



**CMS**

## **IOSEA Marine Turtles Memorandum of Understanding - National Report 2024**

### **INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NATIONAL REPORTING QUESTIONNAIRE:**

The main purpose of completing the National Reporting Questionnaire (NRQ) is to provide information on your country's implementation of the IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU, including its Conservation and Management Plan (CMP) and the IOSEA Work Programme adopted by the 8th Meeting of Signatory States. Please include activities undertaken by the government, non-governmental organizations, private sector and other relevant stakeholders.

The IOSEA Secretariat will analyze national reports and use the provided information to facilitate marine turtle conservation work using the resources at its disposal, as well as in fundraising efforts. The information will also be used to raise any issues, as mandated by IOSEA Signatories, at relevant political fora, such as CMS, CITES, or Regional Fisheries Management Organizations.

Most importantly, collecting information of relevance to marine turtle conservation in the NRQ can help national decision makers to plan marine turtle conservation activities within countries and sub-regions, and guide national and international project planners and donors.

The NRQ is structured to reflect progress in implementation of the six objectives of the CMP: There are two modalities of the NRQ: it can be accessed via the online reporting system (ORS) or filled out using an MS Word file. However, the Word version should be used only if using the online questionnaire is not possible for technical reasons (e.g. the internet connection is too unreliable).

Please answer all questions as fully and as accurately as possible. Wherever possible, please indicate the source of information used to answer the question, particularly if a published reference or report is available. Comprehensive responses to the questions posed in Section 1.4 should also satisfy many of the reporting requirements of the 2009 FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations, thereby avoiding duplication of effort.

When working on the online version of the NRQ, save your information by clicking on the "Save all" button inside each section. An auto-save feature also saves any changed responses every 30 seconds, and whenever you move between sections. If additional information is available (e.g. published reports, maps) please attach it to this questionnaire. If working on an offline MS Word file, please submit the completed NRQ by email to the IOSEA Secretariat ([iosea@un.org](mailto:iosea@un.org)); with a copy to the Coordinator ([heidrun.frisch-nwakanma@un.org](mailto:heidrun.frisch-nwakanma@un.org)), as a Word attachment.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Signatory State:

>>> ERITREA

List any other agencies, institutions, or NGOs that have provided input:

>>> Ministry of Marine Resource

- Ministry Agriculture

- Ministry of Land, Water and Environment

Memorandum in effect in Signatory State since (dd/mm/yyyy):

>>> 01/ 02/ 2006

This report was last modified: (dd/mm/yyyy):

>>> 30/09/2019

Designated Focal Point (and full contact details):

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# MARINE TURTLE SPECIES AND HABITATS

Provide sources of information supporting the responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources, and attach digital files if necessary.

## 0.1 Overview of marine turtles and their habitats in the IOSEA MOU Signatory States within the IOSEA region.

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

### a) Please list marine turtle species and genetic stocks in your country, give a general population estimate and trend for your country and indicate where they occur.

	Population trend (increase, decrease, stable, unknown)	Number of egg clutches per year	Species, genetic stock	Type of habitat (nesting, feeding developmental)?	Geographic area
	unknown	unknown	Chelonia mydas	Nesting, Feeding Developmental	
	unknown	no	Eretmochelys imbricata	Feeding	
	unknown	unknown	Caretta caretta	Nesting, Feeding and Developmental	
	unknown	unknown	Lepidochelys olivacea	Feeding and developmental (only one nesting record)	
	unknown	no	Dermochelys coricea	Feeding	

### b) Do government agencies and/or scientific institutions submit data on the occurrence and population numbers of marine turtles to an international database?

NO

### c) Does your country have index nesting beaches in the IOSEA region?

NO

### d) Does your country have an IOSEA Network site?

NO

# OBJECTIVE I: REDUCE DIRECT AND INDIRECT CAUSES OF MARINE TURTLE MORTALITY

## 1.1 BEST PRACTICE APPROACHES TO MINIMIZING THREATS

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departamental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

**1.1.1. Are there any best practice protocols relating to the protection of marine turtles and their habitats used in your country that you would like to share with other IOSEA Signatories? Please name the protocols and describe briefly, providing references or links to more detailed reports or online texts.**

If more rows are required, please contact the secretariat at [iosea@un.org](mailto:iosea@un.org)

	Refer ences and links	Has the effectiveness of this approach been evaluated? What was the result?	What does this approach/ protocol help to achieve	Title of best practice protocol or approach
		Also it needs further detailed studies it is very important. this can be observed from experienced and new observers. experienced inspectors can control more.	confirms the implimentation of the national fisheries laws	every trawler has on board observer
		it needs detail study but from d/t reports it is very advisable	most sea turtles feed on bottom and shallow areas were coral reefs, sponges, seagrass and seaweed found, if this areas are free from trawlers sea turtle incidence will be reduced	trawlers are not allowed to fish closer than 4ml from island and 8ml from main land and not shallower than 30m depth
		it needs detail study but from d/t reports it is very advisable	this gives more area sea turtles can live freely	restricted areas and creating fishing blocks for trawlers
		effective but needs further detailed evaluation	advances the capacity of onboard observers	regular training on board observers
		very effective	every fisherment take responsibility to protect sea turtles and will be responsible if violet the law	national fisheries proclamation that bans any harvest of endangered species including Sea turtles
		effective also needs detail assessment it helps in every interaction with stakeholders (preparation of national management or development plan)	every one will take responsibility to protect sea turtles including government agency/organaization, Nvy, coastal community, fishermen, NGOs...etc	awareness raise

## 1.2 REDUCTION OF INCIDENTAL CAPTURE AND MORTALITY

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departamental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

**1.2.1 Indicate, and describe in more detail, the main fisheries occurring in the waters of your country (including territorial waters and the EEZ), as well as any high seas fisheries in which flag vessels of your country participate and interact with marine turtles within the IOSEA region.**

For each of the different fisheries listed below, please indicate whether the fishery is present and use the text box below to provide more detailed information. Please include information on what marine turtle species are affected and number of reported interactions, if known.

### 1) Bottoms trawls (including shrimp trawls)

## a) Fishing effort:

PRESENT

### Please provide the information below:

Number of vessels:

>>> Irregular number (foreign vessels) but for instance in 2019 around 20

Boat size (range or average):

>>> 20 to 30m

Number of trips per year:

>>> total 119 trips of 10 and 20 days (January to may 2019)

Mesh size used:

>>> it Varies for fish trawl 6.5cm and for shrimp 4.5cm

Geographic distribution:

>>> Eritrean fishing blocks

If known, turtle species affected:

>>> Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Caretta caretta, Lepidochelys olivacea, Dermochelys coricea

Number of bycaught turtles per year:

>>> 48 sea turtles (2019)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Sea Turtle by catch 2019.pdf](#)

## b) Methods used by your country to minimise bycatch of marine turtles in this fishery

- Safe handling (as per existing protocols e.g., FAO guidelines) of incidentally caught turtles (e.g. resuscitation or release by fishers using equipment such as de-hooking, line cutting tools and scoop nets)
- Spatial and temporal control of fishing (e.g. seasonal closures of fishing activities)
- Effort management control

Details:

>>> Local semi-industrial boats and foreign industrial vessels are active during the open fishing season from October to May of each year. The intensity and frequency of trawling varies each season but marine turtle incidental catch occurs especially when the shrimp trawlers illegally approach to the nearby coast or island, Weak implementation of fisheries proclamation Incidents far from the Ministry of Marine Resources Headquarters and branches. The incidental capture of sea turtle in the Eritrean waters intensified due to coincides of the trawl fishing season and the nesting season of sea turtles. The two species (hawksbill and green turtles) commonly nest in the Eritrean island increase their movement through the trawl fishing grounds that led to incidental catch.

If applicable, the measures are mandatory under the following regulation:

>>> The Eritrean fisheries proclamation No 104/1998 amended by176/2014 and other instruments

## c) Programmes to promote implementation of measures to minimise bycatch of turtles. Please tick the boxes that apply in your country and provide details in the text boxes below.

- Onboard observer programmes
- Inspections (i.e. at sea, in port, at landing sites)
- Training programmes / workshops to train fishers on the use of bycatch reduction methods
- Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines etc.

### Onboard observer programmes

The measure is mandatory under the following regulation:

>>> Eritrean fisheries proclamation No 104/1998 amended by176/2014 and other instruments

Details/future plans:

>>> vessel monitoring system is in its implementation and trial stage and is expected to strengthen the measures implementation.

## **Inspections (i.e. at sea, in port, at landing sites)**

The measure is mandatory under the following regulation:

>>> Eritrean fisheries proclamation No 104/1998 amended by 176/2014 and other instruments

Details/future plans:

>>> vessel monitoring system is in its implementation and trial stage and is expected to strengthen the measures implementation. there is also a plan to install a radar system in near future. this all are not mainly implemented for sea turtle but for the whole fisheries and marine ecosystem.

## **Training programmes / workshops to train fishers on the use of bycatch reduction methods**

Details/future plans:

>>> No training conducted for fishers except orientation with the fisheries proclamation and the strict laws on conservation and management of endangered species and critical habitats b/c they are foreigners.

## **Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines etc.**

Details/future plans:

>>> The ministry of marine resources has a unite mandated to produce d/t documentary videos with collaboration of the ministry of information to disseminate it through the main TV channel every two weeks on sandy. with this in mind sea turtle programs are among the priorities topics in separate or in combination with other related conservation or management programs. further, similar programs are broadcasted through radio and news letters since 2016. the Brochures, printed guidelines...etc. are deiminated in national festivals and ceremony.

## **2) Pelagic trawling**

### **a) Fishing effort:**

NONE

## **3) Set nets**

### **a) Fishing effort:**

PRESENT

## **Please provide the information below:**

Number of vessels:

>>> Active vessels were 416 in 2023

Boat size (range or average):

>>> 11m to 18m

Number of trips per year:

>>> 1665 fishing trips in 2023

Mesh size used:

>>> 9 to 11cm

Geographic distribution:

>>> The whole Eritrean Red Sea waters

If known, turtle species affected:

>>> green turtle and Hawksbill

Number of bycaught turtles per year:

>>> Unknown needs detail study but relatively rare/low. Set nets are commonly practiced by locals Artisanal fishing using gill nets and rare incidental catch of marine turtles occur in which it mainly is under reported or absolutely not reported. Only such data are gained from interviewing fishermen for a socioeconomic surveys. Since the nets are usually set in deeper waters few cases are believed to occur according to the fishermen. However sea turtles caught by set gill nets are believed to be eaten by fishermen. there are no onboard observers in set gill nets but data are collected in landing. site

**b) Methods used by your country to minimise bycatch of marine turtles in this fishery**

Safe handling (as per existing protocols e.g., FAO guidelines) of incidentally caught turtles (e.g. resuscitation or release by fishers using equipment such as de-hooking, line cutting tools and scoop nets)

Details:

>>> Artisanal fishing using gill nets are practiced by the locals and rare incidental catch of marine turtles occur in which it mainly is under reported or absolutely not reported. Only such data are gained from interviewing fishermen for a socioeconomic surveys. Since the nets are usually set in deeper waters few cases are believed to occur according to the fishermen. However sea turtles caught by set gill nets are believed to be eaten by fishermen.

If applicable, the measures are mandatory under the following regulations:

>>> Eritrean fisheries proclamation No176/2014prohibits intentional killing of protected species including sea turtles

**c) Programmes to promote implementation of measures to minimise bycatch of turtles. Please tick the boxes that apply in your country and provide details in the text boxes below.**

Inspections (i.e. at sea, in port, at landing sites)

Training programmes / workshops to train fishers on the use of bycatch reduction methods

Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines etc.

**Inspections (i.e. at sea, in port, at landing sites)**

The measure is mandatory under the following regulation:

>>> Eritrean fisheries proclamation No176/2014prohibits intentional killing of protected species including sea turtles

Details/future plans:

>>> Intensify awareness raise on coastal community and develop sea turtle management plan

**Training programmes / workshops to train fishers on the use of bycatch reduction methods**

Details/future plans:

>>> The exiting Training programs / workshops to train fishers on the use of bycatch reduction methods is planned to be advanced in number and extent coverage.

**Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines etc.**

Details/future plans:

>>> There is a continuous update of means of raising awareness and engaging experts and technicians, whether in the fields of marine sciences, fisheries, or media professionals. The Ministry of Marine Resources has extension officers along the coast and this issue is among their priority plans.

**4) Driftnet**

**a) Fishing effort**

NONE

**5) Purse seine (with or without FADs)**

**a) Fishing effort**

PRESENT

**Please provide the information below:**

Number of vessels:

>>> irregular number but not more than three vessels a year

Boat size (range or average):

>>> 30m

Number of trips per year:

>>> Around 10

Mesh size used:

>>> 6mm

Geographic distribution:

>>> The whole Eritrean Red Sea

If known, turtle species affected:

>>> Green turtle, Hawksbill and Olive ridley

Number of bycaught turtles per year:

>>> Rare

**b) Methods used by your country to minimise bycatch of marine turtles in this fishery**

- Safe handling (as per existing protocols e.g., FAO guidelines) of incidentally caught turtles (e.g. resuscitation or release by fishers using equipment such as de-hooking, line cutting tools and scoop nets)
- Measures to avoid encirclement of marine turtles in purse seine fisheries
- Spatial and temporal control of fishing (e.g. seasonal closures of fishing activities)
- Effort management control

Details:

>>> Although open sea purse seining is not a common fishing activity in the Eritrean Red Sea, recently with the contract of fishing agreements done with Egyptians several purse-seiners have been practised during the last five years with little or nil impact of marine turtles since they operate in the deep and during the night. Yemeni and few locals have been recently practicing purse seining with strong light as FADs (locally known as MEKBEB, Arabic word meaning encircling) which is still not studied for its environmental and marine turtle impact. The other locally practiced is beach seining mainly in the southern part which is much richer with small pelagic resources during certain seasons. Few incidental catch of turtles and rays (mantas and stings) occurs.

If applicable, the measures are mandatory under the following regulations:

>>> since rarely practiced no more focus was given but similar to other fisheries in the Eritrean waters the fisheries proclamation applies. Fisheries proclamation; 176/2014

**c) Programmes to promote implementation of measures to minimise bycatch of turtles. Please tick the boxes that apply in your country and provide details in the text boxes below.**

- Onboard observer programmes
- Inspection (i.e. at sea, in port, at landing sites)
- Training programmes / workshops to train fishers on the use of bycatch reduction methods

**Onboard observer programmes**



The measure is mandatory under the following regulation:

>>> The national fisheries proclamation 176/2014

### **Inspections (i.e. at sea, in port, at landing sites)**

The measure is mandatory under the following regulation:

>>> The national fisheries proclamation 176/2014

### **Training programmes / workshops to train fishers on the use of bycatch reduction methods**

Details/future plans:

>>> This fisheries is not much active in the Eritrea but a purse seine fisheries (small pelagic) management plan was developed in 2019 and it takes sea turtle conservation and protection into consideration.

## **6) longline**

### **a) Fishing effort**

PRESENT

#### **Please provide the information below:**

Number of vessels:

>>> 06

Boat size (range or average):

>>> 18m

Number of trips per year:

>>> 56

Geographic distribution:

>>> Around Dahlak archipelago

If known, turtle species affected:

>>> Green turtle, Hawksbill, loggerhead

Number of bycaught turtles per year:

>>> unknown but rare according to some observations and comments from fishermen

### **b) Methods used by your country to minimise bycatch of marine turtles in this fishery**

Safe handling (as per existing protocols e.g., FAO guidelines) of incidentally caught turtles (e.g. resuscitation or release by fishers using equipment such as de-hooking, line cutting tools and scoop nets)

Appropriate combinations (as per existing guidelines e.g., FAO, IOTC guidelines) of hook size and design, type of bait, depth, gear specifications and fishing practices

Details:

>>> The long line fishing through semi industrial fishing vessels are very small compare to artisanal gill net fisheries. there are no on board observers with the vessels but in landing site there are inspectors and fish are landed to the main landing site in the country. all of the fishing vessels are of the same company and is easy to be regulated.

If applicable, the measures are mandatory under the following regulation:

>>> The national fisheries proclamation 176/2014

### **c) Programmes to promote implementation of measures to minimise bycatch of turtles. Please tick the boxes that apply in your country and provide details in the text boxes below.**

Inspections (i.e. at sea, in port, at landing sites)

Training programmes / workshops to train fishers on the use of bycatch reduction methods

Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines etc.

## **If Inspections (i.e. at sea, in port, at landing sites)**

The measure is mandatory under the following regulation:

>>> The national fisheries proclamation 176/2014

## **Training programmes / workshops to train fishers on the use of bycatch reduction methods**

Details/future plans:

>>> The fishers get training programs/ workshops and participate in any new management plan development and this abridges the knowledge gap among the officers and fishers. as common practice in any conservation or development plan representatives participate to share their ideas and give their experience and advice.

## **Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines etc.**

Details/future plans:

>>> Regular Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines etc. disseminated and there is a plan to abrade in its content and coverage in communication and area.

## **1.2.2 Provide sources of information supporting the responses in 1.2.1, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources, and/or attach digital files to this report.**

References and links:

>>> - The gazette of Eritrea Laws, PROCLAMATION No; 176/2014. the Fisheries proclamation

## **1.2.3 Are the bycatch mitigation measures described above (in 1.2.1) periodically reviewed and evaluated for their efficacy?**

NO

## **1.2.4 Has your country provided technical assistance (formally or informally) to other Signatory States of the IOSEA MOU to promote the activities to mitigate incidental catch of marine turtles in fisheries?**

NO

## **1.2.5 What legislative and practical measures has your country taken in support of UN General Assembly Resolution 46/215 concerning the moratorium on the use of large-scale driftnets?**

Details:

>>> There is no driftnet in Eritrean waters.

## **1.2.6 Describe illegal unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing that is known to occur in the territorial waters of the exclusive economic zone of your country that may impact marine turtles. Does IUU fishing occur in your country?**

YES

a) Please indicate number of vessels per year (0, 1-10, 11-50, 51-100, 101-500, more than 500)

>>> 51-100 Rough estimation

b) Countries of origin of IUU fishing, if known?

Details:

>>> yemeni

c) Is there enforcement in place to deter these practices? Please indicate area covered and challenges.

Details:

>>> Although the Ministry of Marine Resources has the responsibility of all fisheries activities, however the Eritrean navy has a mandate to patrol the sea and protect from IUU or other fisheries or related violence. There are Yemeni boats illegal fishing in the waters of the Eritrean Red Sea with a potential negative impact on marine turtles such as egg poaching and flesh feeding. The Eritrean Navy play an important role in monitoring, control and surveillances with heavy penalties on those found breaching the fisheries regulations; for example, boat confiscation and monetary punishments. Since there are several islands not inhabited, there are difficulties to fully control this by Navy and other relevant authorities only. Coast and islands people can play a role to control illegal fishing from foreigners. The main challenges are capacity specially budget (fuel) and the patrol covers all the Eritrean territorial waters.

### **1.3 ADDRESSING HARVEST OF, AND TRADE IN, MARINE TURTLES**

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departamental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

#### **1.3.1 Are marine turtles and/or their eggs harvest in your country? Please indicate which species are harvested.**

YES

Details:

>>> The practice exist but it is illegal. the common species harvested are green turtle and at lower number hawksbill

#### **1.3.2 Which types of consumptive use of turtles are practiced in your country?**

Use the text boxes below each rating to explain or clarify your responses.

##### **a) Meat consumption**

YES

Details (e.g. species, estimated number taken per year, location, if known):

>>> Although it is illegal green turtle and in some cases hawksbill Turtles are harvested along the Eritrean southern coast and islands.

However no information on how money turtles are harvested annually.

##### **b) Egg consumption**

YES

Details (e.g. species, estimated number taken per year, location, if known):

>>> Although it is illegal green turtle and hawksbill Turtle eggs are collected and consumed by local people along the southern Eritrean red sea coast and islands.

##### **c) Fat and oil consumption**

YES

Details (e.g. species, estimated number taken per year, location, if known):

>>> Green turtle in the southern Eritrean red sea but no information estimates of harvest but generally rare.

##### **d) Traditional medicine**

YES

Details (e.g. species, estimated number taken per year, location, if known):

>>> Green turtle in the southern Eritrean red sea but no information estimates of harvest but generally rare

##### **e) Shell**

YES

Details (e.g. species, estimated number taken per year, location, if known):

>>> Both Green sea turtle and hawksbill but rare in number although it needs detail assessment.

##### **f) Making of tortoise shell products (bekko)**

NO

#### **h) Which type(s) of consumptive use of marine turtles are the most common in your country?**

Please list the most common types of consumption:

>>> Meat Consumption and egg collection.

#### **1.3.3 Does your country have active legislation to prohibit direct harvest and domestic trade in marine turtles, their eggs, parts and products?**

YES

If yes, please provide details (title/date) of the relevant legislation, as well as any exemptions (e.g. for

traditional use) under that legislation and comment on effectiveness of the legislation in terms of enforcement.

If more rows are required, please contact the secretariat at [iosea@un.org](mailto:iosea@un.org)

	What are the challenges?	Is the legislation enforced?	Is traditional use allowed under this legislation?	Legislation date	Legislation title
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of alternatives source of income	yes	NO	fisheries proclamation of 176/2014	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of fund and human capacity				
	<input type="checkbox"/> Locals poor knowledge of conservation and less awareness of people				

**1.3.6 Please describe the ILLEGAL harvest of marine turtles and eggs in your country by answering the questions below.**

**a) Does illegal harvest of marine turtles occur in your country?**

YES

Details:

>>> Illegal sea turtle harvest and egg collection are practice in remote island s and southern Eritrean coastal villages by fisheries and local people.

**b) Please list the specific locations where illegal harvest is known to occur, if possible.**

Details (examples of areas where illegal harvest is known to occur):

>>> Illegal harvest of sea turtles for meat and collection of eggs are commonly seen in the southern red sea zone and far islands namely Berasole, Beilul, near Asseb...etc.

**c) What is the impact of this illegal harvest on the populations of marine turtles? In case of illegal egg collection, what is the impact on marine turtle recruitment?**

Details:

>>> Although it needs detail assessment in both cases, it is obvious that un managed harvest of any resource will affect its population. Therefore, in our case it needs an argent population status and sea turtle harvest assessment and develop management.

**1.3.7 Which of the following adverse economic incentives are encouraging illegal take of marine turtles in your country?**

- Lack of affordable alternatives to turtle parts and products
- Ease of access to the turtle resource (e.g. proximity to nesting beaches, or ease of land/water access)
- Lack of patrolling and enforcement at nesting beaches and nearshore areas
- Low cost of land near nesting beaches
- Low penalties against illegal take

**1.3.8 Has your country taken any measures to try to correct these adverse incentives?**

YES

If yes, please describe these measures in detail.

Details:

>>> A small grant from Global Environmental Facility (GEF Small Programme) have initiated a marine turtle conservation in an Island called Dessei with the support of the Ministry of Marine Resources. But the initiative

was unsuccessful as it was missing several important elements of sustainability. sea turtle or its products harvest or trade is illegal in Eritrea but due to in and out action take to enforce the measures the harvesting scenarios are still active. Some of the measures formerly taken are in the southern Eritrean Red Sea awareness raise for fishers, local people, students...etc, Establishing turtle clubs (library), sea turtle ceremony and some training to extension officer. However this all did not continued and the situation of harvest did not stop or reduced yet.

**1.3.9 Are there touristic activities linked in marine turtles in your country?**

NO

**1.3.10 Are there any standard and government-certified protocols to ensure that touristic activities do not harm turtles and/or hatchlings?**

YES

Please briefly describe the type of protocols used, references or links, if available.

Details:

>>> Although most of the current common tourist island are not among the known turtle nesting sites, the fisheries proclamation 176/104 applies to any person in the Eritrean waters not to disturb or harm protected marine organisms.

**1.3.11 Does your country have mechanisms in place to identify domestic and international illegal trade routes (for illegally traded marine turtles, eggs and derivatives)?**

Please provide references to any published reports (e.g. already prepared for CITES purposes) that give a more ample explanation.

YES

Details:

>>> Eritrea is a signatory to CITES and any organism transported from or to Eritrea are need to pass through the national focal point of CITES (Ministry of Agriculture) with consultation of the concerned organization for instance in case of sea turtles with Ministry of Marine resources. Therefore, any transportation through Airport or ports needs permit paper and illegal smuggling through the sea is controlled by Eritrean Navy.

**1.3.12 Please describe any activities/projects that aim(ed) to reduce illegal take of and/or trade in marine turtles in your country.**

If more rows are required, please contact the secretariat at [iosea@un.org](mailto:iosea@un.org)

	Project website or other links with project description	Lessons learned	How does the project involve local communities?	End year (if completed)	Start year	Implemented by	Title of the project/activity
	seminar on sea turtle harvest	d/t stakeholders participated and was very constructive	to share their ideas to reduce sea turtle harvest	2022			

**1.3.13 Has you country submitted the annual illegal trade report to CITES, including information relevant for marine turtles?**

Please provide a copy of this report or a link to the published report online, if possible.

NO

**1.3.14 Are there any compliance and/or trade issues (either domestic or international) that your country would like to raise at the upcoming IOSEA MOS or otherwise through the IOSEA Secretariat?**

NO

**1.4. MINIMIZING MORTALITY THROUGH NESTING BEACH PROGRAMMES**

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

**1.4.1 Tick the boxes that apply to indicate whether your country has any of the following measures in place to minimise the mortality of eggs, hatchlings and/or nesting females.**

Please indicate if these measures are being implemented at the IOSEA Network sites and index beaches that you described in question 0.2.

**Measures**

**a) Nesting beach monitoring (eggs and nesting females)**

YES

Details:

>>> Monitoring of nesting beach (eggs and nesting females) conducted but not regularly because of fund restriction. Most of the Eritrean sea turtle nesting sites are far from the head quarter or research office.

References and links:

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[26\\_03\\_2018\\_Turtle\\_Report\\_May\\_2017\\_edited\\_tes.pdf](#)

**b) Nesting beach protection (patrolling)**

N/A

**c) Predator control**

N/A

**d) Nest screening (placing wire screens over the buried nests)**

N/A

**e) Vehicle access restrictions**

N/A

**f) Regular removal of debris / clean-up programmes**

N/A

**g) Has re-vegetation of dunes at nesting beaches been carried out, using native vegetation?**

N/A

**h) Building location design regulations (coastal protection)**

N/A

**i) Light pollution reduction (direct lights visible from the beach)**

NO

Details:

>>> Light pollution is not a big problem in Eritrean case but when new projects arise in the area it is compulsory to consider the light pollution impact on sea turtles.

**1.4.2 To what extent is egg relocation practiced in your country (including relocation to hatcheries)?**

Egg relocation is NEVER practiced

Please provide the reasons:

>>> As I have mentioned in the above questions, the nesting sites as well as most of the feeding grounds of sea turtle in the Eritrean waters are very far from the central office and some are in far islands and requires more budget and also humane technical capacity. but the existing situation on sea turtles along the coastal villages are nowadays needs attention, we have a plan to work on their management.

**1.4.3 Has your country undertaken an evaluation of the effectiveness of its nesting beach management programmes in terms of maximizing the recruitment of marine turtle hatchlings?**

NO

## **OBJECTIVE II: PROTECT, CONSERVE AND RESTORE MARINE TURTLE HABITATS**

### **2.1 MEASURES TO PROTECT AND CONSERVE MARINE TURTLE HABITATS**

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

#### **2.1.1 Please list Protected Areas (PAs), sanctuaries or temporary exclusion zones that were created to protect marine turtle habitat. Please provide the official name and date of establishment.**

Details:

>>> there is no official Protected Areas (PAs), sanctuaries or temporary exclusion zones that were created to protect marine turtle habitat in Eritrea yet.

#### **2.1.3 Is marine water quality (including marine debris) monitored near turtle habitats? If yes, describe the nature of this monitoring and any remedial measures that may have been taken.**

YES

Details:

>>> Marine debris assessment conducted in 2022 and the result was presented to all stakeholders, local people and higher officials. After the presentation beach cleaning was conducted along the coastal villages where high population of sea turtles occur.

#### **2.1.4 Are measures in place to prohibit the use of poisonous chemicals and explosives in the marine environment?**

YES

Use the text box to elaborate on your response.

Details:

>>> poisonous chemicals and explosives are totally prohibited in the Eritrean Red Sea.

References and links:

>>> Eritrean fisheries proclamation 176/2014.

### **2.2 RESTORATION OF DEGRADED MARINE TURTLE HABITATS**

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

#### **2.2.1 What efforts are being made to recover degraded coral reef habitat? Give details (location, how long efforts have been carried out, effectiveness, lessons learned, future plans, etc).**

No efforts to recover degraded coral reefs

Details/future plans:

>>> There is no unique effort that has been made to recover the degraded coral reefs except the existing measures that protect coral reefs from trawlers by not allowing fishing closer than 4ml in islands and 8ml from main lands. Coral reefs are monitored in the recent years and the main impact is derived from natural scenarios (climate change).

#### **2.2.2 Are efforts being made to recover degraded mangrove habitats that are important for turtles?**

YES see below

If yes, give details (location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned, future plans etc.)

Details/future plans:



>>> The ministry of Marine Resources in collaboration with Ministry of Local Government has planted more than 400hectars of mangrove since 2015 (around Dahlak archipelago, Afta, Zula...etc and also conserved mangroves along the coast with social fencing. Its effectiveness has not been assessed yet.

**2.2.3 What efforts are being made to recover degraded seagrass habitats? Give details (location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned, future plans etc.).**

NO efforts to recover degraded seagrass habitats

# **OBJECTIVE III: IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING OF MARINE TURTLE ECOLOGY AND POPULATIONS THROUGH RESEARCH, MONITORING AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE**

## **3.1 STUDIES ON MARINE TURTLES AND THEIR HABITATS**

provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

### **3.1.2 Has your country undertaken an evaluation of its marine turtle monitoring programmes?**

NO

Please indicate when the evaluation took place and describe lessons learned.

Details:

>>> The monitoring was irregular due to limited fund, the nesting sites are far and limited human capacity and facility.

### **3.1.3 Which of the following methods have been or are being used to identify migration routes of turtles?**

Use the text boxes to provide details

#### **a) Tagging (flipper)**

YES

#### **b) Satellite tracking**

No

#### **c) Genetic studies**

YES

### **3.1.4 Have the studies mentioned in 3.1.3 helped to identify foraging and migration areas of marine turtles in your country?**

NO

Details, examples:

>>> The monitoring programs are not standard and they are interrupted or irregular, so they can not give as the whole population trend or the status of sea turtle habitats and their nesting sites.

### **3.1.5 Is the use of traditional ecological knowledge in research being promoted?**

YES

Explanation/examples:

>>> The ecological information can be gathered from indigenous people along the coast and island with out travelling the whole sea to find the habitats of sea turtle. further, any information about the relation of the species and the environment can be gathered from the locals and it minimize cost and time spent for research.

### **3.1.6 Give a list of relevant literature that includes information from studies carried out in your country on marine turtle populations and their habitats, sorting them by topic.**

#### **a) Bycatch mitigation measures**

Details (e.g. numbers and species of released turtles, type of fishery and gear used, method for monitoring survival, result):

>>> Most of the studs or reports are not ye published;  
sea turtle By catch

References and links:

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[2007 Status of Marine Turtles in Eritrea.pdf](#)

[2004 Sea Turtle Incidental Catch\(1996-2004\).pdf](#)

[2009 sea turtle Teclemariam et al .pdf](#)

[Sea Turtle by catch 2019.pdf](#)

#### **b) Effect of bycatch mitigation measures on non-target species**

Details (e.g. type of fishery and gear used, mitigation method assessed, result):

>>> The efforts exerted to reduce or minimize by catch of non-target species , start from fishing gear procurement (net type, mesh size...etc), fishing ground zoning, restricted areas, fishing season and closed season, fishing effort restriction....etc.

#### **c) Frequency and pathology of disease in marine turtles**

Details (disease, incidence, species and genetic stock):

>>> No study conducted yet.

#### **f) Evaluation of the efficacy of conservation activities for marine turtles and their habitats**

Details (types of activities assessed, participation of local communities in the evaluation, methods, results):

>>> No Evaluation conducted yet; but we have it now in our strategic plan to be implemented.

### **3.2 COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH AND MONITORING**

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

#### **3.2.1 Does your country participate in any regional or sub-regional action plans that identify regional priorities in terms of research and monitoring needs?**

NO

#### **3.2.2 On which of the following themes have regional collaborative studies and monitoring been conducted? Use the text boxes to describe the nature of this international collaboration or to clarify your response. Answer 'NO' if the studies/monitoring undertaken do not involve international collaboration.**

##### **a) Reproductive biology (including any of the following: nesting data, hatchling survival, nest protection, recruitment, etc.)**

NO

##### **b) Genetic characterization**

NO

##### **c) Migratory and dispersal routes**

NO

##### **d) Other biological and ecological aspects**

NO

### **3.3 DATA ANALYSIS AND APPLIED RESEARCH**

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

#### **3.3.1 Describe how research results are being applied to improve management practices and mitigation of threats.**

Details:

>>> The research results help to amend any measures, if there is a gaps in measures taken or lack of endorsements, helps to track change of turtle population so to find other alternatives or solutions, helps to identify new problems raised and give or recommends better solution.

#### **3.3.2 Is traditional knowledge on marine turtles and their habitats being used for conservation and management?**

YES

Details, future plans:

>>> The traditional Knowledge helps to identify solutions that are easily acceptable by community and needs to be participated when management plans are prepared or developed.

### **3.4 INFORMATION EXCHANGE**

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

#### **3.4.1 Has your country undertaken any initiatives (nationally or through collaboration with other IOSEA Signatory States) to standardise methods of data collection?**

NO

#### **3.4.2 Has your country taken part in producing IUCN regional status reports for red list assessments?**

NO

#### **3.4.3 How often does your country share information on marine turtle populations of regional interest with other IOSEA Signatories?**

never

#### **3.4.4 Since 2019, has your country taken part in any workshops or other events with participation of other countries, scientific institutions, non-governmental or international organisations in order to develop and implement best practice approaches for marine turtle conservation?**

UNSURE

## **OBJECTIVE IV: INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE THREATS TO MARINE TURTLES AND THEIR HABITATS, AND ENHANCE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES**

### **4.1 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INFORMATION PROGRAMMES**

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

#### **4.1.1 Are education/awareness programmes in place at/near nesting beaches?**

YES

#### **4.1.2 Describe the educational materials, including mass media information programmes that your country has collected, developed and/or disseminated.**

Details/future plans:

>>> The Ministry of Marine Resource produces documentary films through TV in the main national mass media, newsletter and radio.

#### **4.1.3 Which of the following groups have been the targets of focused education or awareness programmes?**

- Policy makers
- Fishing industry
- Communities that interact with marine turtles and their habitats
- Local/Fishing communities
- Indigenous groups
- Tourists
- Media
- Teachers
- Students
- Military, Navy, Police
- Scientists
- NGOs
- Enforcement personnel
- judicial personnel

#### **4.14 Have any community learning centres or information centres been established in your country?**

YES

Details/future plans:

>>> Massawa Digital Marine Library at Massawa, Northern Red Sea with audio-visual and poster presentations established in 2015. A Sea Turtle Club by the name 'Bisa' was also established by the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) with the financial support of the Ministry of Marine Resources, Workers of different companies, administration and Tour guide but due to d/t capacity limitations it discontinued.

### **4.2 STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION**

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

#### **4.2.1 Are there public participation programmes in place at nesting beaches to involve local stakeholders in activities to conserve marine turtles?**

YES

If yes, which stakeholders are being involved?

- Fishing industry
- Communities that interact with marine turtles and their habitats
- Local/Fishing communities
- Indigenous groups
- Media

- Teachers
- Students
- Military, Navy, Police
- Scientists
- NGOs
- Enforcement personnel
- Judicial personnel

**4.2.2. The role of local communities. Please answer the questions below, giving examples of activities that took place since 2019.**

a) Is traditional knowledge used in the development of education and awareness programmes in your country?

YES

b) Do local communities participate in the development and implementation of conservation measures?

Details, examples:

>>> Yes. local communities participate in every management or conservation plan development.

**4.2.3 Describe initiatives undertaken or planned since 2019 to involve and encourage the cooperation of Government institutions, NGOs and the private sector in marine turtle conservation programmes.**

Details/future plans:

>>> No but an assessment of turtle along the coast conducted and presentation was conducted to higher officials, stakeholder organizations and community in central office. In continuation extension officers of the ministry conducted several sanitization program along the coast where turtles are consumed high.

# **OBJECTIVE V: ENHANCE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

## **5.1 COOPERATION NEEDS**

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

### **5.1.1 Please indicate, the extent to which the following local management issues require regional and/or international cooperation in order to achieve progress.**

In other words, how important is **regional/international** cooperation for addressing the issues listed below?

#### **a) Illegal fishing in territorial waters**

IMPORTANT

#### **b) Incidental capture by foreign fleets in territorial waters**

NOT AT ALL

#### **c) Enforcement/patrolling of territorial waters**

NOT AT ALL

#### **d) Illegal fishing in EEZ**

IMPORTANT

#### **e) Incidental capture by foreign fleets in EEZ**

IMPORTANT

#### **f) Enforcement/patrolling of EEZ**

NOT AT ALL

#### **g) Harvest exploitation of turtles and eggs**

IMPORTANT

#### **h) Illegal trade in turtle parts and products**

ESSENTIAL

#### **i) Development of gear technology to reduce bycatch of marine turtles**

ESSENTIAL

#### **j) Marine pollution, including oil spills and marine debris**

ESSENTIAL

#### **k) Training / capacity-building**

ESSENTIAL

#### **l) Alternative livelihood development**

ESSENTIAL

#### **m) Characterisation of turtle populations/genetic stocks**

ESSENTIAL

#### **n) Identification of migration routes**

ESSENTIAL

#### **o) Tagging / satellite tracking**

ESSENTIAL

**p) Habitat studies**

ESSENTIAL

**q) Genetic studies**

ESSENTIAL

**5.2 COOPERATION AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE**

**5.2.1 Regional cooperation to enhance marine turtle conservation and management**

a) Which regional/bilateral agreements for marine turtle conservation and management does your country participate in?

Details:

>>> IOSEA, CMS

b) Please list the organizations that your country cooperates with to enhance regional collaboration on marine turtle conservation in your subregion.

Details:

>>> CMS,CBD, CITES

**c) Do these agreements and organizations have an associated action plan for the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats? Please list the respective actions plans.**

If more rows are required, please contact the secretariat at [iosea@un.org](mailto:iosea@un.org)

	Threats addressed by the plan	Objectives	Geographic coverage	Species covered	Name of the regional/sub-regional action plan (include web links to plan if available)
	To some extent conserve sea turtles	Conserve migratory species (all sea turtles)	Whole Eritrean Red sea	Loggerhead ,Green, Leatherback, Hawksbill, Olive ridley, Flatback	CMS
	To some extent conserve sea turtles	Conserve migratory species (all sea turtles)	Whole Eritrean Red sea	Loggerhead ,Green, Leatherback, Hawksbill, Olive ridley, Flatback	CBD
	Reduce any sea turtle or products trade	Protect and manage sea turtle trade	Whole Eritrean Red sea	Loggerhead ,Green, Leatherback, Hawksbill, Olive ridley, Flatback	CITES

**5.2.2 Has your country encouraged Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMOs) in the Indian Ocean to adopt marine turtle conservation measures within Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and on the high seas? Please describe the interventions made by your country in this regard in the last 5 years, referring to specific RFMOs.**

Details/future plans:

>>> Eritrea is participating CBD initiated workshops of identifying regional ecologically sensitive areas for all marine biodiversity aspects (Dubai meeting, 2016) and also for marine mammal (Oman meeting, 2019).

**5.3 CAPACITY-BUILDING**

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

**5.3.1 Describe your country's needs in terms of human resources, knowledge and facilities, in order to build capacity to strengthen marine turtle conservation measures in the IOSEA region.**

Details:



>>>  Training on  
Sea turtle nesting monitoring through standard methods  
population dynamics  
Migration  
Disease ...etc

- Research and monitoring equipments
- Management and conservation of sea turtles
- Fund
- Support on report editing and publication or external links or networks
- Creating partnership for support and collaboration work on research and conservation of sea turtles...etc.

**5.3.2 Describe any training your country provided in marine turtle conservation and management in the last 5 years (e.g., workshops held, training manuals produced etc.), and indicate your plans for the coming year.**

Details/future plans:

>>> NO training conducted but we have a plan to monitor sea turtle nesting sites, collect information on bycatch and sea turtle consumption further there is a plan to develop turtle management plan. In 2022 a brief report was submitted by researchers on sea turtle consumption along the coast and a presentation was held in the Ministry of Marine Resources Head quarter. The participants of the workshop was higher officials including the Minister and local administrator and representatives of d/t government organizations and community. Further the Ministry Of Marine Resources extension officers conducted similar seminars to local communities.

**5.3.3 Specifically in relation to capacity-building for the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats, describe any partnerships with universities, research institutions, training bodies and other relevant organisations, national, regional, and/or international.**

Details/future plans:

>>> currently no active partnerships with universities, research institutions, training bodies and other relevant organizations, national, regional, and/or international.

**5.4 STRATEGY AND LEGISLATION**

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

**5.4.1 Development of a national action plan**

**a) Is there a national action plan for the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats in your country?**

YES

Details:

title of the document, year, link:

>>> Revised National Biodiversity Strategy And Action Plan For Eritrea(2014-2020) (Cbd). Currently this document in updating process

New strategic of the ministry is also in process and it has consideration of sea turtle research and conservation activities

But no separate action plan for sea turtle conservation

**b) If there is no action plan yet, has a set of key management measures been identified that could eventually serve as a basis for a more specific action plan at a national or local level?**

YES

Details:

Title of the documents, year, link:

>>> Eritrea is member to d/t national , regional or international conventions , treaties and agreements and has mandate to implement the programs and report on bases.

**c) List the genetic stocks (marine turtle populations) identified as priorities in the national action plan or in other action plans for conservation of biodiversity in your country.**

Details/future plans:

>>> Green turtle and hawksbill primarily but also all the five existing species

**5.4.2 Which are the main threats to marine turtles in your country per species and the most urgent management activities to address them?**

Please list up to 5 corresponding activities from the IOSEA Conservation and Management Plan (**CMP**).

>>> Fishing activities, including artisanal and industrial fishing, mainly trawling

Vessel strikes and increase maritime activities.

Poaching of both meat, eggs and oil of sea turtles

Nesting beaches disturbance by coastal development

Pollution from both domestic and industrial waste

**5.4.3 Has your country conducted a review of policies and laws to address any inconsistencies in relation to the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats?**

UNSURE

**5.4.4 Which of the threats to marine turtles are not currently addressed by any policy or law in your country?**

Details:

>>> No threats is missed in the policy or laws the thing is in its implementation.

**5.4.5 Does your country have legislation that explicitly requires marine and coastal development projects and natural resource extraction projects to be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in relation to marine turtles and their habitats?**

YES

a) If yes, please provide references to legal texts, date of adoption and briefly describe such legislation.

Details:

>>> The 2017 Eritrean Environmental Protection, Management and Rehabilitation Framework, proclamation No.179/2017

b) Which measures are in place to ensure compliance with this regulation?

References and links:

>>> Article 4: National Environmental Assessment Procedures and Guidelines (NEAPG)

Article 8: Environmental Permit

## OBJECTIVE VI: PROMOTE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MOU, INCLUDING THE CMP

### 6.1 IOSEA MARINE TURTLE MOU MEMBERSHIP AND ACTIVITIES

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

#### 6.1.1 What has your country already done in the past 5 years to encourage other States to sign the IOSEA MOU?

Details/future plans:

>>> No action taken

#### 6.1.2 Is your country currently favourable, in principle, to amending the MOU to make it a legally binding instrument?

NO VIEW

### 6.2 RESOURCES TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MOU

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

#### 6.2.1 What programmes has your country funded for domestic implementation of marine turtle conservation activities related to the IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU?

Please refer to the IOSEA CMP and IOSEA Work Programme.

Name of the funded programme, corresponding CMP activity or IOSEA Work Programme measure:

>>> Monitoring and control of incidental sea turtle catch by trawlers

Monitoring of nesting sites (small contribution)

Awareness raise to reduce sea turtle harvest (small contribution)

Currently Eritrea is updating its national environmental management Plan and this will help the implementation of the program

#### 6.2.2 In the last 5 years, what funding sources have been available for your country to support marine turtle conservation?

NO

Details: (national, other governments, international organisations, donor organisations, industry, private sector, foundations)

>>> National

#### 6.2.3 In accordance with CITES decisions on marine turtles, has your country attempted to raise funds for the activities listed below through CITES?

NO

### 6.3 COORDINATION AMONG GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.

#### 6.3.1 List government agencies that play a role in the conservation and management of marine turtles and their habitats in your country. Please indicate their responsibilities in relation to protecting marine turtles and their habitats.

If more rows are required, please contact the secretariat at [iosea@un.org](mailto:iosea@un.org)

	Role in the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats	Name of the agency
	Research, conservation and management	Ministry of Marine Resources
	National Focal point for CITES and CMS (International relations on this regard)	Ministry of Agriculture
	National focal point for CBD as well as develop national environmental laws and management plans ( overall coordination of stakeholders)	Ministry of Land Water and Environment

	Implementation and coordination of community	Ministry of Local Government
	Patrol and enforcement at sea	Ministry of defense (Navy)

**6.3.2 What are the main limitations of enforcing the laws in relation to marine turtles and their habitats across and between jurisdictions?**

Details:

>>> primarily limitations on fund to give alternatives to the consumers, luck of information due to limited research, human capacity (on research and developing and implementing management plan), facilities.

## OTHER REMARKS

**Please provide any comments/suggestions to improve the present reporting format.**

>>>  The content is too much extensive with repetitions of question make it boring

Difficult to answer it on line considering the bad internet connections in different countries

**Feel free to include additional information not covered above:**

>>> Capacity of focal persons needs improvement but there are new focal points joining the program. Focal points can play a big role in the implementations of IOSEA programs. There should be a training on the overall program of IOSEA and general information on the existing sea turtle conservation status and its implementation for the new and other members (focal person).