



# Indian Ocean – South-East Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding



## Cambodia

### GENERAL INFORMATION

**Agency or institution primarily responsible for the preparation of this report:**

The Fisheries Administration, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

**Other agencies, institutions, or NGOs that have provided input:**

1. WWF-Indochina
2. Ford Motor Company

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

### 1.1 Introduction to marine turtle populations and habitats, challenges and conservation efforts. [INF]

Cambodia coast line had extended of 435 Km from Thai border in the North to Viet Nam border in the South and it known as diversified coastal ecosystem.

In the past, sea turtles were seen in many places in Cambodia sea water. Kampot province is one of four provinces/municipalities where sea turtles had often seen in seagrass meadow. However, population of sea turtles in Cambodia were rapidly declined for last few decades due to unregulated management schemes.

Coastal development such as infrastructure, tourist place, petroleum construction etc. caused to destructive habitat of sea turtle. On the other hand, push net, trawlers could effectively capture sea turtles. For instance, by-catch appears to be the main threat in Koh Rong Archipelago, particularly from fishing (e.g. crab) nets / trawling, but also stingray hooks. Although turtles are rarely targeted by fishers, and sea turtles do not form a major component of the diet of people living on the Koh Rong Archipelago, they are occasionally accidentally caught, and eaten. Furthermore, unrecognized value of sea turtles by local people led to put more pressure to decrease population of these species because they can capture whatever they can and they can eat whatever they want....etc.

In order to sustain sea turtle, the Fisheries Administration (FiA) plays a very important role to conservation sea turtle by providing awareness to local fishermen; local authorities and school boys-girls on value of sea turtle through leaflets, book and banner as well. While the FiA tries all best to establish legislation of sea turtle conservation and also order to fisheries administration cantonment in order to conservation sea turtles.

There are some Islands and beaches were considered as good habitat for sea turtle in term of nursing ground, feeding ground. However, there is no scientific or back ground information about the geographical information of these islands and beaches.

While reliable historical information on nesting within the proposed Koh Rong Archipelago Marine Fisheries Management Area (MFMA) is scant, nesting of green turtles has previously been recorded on Koh Rong (Ing et. al., 2002) and reports from interviews with old fishermen suggest that before 1988 there were 12 sea turtle nests per year on the island (Va, 2002). There are more recent unconfirmed reports from island inhabitants of female turtles hauling out in late 2010 (FFI, 2011) and nesting on Koh Rong between 2010 and 2012. While solid data is lacking, it is assumed that current nesting densities are significantly reduced when compared to historical numbers in the Koh Rong Archipelago. Recent village interviews suggest that the beaches on Koh Rong still see occasional nesting attempts, for example, three nests were mentioned by locals during the 2012/13 nesting season, at least one of which was reportedly predated by dogs. In 2012, one nest (species unknown) was found by the navy on Koh Pring, and prior to that nesting was confirmed on Koh Tang (assumed hawksbill). Various additional records have been reported from across the 4 coastal Provinces.

Leatherbacks (*Dermochelys coriacea*) are rarely recorded from the Gulf of Thailand and the only known contemporary record of a leatherback turtle in Cambodian waters is of an individual captured in a shrimp net near Kampong Saom in 2001 (Stuart & Van Dijk, 2002). There has not been widespread survey work, and no recent records of olive ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) or loggerhead turtle (*Caretta caretta*) from Cambodia.

The islands and beaches considered as nesting ground are follow:

Koh Thas Island, Sihanoukville; Oh Chheuteal beach, Sihanoukville; Koh Anloun Island, Sihanoukville  
Koh Rong and Rong Sanleum Island, Sihanoukville; Koh Tang Island, Sihanoukville; Koh Pring Island, Sihanoukville; Koh Poulewai Island, Sihanoukville; Koh Dong Island, Sihanoukville; Poy Sa Reur, Sihanoukville; Koh Ses Island, Kampot province; Koh Thmey Island, Kampot province; Koh Tunsay Island, Kampot province; Koh Krass Island, Koh Kong province; Chke Prous beach, Koh Kong province  
Tanun beach, Koh Kong province; Trapeang Rong beach, Koh Kong province

The locations considered as feeding grounds sea turtles as following:

Kilodapi Village, Kampot province; Kbal Romeas Village, Kampot province; Koh Rong and Rong Sanleum Island, Sihanoukville; Koh Khteas; Koh Ses; Koh Polowai; Koh Thmey; Koh Tunsay; Koh Poh; Koh Tbal; Koh Dong; Koh Preah; Koh Pring; Koh Tang; Koh Sdach; Koh Krass; Koh Karang; Koh Angkrang; Thmar Rieng; Thmar Kandal; Thmar Anteas Banh; Ta Ang Village

### **1.2.1 Describe any protocol or approaches practiced in your country, which you consider exemplary, for minimising threats to marine turtle populations and their habitats, which may be suitable for adaptation and adoption elsewhere. [BPR]**

- In order to protect the natural resource, particularly sea turtles, there are really need co-management schemes. Both government institutions and NGOs have to cooperate in order to conservation the marine turtle's population and their habitats. Navy were considered to play a very important role to protect fishing of sea turtle because the live around islands and they have authorizes to control any illegal capture on sea turtles.

- Providing awareness of conservation sea turtles and their habitat to stakeholders such local communities, school boys-girls and others institutions/agencies.

- In Cambodia, the public awareness has implemented to coastal communities which the Fisheries Administration kept contact with officers of the fisheries administration cantonment who know local fishermen in their territories in order contact them when they accidentally catch turtles. In cases where a fisheries office is nearby, a fisheries officer handles the

release, and the turtle is tagged. Otherwise, fishermen are instructed as to the care of the turtle and the method, including location, of the turtle's release. Fishermen who contact their local fisheries office receive a school note-book with information on turtle conservation as compensation.

- The results, there are some sea turtle were released to seas water bodies, for example 23 sea turtles were release to sea water in 2003. However, there are none applicable information on sea turtles were captures so far.

**1.3.1 Describe any socio-economic studies or activities that have been conducted among communities that interact with marine turtles and their habitats. [BPR, INF]**

- February 2010 - February 2011: 66 sea turtle status, nesting and threat assessment interviews were conducted with fishing communities in the following key areas: Kep Province (3 islands and four coastal villages), Kampot (4 coastal villages), Kampong Som (3 islands and 6 villages), Koh Kong (2 islands and 2 coastal villages). This was carried out under the "Rapid Assessment to Determine the Status of Marine Turtle Nesting in Cambodia" Project, conducted under the FiA / Fauna & Flora International Cambodia Programme and funded by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Marine Turtle Conservation Fund.

- Diamond et al., 2012 conducted research on the perceptions of local people in the area of Koh Rong Archipelago where there has been FiA / Fauna & Flora International project activity related to MFMA establishment (grant from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Marine Turtle Conservation Fund). Interviews with local people suggested that the population of turtles have decreased.

See: Diamond, J., Blanco, V. and Duncan, R. (2012) Knowing sea turtles: local communities informing conservation in Koh Rong Archipelago, Cambodia. *Cambodian Journal of Natural History*, (2), 131-140.

**1.3.2 Which of these adverse economic incentives are underlying threats to marine turtles in your country? [TSH]**

- High prices earned from turtle products relative to other commodities
- Lack of affordable alternatives to turtle products
- Ease of access to the turtle resource (eg. by virtue of proximity or ease of land/water access)
- Low cost of land near nesting beaches
- Low penalties against illegal harvesting
- Other1:
- Other2:
- Other3:
- None of the above or Not Applicable

Not applicable.

**1.3.3 Has your country has taken any measures to try to correct these adverse economic incentives? [BPR]**

- YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE (no adverse economic incentives exist)

Not applicable.

**1.4.1 Indicate, and describe in more detail, the main fisheries occurring in the waters of your country, as well as any high seas fisheries in which flag vessels of your country participate, that could possibly interact**

with marine turtles. [INF]

a) *Shrimp trawls*:  YES  NO

Shrimp trawls are the main fishery operating in deep or shallow waters of Cambodia. They may be catagorised into three classes:

- small scale (<100 HP): used by villagers/fishers;
- medium scale (100-150 HP): local fishers;
- large scale (>200 HP): local fishers / joint ventures)

b) *Set gill nets*:  YES  NO

Set gill nets are used to catch pelagic fish and crab/shrimp. This kind of gear is generally used by villagers and local fishermen.

c) *Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)*:  YES  NO

d) *Purse seine (with or without FADs)*:  YES  NO

e) *Longline (shallow or deepset)*:  YES  NO

f) *Driftnet*:  YES  NO

Driftnets are operated by local fishermen.

g) *Other1*:

h) *Other2*:

None of the above

1.4.2 Please indicate the relative level of **fishing effort** and **perceived impact** of each of the above fisheries on marine turtles (e.g. in terms of by-catch). [TSH]

a) *Shrimp trawls*

**Fishing effort:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  MODERATE  RELATIVELY LOW  NONE  UNKNOWN

**Perceived Impact:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  MODERATE  RELATIVELY LOW  NONE  UNKNOWN

Source: Pich Sereywath (FiA), Heng Sovannara (FiA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007.

By-catch appears to be the main threat, particularly from fishing (e.g. crab) nets/trawling, but also stingray hooks. Turtles are rarely targeted by fishers, and sea turtles do not form a major component of the diet of people living on the Koh Rong Archipelago, although turtles are occasionally accidentally caught, and eaten.

### ***b) Set gill nets***

#### **Fishing effort:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  MODERATE  RELATIVELY LOW  NONE  **UNKNOWN**

#### **Perceived Impact:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  MODERATE  RELATIVELY LOW  NONE  **UNKNOWN**

Source: Pich Sereywath (FiA), Heng Sovannara (FiA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007.

### ***c) Anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs)***

#### **Fishing effort:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  MODERATE  RELATIVELY LOW  **NONE**  UNKNOWN

#### **Perceived Impact:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  MODERATE  RELATIVELY LOW  **NONE**  UNKNOWN

Source: Pich Sereywath (FiA), Heng Sovannara (FiA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007.

### ***d) Purse seine (with or without FADs)***

#### **Fishing effort:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  MODERATE  **RELATIVELY LOW**  NONE  UNKNOWN

#### **Perceived Impact:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  MODERATE  **RELATIVELY LOW**  NONE  UNKNOWN

Source: Pich Sereywath (FiA), Heng Sovannara (FiA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007.

Based on reports from local fishermen.

### ***e) Longline (shallow or deepset)***

#### **Fishing effort:**

**RELATIVELY HIGH**  MODERATE  RELATIVELY LOW  NONE  UNKNOWN

#### **Perceived Impact:**

**RELATIVELY HIGH**  MODERATE  RELATIVELY LOW  NONE  UNKNOWN

Source: Pich Sereywath (FiA), Heng Sovannara (FiA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007. Based on 2002 survey report conducted by Ing Try et al.

By-catch appears to be the main threat, particularly from fishing (e.g. crab) nets/trawling, but also stingray hooks.

**f) Driftnet**

**Fishing effort:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  **MODERATE**  RELATIVELY LOW  NONE  UNKNOWN

**Perceived Impact:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  **MODERATE**  RELATIVELY LOW  NONE  UNKNOWN

Source: Pich Sereywath (FiA), Heng Sovannara (FiA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007. Based on 2002 survey report conducted by Ing Try et al.

**g) Other1 (from 1.4.1): Surrounding nets, Scomboromorus gill nets**

**Fishing effort:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  **MODERATE**  RELATIVELY LOW  NONE  UNKNOWN

**Perceived Impact:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  **MODERATE**  RELATIVELY LOW  NONE  UNKNOWN

Source: Pich Sereywath (FIA), Heng Sovannara (FIA, WCS), Cambodia: March 2007. Based on 2002 survey report conducted by Ing Try et al.

**h) Other2 (from 1.4.1): Ghostnets**

**Fishing effort:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  MODERATE  RELATIVELY LOW  NONE  UNKNOWN

**Perceived Impact:**

RELATIVELY HIGH  MODERATE  RELATIVELY LOW  NONE  UNKNOWN

Source: In 2013 there was one case of a juvenile green turtle entangled in discarded fishing net and a hawksbill entangled in debris in 2014, washed ashore on Koh Rong Sanloem.

**1.4.3 Describe any illegal fishing that is known to occur in or around the waters of your country that may impact marine turtles. Describe the measures being taken to deal with this problem and any difficulties encountered in this regard. [TSH]**

Destructive fishing gears considered as illegal fishing are known impact to the natural resources, the pair draw fishing and motorized push net etc. could incidental captured sea turtles. These fishing gears are not only caused to destroy fisheries resources, but also marine animals, particularly sea turtles.

**1.4.4 Which of the following methods are used by your country to minimise incidental capture/mortality of marine turtles in fishing activities? [IND]**

a) **Appropriate handling** of incidentally caught turtles (e.g. resuscitation or release by fishers using equipment such as de-hooking, line cutting tools and scoop nets)

YES  **NO**  NOT APPLICABLE

The Fisheries Administration are strengthening to enforce the fisheries law in which the some articles mentioned about marine conservation species (sea turtles) and building awareness through media, leaflets, news, and establishment banner on endanger marine species. At the same time, FiA also proposed the proposal to establish Marine Protected Area and Habitat/ refuges for management and conservation those animal resources.

b) **Devices that allow the escape of marine turtles** (e.g. turtle excluder devices (TEDs) or other measures that are comparable in effectiveness)

YES  **NO**  NOT APPLICABLE

c) **Measures to avoid encirclement** of marine turtles in purse seine fisheries

YES  NO  **NOT APPLICABLE**

d) **Appropriate combinations** of hook design, type of bait, depth, gear specifications and fishing practices

YES  NO  **NOT APPLICABLE**

e) **Monitoring and recovery of fish aggregating devices** (FADs)

YES  NO  **NOT APPLICABLE**

f) **Net retention and recycling schemes**

YES  NO  **NOT APPLICABLE**

g) **Spatial and temporal control of fishing** (e.g. seasonal closures of fishing activities)

YES  NO  **NOT APPLICABLE**

h) **Effort management control**

**YES**  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

However activities to inspect/monitor boats are not conducted frequently due to budgetary constraints.

Other (list and explain):

**None of the above**

**1.4.5 Which of the following programmes has your country developed - in consultation with the fishing industry and fisheries management organisations - to promote implementation of measures to minimise incidental capture and mortality of turtles in national waters and in the high seas? [IND]**

**Onboard observer programmes**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

**Vessel monitoring systems**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

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

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

Responsibility of provincial fisheries offices.

**Training programmes / workshops** to educate fishers

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

Training is conducted rarely, in some targetted coastal areas.

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

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

Information materials were initiated in 2002 and distributed directly to communities or through provincial fisheries offices.

**Other (list and explain):**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

**None of the above**

**1.4.6 Are the mitigation measures described in 1.4.4 and 1.4.5, periodically reviewed and evaluated for their efficacy? [SAP]**

YES  NO  UNSURE

**1.4.7 In your country, what types of data collection, research and development have been undertaken to support the reduction of marine turtle incidental catch (while taking into consideration the impact of various mitigation measures on other species)? [SAP]**

- Data are reported from offices fisheries administration cantonment, and sometimes from communities and the navy.
- Surveys have been conducted in some areas with nesting grounds, supported by SEAFDEC/MFRDMD.
- August 2012 – August 2013: Project "Protection and management of marine turtle habitat in Cambodia's first marine protected area", conducted by FiA / Fauna & Flora International and funded by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Marine Turtle Conservation Fund:  
During the project period, regular reporting of sea turtle observations were made by divers and community members. Records were mainly from Koh Rong Archipelago, still frequented by green and hawksbill turtles. So far (June 2014), 6 turtle carapaces were found in the village of Prek Svay (on Koh Rong), including 3 hawksbills. Divers and local community continue to report fairly regular records, although only of green and hawksbill turtles.

Locations of 'recent' (2012-2014) green and hawksbill incidental records:

Koh Rong 10°44'23.10"N; 103°13'49.92"E,  
 Koh Rong Sanloem 10°35'27.34"N; 103°17'48.48"E,  
 Koh Tang Island 10°18' 12.37; 103°8'0.28,  
 Koh Prin Island 10°22'28.92; 102°57'37.36  
 Koh Sdach Archipelago (mainly on/around Koh Smach 10°54'0" N, 103°4'59")

There are few sea turtle projects or protection activities underway, so information is generally from local report. Incidental records from the Koh Sdach archipelago are mainly from around Koh Smach, involving hawksbill turtles and one green turtle, often involved in by-catch or entanglement (particularly entanglement in fishing lines).

**1.4.8 Has your country exchanged information and provided technical assistance (formally or informally) to other Signatory States to promote the activities described in 1.4.4, 1.4.5 and 1.4.7 above? [SAP]**

YES  NO  UNSURE

**1.4.9 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? [SAP]**

Not applicable

**1.5.1 Does your country have legislation to prohibit direct harvest and domestic trade in marine turtles, their eggs, parts and products; and to protect important turtle habitats? [IND]**

YES  NO  UNSURE

- Proclamation No. 359 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on the identification list of the nationally threatened wildlife species for which hunting is prohibited. This proclamation was signed and came into force on 1st August 1994.
- Proclamation No. 1563/533 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Environment on prevention and protection of all wildlife in Cambodia. This proclamation was signed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Minister of Environment and came into force on 20th September 1996.
- Declaration No. 3837 of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on prohibited trade of wildlife in Cambodia. This declaration was signed on 14th August 2001.
- Letter No. 033 of the Department of Fisheries and Cambodian CITES Scientific Authority for Fisheries and aquatic animals to the CITES management Authority for Cambodia on prohibition of the reptile trade in Cambodia. This letter was signed on 14th November 2000.

- New draft fisheries law has Articles concerning the protection and conservation of endangered species of aquatic fauna and flora and the list of endangered species will be defined by sub-decree.

In the year 2002 sea turtles came under the protection of fisheries regulation and the Law on Fisheries was enacted in 2006. The five previously recorded sea turtle species are protected under a further sub-decree (Anukrat 123, signed 12th August 2009).

**1.5.2 Which, among the following list, are economic uses and cultural values of marine turtles in your country? Please rate the relative prevalence / importance of each consumptive or non-consumptive use. [INF]**

**USES / VALUES**

**RELATIVE PREVALENCE / IMPORTANCE**

**Meat consumption**

YES  NO

HIGH  MODERATE  LOW  UNKNOWN

**Egg consumption**

YES  NO

HIGH  MODERATE  LOW  UNKNOWN

**Shell products**

YES  NO

HIGH  MODERATE  LOW  UNKNOWN

**Fat consumption**

YES  NO

HIGH  MODERATE  LOW  UNKNOWN

**Traditional medicine**

YES  NO

HIGH  MODERATE  LOW  UNKNOWN

**Eco-tourism programmes**

YES  NO

HIGH  MODERATE  LOW  UNKNOWN

**Cultural / traditional significance**

YES  NO

HIGH  MODERATE  LOW  UNKNOWN

Buy and release for good luck (Belief): Turtles are sometime considered to bring good luck, and merit release of sea turtles is not uncommon in Cambodia (Stuart & Van Dijk, 2002; FFI, 2011).

**Other**

**1.5.3 Please indicate the relative level and impact of traditional harvest on marine turtles and their eggs. [IND, TSH]**

**Level of harvest:**

RELATIVELY HIGH       MODERATE       **RELATIVELY LOW**       NONE       UNKNOWN

**Impact of harvest:**

RELATIVELY HIGH       MODERATE       **RELATIVELY LOW**       NONE       UNKNOWN

Source of information:

Local authority reports

**1.5.4 Have any domestic management programmes been established to limit the levels of intentional harvest? [SAP]**

YES    NO    **UNKNOWN**

Not applicable (no intentional harvest)

**1.5.5 Describe any management agreements negotiated between your country and other States in relation to sustainable levels of traditional harvest, to ensure that such harvest does not undermine conservation efforts. [BPR]**

Not applicable

**1.6.1 First, select one of the options at left to indicate whether or not your country has any of the following measures in place to minimise the mortality of eggs, hatchlings and nesting females. If yes, then estimate the relative effectiveness of these measures. [IND, SAP]**

**MEASURES**

**RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS**

**Monitoring/protection programmes**

YES    NO    **N/A**

EXCELLENT    GOOD    LOW    UNKNOWN

**Education/awareness programmes**

YES    **NO**    N/A

EXCELLENT    GOOD    LOW    UNKNOWN

**Egg relocation/hatcheries**

YES  NO  N/A

EXCELLENT  GOOD  LOW  UNKNOWN

#### **Predator control**

YES  NO  N/A

EXCELLENT  GOOD  LOW  UNKNOWN

In the Koh Rong Archipelago, recent village interviews suggest that at least one of the three nests reported by locals during the 2012/13 nesting season on the beaches on Koh Rong was predated by dogs.

#### **Vehicle / access restrictions**

YES  NO  N/A

EXCELLENT  GOOD  LOW  UNKNOWN

#### **Removal of debris / clean-up**

YES  NO  N/A

EXCELLENT  GOOD  LOW  UNKNOWN

Some efforts (e.g. beach clean-up during Environment Day) but no significant measures in place.

#### **Re-vegetation of frontal dunes**

YES  NO  N/A

EXCELLENT  GOOD  LOW  UNKNOWN

#### **Building location/design regulations**

YES  NO  N/A

EXCELLENT  GOOD  LOW  UNKNOWN

#### **Light pollution reduction**

YES  NO  N/A

EXCELLENT  GOOD  LOW  UNKNOWN

#### **Other (list and rate them)**

YES  NO  N/A

Legislation has been enacted to protect sea turtles generally

#### **1.6.2 Has your country undertaken any evaluation of its nest and beach management programmes? [SAP]**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

## OBJECTIVE II. PROTECT, CONSERVE AND REHABILITATE MARINE TURTLE HABITATS

**2.1.1 What is being done to protect critical habitats *outside* of established protected areas? (NB: It is assumed that legislation relating to established protected areas will have been described in Section 1.5.1) [BPR, SAP]**

Not applicable.

**2.1.2 Are assessments routinely made of the environmental impact of marine and coastal development on marine turtles and their habitats? [IND, SAP]**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

**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. [SAP]**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

**2.1.4 Are measures in place to prohibit the use of poisonous chemicals and explosives? [SAP]**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

According to new fishery law were adapted in 2007, monetary fines are in place for any illegal fishing and destructive fishing such as with poisonous chemicals and explosives etc.

**2.2.1 Are efforts being made to recover degraded coral reefs? If yes, give details (location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned, future plans etc). [IND, SAP]**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE (no degraded coral reefs)

Baseline information research on the coral reef and sea grass has been done since 2002. Koh Rong and Rong salum in Sihanouk Ville proposed to be marine conservation and the implementing sea grass demonstration site in Kampot province.

**2.2.2 Are efforts being made to recover degraded mangrove habitats that are important for turtles? If yes, give details (location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned, future plans etc.) [IND, SAP]**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE (no mangrove habitats important for turtles)

Reforestation and destroyed charcoal ovens.

**2.2.3 Are efforts being made to recover degraded sea grass habitats? If yes, give details (location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned, future plans etc.). [IND, SAP]**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE (no degraded sea grass habitats)

Since 2003, SCS project of UNEP/GEF the sea grass area and species were identified. There are over 20,000 ha sea grass meadow in Kampot province. Among huge area, 900 ha of sea grass were identified and established as demonstration site. The Participatory of the Community fisheries play a role in order to manage these resources. According to recently an official interview with local community saying that the fish productions seem to increase after the sea grass demonstration site were established. However, there need further investigation and research whether the information regard to the increasing of fisheries production.

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

#### **3.1.1 Give a list of available literature that includes baseline information from studies carried out in your country on marine turtle populations and their habitats. [INF]**

Longdy, V & H. Sokhannaro. 2004. Threats to sea turtles along coastal areas in Cambodia. Proceeding of a Training/Workshop on Sea Turtle Research, Biology and Conservation in Cambodia 2-4 September 2002.- Department of Fisheries, Cambodia. Pp: 52-55.

Tana, T. S. 1997. Status of marine biodiversity of Cambodia. - Phuket Marine Biological Center Special Publication 17(1): 175-180.

Try, I. 1999. Status of sea turtle in Cambodia.- Report of the SEAFDEC-ASEAN regional workshop on sea turtle conservation and management. Pp: 72-74.

Try, I. 2000. Report on sea turtle statistic in Cambodia.- Report of the first SEAFDEC meeting on regional sea turtle data management: 108-110.

Try, I, Longdy, V & H. Sokhannaro. 2004. The current status of sea turtles conservation and management in Cambodia. Proceeding of a Training/Workshop on Sea Turtle Research, Biology and Conservation in Cambodia 2-4 September 2002.- Department of Fisheries, Cambodia. Pp: 16-20.

Try, I, Sereywath, P, Longdy, V & H. Sokhannaro. 2004. Sea turtle survey in Cambodia. Proceeding of a Training/Workshop on Sea Turtle Research, Biology and Conservation in Cambodia 2-4 September 2002.- Department of Fisheries, Cambodia. Pp: 56-64.

Diamond, J., Blanco, V. and Duncan, R. (2012) Knowing sea turtles: local communities informing conservation in Koh Rong Archipelago, Cambodia. Cambodian Journal of Natural History, (2), 131-140.

#### **3.1.2 Have long-term monitoring programmes (i.e. of at least 10 years duration) been initiated or planned for priority marine turtle populations frequenting the territory of your country? [IND, BPR]**

YES  NO  UNSURE

#### **3.1.3 Has the genetic identity of marine turtle populations in your country been characterised? [INF, PRI]**

YES  NO  UNSURE

#### **3.1.4 Which of the following methods have been or are being used to try to identify migration routes of turtles? Use the text boxes to provide additional details. [INF, PRI]**

Tagging  YES  NO

Tagging has taken place since 4th September 2002 after getting support from WWF-Indochina. 46 sea turtles have been tagged from 2002 to 2008.

Inconel tags were provided to the provincial/ municipality fishery officer such as:

--Kep municipality: KH0101 to KH0300

--Kampot province: KH0301 to KH0500

--Sihanoukville: KH0501 to KH0700

--Koh Kong province: KH0701 to KH0900

**Satellite tracking**  YES  NO

Satellite tracking has taken place since 4th September 2002 after getting support from WWF-Indochina. The studying of satellite tracking has now been finalized.

Other

None of the above

**3.1.5 Have studies been carried out on marine turtle population dynamics and survival rates (e.g. including studies into the survival rates of incidentally caught and released turtles)?** [INF, PRI]

YES  NO  UNSURE

While reliable historical information on nesting within the proposed Koh Rong Archipelago Marine Fisheries Management Area (MFMA) is scant, nesting of green turtles has previously been recorded on Koh Rong (Ing et. al., 2002) and reports from interviews with old fishermen suggest that before 1988 there were 12 sea turtle nests per year on the island (Va, 2002). There are more recent unconfirmed reports from island inhabitants of female turtles hauling out in late 2010 (FFI, 2011) and nesting on Koh Rong between 2010 and 2012. While solid data is lacking, it is assumed that current nesting densities are significantly reduced when compared to historical numbers in the Koh Rong Archipelago. Recent village interviews suggest that the beaches on Koh Rong still see occasional nesting attempts, for example, three nests were mentioned by locals during the 2012/13 nesting season, at least one of which was reportedly predated by dogs.

**3.1.6 Has research been conducted on the frequency and pathology of diseases in marine turtles?** [INF, PRI]

YES  NO  UNSURE

**3.1.7 Is the use of traditional ecological knowledge in research studies being promoted?** [BPR, PRI]

YES  NO  UNSURE

- February 2010 – February 2011: Project funded by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Marine Turtle Conservation Fund, conducted under the FiA / Fauna & Flora International Cambodia Programme: "Rapid Assessment to Determine the Status of Marine Turtle Nesting in Cambodia"

66 sea turtle status, nesting and threat assessment interviews were conducted with fishing communities in key areas: Kep Province (3 islands and four coastal villages), Kampot (4 coastal villages), Kampong Som (3 islands and 6 villages), Koh Kong (2 islands and 2 coastal villages).

- Diamond et al., 2012 conducted research on the perceptions of local people in the area of Koh Rong Archipelago where there has been FiA / Fauna & Flora International project activity related to MFMA establishment (grant from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Marine Turtle Conservation Fund). Interviews with local people suggested that the population of turtles have decreased.

See: Diamond, J., Blanco, V. and Duncan, R. (2012) Knowing sea turtles: local communities informing conservation in Koh Rong Archipelago, Cambodia. Cambodian Journal of Natural History, (2), 131-140.

**3.2.1 List any regional or sub-regional action plans in which your country is already participating, which may serve the purpose of identifying priority research and monitoring needs. [INF]**

Not applicable.

**3.2.2 On which of the following themes have 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. [INF, PRI]**

**a) Genetic Identity**       YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

**b) Conservation status**       YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

Collaboration with WWF-Indochina to organize the training/workshop by invited stakeholders, Universities, NGOs and other agencies that have an interest in and/or are involved in conservation and management of sea turtles or marine biodiversity.

**c) Migrations**       YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

SEASTAR provided one PTT satellite tracking for studying the migration pattern of a green turtle. This study took more than one month. SEAFDEC also provided iniconels for tagging the turtles.

**d) Other biological and ecological aspects**       YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

Other

**3.3.1 List, in order of priority, the marine turtle populations in your country in need of conservation actions, and indicate their population trends. [PRI]**

**3.3.2 Are research and monitoring activities, such as those described above in Section 3.1 periodically reviewed and evaluated for their efficacy? [SAP]**

YES  NO  UNSURE

**3.3.3 Describe how research results are being applied to improve management practices and mitigation of threats (in relation to the priority populations identified in 3.3.1, among others). [SAP]**

Among the three projects recently conducted by FiA and Fauna & Flora International Cambodia, funded by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Marine Turtle Conservation Fund:

1/ February 2010 – February 2011: "Rapid Assessment to Determine the Status of Marine Turtle Nesting in Cambodia" project. The goal was to determine the current status of marine turtles (particularly relating to nesting) in Cambodia and build the capacity of local managers to conserve marine turtles and their habitats along the nation's coast. The following results were achieved through implementation of this grant:

- 66 sea turtle status, nesting and threat assessment interviews conducted with fishing communities in key areas;
- Assessment of turtle nesting in Kep Province (3 islands and four coastal villages), Kampot (4 coastal villages), Kampong Som (3 islands and 6 villages), Koh Kong (2 islands and 2 coastal villages).
- Confiscation and release of four illegally caught green turtles
- 2 hawksbill turtle nesting beaches discovered on Koh Tang Island
- Dissemination of results at the Student Conference for Conservation Science (SCCS) at Cambridge University, UK.

2/ August 2012 - August 2013: "Protection and management of marine turtle habitat in Cambodia's first marine protected area". The project purpose was to ensure that the conservation requirements of marine turtles and their habitats are understood and integrated into the management of Cambodia's first large-scale Marine Protected Area (MPA). This is known locally as a Marine Fisheries Management Area (MFMA), which reflects the fact that it is a multiple-use area to benefit fisheries, conservation and tourism.

During the project period, the following was been accomplished:

- Regular reporting of sea turtle observations by divers and community members, resulting in 6 records of marine turtles obtained from within the proposed MFMA, including 3 hawksbills
- Seagrass baseline has been established for the proposed MFMA, incorporating data on species composition, percentage cover and a 2013 distribution map of seagrass beds
- Priority coral reef habitats were identified, informing MFMA design
- Draft MFMA zoning maps were developed in collaboration with local communities and including turtle foraging habitats in proposed Conservation Areas (no-take zones).
- The team has an improved understanding of Community Fisheries capacity gaps and training needs.

**3.4.1 Has your country undertaken any initiatives (nationally or through collaboration with other Range States) to standardise methods and levels of data collection? [BPR, INF]**

YES  NO  UNSURE

**3.4.2 To what extent does your country exchange scientific and technical information and expertise with other Range States? [SAP, IND]**

OFTEN (SYSTEMATICALLY)  OCCASIONALLY  RARELY  NEVER

**3.4.3 If your country shares scientific and technical information and expertise with other Range States, what mechanisms have commonly been used for this purpose? Comment on any positive benefits/outcomes achieved through these interactions. [INF]**

Results from FiA / Fauna & Flora International Cambodia project "Marine Turtle Conservation and assessment in Cambodia" (grant from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Marine Turtle Conservation Fund, February 2010 – February 2011) were disseminated at the Student Conference for Conservation Science (SCCS) at Cambridge University, UK.

Nature of the data collected and disseminated:

- 66 sea turtle status, nesting and threat assessment interviews conducted with fishing communities in key areas;
- Turtle nesting assessed in Kep Province – 3 islands and four coastal villages, Kampot – 4 coastal villages, Kampong Som – 3 islands (6 villages), Koh Kong – 2 islands and 2 coastal villages.
- 2 hawksbill turtle nesting beaches discovered on Koh Tang Island

**3.4.4 Does your country compile and make available to other countries data on marine turtle populations of a regional interest? [INF]**

YES  NO  UNSURE

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

**4.1.1 Describe the educational materials, including mass media information programmes that your country has collected, developed and/or disseminated. [INF, PRI]**

Sea turtle poster  
1st pamphlet  
2nd pamphlet  
School note-book

Awareness-raising activities conducted under recent FiA and Fauna & Flora International Cambodia projects, funded by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Marine Turtle Conservation Fund:

1/ "Protection and management of marine turtle habitat in Cambodia's first marine protected area", August 2012 - August 2013:

- Fisheries Law information was disseminated to island communities, including --- 1,000 copies of MFMA and turtle conservation awareness leaflets produced
- 500 posters on endangered species from the MPA, including green and hawksbill turtles
- 16 Cambodia specific images relating to by-catch and safe handling and release of turtles
- Training in safe handling and release of sea turtles.
- The team has an improved understanding of Community Fisheries capacity gaps and training needs.

2/ "Marine Turtle Conservation and assessment in Cambodia", August 2011 - February 2013:

The goal was to protect marine turtle nesting sites on Koh Tang, create a Marine Turtle Conservation Team and build its capacity and conduct an awareness program on marine conservation with the marine turtle as a flagship. Results, despite some project delays, included:

- One training and outreach session on marine turtle conservation, and an introduction of the nest incentive scheme to 19 local community members.
- One leaflet produced on marine conservation and turtle conservation respectively and distributed to villagers on Koh Tang, Koh Pring, and on Koh Rong/Koh Rong Sanloem Islands.

**4.1.2 Which of the following groups have been the targets of these focused education and awareness programmes described in above in Section 4.1.1? [PRI, INF]**

**Policy makers**

Fishing industry

**Local/Fishing communities**

Indigenous groups

Tourists

Media

**Teachers**

**Students**

Military, Navy, Police

Scientists

**Other: Militaries of Police, Royal Navy, Ministry of Environment local police, local authorities, NGOs, national and international scientists and stakeholder.**

None of the above

#### **4.1.3 Have any community learning / information centres been established in your country? [BPR, SAP]**

YES  **NO**

#### **4.2 Alternative livelihood opportunities [IND, BPR] Describe initiatives already undertaken or planned to identify and facilitate alternative livelihoods (including income-generating activities) for local communities.**

Not applicable.

#### **4.3.1 Describe initiatives already undertaken or planned by your country to involve local communities, in particular, in the planning and implementation of marine turtle conservation programmes. Please include details of any incentives that have been used to encourage public participation, and indicate their efficacy. [BPR, IND]**

FIA has worked from August 2011 to Feb 2013 with Fauna & Flora International Cambodia Programme to implement a grant from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Marine Turtle Conservation Fund under the project "Marine Turtle Conservation and assessment in Cambodia".

The goal was to protect marine turtle nesting sites on Koh Tang, create a Marine Turtle Conservation Team and build its capacity and conduct an awareness program on marine conservation with the marine turtle as a flagship. Results, despite some project delays, included:

- Trialing the implementation of a nest protection and incentive payment scheme to deter poaching,
- Hiring and training five wardens to patrol the beaches,
- One hawksbill turtle nest of 140 eggs was reported and monitored by wardens, but unfortunately did not hatch
- One adult hawksbill turtle was confiscated from an illegal fishing boat in Koh Tang waters and released back to the sea unharmed
- One training and outreach session on marine turtle conservation, and an introduction of the nest incentive scheme to 19 local community members.
- One leaflet was produced on marine conservation and turtle conservation respectively and distributed to villagers on Koh Tang, Koh Pring, and on Koh Rong/Koh Rong Sanloem Islands.

#### **4.3.2 Describe initiatives already undertaken or planned to involve and encourage the cooperation of Government institutions, NGOs and the private sector in marine turtle conservation programmes. [IND, BPR]**

Since 2010 FIA has worked with Fauna & Flora International Cambodia Programme to implement three grants from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Marine Turtle Conservation Funds. Projects were conducted mainly in the Koh Rong Archipelago, as well as Koh Tang and Koh Pring, often in collaboration between FIA and community fisheries, and/or local diver companies. The project achieved at least 3 successful releases of sea turtles in the archipelago in 2013, and a further 2 releases in 2014.

## OBJECTIVE V. ENHANCE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

**5.1.1 Has your country undertaken a national review of its compliance with Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) obligations in relation to marine turtles? [SAP]**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

**5.1.2 Does your country have, or participate/cooperate in, CITES training programmes for relevant authorities? [SAP]**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

**5.1.3 Does your country have in place mechanisms to identify international illegal trade routes (for marine turtle products etc.)? Please use the text box to elaborate on how your country is cooperating with other States to prevent/deter/eliminate illegal trade. [SAP]**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

**5.1.4 Which international compliance and trade issues related to marine turtles has your country raised for discussion (e.g. through the IOSEA MoU Secretariat, at meetings of Signatory States etc.)? [INF]**

CITES

**5.1.5 Describe measures in place to prevent, deter and eliminate domestic illegal trade in marine turtle products, particularly with a view to enforcing the legislation identified in Section 1.5.1. [INF]**

Monitoring trade of endangered species.

**5.2.1 Has your country already developed a national action plan or a set of key management measures that could eventually serve as a basis for a more specific action plan at a national level? [IND]**

YES  NO

**5.2.2 From your country's perspective, which conservation and management activities, and/or which particular sites or locations, ought to be among the highest priorities for action? [PRI]**

1. Education and public awareness (4.1)
2. Capacity building (from the grassroots level) (5.4)
3. Data and information collection (3.1)
4. Migratory study (3.1)
5. Population dynamic (3.1)
6. Coastal development (2.1)
7. Legislation (law enforcement) (5.5)

8. Rehabilitation of nesting beach (2.2)
9. Artificial hatchery center (1.6)
10. Pollution control (2.1)

**5.2.3 Please indicate, from your country's standpoint, the extent to which the following local management issues require international cooperation in order to to achieve progress. [PRI]**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Illegal fishing in territorial waters</b>        | <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL |
| <b>Incidental capture by foreign fleets</b>         | <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL |
| <b>Enforcement/patrolling of territorial waters</b> | <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL |
| <b>Hunting/harvest by neighboring countries</b>     | <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL |
| <b>Poaching, illegal trade in turtle projects</b>   | <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL |
| <b>Development of gear technology</b>               | <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL |
| <b>Oil spills, pollution, marine debris</b>         | <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL |
| <b>Training / capacity-building</b>                 | <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL |
| <b>Alternative livelihood development</b>           | <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL |
| <b>Identification of turtle populations</b>         | <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL |
| <b>Identification of migration routes</b>           | <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL |
| <b>Tagging / satellite tracking</b>                 | <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL |
| <b>Habitat studies</b>                              | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL |
| <b>Genetics studies</b>                             | <input type="checkbox"/> ESSENTIAL <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT <input type="checkbox"/> LIMITED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL            |

**5.3.1 Identify existing frameworks/organisations that are, or could be, useful mechanisms for cooperating in marine turtle conservation at the sub-regional level. Please comment on the strengths of these instruments, their capacity to take on a broader coordinating role, and any efforts your country has made to enhance their role in turtle conservation. [INF, BPR]**

**5.3.2 Has your country developed, or is it participating in, any networks for cooperative management of shared turtle populations? [BPR, INF]**

YES  NO  NOT APPLICABLE

**5.3.3 What steps has your country taken to encourage Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) to adopt marine turtle conservation measures within Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) and on the high seas? [SAP]**

Not applicable.

**5.4.1 Describe your country's needs, in terms of human resources, knowledge and facilities, in order to build capacity to strengthen marine turtle conservation measures. [PRI]**

Requires training on the biology and ecology of sea turtles, in particular, hatchling biology and population dynamics, law enforcement and CITES.

Requires an environmental education facility for the public.

**5.4.2 Describe any training provided in marine turtle conservation and management techniques (e.g. workshops held, training manuals produced etc.), and indicate your plans for the coming year. [PRI, INF]**

Training programmes workshops ect. have been coordinated by the following organisations:

WWF-Indochina  
Ford Motor Company  
SEAFDEC

**5.4.3 Specifically in relation to [capacity-building](#), describe any partnerships developed or planned with universities, research institutions, training bodies and other relevant organisations. [BPR]**

WWF-Indochina  
Ford Motor Company  
SEAFDEC

**5.5.1 National policies and laws concerning the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats will have been described in Section 1.5.1. Please indicate their effectiveness, in terms of their practical application and enforcement. [SAP, TSH]**

**5.5.2 Has your country conducted a review of policies and laws to address any gaps, inconsistencies or impediments in relation to marine turtle conservation? If not, indicate any obstacles encountered in this regard and when this review is expected to be done. [SAP]**

YES  NO  UNSURE

**5.5.3 From the standpoint of law enforcement, has your country experienced any difficulties achieving cooperation to ensure compatible application of laws across and between jurisdictions? [TSH]**

YES  NO  UNSURE

**OBJECTIVE VI. PROMOTE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MoU INCLUDING THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**6.1.1 What has your country already done, or will it do, to encourage other States to sign the IOSEA MoU?** [\[INF\]](#)

None

**6.1.2 Is your country currently favourable, in principle, to amending the MoU to make it a legally binding instrument?** [\[INF\]](#)

YES  NO  NO VIEW

**6.1.3 Would your country be favourable, over a longer time horizon, to amending the MoU to make it a legally-binding instrument?** [\[INF\]](#)

YES  NO  NO VIEW

## 6.2 Secretariat and Advisory Committee

**6.2.1 What efforts has your country made, or can it make, to secure funding to support the core operations of the IOSEA MoU (Secretariat and Advisory Committee, and related activities)?** [\[IND\]](#)

None

**6.3.1 What funding has your country mobilised for domestic implementation of marine turtle conservation activities related to the IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU? Where possible, indicate the specific monetary values attached to these activities/programmes, as well as future plans.** [\[IND\]](#)

**6.3.2 Has your country tried to solicit funds from, or seek partnerships with, other Governments, major donor organisations, industry, private sector, foundations or NGOs for marine turtle conservation activities?** [\[IND\]](#)

YES  NO

In 2002, the Department of Fisheries received funding from Ford Motor Company to implement sea turtle conservation in Cambodia. Conservation materials have been published and distributed to the local fishermen, primary school teachers and school children, marine inspectors, fisheries authority and communities. As a result, people have been made aware of national law and international regulation and also to inform the fisheries authority when turtles are caught. This has resulted in some turtles being saved and tagged.

**6.3.3 Describe any initiatives made to explore the use of economic instruments for the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats.** [\[BPR\]](#)

None

**6.4.1 Has your country designated a lead agency responsible for coordinating national marine turtle conservation and management policy? If not, when is this information expected to be communicated to the IOSEA MoU Secretariat?** [\[IND\]](#)

YES  NO

The Fisheries Administration

**6.4.2 Are the roles and responsibilities of all government agencies related to the conservation and management of marine turtles and their habitats clearly defined? [IND]**

YES  NO  UNSURE

**6.4.3 Has your country ever conducted a review of agency roles and responsibilities? If so, when, and what was the general outcome? If not, is such a review planned and when? [SAP],**

YES  NO  UNSURE

Not applicable

**Comments/suggestions to improve the present reporting format:**

**Additional information not covered above:**