

African MoU Conservation Plan: (Final Draft of December 2002)

(REFER TO THE INTRODUCTION, ON PAGE iii, FOR EXPLANATIONS)

Objective: Improve basic knowledge of species in West Africa threats uses and migration routes.

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
1.1. Collect and compile basic data on species occurrence and distribution, with which to evaluate conservation status	1.1.1. Review, update and centralise existing bibliographical information, and distribute to all Range States <i>Priority: high</i>	CMS: Publication in 2001 of CMS Technical Series Publication No. 6, "Biogeography and Conservation of Marine Turtles of the Atlantic Coast of Africa" by Jacques Fretey which is a compilation of all bibliographical and field knowledge	CMS: Update of J. Fretey's document in progress 1-2 times per year and made available on the CMS Website
	1.1.2. Initiate, continue and/or complete baseline inventory and mapping of nesting beaches and feeding grounds, as well as migratory routes (as appropriate). Identify those which are critical habitats for marine turtles. <i>Priority: high</i>	<p>CMS: Publication of preliminary nesting beach maps for each country, and maps of the overall distribution of species in the CMS document No. 6 in 2001 (Fretey)</p> <p>CPV: Cartography completed and management of nesting sites of <i>Caretta caretta</i> on Boavista and Sal Islands (University of Las Palmas, Canary islands); very important nesting beaches identified</p> <p>MAR: Preliminary inventory of nesting sites (Archie Carr Centre, Florida)</p> <p>MRT: Preliminary inventory of nesting sites, especially for <i>C. caretta</i></p> <p>SEN: Preliminary inventory of nesting sites in the north (IUCN, Direction des Parcs Nationaux, SOPTOM) and in the Saloum delta</p> <p>GMB: Three coastal protected areas identified as being potentially important for marine turtles. (Four species identified at present: <i>Chelonia mydas</i>, <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>, <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>, <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>). Preliminary national survey completed Sept 1999 to December 2000. Community wildlife area Bolongo Fenyo is another potential site for turtle nesting, currently protected by the community</p> <p>GNB: Important nesting beaches identified in studies from 1992-95 at the Bijagos Archipelago; new IUCN project under preparation</p> <p>GIN: Start of inventory (CNSHB)</p> <p>SLE: Preliminary inventory of nesting sites on Sherbro Island; study begun on 12km south of Freetown (University and Conservation Society of Sierra Leone)</p> <p>LIB: Preliminary of nesting sites (SAMFU)</p> <p>CIV: Preliminary inventory of nesting sites between Abidjan and Liberia</p> <p>GHA: Eastern part of country identified as being most important for nesting. Mapping completed in two Ramsar areas – Keta and Songor</p> <p>BEN: Preliminary inventory of nesting sites (Nature Tropicale - Musée des Sciences Naturelles)</p>	<p>ALL: Mapping of nesting beaches and feeding grounds in areas where it has not already been initiated or completed</p> <p>ESP-C: Nesting sites to be confirmed</p> <p>CPV: Inventory of seagrass beds</p> <p>MAR: Inventory of nesting sites in Western Sahara</p> <p>SEN: Basic inventory work needed to assess the status of conservation, especially in all of the Delta of Saloum and at Casamance</p> <p>GMB: Study and mapping of feeding areas</p> <p>GIN: Inventory of nesting sites</p> <p>SLE: 6 month survey proposed for five administrative districts: Kambia, Port Loko, Moyamba, Bonthe and Pujehun; need to map the entire territory</p> <p>LIB: Need to map the sites more precisely</p> <p>CIV: Extended coastal inventory required to gather information</p> <p>BEN: Project evaluation, training, securing of future financing for the Biotopic project</p> <p>CMR: Inventory of nesting sites in the north</p> <p>GNQ: Study and mapping of feeding area (Bay of Corisco) considered a priority; inventory of sites at Annobon</p> <p>STP: Complete inventory in the south of Principe; research into a potential developmental area for <i>D. coriacea</i></p> <p>GAB: Aerial survey of still unexplored areas; inventory of seagrass beds; study and mapping of feeding area in the Bay of Corisco considered a priority</p> <p>COG: Preliminary site inventory between Pointe-Noire and Cabinda</p> <p>AGO: Proposed comprehensive study depends on funding and accessibility of beaches</p>

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		<p>NGA : Preliminary inventory of nesting sites (Akassa Community and Cardiff School of Biosciences)</p> <p>CMR : Preliminary inventory of nesting sites in the northwest; currently sites between Kribi and Douala are being inventoried; specific study on <i>L. olivacea</i> in the Campo Ma'an Reserve</p> <p>GNQ : Inventory and mapping of nesting sites (ECOFAC, CUREF, Bioko Biodiversity Protection Programme ("BBPP")); inventory of sensitive areas (e.g seagrass beds, nesting beaches) requiring protection (CUREF); six new protected areas have been designated relevant to turtle conservation</p> <p>STP : Inventory on Sao Tomé and Principe well under way</p> <p>GAB : Aerial and ground surveys carried out from 1997-2000, with very important nesting of <i>D. coriacea</i> and <i>L. olivacea</i> noted</p> <p>COG : Inventory of nesting sites in Conkouati national park</p> <p>AGO: Preliminary survey in several beaches, from 60 km north of Luanda to 60 km south of Luanda, and on the coast of the Cabinda enclave.</p> <p>NAM : Inventory of reptiles, including marine turtles (no nesting sites discovered)</p> <p>GBR-S : Confirmed that there are no nesting sites</p> <p>GBR-A: Baseline inventory completed, critical habitats identified</p> <p>ZAF: No nesting sites discovered on the Atlantic coast</p>	
	<p>1.1.3. Develop a protocol for collection, storage and analysis of pertinent data, harmonized at least on a sub-regional level</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>CMR, GNQ, STP, GAB, COG: Meeting of experts organized by ECOFAC (Libreville, 12/1997) developed a project protocol: development of a project protocol and creation of a computerised database (PROTOMAC).</p> <p>BEN : Organisation in December 2000 of a technical workshop for SEN, SLE, LIB, GHA, TGO, BEN, CMR (with help from Biotopic and IUCN -France)</p> <p>ALL: Creation of a position for a regional coordinator/biologist (A. Billes) since 2001 by the French Foreign Ministry (Cooperative) based in Libreville at the ECOFAC coordination office; opening of a provisional regional office to create a regional database based on a drafted "code of ethics". Announcement of this database was made at the 22ND Annual Sea Turtle Symposium in Miami and was mailed to all the projects.</p> <p>GMB: An agreement was signed concerning the protocol for data collection in two protected areas – Nuimi National Park in Gambia and Delta Saloum in Senegal</p> <p>GBR-A: Local protocol in existence</p>	<p>ALL: Protocol(s) to be agreed upon by technical experts at regional/ sub-regional meetings</p> <p>PRT-A, ESP-C, PRT-M, CPV, GNB, GNQ, STP, AGO: Workshop for Portuguese/Spanish speaking countries held in 2001 at the University of Las Palmas –Canary Islands</p>

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	<p>1.1.4. Initiate and/or continue systematic data collection and tagging programmes in order to determine occurrence, distribution and conservation status. Where feasible and appropriate, conduct this work through national networks</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>PRT-A: Species occurrence is known; long-term tagging programme by the Department of Oceanography and Fisheries (DOP/Uac) is continuing (tagged ca. 2000 <i>C. caretta</i>)</p> <p>PRT-M: Ongoing tagging programme by the University of Madeira</p> <p>ESP-C: Tagging of accidentally caught turtles</p> <p>CPV: Studies undertaken 1992-93, 1998-2002; further systematic data collection and tagging programme (Monel and PIT) undertaken, especially on female <i>C. caretta</i>; satellite tracking</p> <p>MAR: Little recent information on nesting (of <i>C. mydas</i>); no tagging programme</p> <p>MRT: 1995 study found an important feeding ground of <i>C. mydas</i>, at Banc d'Arguin national park; confirmed nesting of <i>C. caretta</i>; nesting by other species has been reported, but is less well known</p> <p>GMB: Preliminary baseline study has been completed and basic information on species' occurrence is known, but there is no current research or monitoring programme. There is cooperation between the Fisheries Department and the Parks and Wildlife Department for baseline data collection on cetaceans and marine turtles. Plan is to extend cooperation to NGOs</p> <p>GNB: Studies have begun; satellite tracking of females</p> <p>GIN: Establishment of a programme</p> <p>LIB: Preliminary investigation (06/1999) revealed the occurrence of several species; currently there is no tagging programme</p> <p>CIV: Basic information on species occurrence is known; studies could be pursued in the west (by SOS Forêts) despite an insufficient budget</p> <p>GHA: Ghana Wildlife Society project ; regular monitoring of Old Ningo beach (ZMT). In addition, data are being collected at both Ramsar sites by the Wildlife Division in conjunction with the Ghana Wildlife Society. Community data collection task force (consisting of 2 community members from each of 30 communities along the Ramsar sites) has been trained to collect data in Ramsar sites</p> <p>BEN : Basic information on species occurrence is known through field surveys; tagging has been carried out in 1999-2000, 2000-2001, and 2001-2002 seasons</p> <p>NGA: No directed research at present</p> <p>CMR: Tagging (monel) of <i>L. olivacea</i>, <i>D. coriacea</i>, <i>C. mydas</i> and <i>E. imbricata</i> at UTO (Campo Ma'an); data collection in the Campo-Ma'an and Douala-Edea protected areas</p> <p>GNQ: Species occurrence is known (south Bioko and mainland ; except on Annobon); studies, monitoring and tagging (Monel) are underway in Bioko (Bioko Biodiversity Protection Program (BBPP)); BBPP and CUREF began, in March 2002, to coordinate national efforts</p> <p>STP: Species occurrence well known; tagging programme in place for many years (ca. 1300 tagged, majority being <i>L. olivacea</i>); Project Tato stopped, but will be pursued by the NGO Marapa</p>	<p>PRT-A, MRT: Continue or initiate ecological studies of the oceanic population of <i>C. caretta</i>, including migration routes</p> <p>GMB: Initiate ecological studies, systematic data collection and tagging programmes: GEF-Funded coastal and marine project will gather information on turtles nation wide</p> <p>GHA: Committed to the development of a national network for better future functioning</p> <p>CMR, GAB, COG, STP: Intensive tagging with PIT necessary</p> <p>AGO: Proposed study depends on funding and accessibility</p>

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		<p>GAB: Systematic data collection and tagging programme (monel and PIT) undertaken since 1998, especially on female <i>D. coriacea</i> and <i>L. olivacea</i> in the south (Mayumba, border with Congo)</p> <p>COG: species occurrence known through studies carried out since 1995 (interrupted sometimes due to lack of funds); then restarted with WCS and ASF</p> <p>COD: Information on nesting is not recent</p> <p>AGO: Basic information available from recent efforts of the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment, Agostinho Neto University and UNDP on several beaches, from 60 km north of Luanda, to 60 km south of Luanda, and along the coast of the Cabinda enclave</p> <p>NAM: Species occurrence is known, but no confirmed nesting</p> <p>GBR-A: Systematic data collection on nesting is in progress. There has been tagging by the Marine Turtle Research Group, but it is not continuous</p> <p>GBR-S: No programme yet in place</p>	
	<p>1.1.5. Establish systematic genetic profiles of species frequenting nesting areas and coastal water</p> <p><i>Priority: resources permitting</i></p>	<p>PRT-A, PRT-M: mtDNA studies (University of Madeira, University of Florida - Archie Carr Center, University of the Azores) confirm southeast USA and Mexico origins of <i>C. caretta</i></p> <p>CPV, MAR (including Western Sahara), LIB, CIV, GHA, TGO, BEN, NGA, CMR, GNO, GAB, STP, NAM, GBR-A: Genetic research has been carried out and is in progress (Cardiff School of Biosciences, University of Las Palmas - Canary Islands, University of Florida - Archie Carr Center, University of Wales Swansea)</p>	<p>ALL: Provide genetic samples to external programmes</p> <p>MRT, GMB, SLE, COG, COD, and AGO: Genetic sampling is needed in feeding and nesting areas in these countries</p>
	<p>1.1.6. Where systematic programmes are not already in place, carry out opportunistic tagging and specimen collection for genetic analyses</p> <p><i>Priority: medium</i></p>	<p>COG: Regular tagging of <i>D. coriacea</i> and <i>L. olivacea</i></p> <p>NAM: 25 turtles tagged over 12 years, no returns</p>	
	<p>1.1.7. Undertake migration studies using satellite transmitters</p> <p><i>Priority: resources permitting</i></p>	<p>PRT-A, PRT-M, ESP-C, CPV: Recent and ongoing satellite tracking studies of <i>C. caretta</i> immatures and adult females (University of Las Palmas, University of Florida - Archie Carr Center, University of Azores, University of Madeira)</p> <p>GNB, GBR-A (Marine Turtle Research Group): Satellite tracking of female <i>C. mydas</i> from nesting sites</p> <p>GAB: Monitoring of <i>D. coriacea</i> during the 2002-2003 season from the south of Mayumba</p>	<p>ALL: Consider a common monitoring strategy for potential "migration corridors"</p>

ALL – All Range States, **AGO** - Angola, **BEN** - Benin, **COD** - Dem. Rep of Congo, **CIV** - Côte d'Ivoire, **CMR** - Cameroon, **COG** - Congo, **CPV** - Cape Verde, **GAB** - Gabon, **GBR-A** – Ascension, **GBR-S** - Saint Helena, **GHA** - Ghana, **GIN** - Guinea, **GMB** - Gambia, **GNB** - Guinea Bissau, **GNO** - Equatorial Guinea, **LIB** - Liberia, **MAR** - Morocco, **MRT** - Mauritania, **NAM** - Namibia, **NGA** - Nigeria, **PRT-A** - Azores, **PRT-M** - Madeira, **ESP-C** - Canary Islands, **SEN** - Senegal, **SLE** - Sierra Leone, **STP** - Sao Tome and Principe, **TGO** - Togo, **ZAF** - South Africa

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	<p>1.1.8. Set up reference collections in museums for use in basic life-history research and education</p> <p><i>Priority: resources permitting</i></p>	<p>SEN: Old collection (but still valuable) of IFAN at Dakar and on the island of Gorée</p> <p>TGO: Start of a collection of carapaces collected in the villages at the Faculty of Sciences; need and possibility of creating a small museum on the campus of the University of Lomé</p> <p>BEN: Establishment of a small natural history museum by the NGO Nature Tropicale at Cotonou containing dozens of carapaces mostly of <i>L. olivacea</i></p> <p>CMR: Establishment of a collection by the Project UTO Campo-Ma'an and of a small marine turtle museum in the village of Ebodje ("Maison de Ndiva")</p>	<p>ALL: Support the creation of proper natural history museum</p>
1.2 Gather data on threats	<p>1.2.1 Assess the nature and extent of direct exploitation and its impacts (especially on nesting beaches and feeding areas)</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>CPV, MRT, SEN, GMB, SLE, GHA, TGO, BEN, CMR, GNQ, NAM, STP: Basic information on utilisation and impacts/threats (if any) is known</p> <p>GAB: Study has been started at Cape Estarias and Libreville by the NGO ASF</p> <p>AGO: Basic information collected through interviews of resident fishermen communities, in several regions in Cabinda and around Luanda</p> <p>GBR-A: Assessment has been done and a management plan has been prepared</p>	<p>AGO: Further interviews with resident fishermen planned in more regions</p> <p>GMB: More data needed on extent of threats caused by direct exploitation</p> <p>SLE: More data needed on extent of threats caused by direct exploitation</p>
	<p>1.2.2. Assess the nature and extent of the impact of fishing activities, pollution, coastal development, climate change, and other threats caused by activities other than direct exploitation and utilisation</p> <p><i>Priority: High</i></p>	<p>PRT-A: Bycatch in floating long-line fisheries (swordfish) has been assessed. Experiments to reduce turtle bycatch by gear modification in the swordfish long-line fishery is on going.</p> <p>PRT-M: Assessment of bycatch and mortality in the black scabbard deep-sea fishery</p> <p>GMB: Preliminary studies have been conducted and some data has been collected</p> <p>GHA: Preliminary assessment of indirect threats for a small stretch of the coast (Ningo and Songor), including collection of data on strandings</p> <p>CMR: Small study on beach pollution by Okoume logs, plastics, and tar within UTO Campo-Ma'an</p> <p>GNQ: Some threat assessment carried out for continental part of the country; less known about Bioko</p> <p>GBR-A: Some threats addressed under the management plan</p>	<p>SEN, GMB, GHA, GNQ, SLE, AGO, : More data are needed</p> <p>ALL: Additional information is needed on range of each population, and whether there are threats to other stages of the lifecycle</p>
1.3 Gather data on social aspects of human-turtle interactions, including traditional beliefs relating to harvesting, utilisation, and habitat modification	<p>1.3.1. Gather ethno-zoological information from fishermen and local communities</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>GMB: Some preliminary work has been undertaken with fishermen and communities who are managing and protecting sites in Bolong Fenyo. This work will be extended to other communities</p> <p>SLE, GHA, GNQ: Preliminary interviews have begun with fishermen and some communities</p> <p>TGO, BEN: Interviews with fishermen and voodoo priests</p> <p>CMR : Interviews with fishermen within the framework of UTO Campo-Ma'an</p> <p>GAB : Interviews with the Benga population (Cap Esterias)</p> <p>AGO: Interviews with fishermen in some regions</p>	<p>ALL: Study and put into practice potential conservation measures for turtles making use of taboos and traditional beliefs; identify and promote medical substitutes in local pharmacies; solicit professional assistance from social scientists and other professionals, and integrate their disciplines in the work under this Conservation Plan</p> <p>GNQ : Interview the Benga population (Corisco)</p>

ALL – All Range States, AGO - Angola, BEN - Benin, COD - Dem. Rep of Congo, CIV - Côte d'Ivoire, CMR - Cameroon, COG - Congo, CPV - Cape Verde, GAB - Gabon, GBR-A – Ascension, GBR-S - Saint Helena, GHA - Ghana, GIN - Guinea, GMB - Gambia, GNB - Guinea Bissau, GNQ - Equatorial Guinea, LIB - Liberia, MAR - Morocco, MRT - Mauritania, NAM - Namibia, NGA - Nigeria, PRT-A - Azores, PRT-M - Madeira, ESP-C - Canary Islands, SEN - Senegal, SLE - Sierra Leone, STP - Sao Tome and Principe, TGO -Togo, ZAF - South Africa

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
<p>1.4. Enhance participation of relevant institutions in research activities, and pool resources needed for data collection</p>	<p>1.4.1. Identify relevant government departments, universities and research institutions and encourage them to become involved in turtle research, if it is not already the case, and co-operate with NGOs and community-based organizations</p> <p><i>Priority: medium</i></p>	<p>CPV: University of Las Palmas is very active SEN: NGOs SOPTOM and FRD are active GMB: Department of Fisheries is collaborating with Parks and Nature Reserves on baseline data collection. Also encouraging communities, and other institutions to work on this GNB: A project is underway in the Bijagos Archipelago with IUCN and a local NGO GIN: Start-up of a programme with support from the regional office SLE: Conservation Society of Sierra Leone has started a project with the Njala University college. Wildlife Conservation Branch, Environmental Division and Marine Resources Division are beginning to co-operate in information gathering LIB: SAMFU was active, but the situation is uncertain at present CIV: Field work with two students from the University GHA: National NGOs, local universities, and government departments and foreign students are active in marine turtle research TGO: National University of Lomé is active; creation of the NGO Agbo-Zegue BEN : Nature Tropicale, Musée des Sciences Naturelles is active NGA: Akassa Community Development Project is active CMR: MINEF, MINREST, Tropenbos are active in the south in the UTO Campo-Ma'an; involvement of the University of Yaounde I and the Limbé Station for fisheries and oceanographic research; involvement of a student from the University of Buea in the anglophone zone is foreseen, creation of a research and conservation centre, MINREST-IUCN at Ebodje; establishment of a NGO Kulu-Man GNQ: ECOFAC, CUREF/INAP (Instituto Nacional de Areas Protegidas) are designing future plans for research activities on the mainland; a joint GNQ/American project on Bioko (Bioko Biodiversity Protection Program) is now operational STP: ECOFAC was active for 5 years; a new programme is beginning with the NGO Marapa, with support from the regional office GAB: ECOFAC, Aventures sans Frontières, and a new NGO called Nyamu are active COG: IRD (ex-ORSTOM) and IUCN initiated a project in 1995; a new one is in progress in the National Park of Conkouati with WCS-and ASF; field work by a Congolese NGO, ACEN AGO: Participation of Ministry of Fisheries and Environment, Augustinho Neto University, National Museum of Natural History and national NGOs GBR-A: Project is underway</p>	<p>GMB: Hoping to encourage the University of the Gambia, and NGOs and other community-based organisations to join in research activities GAB: Identify students at the University of Franceville who could undertake field studies in the framework of a diploma</p>
	<p>1.4.2. Acquire materials and basic equipment needed for data collection (where feasible, make joint purchases of equipment and supplies in order to benefit from economies of scale)</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>PRT-A: Basic equipment for data collection has been acquired (including GIS) GHA: Have acquired some materials through the Coastal Wetlands Management Project under GEF GMB: Purchase of equipment is possible through the proposed GEF-ICAM project. CIV, BEN, CMR, STP, GAB: Plans to distribute distribution of monel tags (ECOFAC, Natural History Museum of Paris) by the regional office within the framework of GEF-ICAM GNQ: Basic field equipment has been acquired</p>	<p>SLE: Rebuild field capacity for data collection BEN: Obtain GIS technology and use it for integrating turtle data AGO: Funding dependent ALL: Another possibility is for the regional office to distribute monel tags (ECOFAC, Natural History Museum of Paris) of different sizes; in general develop a regional capacity for making basic field equipment available</p>

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
1.5. Establish longer-term data gathering programmes (monitoring)	1.5.1. Set up unobtrusive field camps close to nesting beaches, for longer-term observation, monitoring and conservation <i>Priority: resources permitting</i>	CPV, CIV, GAB, COG: Seasonal encampments on principal nesting beaches GMB: Community involvement programme (in one local area) is designed as a long-term programme SLE: Long-term monitoring programme in place for many existing nesting sites GHA: Community-based task force for long-term monitoring is in place for the two Ramsar sites CMR: Construction of a field station (base camp for monitoring several nesting beaches) at Ebodje, in the south of Cameroon GBR-A: Field camps have been set-up near nesting beaches	STP: Plan to construction of a field station GMB: Extend community involvement programme GAB: Plan for base camp at Mayumba AGO: In planning stages, funding dependent
	1.5.2. Other long-term data-gathering activities (foraging areas, habitat management, fishing effort, threats, social factors, etc.)		

Objective 2: Reduce direct and indirect causes of marine turtle mortality

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
2.1. Monitor and protect nesting sites and feeding areas, as well as migratory routes, identified as having priority status	2.1.1. Give protection status to sites identified as being critical for marine turtle nesting, feeding and migration <i>Priority: high</i>	<p>CPV: Creation of coastal protected areas with scientific help from the University of Las Palmas</p> <p>MRT: Banc d'Arguin National Park, Diawling National Park, Baie de Lévrier, Cap Blanc</p> <p>SEN : Langue de Barbarie, Iles de la Madeleine National Park, Delta du Saloum National Park, Popenguine reserve</p> <p>GMB: Bijol Islands, Community Wildlife Area of Bolong Fenyo, Nuimi National Park (transboundary protected area with Senegal), Tanbi Wetland Complex all legally protected; Bolong Fenyo protected by the local community (its formal designation and protection to be supported by World Bank)</p> <p>GNB: Ilhas de Orango National Park, Joao Vieira-Poilao marine reserve, Boloma Bijagos Biosphere Reserve</p> <p>GIN: Iles Tristao, Iles de Loos, Pointe de Gonzalez, Baie de Sangareya</p> <p>SLE: Marine sites have been proposed for protection (listed under the Ramsar Convention), the Sierra Leone river system – Bunce River; Yawari Bay – Shenge Kagboro Creek Area. Other proposed protected marine areas on the coast: Lakes Mape and Mabesi; Sherbro River System; Turtle Islands</p> <p>CIV: Iles Ehotilés National Park, Azagny National Park, touristic zone of Assinie</p> <p>GHA: Ramsar sites of Ada-Songor Lagoon complex, Densu Delta, Sakumo Lagoon, Muni-Pomadze, Anlonga-Keta Lagoon Complex; Ningo (community-protected area)</p> <p>TGO: No protected areas as yet along the coast</p> <p>BEN: Only partial protection of coastline</p> <p>CMR: Douala Edea faunal reserve, UTO Campo-Ma'an Reserve</p> <p>GNQ: Relevant government agency (INAP) has designated certain protected areas on the mainland and Bioko</p> <p>GAB: Gamba protected areas complex; Wonga-Wongue Presidential Reserve; Ramsar sites of Petit Loango and Setté Cama</p> <p>STP: No protected coastal areas have been established despite proposals by ECOFAC</p> <p>COG: Conkouati National Park</p> <p>AGO : Kissama National Park, Iona National Park</p> <p>NAM : 90% of coastline protected, little indigenous use</p> <p>GBR-A: Draft legislation for national parks is being prepared</p>	<p>CPV: Protected area projects (Cabo Verde Natura 2000)</p> <p>CMR: Creation of a marine reserve at Ebodje/Mbode</p> <p>GAB/COG: Creation of a transboundary marine park</p> <p>GAB/GNQ: Creation of a transboundary marine park</p> <p>STP: Protected area projects (ECOFAC)</p> <p>COG: Creation of two sanctuaries being considered</p> <p>AGO: More coastal protected areas being planned; there is a need for enforcement within existing protected areas</p> <p>NAM: Establish marine protected areas (including, as appropriate, transboundary reserves) that serve also to protect marine turtles</p>

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
	<p>2.1.2. Set-up and/or facilitate monitoring (information gathering) programmes in collaboration with local communities, NGOs, fishermen, trawl operators, coastal developers, and others. Ensure adequate feedback of information collected to all concerned</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>SLE: Using officials of the IBA programme and local people for monitoring of important areas (programme ends at the end of 2002) GHA: Community-based task force created between fishermen/chief fishermen; Site Management Committee (SMC)</p> <p>BEN: Working at Grand-Popo with young college students</p> <p>CMR: Partnership with a pilot village (Ebodje); Tropenbos works with former poachers on the beaches of Campo Ma'an; positive contacts with a commercial fishing association</p> <p>GNQ: Spanish NGO (Amigos de Doñana) and ECOFAC have conducted a project in the south of Bioko since 1996 with local populations; new programme (Bioko Biodiversity Protection Program) involving villagers for monitoring sites and tagging turtles</p> <p>STP: Project Tàtò well established under PROTOMAC, now to be carefully reviewed for better awareness-raising of fishermen</p> <p>COG: Project Konkouati with village communities has been long-established</p> <p>AGO: Monitoring/conservation project in preparation; preliminary work initiated</p> <p>GBR-A: Continuous monitoring programme by local residents</p>	<p>SEN: Use NGOs, such as Amis de la Nature, to strengthen monitoring capacity</p> <p>GMB: Hope to encourage communities, NGOs and government departments (collaborators) to strengthen monitoring capacity through community-based monitoring programmes</p>
	<p>2.1.3. Put in place and train sufficient numbers of "eco-guards" to monitor nesting beaches and harvests</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>GMB: The GEPADG have one turtle warden at Bolong Fenyo</p> <p>GHA: community based turtle conservation guards are trained to collect data within the two Ramsar sites and Ningo</p> <p>BEN: Committees have been established along the coast; eco-guards have been trained by the NGO Nature Tropicale</p> <p>CMR: Team comprising around 10 fishermen (some of whom were formerly poachers) was established between Kribi and Campo (currently disbanded because of a transition between GEF 1 and Phase 2 of the project in UTO Campo-Ma'an)</p> <p>STP: Beach guards trained by ECOFAC were in place on many beaches in Sao Tomé and Principe</p> <p>COG : "Eco-guards" trained by IUCN are in place on the beaches of Konkouati</p> <p>AGO: (2001/2002 season) Several initiatives by resident fisherman protected small stretches of beach</p> <p>GBR-A: Turtle wardens trained and in place</p>	<p>GMB: Proposed GEF project includes placing guards in 11 sites</p> <p>SLE: Provide training for Game wardens and site support groups</p> <p>GNQ: Monitoring of intentional captures on Corisco Island</p> <p>AGO: Patrolling key nesting beaches throughout nesting season (Sept - Feb) is proposed – based on participation of resident communities; training is required</p>

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
2.2. Take measures to remove immediately threats to nests	2.2.1. Develop contingency plans to move, where necessary, nests that are doomed (due to flooding, depredation, poaching, etc.) to nearby enclosures or hatcheries; establish new protected enclosures where necessary <i>Priority: high</i>	<p>TGO: Incubation of eggs from many nests in artificial incubators</p> <p>BEN: Protection of eggs in provisional enclosures</p> <p>GHA: Enclosures to hold pigs; by-laws passed to restrict access of domestic animals on beaches, enforced by fining owners.</p> <p>NGA: Protection of eggs in enclosures</p> <p>CMR: Protection of eggs in enclosures (Ebodje, Epenengue)</p> <p>GNQ: Rio Campo hatchery for leatherback nests built in 2000</p> <p>STP: Protection of eggs in many enclosures</p> <p>GAB: Protection of eggs in enclosures south of Mayumba</p> <p>GBR-A: Cat eradication programme</p> <p>AGO: Hatcheries are not a viable option for social reasons</p>	<p>GMB: Initiate an evaluation programme regarding the need for hatcheries</p> <p>GHA, STP: Work in collaboration with veterinarians and the community to kill unvaccinated and unauthorized dogs when found on nesting beaches</p> <p>TGO: Create at least one proper hatchery near a nesting site</p> <p>BEN: Set up hatcheries for transplantation in four coastal areas: Seme, Cotonou, Ouidah and Grand Popo</p> <p>GAB: Create hatcheries in the Complex of protected areas in the Gamba</p> <p>COG: Create a hatchery for transplanted nests</p>
	2.2.2. Control natural sources of predation, where this poses a serious threat to nests <i>Priority: high</i>		<p>GAB: Studies to be conducted at Setté Cama and south of Mayumba on natural predation</p>
	2.2.3. Evaluate the success of existing hatcheries and enclosures and assess future needs <i>Priority: medium</i>	<p>STP: Incubation success in hatcheries is monitored (on average: 72.8% for <i>L. olivacea</i>; 65.9% for <i>E. imbricata</i>; 69.6% for <i>C. mydas</i>; 72.2% for <i>D. coriacea</i>)</p>	<p>ALL: Ensure training of all involved, work according to a strict protocol, provide sites with necessary equipment; analyses of incubation results are imperative</p> <p>GNQ: Evaluation of effectiveness of Rio Campo hatchery needed</p>
2.3. Reduce and minimize the effects of fisheries by-catch in coastal waters	2.3.1. Put observers on industrial fishing vessels (or collaborate with existing programmes) to gather information on marine turtle by-catch levels <i>Priority: very high</i>	<p>PRT-A: Observers on tuna fishing boats (under the Programa de Obsevação para Pescas dos Azores (POPA Programme) through the Department of Oceanography and Fisheries and the University of the Azores to monitor turtle captures</p> <p>GHA: Awareness programmes on the seriousness of the problem</p> <p>GAB: Observer programme aboard trawling vessels</p> <p>NAM: Large-scale pelagic fishing, but marine turtle by-catch is said to be virtually non-existent</p> <p>CMR: Requirement for observers aboard trawling vessels (according to the existing draft of the ministerial decree)</p>	<p>ALL: Need for observers aboard trawling vessels, common information forms; photographs and genetic samples are wished for</p> <p>GMB: Train existing fisheries/community observers to gather information on marine turtles</p> <p>SLE: Need basic information on turtle-fisheries interactions</p> <p>AGO: In the planning process</p>

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
	<p>2.3.2. Establish, and ensure compliance with, a protocol for shipowners (eg. use of TEDs, no consumption of turtles on board, no offloading of turtles in ports, maintenance of verbal warnings resulting from captures, tag numbers etc.)</p> <p><i>Priority: very high</i></p>	<p>GIN: Observers on trawling vessels and availability of forms specific to marine turtles</p> <p>NGA: Shrimp trawlers have been fitted with TEDs for commercial exportation of shrimps to the USA</p> <p>CMR: Instructions have been given by some fishing societies to ship captains to not allow consumption of turtles on board nor offload turtles at ports</p>	<p>ALL: Protocol to be developed for ship owners</p> <p>AGO: In the planning process</p>
	<p>2.3.3. Explore, in collaboration with the fishing industry, the development of mitigation measures to reduce by-catch</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>PRT-A: Experiments in progress to reduce accidental captures of turtles through gear modification in the swordfish longline fisheries, financed by the American National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and undertaken by the Archie Carr Center and the University of the Azores</p>	<p>AGO: In the planning process</p> <p>GMB: Initiate protocol for ship owners</p>
	<p>2.3.4. Develop, in collaboration with trawl fishermen a protocol for the treatment and release to sea of captured turtles</p> <p><i>Priority: very high</i></p>		<p>ALL: Protocol to be developed</p>
	<p>2.3.5. Develop respect for fishing zones</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>		<p>ALL: Need for marine patrols to ensure respect for fishing zones and prohibit capture of protected species, especially by the three thousand sailors on trawling vessels</p>

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
2.4. Reduce pollution harmful to turtles through enforcement of pollution-related legislation and other means	2.4.1. Target industries and economic activities with significant impacts on the marine environment for awareness activities <i>Priority: medium</i>	AGO: Oil industry was approached	AGO: More complementary activities required NGA, CMR, GNQ: Assess impact of offshore oil exploration and gas flares on nesting
	2.4.2. Encourage conservation clubs and others to carry out periodic beach clean-ups, especially on priority sites <i>Priority: medium</i>	SLE: Youth clubs clean beaches end of every month, supervised by tourism officials GHA: Periodic cleanups in communities carried out in collaboration with clubs and schools BEN, CMR, STP: Cleanup activities by young people from nature clubs, colleges, and high schools AGO: "Clean up Angola" carried out by the Ministry of Fisheries and Environment and national NGOs GBR-A: Periodic cleanup are carried out	ALL: Create a regional network of nature clubs GMB: Encourage youth and environmental groups to carry out beach cleaning AGO: Other activities are in the planning process
2.5. Strengthen legislation and improve its application	2.5.1. Review and revise, as necessary, existing legislation or enact new legislation to ensure protection of marine turtles and their habitats, and oversee its enforcement <i>Priority: high</i>	PRT-A: Rigorous protection of species by decrees of 1989 and 1997 (Annexes II and IV) PRT-M: Total protection of species by decree of 1985 ESP-C: All the species are protected by Spanish law CPV: New text for the protection of all the species is in preparation MAR: No specific protection MRT: Capture, detention, sale, exportation of wild animals prohibited (law of 1997) SEN: All the species are protected by decree 'Chasse et Protection de la Nature' of 1986 and by the maritime code of fisheries of 1976 GMB: Protection of all the species by the Wildlife Act of 1977 GNB: Protection of all the species by the Maritime fisheries Act of 1994 GIN: Protection by ordinance of 1990, forestry code, and code of protection of the Wildlife Act of 1997 SLE: Wildlife Act (The Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997) is undergoing review and amendment to include the protection of turtles and to enforce CITES (entered into force in 1995) trade ban on turtles LIB: Only <i>C. mydas</i> is completely protected by the Forestry Act of 1976 CIV: Protection of chelonians in all laws pertaining to wildlife protection and hunting in 1994 GHA: Complete protection of three species (<i>E. imbricata</i> , <i>C. mydas</i> , and <i>D. coriacea</i>) by the Wildlife law of 1971; legal instrument prepared for Wildlife Dept and Ramsar sites (for example, jail sentences imposed for hunting, capturing, possessing, and selling turtle meat)	

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
		<p>TGO: Ordinance of 1968 pertaining to the protection and hunting of wildlife and decrees of 1979 and 1980 (unclear on the protection of marine turtles)</p> <p>BEN: Protection of "large turtles at sea" by the protection law of 1987; chelonians are considered "small game" in Annexe III</p> <p>NGA: The decree of 1985 seems to consider all threatened species, but only <i>C. mydas</i> is officially protected</p> <p>CMR: The decree No. 0565 (by-law for the management of the environment of 1996) cites "the large marine turtle, Chelonidae spp." as protected</p> <p>GNQ : General law (1988) exists for conservation of flora and fauna, but not specific to marine turtles</p> <p>STP: New legislation for the protection of marine turtles is in process</p> <p>GAB: <i>D. coriacea</i> is partially protected by the decree of 1987; new legislation is in preparation</p> <p>COG: Law of 1991 on the protection of the environment; legislation for marine turtles is in preparation</p> <p>COD: Protection of four species (<i>E. imbricata</i>, <i>C. caretta</i>, <i>C. mydas</i>, <i>D. coriacea</i>) by the hunting decree of 1982</p> <p>AGO: All the species are protected according to the amendment of 1972; environmental legislation is in revision and preparation</p> <p>NAM: All the species are protected in their habitats and by the fisheries law of 1993</p> <p>ZAF: All the species are protected by the ordinance of 1974</p> <p>GBR-S: No legislation for marine turtles</p> <p>GBR-A: Legislation is in preparation</p>	
	<p>2.5.2. Encourage the adoption of by-laws at local levels against utilization of turtles and make them part of customary laws</p> <p><i>Priority: medium</i></p>	<p>GHA: Bylaws for Ramsar sites under preparation</p> <p>GBR-A: Local regulation for the protection of species is in place</p>	<p>AGO: Under consideration</p>
	<p>2.5.3. Use of local taboos to improve protection of marine turtles in coastal villages</p> <p><i>Priority: medium</i></p>	<p>GMB: Turtle meat is a taboo in certain communities</p> <p>CIV: Marine turtles are considered taboo by the Neo</p> <p>GHA, TGO, BEN: In certain ethnic groups consumption of marine turtles is prohibited</p>	

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
	2.5.4. Put in place in each Range State an administrative structure which has, as part of its responsibility, the conservation of marine turtles <i>Priority: medium</i>	GMB: Collaboration between Dept of Parks and Wildlife and Department of Fisheries SLE: Ramsar sites under active protection by Wildlife officers and IBA personnel GHA: All Site Wardens in Ramsar sites are responsible for conservation of sensitive species BEN: Creation of a coastal protection service of which marine turtles are a priority GBR-A: Designation of an Officer responsible for conservation	GIN: Create a coastal authority with clear management guidelines SLE: Plan to establish wildlife crew to specifically undertake marine turtle conservation activities CMR, GAB: Creation of a coastal protection service following the model of BEN AGO: Nature conservation authority is in preparation
	2.5.5. Improve general knowledge of legislation <i>Priority: high</i>	SLE: Radio programmes directed at village chiefs to implement bylaws to protect turtles and protected areas	ALL: Need to make increase public awareness of legislations and promote their implementation

Objective 3: Integrate local communities and others in a socio-economic context

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
3.1. Build partnerships with local communities through a participatory approach to conservation	<p>3.1.1. Involve local communities in marine turtle conservation programs</p> <p><i>Priority: very high</i></p>	<p>CIV, CMR, GNO, STP, GAB, COG: Hire local villagers (oftentimes former poachers) for nesting beach surveys</p> <p>NGA: Conservation project for marine turtles by the Community of Akassa</p>	<p>ALL: Maximum integration of local villagers in projects</p>
	<p>3.1.2. Encourage the creation of local committees to promote local interest in conserving marine turtles</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>GMB: Community-based organization in place in Bolong Fenyo; fisheries staff supporting development of local awareness</p> <p>SLE: Meetings, discussions and consultations with resident communities on conservation issues</p> <p>GHA: Turtle Task Force, fishermen/chief fishermen, SMC</p> <p>NGA: Akassa Community</p> <p>CMR: Creation of an ecotourism committee at Ebojje</p> <p>COG: Fishermen's associations establishing harvest quotas for eggs collected in Conkouati Park</p> <p>AGO: 2000/2001 season - meetings and discussions with all of the fishermen associations in Cabinda</p> <p>GBR-A: Ascension Island Group</p>	<p>GMB: Encourage fisheries committees to be involved in marine turtle conservation</p> <p>SLE: Plan to establish community-based programmes on marine resource conservation</p> <p>LIB: Develop a community-based conservation plan</p> <p>STP: Work necessary with fishermen</p> <p>AGO: Further activities planned for next season</p>
	<p>3.1.3. Develop appropriate (non-monetary) reward or acknowledgment systems for assisting in turtle conservation (e.g. badges, trophies, T-shirts, letters of commendation, etc.)</p> <p><i>Priority: medium</i></p>	<p>AGO: Fishermen protecting turtles are interviewed in all of the media channels and noted in association meetings</p> <p>STP: Done on the initiative of the regional office, with the aid of the Alliance française</p> <p>CMR: Reactivation of existing clubs at Kribi and Campo; provide T-shirts to women of local villages by SNV</p>	<p>GMB, SLE, GHA: clubs to be considered in schools and coastal communities</p>

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
	<p>3.1.4. Establish conservation clubs in schools along the coast in order to instil in young people a well-grounded conservation ethic</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>SLE: Conservation clubs already established in schools, but remain to be extended to coastal areas</p> <p>BEN: Globe clubs already established in some schools</p> <p>CMR: Reactivation of existing nature clubs in Kribi and Campo</p> <p>STP: Creation of a nature club with students from colleges and Alliance Française</p> <p>AGO: Environmental education implemented in schools by the Ministry of Fisheries and the Environment and national NGOs</p> <p>GHA: Clubs established in schools and communities</p>	<p>ALL: Creation of a regional network of nature clubs</p> <p>GMB, SLE, GHA: Potential clubs in schools and coastal communities</p> <p>GBR-A: Working on school environment policy with Two Boats School, and working with assisting clubs on a regular basis on conservation issues</p>
	<p>3.1.5. Recruit and train local and foreign students as voluntary workers and guides, to assist with scientific work</p> <p><i>Priority: medium</i></p>	<p>Region-wide: Genetic research undertaken by Italian Cardiff University student; English student studying accidental captures by trawlers; 3 French veterinary students (fibropapillomatosis etc.); French student examining hatching success at south Mayumba</p> <p>CIV: Participation of two students in the project</p> <p>SLE: Involvement of a university of the project of the Conservation Society</p> <p>GHA: Students assist government departments and NGOs</p> <p>TGO: Involvement in the project by Togolese student who founded Agbo-Zegue Association</p> <p>CMR: One student working on doctoral thesis on marine turtles at the University of Yaoundé</p> <p>GNQ: Project uses local university faculty and students and foreign eco-volunteers</p> <p>CPV: Involvement of Spanish students in the project</p> <p>GBR-A: Local recruitment in operation under Ascension Island Turtle Group</p> <p>GAB: Two foreign students</p> <p>GMB: Collaborating with German and UK Universities for student research</p> <p>LIB: Research undertaken by an American student; seeking more volunteers for technical assistance</p>	<p>AGO: Preference to national students (not on voluntary basis). Training is required.</p> <p>CIV, COG, GAB, CMR, STP, GNQ: Local projects plan to use students and foreign eco-volunteers</p> <p>GMB: Encourage further collaboration with foreign students</p> <p>SLE: Enlarge the current wildlife manpower and build the institutional capacity</p>
	<p>3.1.6. Ensure that information gathered about turtles and the results of conservation efforts are transmitted back to fishermen and the local community</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>AGO: Implemented.</p> <p>CMR: Discussion of the pilot project with the residents of the village of Ebodje</p> <p>GHA: Site management committee meets 2 times per year to present progress reports to the local communities and other stakeholders, and to discuss future work plans</p> <p>PRT-A: Information circulated by projects LIFE/MARÉ (Integrated Management of Coastal and Marine Areas in Azores) to fishermen, whale watching companies, schools, and included in training of tourist guides</p>	<p>AGO: More follow-up is planned</p> <p>GMB: Planned for the future</p>

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
3.2. Develop international cooperation	3.2.1. Encourage cooperation among States <i>Priority: high</i>	BEN: Cooperative agreements between Benin, Costa Rica, and the Netherlands are being finalized by a partnership among the Benin NGO Nature Tropicale, ANAI and BIOTOPIC	
	3.2.2. Encourage the establishment of "sister city" associations between coastal African towns and European cities. <i>Priority: high</i>	CMR: Initiated by the marine turtle project of UTO Campo-Ma'an, a sister city pilot project between the town of Ebodje (southern Cameroon) and the French community of Courteranges should result in social and cultural development in the Cameroon town.	
	3.2.3. Encourage the participation of non-African students in collaborative research projects with African Universities and other research organizations. <i>Priority: medium</i>	Genetic research conducted by a student from the University of Cardiff; an English student focusing on accidental capture by trawlers; 3 French veterinary students (fibropapillomatosis, feedings...); French student working on the hatching success in south Mayumba, etc. CPV: Participation of many Spanish students in the project GMB: Collaboration between German and British universities to facilitate student research projects LIB: Ongoing research by an American student GHA: Participation by a German student in the project CMR: Regular participation of French students in the marine turtle project of Campo-Ma'an GNQ: Previous calls for international participation has resulted in collaboration with Spanish students (thesis work ongoing) and currently American students on nesting areas in the south of Bioko GAB: Participation of two foreign students in field work	GMB: Encourage greater collaborative projects with foreign students CIV, COG, GAB, CMR, STP, GNQ: Local projects should plan on involving foreign students and foreign ecovolunteers.
	3.2.4. Ensure that data and results from monitoring and conservation activities are made available to fishermen and local communities <i>Priority: high</i>	PRT-A: Information disseminated from LIFE/MARE project (Integrated management of marine and costal zones in the Azores) to fishing communities, to whale-watching organizations, and to schools. This information is also included in the training of tourist guides. CMR: Discussion of a pilot project with the leadership of the village of Ebodje GHA: The Site Management Committee meets twice a year to present activity reports to local communities and other interested parties, and to discuss future work plans. AGO: Work under way	GMB: Develop plans for the future AGO: A greater survey is planned for the future

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
3.3 Promote alternatives to utilization of turtles, especially within fishing communities	3.3.1. Assist communities to identify other cost-effective alternatives to turtle exploitation. Identify collaborations across disciplines and institutions to assist in this kind of activity <i>Priority: high</i>	<p>CPV : Ecotourism project with village inhabitants</p> <p>GMB : The “African process” has identified 3 important zones for turtles where it would be possible to develop ecotourism projects</p> <p>GHA: Community investment support fund provides soft loans to fishermen and fishmongers to expand their work, to encourage them to release turtles</p> <p>CMR: Information on the marine turtle project in the hotels of Kribi; eco-tourism potential under consideration involving inhabitants of the village of Ebodje; project to establish small-scale chicken farming in a small Pygmy village.</p> <p>STP: Research into alternative solutions for utilization of meat and shell (aquaculture, breeding); assistance for the retraining of shell artisans; ECOFAC ecotourism project; idea of creating a “House of turtles” (suspended) in order to sensitise local resident populations</p> <p>AGO: In consultation with fishermen associations, it was proposed to distribute chickens and relevant information as an alternative to turtle eggs and meat. nets would be provided to fishermen who release turtles they have caught</p>	<p>GMB : Future plan to encourage tourists to respect marine turtles</p> <p>SLE: Introduce alternative sources of income (e.g., community-based microprojects)</p> <p>AGO: Implementation depends on funding. Further alternatives should be explored with the fishermen</p>
	3.3.2. Develop model projects to demonstrate the benefits of eco-tourism <i>Priority: medium</i>	<p>CPV: Eco-tourism project with village residents</p> <p>CMR: Creation of an eco-tourism project for marine turtles with the residents of the village of Ebodje</p> <p>GHA: Information on turtle watch sent to hotels, travel agencies, and tourist centres</p> <p>GMB: African Process identifies three turtle focal areas to develop ecotourism projects</p> <p>STP: ECOFAC eco-tourism project; creation of an eco-tourism project for marine turtles and a “House of the Turtle” (project currently suspended) to sensitise local residents</p>	<p>AGO: Ecotourism is not relevant in the short term; to be considered for long term.</p> <p>GMB: Future plan to encourage turtle awareness by tourists</p>

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
3.4. Increase public awareness through targeted media campaigns and other vehicles, and share results with others	3.4.1. Produce radio and TV programmes, videos, posters and leaflets aimed at adult audiences; and cartoons, colouring books and games for children <i>Priority: high</i>	<p>CMS: Financed production/distribution of French language identification posters, in collaboration with WIDECAS</p> <p>SLE: Radio and TV programmes are in progress on marine ecosystem conservation and general conservation issues</p> <p>LIB: Production of educational materials, visual aids in progress</p> <p>GHA: Children's tale project with SOPTOM. Posters, signposts (in both local and English languages), billboards and books</p> <p>TGO: Television programme project</p> <p>BEN: Pedagogical interventions in schools by Nature Tropicale</p> <p>CMR: Pedagogical interventions in schools and hotels; French television project (FR3) and colouring book</p> <p>CMR, COG, GAB, GNQ, STP: Development of pedagogical tools - comic strip for adults, children's tales; popularisation of information on marine turtle projects in the "Canopée" magazine and on the Web (ECOFAC/PROTOMAC). Informational posters on sea turtles distributed</p> <p>GAB: Colouring book produced by <i>Aventures sans Frontières</i></p> <p>STP: Television film on the marine turtles of STP, radio programmes, T-shirts; French television project (Thalassa programme)</p> <p>AGO: Awareness campaign in progress for all media channels</p>	<p>GMB, MRT: Lack of public awareness needs to be addressed through broad information campaigns (in planning in GMB)</p> <p>ALL: Following the example of GHA, develop a theatrical production and encourage circulation of theater troupes</p>
	3.4.2. Carry out awareness campaigns focussing on key targets: airports, travel agencies, beach owners, beach-goers etc. <i>Priority: medium</i>	<p>SEN: Installation of beach kiosks to inform the public</p> <p>GHA: Creation of a theatrical play, signposts (both local and English languages) at beaches, and in hotels, motels and tourist centers. Theatrical play shown at cinemas and in beach communities</p> <p>GAB: Installation of beach kiosks to inform the public</p> <p>BEN: Good information on turtles at Natural History Museum of Cotonou</p> <p>GAB, CMR: Small museums on marine turtles in preparation</p>	<p>ALL: Creation of a teaching tool (1 per language) with the assistance of WWF (eg using example of "WWF-France Kawana")</p> <p>GMB: Awareness campaign planned</p> <p>AGO: Under development</p>
	3.4.3. Integrate elements of conservation programmes in school curricula, with the active support of educators <i>Priority: medium</i>	<p>SLE: Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL) initiated curriculum in Environmental Studies with available textbooks</p> <p>GHA: General wildlife conservation issues included in integrated science programme</p> <p>GMB: Social environmental studies curriculum does not yet include turtles</p> <p>CMR: Interventions at Kribi high school</p> <p>AGO: Included in the National Plan for Environmental Education and implemented</p>	<p>GMB: Target schools' curricula</p> <p>SLE: To be extended to provincial schools</p>

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
	<p>3.4.4. Declare a Year of the Marine Turtle for countries of the Atlantic coast of Africa, and organise national and sub-regional campaigns</p> <p><i>Priority: as resources permit</i></p>	<p>CPV: Year of the Marine Turtle already realised</p> <p>GHA: Wildlife week exists as an annual programme, focusing on a species or site each year; turtles will be focus this year</p>	<p>ALL: Common Year of the Turtle suggested</p> <p>SLE: To be undertaken in the near future</p> <p>GAB: Year of the Turtle is under consideration</p>
	<p>3.4.5. Establish information / interpretation centres where the public can be exposed to basic information about sea turtles</p> <p><i>Priority: as resources permit</i></p>	<p>GHA: Wildlife Division and Wildlife Society have established library and education centers</p> <p>BEN: Good information on turtles at Natural History Museum of Cotonou</p> <p>GAB, CMR: Small museums on marine turtles in preparation</p>	<p>GMB: Expand existing education centers in 2 protected areas to include information on turtles and create new ones</p> <p>SLE: Production of posters, slide shows, brochures for public information on marine turtles</p> <p>AGO: In planning</p>
3.5. Review or set up appropriate institutional structures and build national capacity	<p>3.5.1 Provide training (e.g. through workshops) in basic turtle conservation techniques to wildlife managers, local committees and other relevant agencies and individuals</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>GMB: Workshop to train field observers in areas impacted by World Bank Project</p> <p>GHA: Community-based training programmes have been organized</p> <p>GNQ: Local BBPP members have attended workshops in Venezuela and Barbados</p> <p>COG: Training workshop for ecoguardians by IUCN in the protected area of Conkouati in 1998</p>	<p>GHA: Further training needed</p> <p>BEN: Training planned for local actors</p> <p>SLE: Staff capacity-building is needed; local committees to undergo special training</p> <p>AGO: In planning; training is essential</p>
	<p>3.5.2. Co-ordinate training programmes and conduct sub-regional training workshops</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>CPV, MRT, SEN, GNB, GIN: Subregional workshop in June 2002 hosted in Dakar by WWF-Senegal, IUCN-Senegal and FIBA</p> <p>BEN: Sub-regional workshop organised at Grand-Popo by Nature Tropicale</p> <p>CMR, COG, GAB, GNQ, STP: Participated in ECOFAC training workshop (Libreville, 12/1997)</p>	<p>GMB: Collaboration with Senegal to standardize activities in the transborder national park</p>

Objective 4: Facilitate co-operation and co-ordination within and among Range States

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
4.1 Draft detailed national action plans and conservation projects for marine turtles	<p>4.1.1 Ensure adequate consultation with concerned ministries, research institutions, NGOs, local communities and other stakeholders</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>GMB: Done under ICAM (Integrated Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Project) as turtle conservation component</p> <p>CPV, CIV, BEN, CMR, GNQ, STP, GAB, COG: Programmes have been developed in coordination with the respective Ministry of Environment and/or Ministry of Agriculture</p> <p>GHA: Regular consultations already being held</p> <p>TGO, BEN, CMR, STP, GAB: Preliminary Action Plan written with the help Regional Office</p> <p>AGO: implemented through a multi-sectoral committee. Further consultation is required, especially with local communities</p>	
4.2 Improve information exchange with other countries	<p>4.2.1. Designate a national focal point to serve as contact for others on marine turtle issues</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>GMB: Director of National Parks designated</p> <p>GHA: Senior Wildlife Officer designated (not exclusively concerned with marine turtles)</p> <p>BEN: The government calls upon the president of Nature Tropicale / Natural History Museum to deal with issues concerning marine turtles</p> <p>AGO: current co-ordination through the National Directorate of the Environment (Ministry of Fisheries and Environment). Focal point will be designated at a later stage</p> <p>COG: Until recently, an ichthyologist with IRD in Pointe-Noire was the national contact for issues related to marine turtles</p> <p>SLE: Designated as the Forestry Division/ Wildlife Conservation Branch</p>	ALL: Some nominations still to be confirmed
	<p>4.2.2. Set up sub-regional (or transborder) networks to facilitate cooperation and information exchange</p> <p><i>Priority: medium</i></p>	<p>Region-wide: "Kudu" information bulletin (IUCN France / PROTOMAC); creation of a regional bulletin, available on the Internet, is foreseen. Creation of two subregional specialist networks (PROTOMAC and WASTCON)</p> <p>PRT-A and PRT-M: Collaborated in a LIFE project (EU funding) in 1999-2001</p> <p>GMB: Included in WWF Marine Conservation Programme for West Africa</p> <p>CPV, MRT, SEN, GNB, GIN: Creation of a subregional West-African network in June 2002 by WWF-Senegal, UICN-Senegal and FIBA</p>	ALL: Under development

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
	4.2.3. Establish national databases of individuals, organisations concerned with marine turtle conservation <i>Priority: medium</i>	ALL: Draft database prepared by regional office, including code of ethics GMB: includes Fisheries Department, Makasutu Wildlife Trust (NGO), Wildlife International Trust, WABSA and GENE	ALL: Under development
	4.2.4. Develop and maintain a web-based regional database of marine turtle focal points, interested NGOs, researchers, resource persons etc <i>Priority: medium</i>	ALL: Draft directory prepared by regional office; list of NGOs in West African countries is being prepared by WWF	ALL: Under development
4.3 Join relevant nature conservation conventions	4.3.1. Accede to or ratify the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) <i>Priority: high</i>	PRT, ESP, MAR, MRT, SEN, GMB, GNB, GIN, CIV, GHA, TGO, BEN, NGA, CMR, STP, COG, COD, GBR, ZAF have signed and/or ratified CMS AGO: Anticipated (principal approved by government)	CPV, LIB, GNQ, GAB, NAM : States encouraged to sign
	4.3.2. Accede to or ratify other relevant conventions, such as CBD, Ramsar, Abidjan, Algiers etc <i>Priority: high</i>	Signed or ratified Abidjan: PRT, MRT, SEN, GMB, GIN, LIB, CIV, GHA, TGO, BEN, NGA, CMR, GNQ, GAB, COG Signed or ratified Alger: MAR, MRT, SEN, GMB, GIN, LIB, CIV, GHA, TGO, BEN, NGA, CMR, GNQ, GAB, COG, COD Signed or ratified Ramsar: PRT, ESP, MAR, MRT, SEN, GMB, GNB, GIN, CIV, GHA, TGO, BEN, NGA, GAB, COG, COD, NAM, GBR Signed or ratified CITES: PRT, ESP, MAR, MRT, SEN, GMB, GNB, GIN, CIV, GHA, TGO, BEN, NGA, CMR, GNQ, GAB, COG, COD, NAM Signed or ratified CBD: PRT, ESP, CPV, MAR, MRT, SEN, GMB, GNB, GIN, LIB, CIV, GHA, TGO, BEN, NGA, CMR, GNQ, GAB, COG, COD, AGO, NAM, GBR	States encouraged to ratify Abidjan: CPV, GNB, STP, COD, AGO, NAM, GBR States encouraged to ratify Alger: CPV, GNB, STP, AGO, NAM, GBR States encouraged to ratify Ramsar: CPV, LIB, CMR, GNQ, STP, AGO States encouraged to ratify la CITES: CPV, STP, AGO State encouraged to ratify CBD: STP
4.4 Broaden membership in the MoU, and ensure continuity of MoU activities	4.4.1. Encourage non-members to join the MoU in order to enhance possibilities for collaboration <i>Priority: high</i>	Countries having already signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU d'Abidjan) : MAR, MRT, SEN, GMB, GNB, GIN, SLE, GHA, BEN, TGO, NGA, GNQ, STP, GAB, COG, COD, AGO	Arrange signature of MoU by States not already involved: PRT-A, PRT-M, ESP-C, CPV, GBR-S, GBR-A, LIB, CIV, CMR, NAM, ZAF

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Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
	4.4.2. Organize a follow-up meeting of all Range States to refine the Conservation Plan <i>Priority: high</i>	First meeting of Signatory States held at UNEP Headquarters, Nairobi, under Nigerian chairmanship; possibility of 2 nd meeting in Dakar during World Congress on Chelonian Conservation	
4.5 Formalize a regional Agreement under CMS	4.5.1. Give consideration, after a certain number of years, to transforming the MoU into a legally binding Agreement, with more concrete institutional arrangements <i>Priority: as resources permit</i>		

Objective 5: Secure funding to initiate or continue marine turtle conservation programmes

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
5.1. Include marine turtle projects in larger programmes aimed at conserving coastal and marine areas	5.1.1. Review existing or proposed programmes with a view to inserting elements that focus on marine turtle conservation	<p>ALL: Evaluations and technical assistance (J. Fretey) carried out with financing from French Ministry of Environment, / IUCN French Committee EU-funded project, covering marine turtles (in part)</p> <p>PRT-A: Turtle conservation included in LIFE/MARÉ (EU) projects – Integrated Management of Coastal and Marine Areas in Azores</p> <p>ESP-C, CPV: Approved project financed by EU covering (in part) marine turtles</p> <p>GMB: Coastal and Marine GEF Project (ICAM) to carry out nationwide sea turtle survey and conservation among other activities</p> <p>GHA: Turtle programme is embedded in Coastal Wetlands Management Project</p> <p>PROTOMAC countries: Continuation of EU financing (theme “flagship species”)</p>	<p>SEN: Put in place a marine turtle conservation programme, involving IRD (ex-ORSTOM), CRODT, Senegal Federation of Sport Fishing</p> <p>LIB: Develop an integrated national coastal zone management programme, with emphasis on marine turtles and other marine species</p> <p>AGO: Under consideration</p>
5.2 Use the CMS MoU as a tool for leveraging funding for regional marine turtle conservation efforts	5.2.1. Develop, with the <i>Fonds français pour l'Environnement Mondial</i> (FFEM), a feasibility study on the submission of a regional FFEM project <i>Priority: high</i>	IUCN, CMS, France: Project under development, in possible partnership with ECOFAC and GEF	
	5.2.2. Approach bilateral and multilateral donors to solicit external funding (e.g. development co-operation agencies, European Union, World Bank, UNDP, UNEP etc.) <i>Priority: high</i>	<p>GMB: Integrated management project for coastal zones (spanning 3 years)</p> <p>SLE: CSSL and Forestry Division collaboration on GEF Project in 2 Ramsar sites ends in Dec. 2002</p>	<p>GMB: Plan to apply for extensions of ICAM beyond 3 years</p> <p>AGO: In planning</p>

Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
	<p>5.2.3. Approach foundations and international NGOs that may have an interest in funding activities in particular countries to catalyse the creation of a small grants fund</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>West Africa: (MRT, FEN, CPV, GMB, GNB, GIM) Potential with FIBA, IUCN-Senegal, WWF-Senegal, and UNESCO</p> <p>GAB, COG: potential support from WCS and WWF-CARPO</p> <p>Conservation International approached by J. Fretey towards this end</p>	<p>Possible support by NGOs</p> <p>AGO: in planning</p> <p>SLE: CSSL working on proposals for further funding. Forestry division to re-establish contacts with IUCN and WWF to upgrade proposed marine sites to national parks</p>
	<p>5.2.4. Seek synergies (with respect to fundraising, provision of institutional support etc.) with other regional/global convention secretariats</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>ALL: Potential synergies with assistance of BRED bank</p> <p>GAB, COG: Potential for UNESCO funding (in transboundary areas)</p>	<p>CMS: Pursue contacts with UNESCO Man and Biosphere (MAB) programme</p>
	<p>5.2.5. Convince corporations (e.g., oil exploitation companies) to lend support to conservation initiatives through their environmental communication strategies</p> <p><i>Priority: high</i></p>	<p>GAB, COG, AGO: Oil industry approached</p> <p>GNQ: US oil companies provide extensive financial and logistical support for marine turtle project on Bioko</p>	<p>CMR, GAB: Approaches in progress</p> <p>AGO: Further activity in planning</p>
	<p>5.2.6. On a local level, approach governmental and non-governmental bodies, corporations, embassies, individuals for <i>ad hoc</i> sponsorship</p> <p><i>Priority: medium</i></p>	<p>AGO: Consultancy supported by UNDP and NORAD</p>	<p>All: Seek greater involvement of Embassies of France, Germany and Netherlands; for future development: awarding of T-shirts and other gifts to be distributed to persons who release captive turtles</p> <p>BEN and other countries in Gulf of Guinea: Put collection boxes in selected public places (especially those frequented by tourists, such as airports, restaurants etc) in order to collect funds</p> <p>AGO: Further activity in planning</p>

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Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
5.3 Generate funding for turtle projects through ecotourism and other self-supporting revenue-generating schemes (while benefiting local communities at the same time)	5.3.1. Set up collectives to produce and sell to the public articles with a marine turtle motif <i>Priority: medium</i>	GHA: Trying to generate funds through ecotourism	ALL: Under study by regional office GMB: Planned for future
	5.3.2. Train local stakeholders, especially fishermen, to act as guides (or turtle monitors or guards) to enable them to generate income from other sources <i>Priority: medium</i>	CMR: Training of guides within framework of Campo-Ma'an UTO GHA: Working to include these individuals in other training programmes	GMB: Planned for future GHA: Encourage participation of persons with other types of training AGO: In planning
	5.3.3. Develop, where appropriate, marine turtle "adoption" programmes, benefiting from experience gained in other countries <i>Priority: medium</i>	GMB: Tourists occasionally purchase turtles for release CMR: Positive results from adoption programme for turtles accidentally captured the Campo-Ma'an area STP: Small adoption program for captured turtles regularly conducted in the past	GHA: To be attempted
5.4 Examine various options available to governments to put in place internal financial support mechanisms for research activities	5.4.1. Consider taxation of selected industries (e.g. fisheries, tourism, real-estate) that have impacts on marine turtles (i.e. introduction of polluter pays principle) <i>Priority: as resources permit</i>		ALL: To be considered AGO: To be considered (depending on legal advice/framework)

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Programme	Activity	Implementation progress	Further specific actions to undertake
	5.4.2. Examine potential for "debt for nature" swaps using marine turtles as flagship species <i>Priority: as resources permit</i>		AGO: To be considered (depending on legal advice/framework)
	5.4.3. Establish an emergency fund for the environment in case of natural disasters <i>Priority: as resources permit</i>		AGO: For study