-water studies (photo identification, etc.) c) strandings and mortality (data collection, database) d) tissue sampling 	Method Standardization	<u>Signatory States, Advisory Committee</u>	<u>Medium</u>

¹² Citations to useful and accepted guidelines and protocols for data collection and management will be provided on the IOSEA website (**LINK TO BE INCLUDED**).

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	e) — determining sex ratios			
	46. Review Standardize protocols for data collected ion to collection: Assess Assess gaps and needs for the sub- regions region in terms of research and monitoring methodology	Method Standardization	Signatory States AC, Secretariat Advisory Committee,	Medium Medium
	46 (1). Facilitate capacity building in applying best practice/standard methods	Method Standardization	Advisory Committee, Secretariat	
	47. Share information on genetics: -submit haplotype information to genetic banks (with guidance from AC) Endeavour to share sequenced data, particularly for hawksbill genetics REDUNDANT	Information Sharing	SEA Signatory States, AC, Academia Research Institutions,	Medium
	REDUNDANT 48. Australia/Indonesia/PNG/USA Countries within sub-regional groups work together to develop proposal to address the threats to hawksbills on key foraging grounds in range states	Collaborative Research	Signatory States, AC	Medium
3.3	Analyze data to mitigate threats and improve conservation practices			
	See 1.1 a) recommendations 1-6 above			
4	Objective 4. Increase public awareness and public participation			
4.1	Establish education, awareness and information programmes			
	REDUNTANT 49. Develop an IOSEA-level communication plan, and work with Focal Points to develop targeted IOSEA communication plans at the national level	Outreach and Communication	Secretariat and Focal Points (supported by specialised	High RED UNTA NT

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
			project consultancy)	
	<p>50. Establish linkages with other relevant initiatives, such as seaturtle.org's web directory of information and people; International and regional Sea Turtle SymposiumSymposia; and global and regional Newsletters.—1.; <u>Regional Seas Programmes and RFMOs.</u> 1. Specific examples of potential opportunities: North-west Indian Ocean: Seek areas of collaboration and cooperation with PERSGA and ROPME Northern Indian Ocean: identify potential mechanisms for sub-regional cooperation in South Asia (e.g. SAARC) South-east Asia: consider development of a MoU with SEAFDEC; engage Coral Triangle Initiative General: Explore possible synergies with RFMOs. CMS Dugong MOU, other turtle agreements, and SPREP (in the Pacific)</p>	<p>Outreach and Communication Cooperation</p>	<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>High</p>
	<p>51. Promote Organize a high-level/high profile eventevents such as World Sea Turtle Day for the purpose, <i>inter alia</i>, of raising Ministerial public and political awareness of turtle conservation and IOSEA's role. Such an event might be linked, for example, to the establishment of a national committee</p>	<p>Outreach and Communication; Political Profile</p>		<p>High</p>
	<p><u>COMPLETED</u>52. Use the existing paper MT-IOSEA/SS.7/Doc. 10 to increase the visibility of illegal take/trade issues (e.g. on the IOSEA website) and update it in due course¹³</p>	<p>Outreach and Communication; Illegal Take and Trade</p>	<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>High COMPLETED</p>
	<p>53. Develop media materials to raise <u>the profile of international trade in turtles</u>marine turtle conservation issues, with in-built flexibility to facilitate adaptation to national media by Signatory Sates.</p>	<p>Outreach and Communication; Illegal Take and Trade</p>	<p>SecretariatSignatory States; specialized project</p>	<p>High</p>
	<p>54. To address domestic trade:</p>	<p>Outreach and</p>	<p>Signatory</p>	<p>High</p>

¹³ ~~Not only the existing paper mentioned above, but also CITES COP18 Inf.18 document "Status, Scope and Trends of The Legal and Illegal International Trade in Marine Turtles, Its Conservation Impacts, Management Options and Mitigation Priorities"~~

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	<u>LeadActors</u>	Priority ³
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Work with local communities to reduce poaching b) engage religious leaders in awareness campaigns c) educate youth d) enhance transboundary cooperation in education and awareness campaigns 	Communication, Illegal Take and Trade	<u>States</u>	
	55. To raise <u>Raise</u> awareness of turtle consumers, highlight existing regulations, conservation and possibly health issues involved (e.g. address tourists, vendors, well to do egg consumers)	Outreach and Communication	Signatory States, NGOs, national stakeholders	<u>High</u>
	56. Develop <u>and document lessons learnt from</u> successful campaigns and document lessons learned : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) use examples and lessons learned <u>learnted</u> from previous campaigns to develop successful approaches, b) evaluate and document lessons learned <u>learnted of from</u> your campaigns c) share lessons learned <u>learnted</u> publicly, for example, through IOSEA Secretariat 	Outreach and Communication	Signatory States, NGOs, national stakeholders	<u>High</u>
4.2	<i>Develop alternative livelihood opportunities</i>			
	REDUNDANT 57. Draft a summary of alternative livelihoods projects in each country and submit to WIO MTTF vice chair	<u>Alternative Livelihoods</u>		<u>RED UND ANT</u>
	58. Develop alternative livelihoods, such as ecotourism and/or livestock keeping, using examples of good practice to ensure genuinely sustainable approaches, which will be beneficial in the long run for both humans and turtle populations ¹⁴	Alternative Livelihoods	Signatory States, NGOs	
	59. Secretariat suggestion: Assess available knowledge on best practice approaches <u>compiled from national reports and consultations to</u> and produce a best practice guide for alternative livelihood projects <u>that ensure that all stakeholders are fully involved. (IUCN/IOSEA)</u>	Alternative Livelihoods	<u>Specialised project consultancy</u>	
4.3	<i>Promote public participation</i>			
	60. Educate <u>Train organizers and</u> (potential) participants of citizen science activities about	Stakeholder	<u>Advisory</u>	<u>High</u>

14 Similar to CMP 4.2

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	species identification and data collection techniques	Engagement	<u>Committee, in-country experts</u>	
	REDUNDANT 61. Distribute IOSEA information materials to a wider audience: Investigate opportunities for incorporating IOSEA information material into existing hard copy publications of other organizations to maximize the reach of IOSEA communications, particularly to stakeholders without access to the internet Focal Points to identify appropriate target audiences within countries (e.g. scientists, fishermen, decision-makers within government; news media / environmental reporters who might arrange for translation into local languages) Guided by Focal Points, direct IOSEA information to national NGOs and indigenous communities to take advantage of their extensive networks for information dissemination	Outreach and Communication		High REDUNDANT
	62. Showcase exemplary work <u>through the IOSEA Newsletter and website</u> : a) Periodically recognize and acknowledge noteworthy contributions to IOSEA implementation (by Signatory States, organizations, corporate sector, individuals etc.) b) Enhance appreciation / recognition of NGO/IGO partners (e.g. through acknowledgement in National Reports and by giving recognition to best practices at national level) <u>e/b)</u>	Stakeholder Engagement	a) IOSEA Secretariat, <u>with input from the</u> b) Signatory States	High
5	Objective 5. Enhance national, regional and international cooperation			
5.1	Collaborate with and assist signatory and non-Signatory States to regulate and share information on trade, to combat illegal trade, and to cooperate in enforcement activities relating to marine turtle products			High
	63. Strengthen <u>internal, bilateral and international cooperation in enforcement, collaborating with IGOs and NGOs, such as CITES, ASEAN WEN, SAWEN, TRAFFIC to ensure the issue of marine turtle trade is on the agenda of future meetings</u>	Illegal Take and Trade, <u>Cooperation</u>	Signatory States, <u>IGOs, NGOs, Secretariat</u>	High
	REDUNDANT 64. Enhance collaboration with IGOs and NGOs, such as CITES, ASEAN WEN, SAWEN, TRAFFIC to ensure issue of marine turtle trade is on the agenda of future meetings	Illegal Take and Trade	Secretariat, Signatory States, NGOs	High
	65. Undertake research to develop targeted strategies to address issues of supply and	Illegal Take and	Signatory	High

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	<u>LeadActors</u>	Priority ³
	<p>demand: incorporate traditional knowledge and practices and focus particularly on hotspots of international trade, where important sources of turtles or trade routes have been identified, such as Indonesia, Madagascar, and China (Hainan province) <u>Identify supply and demand areas and trade routes for the international trade in Marine Turtles and their products, and develop targeted strategies to address these issues.</u></p>	Trade	States, NGOs	
	<p><u>65 (1). Renew the membership of the Illegal Trade Working Group (ITWG), for example to include CITES, nominate a chair and update the tasks. The ITWG will [...]</u></p>	Illegal-Take and Trade, <u>Cooperation</u>	<u>Signatory States</u>	
	<p><u>65 (2). The ITWG will eEnhance exchange of information with CITES, to ensure synergies and to avoid duplication of effort.</u></p>	Illegal-Take and Trade, <u>Cooperation</u>	<u>Secretariat, ITWG</u>	
	<p><u>65 (3). The ITWG will tTTake further steps to understand and reduce use and domestic trade and to develop awareness campaigns to target online illegal trade. in South-east Asia.</u></p>	Illegal-Take and Trade	<u>Signatory States, ITWG</u>	
5.2	<i>Assist Signatories and Non-Signatories in developing and implementing action plans for the conservation and management of marine turtles and their habitats</i>			
	<p>66. Encourage and support development <u>and implementation</u> of national action plans, <u>where needed, in collaboration with local communities and other stakeholders</u>:</p> <p>a) Compile/provide examples of National Action Plans for review and possible adaption by Signatory States to other contexts</p> <p>b) Prioritize countries that need National Action Plans and offer additional assistance to Signatory States in their development (e.g. using expertise within the Advisory Committee, Focal Points, external expertise).</p> <p>c)</p> <p>e) <u>Assist in the implementation and review of such plans, if requested.</u></p>	Capacity Building	Advisory Committee, <u>external experts.</u>	
	<p><u>66 (1). Cooperate with CMS in the development of a draft Single Species Action Plan (SSAP) for the conservation of the Hawksbill Turtle to address the trade, use and other threats to the conservation of hawksbill turtles in South-east Asia, and the adjacent western Pacific.</u></p>	Illegal-Take and Trade, <u>Cooperation,</u> <u>Species:</u>	<u>Signatory States, Advisory Committee,</u>	

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	Lead Actors	Priority ³
		<u>Hawksbill</u>	<u>Secretariat</u>	
5.3	Enhance cooperation and information exchange			High
5.3 a	Identify and strengthen existing mechanisms for cooperation at the sub-regional level			
	67. Encourage more sub-regional interactions (e.g. by organizing intersessional sub-regional meetings, training, task forces, etc.)	Sub-regional Coordination	Signatory States, <u>MTTF Chairs</u> , <u>Advisory Committee</u> , <u>Sub-regional Focal Points</u>	High
	68. Establish coordinated regional approaches to illegal fishing and bycatch management <u>through the engagement of RFMOs and other bodies. –Encourage those not yet participating to participate in the <u>Marine Turtle Task Forces (MTTF)</u>, including <u>IOTC</u>, <u>ASCLME</u>, <u>IOC</u>, <u>SWIOFP</u>, etc.</u>	Sub-regional Coordination, <u>Fisheries Interactions</u> , <u>Cooperation</u>	<u>States of the IOSEA Region</u> , <u>Range States</u> , <u>International fisheries management agencies</u> , <u>MTTFs</u>	High
	<u>69. Encourage cooperative research and management of marine turtle management units that are shared across international boundaries.</u>	<u>Sub-regional Coordination</u>	<u>Signatory States</u> , <u>Advisory Committee</u> , <u>Sub-regional Focal Points</u>	
	69. Engage RFMOs and other bodies not yet participating to participate in the Task Force, including IOTC, ASCLME, IOC, SWIOFP, etc.	Sub-regional Coordination; Fisheries Interactions	MTTF members	High
	70. Synthesize existing information for the SEA+ sub-region, including existing projects, relevant MEA reports (e.g. IOSEA, CMS, ASEAN/SEAFDEC, etc), literature and	Sub-regional Coordination	Secretariat upon request	High

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	Lead Actors	Priority ³
	identify gaps (action needs) in implementing IOSEA MOU to be discussed at a sub-regional workshop		of Signatory State, Advisory Committee	
	REDUNDANT 71. Facilitate inter-sessional discussion and SEA+ sub-regional workshop to discuss the focus of sub-regional work to implement IOSEA MOU	Sub-regional Coordination	Advisory Committee, Signatory States	High
	72. Consider hosting and <u>Organizing with a host country in the region</u> a SEA+ sub-regional meeting <u>to facilitate coordination and discuss the establishment of a Marine Turtle Task Force (MTTF).</u> ; upon written request from the Secretariat. Thailand to consider providing support for ASEAN countries.	Sub-regional Coordination	Signatory States, Secretariat	High
	73. <u>Organize with a host country in the region a NWIO sub-regional meeting to facilitate coordination and discuss the establishment of a Marine Turtle Task Force (MTTF).</u> Consider hosting and organizing a NWIO sub-regional meeting, upon written request from the Secretariat.	Sub-regional Coordination	Signatory States (UAE) , Secretariat	High
5.3 b	Develop a web-based information resource for marine turtle conservation			
	74. Provide up-to-date lists of flipper tag series used in the countries <u>to the IOSEA Secretariat</u> for inclusion in <u>and management of</u> the existing IOSEA online database of tag series.	Information Sharing	<u>Secretariat</u> Signatories, scientific institutions, NGOs;	
	75. Submit information on satellite tracking studies (in WIO countries) to the IOSEA Secretariat for inclusion in <u>and management of</u> the Satellite Tracking Meta-database.	Information Sharing	<u>Secretariat</u> Signatories, scientific institutions, NGOs;	
	<u>75 (1). Develop page on EIA guidance based on MOS8 Documents 7.5 and 11.2 on the IOSEA website.</u>	<u>Information Sharing,</u> <u>Environmental</u>	<u>Secretariat,</u> <u>Advisory Committee</u>	

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
		Impact Assessments		
5.3 f	<u>Cooperate where possible in the establishment of transboundary marine protected areas using ecological rather than political boundaries</u>			
	<u>75 (2). Liaise with counterparts in neighbouring countries regarding possibilities for developing transboundary MPAs.</u>	Sub-regional Coordination	Signatory States	
	<u>75 (3). When developing MPAs, get sound scientific advice so as to ensure boundaries are based on ecological criteria.</u>	Sub-regional Coordination, Habitat Protection	Signatory States	
5.3 g	Develop a streamlined format for reporting and exchanging information			
	76. Signatory States to e Continue to improve the quality of information provided in national reports and encourage integration in National Reports, of positive substantive contributions from NGO/IGO partners. ; report thoroughly on species, habitat and threat-related data using the existing IOSEA reporting system; report more thoroughly on fisheries interactions report on outcomes/impacts of measures (and not only activities conducted) encourage integration in National Reports, of positive substantive contributions from NGO/IGO partners	ReportingNation al Reports, Information Sharing	Signatory States	High
	<u>76 (1). Include in the analysis of the National Reports matrices indicating which countries reported implementation of different activities outlined in the reporting questionnaire.</u>	National ReportsReportin g	Secretariat	
	<u>76 (2). Establish a working group to revise the format for National Reports.</u>	National ReportsReportin g	Signatory States, Advisory Committee, Secretariat	
	77. IOSEA Focal Points MTTF members are encouraged to work directly with MTTF members IOSEA Focal Points and relevant stakeholders to complete and improve the quality of data in national reports, for example, in relation to identifying specific resource	National ReportsReportin g, Information	Signatory States	High

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	needs and improving data on fisheries and fisheries interactions, in particular.	<u>Sharing</u>		
	REDUNDANT 78. Institutionalize a process for acknowledging progress in the preparation of national reports at each meeting of the Signatory States	Reporting	Secretariat, MOS	High
	79. Consider training or webinars or any further technical help to submit national reports and use IOSEA online tools. Encourage and facilitate online communications between SS and the Secretariat (eg, SS submit online reports and use online tools).	<u>National Reports,</u> Capacity Building	Secretariat, Signatory States, Advisory Committee	
	79 (1). Encourage and facilitate online communications between SS Signatories and the Secretariat (e.g., SS submit online reports through online system and use online tools).	<u>National Reports,</u> <u>Capacity Building</u>	<u>SecretariatAct</u> <u>or?</u>	
5.3 j	<u>Establish relationships with regional fisheries bodies with a view to obtaining data on incidental capture and encourage them to adopt marine turtle conservation measures within EEZs and on the high seas</u>			
	79 (2). Request RFMOs to gather information and report on the occurrence, distribution and take of marine turtles in oceanic areas.	<u>Stakeholder Engagement,</u> <u>Fisheries Interactions,</u> <u>Cooperation</u>	<u>Signatory States,</u> <u>Advisory Committee,</u> <u>Secretariat</u>	
	79 (3). Revive efforts to conclude a <u>cooperation agreement</u> MOU with IOTC on marine turtles (potentially as a joint arrangement in collaboration with CMS if to include additional other protected species are to be included).	<u>Stakeholder Engagement,</u> <u>Fisheries Interactions,</u> <u>Cooperation</u>	<u>Secretariat</u>	
	79 (4). Engage with WCPFC to identify options for collaboration.	<u>Stakeholder Engagement,</u> <u>Fisheries Interactions,</u> <u>Cooperation</u>	<u>Secretariat</u>	
5.4	<i>Build capacity</i>			High

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	COMPLETED 80. Develop specific guidance to Signatory States on how to implement the CMP; with flexibility for sub-regional variations	Capacity Building	AG	High
	81. IOSEA Secretariat, in conjunction with the Advisory Committee members and Signatory States, should aA adopt a proactive process for <u>identifying needs and</u> training within the IOSEA region: a) Offer Signatory States training topic options. b) Develop an over-arching structure for training to be based on the Objectives of the CMP <u>and activities in the Work Plan</u> c) Structure training to address identified 'needs' of the Signatory States through tailoring content. d) Develop skills of sub-regional and country representatives in the preparation and revision of country reports e) Develop skills of Sub-regional and Country representatives and researchers in (1) collecting, analyzing, and presenting biological data, (2) defining foraging populations, and (3) conservation management techniques (interactions with fisheries, coastal development). In addition, training should emphasize communication and coordination techniques that can be used among various levels (local, province, country, sub-region, region) to coordinate conservation activities. — Organize follow-up visits to assess of the transfer of information and skills. f)	Capacity Building	<u>Secretariat, Advisory Committee members,; Signatory States</u>	High
	82. Consider organizing <u>Encourage organization of</u> sub-regional capacity building / technical workshops, particularly in NWIO and NIO, including involvement of Advisory Committee. Topics could include: a) <u>Management of nesting beaches, hatchery management, lighting etc.</u> b) <u>bycatch reduction (see Section 1.4)</u> c) <u>Identification of threatening processes</u> d) <u>Rescue and rehabilitation</u> — <u>Conduct training on site network management.</u> b)e) <u>??</u>	Capacity Building; Hatchery Management, Fisheries Interactions, <u>Habitat Protection, Site Network</u>	Secretariat, AC, <u>MTTF, Sub-Regional Focal Points</u>	High
	REDUNDANT 83. Conduct training on site network management.	Capacity Building; Habitat Protection	Nominating Signatory States in	High

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
			coordination with IOSEA Secretariat and AC mentors	
	REDUNDANT84. Respond to specific requests for capacity-building support from Tanzania (e.g., regarding preparation of a national sea turtle conservation strategy;) and from Madagascar; (training for scientific personnel involved in marine turtle conservation).	Capacity Building	Advisory Committee, Secretariat	High
	85. Address associated training and technology transfer needs to reduce mortalities in fisheries operations. In particular, provide training for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) observers particularly for small-scale fisheries (separate for trawlers/ gill nets, smaller outboard fisheries in large quantities) b) proper recording of turtle interactions in a harmonized and standard way, inter alia, to assist IOTC member countries in meeting their reporting requirements c) safe release of bycaught turtles d) enhancing use of bycatch reduction technologies 	Capacity Building, ¹⁵ ; Fisheries Interactions	Not specified External experts, Signatory States	High
	86. Conduct a sub-regional <u>region-wide</u> capacity-building workshops <u>workshop</u> on by-catch assessment methods and engagement strategies with key government authorities and stakeholders in NWIO ¹⁵ : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) develop a concept note and send a formal proposal to potential hosting countries: b) government and NGOs in the region to investigate potential opportunities for organizing the <u>workshops</u> <u>workshop</u> and <u>identify</u> the role that each party can play c) conduct follow-up workshops to address specific issues at country level following regional capacity building <u>workshops</u> <u>workshop</u>, involving fishermen <u>fishers</u> associations and communities.¹⁶ <p>Note: The involvement of experts, policy/administrative government officials and</p>	Capacity Building, ¹⁵ ; Fisheries interactions	IOSEA Secretariat, Signatory States, AC	High

¹⁵ This activity was ranked high priority in the source document

¹⁶ Note: The involvement of experts, policy/administrative government officials and fishermen is important to be considered at different stages of engagement and during these workshops - the role of NGOs providing the links between government and fishermen associations/communities should to be considered

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	fishermen is important to be considered at different stages of engagement and during these workshops – the role of NGOs providing the links between government and fishermen associations/communities should be considered			
	<u>86 (1). Consider activities to address capacity-building needs to integrate marine turtle considerations into existing Ramsar Site management plans, and consider cooperating with the Ramsar Secretariat to raise funds for implementing these activities.</u>	<u>Capacity Building, Cooperation, Funding</u>	<u>Advisory Committee, Signatory States, Secretariat</u>	
	<u>86 (2). Consider soliciting capacity-building support to conduct coordinated or joined activities fFor sites that are both IOSEA Network Sites and Ramsar Sites, from the IOSEA and Ramsar Secretariats- consider soliciting e capacity-building support from the IOSEA and Ramsar Secretariats to conduct coordinated or joined activities.</u>	<u>Capacity Building, Cooperation</u>	<u>Signatory States, Secretariat, NGOs</u>	
<u>5.4 i.</u>	<u>Encourage Signatory States to become Parties to global fisheries agreements such as the UN Fish Stocks Agreement (1995) and the FAO Compliance Agreement (1993) and implement the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995)</u>			
	<u>86 (3). Identify relevant Agreements and provide an overview of membership of IOSEA Signatory States to MOS9.</u>	<u>Cooperation</u>	<u>Secretariat</u>	
5.5	Strengthen and improve enforcement of conservation policies			High
	87. Improve enforcement of compliance with fishing regulations, <u>relating to activities such as fishing¹⁷, tourism, coastal development, industrial development, international trade restrictions.</u> ¹⁸	<u>Fisheries interactions, Tourism</u>	<u>Not specified Signatory States</u>	High
6	Objective 6. Promote implementation of the MoU including the Conservation and Management Plan			
6.1	MOU membership and legal status			
	88. Approach <u>non-Signatory States in the IOSEA region and otherthe following priority countries, such as China, Japan, the Republic of Korea,</u> with a view to securing IOSEA membership: China, Japan, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Timor-Leste	<u>Recruitment of New Signatory States</u>	<u>Signatory States, SEA sub-region, Secretariat</u>	

¹⁷ Similar to CMP 5.5 b)

¹⁸ Similar to CMP 5.5 b)

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	89. Engage with the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, and the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI), as well as other RFMOs relevant to the IOSEA, in relation to those regarding to reach out to countries non-Signatory States with fleets fishing in the IOSEA region (e.g. China / Taiwan, Japan, Republic of Korea, Spain etc). seek advice / support from, and provide input to, the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission, and the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI), as well as other RFMOs relevant to the IOSEA	Stakeholder Engagement, Cooperation, Fisheries Interactions	Signatory States, Secretariat	
6.2	Promote the role of Secretariat and Advisory Committee			
	90. Periodically assess the appropriateness of the size and composition (skill sets) of the Advisory Committee	Effectiveness of the Advisory Committee	MOS, AC	
	<u>90 (1). Arrange two intersessional meetings of the Advisory Committee, the first one within the first 18 months after a MOS, the second one three or four months before the next MOS, to facilitate efficient communication regarding the implementation of the Work Programme.</u>	<u>Effectiveness of the Advisory Committee</u>	<u>Secretariat</u>	
	91. Secure adequate resources for the Advisory Committee to function effectively (e.g. through enhanced communication, increased frequency of meetings, strengthened capacity to respond to requests from Signatory States, etc.)	Effectiveness of the Advisory Committee	MOS Signatory States	
	92. <u>Facilitate attendance of Sub-regional Enable Focal Points and Chairs of the sub-regional Marine Turtle Task Forces and as observers at Advisory Committee Meetings</u> to provide advice on core issues to be addressed at Signatory States meetings. (This could be facilitated by earlier circulation of the implementation synthesis.)	Procedural Institutional	Sub-regional Focal Points, (including SFPs) Advisory Committee, Secretariat	
	93. Seek periodic feedback from Signatory States <u>through the national reports and the Advisory Committee</u> on the general effectiveness of IOSEA , role, current priorities, etc. for consideration by the Meeting of Signatory States	Evaluation	Secretariat, MOS Signatory States, AC	
	94. Prepare a periodic 'State of the IOSEA' report, with greater focus on The Advisory Committee should review, comment, and provide guidance on advances and new and emerging issues related to trends in identifiable species and habitat management units; in	Evaluation	Secretariat, AC, possibly including a	

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	addition to current monitoring of performance against the objectives of the MOU. The Advisory Committee should play a greater role in reviewing /commenting / providing guidance on the regular implementation synthesis		third party?	
	95. Ensure that the CMP maintains its relevance and addresses emerging issues, by periodically reviewing and updating its provisions, in response to performance assessment outcomes or proposals from Signatory States or othersIn advance of each Meeting of the Signatory StatesMOS, provide advice on a new Work Programme to implement the CMP	ProceduralInstitutional	Inter-sessional Working Group, with involvement of the Advisory Committee	
6.3	Seek resources to support the implementation of the MoU			High
	96. Assist countries to seek available counterpart funding (e.g. by helping with <u>national or regional</u> project proposal development, offering guidance on "packaging" of proposals, facilitating links to potential donors, <u>providing letters of support</u> , etc.)	Capacity BuildingBuilding, ; Funding	Adequately re-sourcedAdvisory Committee, Secretariat or an entity engaged by the Secretariat	High
	REDUNDANT 97. Encourage preparation of multi-country proposals for possible small-scale funding support (e.g. through the United States' Marine Turtle Conservation Act funding) and consider untapped funding sources, such as the EU.	Funding	Secretariat / Signatory States	High REDUNDANT
	REDUNDANT 98. Consider setting up a working group of Signatory States to look into the possibility and mechanics of creating an IOSEA Endowment Fund to provide seed funding, training, resources, equipment etc. to Signatory States. The endowment fund might be created from: Signatory States' contributions, with one component (perhaps 10-15%) used for immediate	Funding	Meeting of Signatory States / Working Group /	High see budget document

CMP 2	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority ³
	<p>operational purposes and one component dedicated to longer-term sustainability of the IOSEA and specialized project funding; and contributions from other sources, raised through additional fund-raising activities a prerequisite for obtaining assistance should be self-assessment and effective articulation of in-country needs</p>		<p>Secretariat or an entity engaged by the Secretariat</p>	<p><u>ment</u></p>
6.4	Improve coordination among government and non-government sectors			
	<p>REDUNDANT 99. Encourage and develop synergies between governments and NGO partners¹⁹</p>	<p>National Networks</p>	<p>Signatory States</p>	<p>REDUNDANT</p>
	<p>100. Encourage governments to establish <u>Establish</u> inclusive national committees/networks by compiling examples of current practice²⁰ in order to develop synergies between among <u>governments and NGO partners</u></p>	<p>National Networks, Stakeholder Engagement</p>	<p><u>Signatory States</u></p>	

~~19 Similar to CMP 6.4~~

~~20 Similar to 6.4 c)~~

Measures to be taken	LeadActors
Section 2: Measures Related to MOU Administration and Coordination²¹	
Meetings, Working Groups and Workshops	
101. Ensure Advisory Committee Meetings are organized as scheduled, with papers circulated <u>at least one month</u> two months in advance of the meetings.	Secretariat, <u>Advisory Committee</u>
102. Facilitate conference calls with the Advisory Committee on a quarterly basis to discuss and facilitate progress in the implementation of the WP	Secretariat
103. Ensure Meetings of Signatory States (MOS) are organized as scheduled, with key papers circulated <u>at least two months</u> in advance of the meetings	Secretariat
104. Organize meetings of sub-regional groups and assist with organization of the meetings of Marine Turtle Task Forces (NIO, WIO MTTF, NWIO and SEA+ sub-regions) at intervals defined in each group's ToR.	Secretariat
105. Support intersessional correspondence (Illegal Trade Working Group, Site Network Discussion Group, Advisory Committee) as needed.	Secretariat
106. Organize workshops if agreed by MOS8 and subject to available funding.	Secretariat
107. Secure a host for MOS9 and correspond with the host to ensure all necessary arrangements are met for next MOS.	Secretariat
Website	
108. Maintain and develop the IOSEA website, post news items and other material as appropriate. Reach out to IOSEA intersessional working groups , Signatories and stakeholders to solicit their input and publish relevant information in the website news section.	Secretariat, <u>Signatory States, Advisory Committee, MTTFs, NGOs</u>
109. Restore selected functions on IOSEA website: a) Continue work to restore and update IOSEA bibliography and library in collaboration with the AC and set up the electronic bibliography on the IOSEA Website b) Restore and update flipper tag database in collaboration with government authorities, research institutions, MTTF members and other relevant stakeholders c) As time and resources allow, address restoring of: project database, satellite tracking database, genetic directory.	Secretariat

²¹ If not yet included in Section 1

Budgetary and Administrative Matters	
110. Administer the MOU's Trust Fund in collaboration with the CMS Administrative and Fund Management Unit and report on budgetary and administrative issues to each meeting of the Signatory States, and intersessionally <u>inter-sessionally</u> as required.	Secretariat
111. Prepare a draft budget for consideration by MOS9.	Secretariat
112. Encourage Signatories to pay agreed voluntary contributions and encourage voluntary contributions for projects and initiatives prioritized by the AC and MOS9	Secretariat
113. Develop funding agreements for projects prioritized by the Meeting of Signatories.	Secretariat
114. Advertise consultancies, select and supervise candidates as required for the implementation of the WP.	Secretariat

CMP	Measures to be taken	Subject	LeadActors	Priority
	Section 3 Measures without corresponding CMP Programmes			
	Other Matters			
	115. Offer Signatory States the opportunity to designate both administrative and technical Focal Points	<u>Institutional</u>	Meeting of Signatory States, <u>Secretariat</u>	
	116. On advice from Focal Points and/or Advisory Committee, consider designating selected Ministers as IOSEA patrons		Focal Points, Advisory Committee, Secretariat	
	117. Explore options to formalize inter-sessional decision-making (e.g., a form of a permanent standing committee <u>through Sub-regional Focal Points</u>) and/or develop a clear procedure agreed upon by all Signatory States	<u>Institutional</u>	Meeting of Signatory States, <u>Secretariat</u>	
	118. Organize sub-regional working groups more effectively during Signatory State meetings, by engaging Sub-regional Focal Points more actively in pre-meeting organization (ideally Sub-regional Focal Points should be individuals who are likely to be in the post for a longer period of time, to provide continuity, and be knowledgeable/experienced in key IOSEA matters).	<u>Institutional</u>	Sub-regional Focal Points, <u>Secretariat</u>	

Part II: CMP Objectives and Programmes that are not Addressed in the Draft WP 2020-2024

15. Part II of the document includes the programmes and activities of the Conservation and Management Plan that do not have corresponding measures in the current Draft WP.
16. Table 4 below shows that a number of CMP Objectives and Programmes are currently without corresponding recommended measures. This includes issues directly relating to priorities identified by the Signatories, such as activities to establish/improve nesting beach management and to rehabilitate degraded habitats. In relation to illegal and legal take and trade, sustainability of traditional harvest, correcting adverse economic incentives, and improving compliance with CITES are not being addressed, among other issues. MOS8 is thus requested to take these identified gaps into account when working on the WP 2020-2024 with the assistance of the Advisory Committee.

Table 4: CMP Objectives and Programmes without corresponding existing recommendations

CMP Programmes and activities
1.1 Identify and document the threats to marine turtle populations and their habitats
1.1 c) Determine those populations affected by traditional and direct harvest, incidental capture in fisheries, and other sources of mortality
1.2 Determine and apply best practice approaches to minimising those threats to marine turtle populations and their habitats
1.2 b) Adapt and adopt the best conservation and management practices for marine turtle populations
1.3 Implement programmes to correct adverse economic incentives that threaten marine turtle populations
1.3 b) Identify desired modifications to the economic incentives in order to reduce threats and mortality, and develop programmes to implement the modifications
1.4 Reduce to the greatest extent practicable the incidental capture and mortality of marine turtles in the course of fishing activities
1.4 e) Support the UN General Assembly resolution 46/215 concerning the moratorium on the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas
1.4 f) Develop and implement net retention and recycling schemes to minimise the disposal of fishing gear at sea and on beaches
1.5 b) Assess the level and impact of traditional harvest on marine turtles and their eggs
1.5 Prohibit the direct harvest (capture or killing) of, and domestic trade in, marine turtles, their eggs, parts or products, whilst allowing exceptions for traditional harvest by communities
1.5 c) Establish management programmes that may include limits on levels of intentional harvest
1.6 Develop nesting beach management programmes to maximize hatchling recruitment
1.6 Develop nesting beach management programmes to maximize hatchling recruitment
1.6 a) Evaluate the effectiveness of nest and beach management programmes
1.6 b) Reduce the mortality of eggs and hatchlings to maximise hatchling recruitment and survival, preferably using conservation techniques that emphasize natural processes wherever possible

CMP Programmes and activities
1.6 c) Minimize the mortality of eggs, hatchlings and nesting female turtles caused by feral and domestic animal
2.1 Establish necessary measures to protect and conserve marine turtle habitats
2.1 e) Manage and regulate within each jurisdiction the use of beaches and coastal dunes, for example location and design of buildings, use of artificial lighting, and transit of vehicles in nesting areas
2.1 g) Strengthen the application of existing bans on the use of poisonous chemicals and explosives in the exploitation of marine resources
2.2 Rehabilitate degraded marine turtle habitats
2.2 a) Re-vegetate, where appropriate, frontal dunes at nesting beaches, with indigenous flora as far as possible, in order to provide visual barriers to coastal development and to restore appropriate beach temperature regimes
2.2 b) Remove debris that impedes turtle nesting and hatchling production
2.2 c) Enhance recovery of degraded coral reefs
2.2 d) Enhance recovery of degraded mangrove and seagrass habitats
3.1 Conduct studies on marine turtles and their habitats targeted to their conservation and management
3.1 f) Conduct research on the frequency and pathology of diseases of marine turtles
3.1 g) Promote the use of traditional ecological knowledge in research studies
3.1 h) Review periodically and evaluate research and monitoring activities
3.3 Analyse data to support mitigation of threats and to assess and improve conservation practices
3.3 a) Prioritise populations for conservation actions
3.3 b) Identify population trends
3.4 Exchange information
3.4 c) Exchange at regular intervals scientific and technical information and expertise among nations, scientific institutions, non-governmental and international organizations, in order to develop and implement best practice approaches to conservation of marine turtles and their habitats
3.4 d) Disseminate traditional knowledge on marine turtles and their habitats for conservation and management
3.4 e) Compile on a regular basis data on marine turtle populations of regional interest
4.3 Promote public participation
a) Involve stakeholders, and local communities in particular, in planning and implementation of conservation and management measures
4.3 c) Implement, where appropriate, incentive schemes to encourage public participation (e.g. T-shirts for tag returns, public acknowledgement, certificates)
5.1 Collaborate with and assist Signatory and non-Signatory States to regulate and share information on trade, to combat illegal trade, and to cooperate in enforcement
5.1 a) Encourage Signatory States that have not already done so to become Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
5.1 b) Review at a national level compliance with obligations under CITES relating to trade in marine turtles, their eggs, parts or products
5.1 c) Facilitate better compliance with CITES through training of relevant authorities in cooperation with other signatory States, the CITES Secretariat and other relevant

CMP Programmes and activities
organisations
5.1 e) Exchange and discuss information on compliance and trade issues at regular intervals, such as through annual reporting to the MoU Secretariat and at meetings of the signatory States
5.1 f) Identify, prevent, deter and, where possible, eliminate domestic illegal trade through monitoring, implementation of legislation, identification of gaps in enforcement capabilities in each country, and training of enforcement officers
5.2 Assist Signatory and non-Signatory States, upon request, to develop and implement national, sub-regional and regional action plans
5.2 d) Review (national) action plans at regular intervals to take into account recent advances in skills and knowledge regarding marine turtle conservation and management, as well as changes in conservation status of marine turtle populations
5.3 Enhance mechanisms for cooperation and promote information exchange
5.3 f) Cooperate where possible in the establishment of transboundary marine protected areas using ecological rather than political boundaries
5.4 Build capacity to strengthen conservation measures
5.4 i) Encourage Signatory States to become Parties to global fisheries agreements such as the UN Fish Stocks Agreement (1995) and the FAO Compliance Agreement (1993) and implement the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995)
5.5 Strengthen and improve enforcement of conservation legislation
5.5 a) Review domestic policies and laws to address gaps or impediments to marine turtle conservation
5.5 b) Cooperate in law enforcement to ensure compatible application of laws across and between jurisdictions (including through bilateral/multilateral agreements and intelligence sharing)