CMS

IOSEA Marine Turtles Memorandum of Understanding - National Report 2024

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NATIONAL REPORTING QUETIONNAIRE:

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

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

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

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

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

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

Signatory State:

››› MALAYSIA

List any other agencies, institutions, or NGOs that have provided input:
››› Sabah Parks, Sarawak Forestry Corporation, WWF, SEATRU, Marine Research Foundation, Sabah Wildlife, University Malaysia Sabah, TRAFFIC

Memorandum in effect in Signatory State since (dd/mm/yyyy):
››› 01/12/2011

This report was last modified: (dd/mm/yyyy):
››› 29/08/2024

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MARINE TURTLE SPECIES AND HABITATS

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

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

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

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

	Population trend (increase, decrease, stable, unknown)	Number of egg clutches per year	Species, genetic stock	Type of habitat (nesting, feeding developmental)?	Geographic area
	stable	26,104 - 28,795	Green turtle	Nesting, Feeding	beach, island
	stable	1,220 - 1,579	Hawksbill turtle	Nesting, Feeding	beach, island
	decrease	1	Olive ridley turtle	Nesting, Feeding	beach, island
	unknown	0	Leatherback turtle	Nesting	beach

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

☑ YES

Name of database:

››› SWOT database (https://www.seaturtlestatus.org/about-swot)

d) Does your country have an IOSEA Network site?

☑ NO

0.2 Site-specific information

Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departamental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources and/or attach documents to this report.
Please fill out the following section for index beaches and/or IOSEA Site Network Sites in your country. If there are no such beaches or sites in your country, please leave this section blank. **An index beach is defined as a marine turtle nesting beach, which has been monitored for at least five years using a standardized set of methods and which will continue to be monitored in the long term.** An index beach may be located in a remote area or close to human settlements with influence of anthropogenic activities.
Please complete a seperate section for each site.

Sites
Site 1

a) Provide the name, location and length of the site

Name of the site:
››› Padang Kemunting

State/province:

››› Melaka

Latitude and longitude (middle of the beach or two from either end of the beach):
››› 2°18'29"N 102°04'29"E

Length:

››› no information

b) Is this an index beach (An index beach is defined as a marine turtle nesting beach, which has been monitored for at least five years using a standardized set of methods and which will continue to be monitored in the long term)?
☑ YES

c) Is this an IOSEA Network Site?
☑ NO

d) Does this site have any other international or national status (e.g. protected area, Ramsar, UNESCO)?
☑ N/A

Details:

››› no information

e) When did marine turtle monitoring start at this location (year) and how often is monitoring carried out?
››› since 1989, monitor every day

f) Indicate the species present at this site, estimated number of nests per year for each species by inserting, in the appropriate boxes, one of the letters ‘ a ’ through ‘ h ’, corresponding to the following scale: a: 1 - 10 nests ; b: 11 - 100 nests ; c: 101 - 500 nests ; d: 501 - 1,000 nests ; e: 1,001 - 5,000 nests ; f: 5,001 - 10,000 nests ; g: 10,001 - 100,000 nests; h: more than 100,000 nests. If trend information is available, add “increasing”, “decreasing” or “stable”. If information on population and trend is not available, simply indicate which species are present at each location by inserting “yes” or “no” in the appropriate boxes.

	How often is this species monitored?	Monitored since (year)	Trend (decreasing, increasing, stable)	Number of clutches per year	Species present at this location?
Flatback (Natator depressus)					
Olive ridley (Lepidochelys olivacea)					
Hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata)	every day	1989	increasing	d	Beach naupaka
Leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea)					
Green (Chelonia mydas)					
Loggerhead (Caretta caretta)					

g) Please estimate the approximate area of adjacent in-water habitat for this site.
☑ 1-2 km2

Please describe the approximate area of the in-water habitat near the site and provide any references and links:
››› no information

Please provide any references and links:

››› no information

i) Please describe the main threats to marine turtles at this site (both at the nesting beach and in the water).

	High (common occurrence)	Medium	Low (rare event)	None	Unknown
Other (type in)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Predation by domestic / feral animals (cats, dogs)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Natural threats, disease, predation of nests/nesting females or natural predation at sea	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
Sand mining / removal	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Vehicles	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Habitat degradation (e.g. coastal erosion, debris that obstructs nesting etc.)	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐
Artificial lighting (on land or near shore)	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐
Agricultural/urban/tourism development (e.g. construction that disrupts nesting activities)	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐
Inshore oil pollution	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Industrial effluent	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Marine debris (e.g. plastics at sea, flotsam)	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
Boat strikes	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
Incidental capture in coastal fisheries	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Egg collection (i.e. direct harvest by humans)	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐
Direct harvest of animals in coastal waters at or near the site	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Exploitation of nesting females (i.e. direct harvest on land)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Other threat:

››› no information

j) What assistance for conservation and management at this site would be useful, including through the IOSEA Capacity-building programme? Please choose from the list below:

☑ Training/ capacity building for researchers and field workers
☑ Training/ capacity building for authorities and/or managers
☑ Training/ capacity building for people from coastal communities
☑ Training/capacity building for community-based activities
☑ Scientific equipment and/or technical support

☑ Technical expertise to enhance conservation or management at the site

Please provide details:

››› no information

k) If necessary, use the text box to give further details or clarification about any of the information provided.
››› no information

l) Provide sources of information supporting the above responses, include reports (governmental, departmental, university, NGO, etc.) as well as published articles (scientific or online articles); also include appropriate links to these information sources, and attach digital files if necessary.
››› no information

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

1.1 BEST PRACTICE APPROACHES TO MINMIZING THREATS

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

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

If more rows are required, please contact the secretarat at iosea@un.org

	References and links	Has the effectiveness of this approach been evaluated? What was the result?	What does this approach/ protocol help to achieve	Title of best practice protocol or approach
	no information	no information	no information	no information

1.2 REDUCTION OF INCIDENTAL CAPTURE AND MORTALITY

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

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

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

1) Bottoms trawls (including shrimp trawls)

a) Fishing effort:

☑ PRESENT

Please provide the information below:

Number of vessels:
››› no information available

Boat size (range or average):
››› no information available

Number of trips per year:
››› no information available

Mesh size used:
››› no information available

Geographic distribution:
››› deep water

If known, turtle species affected:
››› no information available

Number of bycaught turtles per year:
››› no information available

b) Methods used by your country to minimise bycatch of marine turtles in this fishery
☑ Safe handling (as per existing protocols e.g., FAO guidelines) of incidentally caught turtles (e.g. resuscitation or release by fishers using equipment such as de-hooking, line cutting tools and scoop nets)
☑ Devices that allow the escape of marine turtles (e.g. turtle excluder devices (TEDs)
☑ Spatial and temporal control of fishing (e.g. seasonal closures of fishing activities)
☑ Effort management control

Details:

››› no information

If applicable, the measures are mandatory under the following regulation:
››› no information

c) Programmes to promote implementation of measures to minimise bycatch of turtles. Please tick the boxes that apply in your country and provide details in the text boxes below.
☑ Vessel monitoring systems
☑ Inspections (i.e. at sea, in port, at landing sites)
☑ Training programmes / workshops to train fishers on the use of bycatch reduction methods
☑ Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines etc.

Vessel monitoring systems

The measure is mandatory under the following regulation:
››› Fisheries Act (1985)

The measure is voluntary:

››› no information

Details/future plans:

››› Apply to trawl vessels in Zone B and deep sea vessel

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

The measure is mandatory under the following regulation:
››› Fisheries Act (1985)

The measure is voluntary:

››› no information

Details/future plans:

››› MCS programme with enforcement agencies

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

Details/future plans:
››› Consultation with commercial fishing vessels.
Expand the usage of TED for trawlers
Development of sustainable fishing gears

Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines etc.

Details/future plans:
››› continuous and ongoing efforts on educating public through informative materials

2) Pelagic trawling

a) Fishing effort:
☑ UNKNOWN

Please provide the information below:

Number of vessels:

››› no information available

Boat size (range or average):

››› no information available

Number of trips per year:

››› no information available

Mesh size used:

››› no information available

Geographic distribution:
››› no information available

If known, turtle species affected:

››› no information available

Number of bycaught turtles per year:

››› no information available

b) Methods used by your country to minimise bycatch of marine turtles in this fishery
☑ Devices that allow the escape of marine turtles (e.g. turtle excluder devices (TEDs)
☑ Spatial and temporal control of fishing (e.g. seasonal closures of fishing activities)

Details:
››› no information available

If applicable, the measures are mandatory under the following regulation:
››› no information available

c) Programmes to promote implementation of measures to minimise bycatch of turtles. Please tick the boxes that apply in your country and provide details in the text boxes below.
☑ Training programmes / workshops to train fishers on the use of bycatch reduction methods

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

Details/future plans:
››› same as no 1

3) Set nets

a) Fishing effort:

☑ PRESENT

Please provide the information below:

Number of vessels:
››› no information available

Boat size (range or average):

››› no information available

Number of trips per year:

››› no information available

Mesh size used:

››› no information available

Geographic distribution:

››› no information available

If known, turtle species affected:
››› no information available

Number of bycaught turtles per year:

››› no information available

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

☑ Devices that allow marine turtles to avoid the nets (e.g. stick lights)
☑ Spatial and temporal control of fishing (e.g. seasonal closures of fishing activities)

Details:

››› no information available

If applicable, the measures are mandatory under the following regulations:
››› no information available

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

☑ Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines etc.

Informative videos, brochures, printed guidelines etc.

Details/future plans:
››› same as no 1

4) Driftnet

a) Fishing effort

☑ PRESENT

Please provide the information below:

Number of vessels:

››› no information available

Boat size (range or average):

››› no information available

Number of trips per year:

››› no information available

Mesh size used:

››› no information available

Geographic distribution:

››› Coastal fisheries

If known, turtle species affected:

››› no information available

Number of bycaught turtles per year:

››› no information available

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

Details:

››› no information available

If applicable, the measurs are mandatory under the following regulation:
››› no information available

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

Other (list and explain)

Details/future plans:
››› no information available

5) Purse seine (with or without FADs)

a) Fishing effort

☑ PRESENT

Please provide the information below:

Number of vessels:

››› no information available

Boat size (range or average):

››› 40GRT

Number of trips per year:

››› no information available

Mesh size used:

››› no information available

Geographic distribution:

››› no information available

If known, turtle species affected:

››› no information available

Number of bycaught turtles per year:

››› no information available

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

Details:

››› no information available

If applicable, the measures are mandatory under the following regulations:
››› no information available

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

Other (list and explain)

Details/future plans:
››› no information available

6) longline

a) Fishing effort

☑ PRESENT

Please provide the information below:

Number of vessels:

››› no information available

Boat size (range or average):

››› no information available

Number of trips per year:

››› no information available

Mesh size used:
››› no information available

Geographic distribution:

››› Shallow and deepset

If known, turtle species affected:
››› no information available

Number of bycaught turtles per year:
››› no information available

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

Details:

››› no information available

If applicable, the measures are mandatory under the following regulation:
››› no information available

c) Programmes to promote implementation of measures to minimise bycatch of turtles. Please tick the boxes that apply in your country and provide details in the text boxes below.
☑ Inspections (i.e. at sea, in port, at landing sites)
☑ Training programmes / workshops to train fishers on the use of bycatch reduction methods

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

The measure is mandatory under the following regulation:
››› same as no 1

The measure is voluntary:

››› same as no 1

Details/future plans:

››› same as no 1

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

Details/future plans:
››› same as no 1

7) Artisanal fishing gear

Type and description:

››› same as no 5

a) Fishing effort
☑ PRESENT

Please provide any available information below:

Number of vessels:

››› same as no 5

Boat size (range or average):

››› same as no 5

Number of trips per year:
››› same as no 5

Main gear used (beach seine, traps, nets, handline, other?):

››› traps, barrier nets, scoop nets

Geographic distribution:

››› coastal

If known, turtle species affected:

››› no information available

Number of bycaught turtles per year:

››› no information available

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

Details:

››› no information available

If applicable, the measures are mandatory under the following regulation:
››› no information available

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

Other (list and explain)

Details/future plans:
››› no information available

8) Other types of fisheries

Type of description:

››› no information available

a) Fishing effort

☑ UNKNOWN

Please provide any available information below:

Number of vessels:

››› no information available

Boat size (range or average):

››› no information available

Number of trips per year:

››› no information available

Mesh size used:

››› no information available

Geographic distribution:

››› no information available

If known, turtle species affected:

››› no information available

If known, turtle species affected:

››› no information available

Number of bycaught turtles per year:

››› no information available

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

Details:

››› no information available

If applicable, the measures are mandatory under the following regulation:
››› no information available

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

Other (list and explain)

Details/future plans:
››› no information available

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

References and links:
››› no information available

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

If yes, please give details.

››› Annual TED inspection and bycatch reports

1.2.4 Has your country provided technical assistance (formally or informally) to other Signatory States of the IOSEA MOU to promote the activities to mitigate incidental catch of marine turtles in fisheries?
☑ NO

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

Details:
››› information not available

References and links:

››› no information available

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

a) Please indicate number of vessels per year (0, 1-10, 11-50, 51-100, 101-500, more than 500)
››› no information available or restricted

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

Details:
››› no information available or restricted

References and links:

››› no information available

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

Details:
››› Yes. Enforcement taking place at fishing vessel and monitor whether TED is installed or not

References and links:

››› no information available

1.3 ADDRESSING HARVEST OF, AND TRADE IN, MARINE TURTLES

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

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

☑ YES

Details:

››› Green turtle and hawksbill turtle.
There is a demand for sea turtle eggs in Malaysia. Although eating turtle meat is forbidden (haram), there have been incidents of illegal harvest sea turtles for foreign demand from discovery of carcasses and seizures of live and dead turtles, shell and meat.

References and links:

››› CITES Secretariat. (2019). Status, scope and trends of the legal and illegal international trade in marine turtles, its conservation impacts, management options and mitigation priorities. https://cites.org/sites/default/files/esp/com/ac/31/Documents/S-AC31-24-A3.pdf
Gomez, L., & Krishnasamy, K. (2019). A Rapid Assessment on the Trade in Marine Turtles in Indonesia, Malaysia and Viet Nam. https://www.traffic.org/site/assets/files/12524/se-asia-marine-turtle-trade.pdf
Hamann, M., Flavell, F., Frazier, J., Limpus, C. J., Miller, Jeff. D., & Mortimer, J. A. (2022). Assessment of the conservation status of the hawksbill turtle in the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia region. https://www.cms.int/iosea-turtles/sites/default/files/publication/iosea_hawksbill_assessment_2022.pdf
Joseph, J., Nishizawa, H., Alin, J. M., Othman, R., Jolis, G., Isnain, I., & Nais, J. (2019). Mass sea turtle slaughter at Pulau Tiga, Malaysia: Genetic studies indicate poaching locations and its potential effects. Global Ecology and Conservation, 17, Article e00586. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2019.e00586
Kirishnamoorthie, J., Hideaki, N., James, A., Hussien, M., & Juanita, J. (2023). Illegal tortoiseshell harvest of hawksbill turtles (Eretmochelys imbricata) in Southeast Asia: Evidence from Baturua Reef, Semporna, Sabah, Malaysia. Journal of Sustainability Science and Management, 18(7), 54–67. https://doi.org/10.46754/jssm.2023.07.004
Poti, M., Long, S. L., Rusli, M. U., Jani, J. M., Hugé, J., & Dahdouh-Guebas, F. (2021). Changing trends and perceptions of sea turtle egg consumption in Redang Island, Malaysia. Ecology and Society, 26(4), Article 14. https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-12717-260414

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

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

a) Meat consumption

☑ NO

Details (e.g. species, estimated number taken per year, location, if known):
››› The selling of meat and egg turtles banned in Malaysia

b) Egg consumption

☑ YES

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

››› Although the selling of meat and egg turtles banned in some states in Malaysia, the demand for turtles is still high

c) Fat and oil consumption

☑ NO

Details (e.g. species, estimated number taken per year, location, if known):
››› information not available

d) Traditional medicine

☑ YES

Details (e.g. species, estimated number taken per year, location, if known):
››› Although the selling of meat and egg turtles banned in some states in Malaysia, the demand for turtles is still high

e) Shell

☑ NO

Details (e.g. species, estimated number taken per year, location, if known):
››› information not available

f) Making of tortoise shell products (bekko)

☑ NO

Details (e.g. species, estimated number taken per year, location, if known):
››› information not available

g) Other

Details (e.g. species, estimated number taken per year, location, if known):
››› information not available

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

Please list the most common types of consumption:
››› Turtle egg consumption

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

☑ YES

If yes, please provide details (title/date) of the relevant legislation, as well as any exemptions (e.g. for traditional use) under that legislation and comment on effectiveness of the legislation in terms of enforcement.

If more rows are required, please contact the secretarat at iosea@un.org

	What are the challenges?	Is the legislation enforced?	Is traditional use allowed under this legislation?	Legislation date	Legislation title
	illegal trading	yes	no	14 February 2008	International Trade in Endangered Species 2008
	illegal trading	yes	no	30 May 1985	Fisheries Act 1985
	egg selling and harvesting	yes	no	1 June 2022	Terengganu Turtle Enactment (Amendment) 2021

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

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

☑ YES

Details:

››› Although the sale of turtle eggs has been prohibited in some states, there is still demand for obtaining these eggs

References and links:

››› CITES Secretariat. (2019). Status, scope and trends of the legal and illegal international trade in marine turtles, its conservation impacts, management options and mitigation priorities. https://cites.org/sites/default/files/esp/com/ac/31/Documents/S-AC31-24-A3.pdf
Gomez, L., & Krishnasamy, K. (2019). A Rapid Assessment on the Trade in Marine Turtles in Indonesia, Malaysia and Viet Nam. https://www.traffic.org/site/assets/files/12524/se-asia-marine-turtle-trade.pdf
Hamann, M., Flavell, F., Frazier, J., Limpus, C. J., Miller, Jeff. D., & Mortimer, J. A. (2022). Assessment of the conservation status of the hawksbill turtle in the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia region. https://www.cms.int/iosea-turtles/sites/default/files/publication/iosea_hawksbill_assessment_2022.pdf
Joseph, J., Nishizawa, H., Alin, J. M., Othman, R., Jolis, G., Isnain, I., & Nais, J. (2019). Mass sea turtle slaughter at Pulau Tiga, Malaysia: Genetic studies indicate poaching locations and its potential effects. Global Ecology and Conservation, 17, Article e00586. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2019.e00586
Kirishnamoorthie, J., Hideaki, N., James, A., Hussien, M., & Juanita, J. (2023). Illegal tortoiseshell harvest of hawksbill turtles (Eretmochelys imbricata) in Southeast Asia: Evidence from Baturua Reef, Semporna, Sabah, Malaysia. Journal of Sustainability Science and Management, 18(7), 54–67. https://doi.org/10.46754/jssm.2023.07.004
Sandakan
https://www.bharian.com.my/berita/kes/2022/07/979243/penjara-setahun-denda-rm50000-miliki-1769-telur-penyu
Kudat
https://api.bharian.com.my/berita/kes/2024/05/1252856/maritim-malaysia-patahkan-cubaan-seludup-765kg-daging-penyu-kering

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

Details (examples of areas where illegal harvest is known to occur):
››› Sulu-Celebes Sea and South China Sea

References and links:

››› Joseph, J., Nishizawa, H., Alin, J. M., Othman, R., Jolis, G., Isnain, I., & Nais, J. (2019). Mass sea turtle slaughter at Pulau Tiga, Malaysia: Genetic studies indicate poaching locations and its potential effects. Global Ecology and Conservation, 17, Article e00586. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2019.e00586

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

Details:

››› Illegal harvest of adult turtles directly reduces the nesting population from Southeast Asian rookeries

References and links:

››› Joseph, J., Nishizawa, H., Alin, J. M., Othman, R., Jolis, G., Isnain, I., & Nais, J. (2019). Mass sea turtle slaughter at Pulau Tiga, Malaysia: Genetic studies indicate poaching locations and its potential effects. Global Ecology and Conservation, 17, Article e00586. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2019.e00586

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

☑ Relatively high prices, relatively high revenues earned from selling turtle parts and products (any of the following: meat, eggs, crafts)
☑ Ease of access to the turtle resource (e.g. proximity to nesting beaches, or ease of land/water access)

☑ Lack of patrolling and enforcement at nesting beaches and nearshore areas
☑ Other (please describe)

Other - Description:

››› Lack of patrolling at the markets where turtle eggs are sold

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

If yes, please describe these measures in detail.

Details:
››› buy-back scheme for turtle eggs

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

If yes, please indicate which type:

	No	Yes
Other (please describe)	☐	☐
c) Swimming/ snorkeling activities	☐	☑
b) Hatching releases	☐	☑
a) Nesting turtle observation	☐	☑

Details:
››› Educational and sustainable tourism without harming the turtle

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

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

Details:
››› Standard Operating Procedures for Marine Turtle Management and Conservation
Turtle Islands Park limits tourists to only 50 per day (Turtle Islands Parks Management Plan)
Any person who hunts, or is found in circumstances showing that it is his intention to hunt, any animal or bird or disturbs or removes the nest or eggs of any animal or bird in a Park or Nature Reserve shall be guilty of an offence.

References and links:

››› Parks Enactment 1984, Section 53 (1)(a)

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

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

Details:
››› Malaysia Quarantine and Inspection Services (MAQIS), special agency under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Securities that responsible to identify domestic and international illegal trade routes

References and links
››› no information

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

If more rows are required, please contact the secretarat at iosea@un.org

	Project website or other links with project description	Lessons learned	How does the project involve local communities?	End year (if completed)	Start year	Implemented by	Title of the project/activity
	no information available						

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

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

Details:
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

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

☑ NO

1.4. MINIMIZING MORTALITY THROUGH NESTING BEACH PROGRAMMES

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

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

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

Measures

a) Nesting beach monitoring (eggs and nesting females)

☑ YES

Details:

››› Terengganu: Mak Kepit, Mak Simpan, Chagar Hutang, Pulau Pinang, Tiga Ruang, Rantau Abang, Kg. Mangkuk, Telaga Papan, Rhu Kudung, Ma’ Daerah, Cakar Hutan, Geliga
Sabah: Selingaan Island, Small Bakkungan Island, Gulisaan Island, Lankayan, Libaran, Pulau Mabul, Pom-Pom, Mataking, Timba-timba, Kalapuan, Kuala Penyu, Taman Tun Mustapha, Boheyan, Pandanan
Pahang: Cherating, Pulau Tioman
Johor: Pulau Tinggi, Pulau Besar, Pulau Tengah
Melaka: Padang Kemunting
Negeri Sembilan: Port Dickson

Perak: Segari, Teluk Ketapang
Pulau Pinang: Pantai Kerachut
Sarawak: Taman Negara Talang-Satang, Taman Negara Tanjung Datu, Taman Negara Similajau
Labuan: Pulau Rusukan Besar, Pulau Kuraman

Implemented at the sites described in question 0.2 (name the sites, where this applies):
››› as mention above

References and links:

››› https://www.sabahparks.org.my/turtle-islands-park
https://marinepark.dof.gov.my/en/locations/tcic/
Malaysia National Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles 2008

b) Nesting beach protection (patrolling)

☑ YES

Details:

››› Terengganu: Mak Kepit, Mak Simpan, Chagar Hutang, Pulau Pinang, Tiga Ruang, Rantau Abang, Kg. Mangkuk, Telaga Papan, Rhu Kudung, Ma' Daerah, Cakar Hutan, Geliga
Sabah: Selingaan Island, Small Bakkungan Island, Gulisaan Island, Lankayan, Libaran, Pulau Mabul, Pom-Pom, Mataking, Timba-timba, Kalapuan, Kuala Penyu, Taman Tun Mustapha, Boheyan, Pandanan
Pahang: Cherating, Pulau Tioman
Johor: Pulau Tinggi, Pulau Besar, Pulau Tengah
Melaka: Padang Kemunting
Negeri Sembilan: Port Dickson
Perak: Segari, Teluk Ketapang
Pulau Pinang: Pantai Kerachut
Sarawak: Taman Negara Talang-Satang, Taman Negara Tanjung Datu, Taman Negara Similajau
Labuan: Pulau Rusukan Besar, Pulau Kuraman
Patrolling of MPA boundaries

Implemented at the sites described in question 0.2 (name the sites, where this applies):
››› as mention above

References and links:

››› https://www.sabahparks.org.my/turtle-islands-park
https://marinepark.dof.gov.my/en/locations/tcic/
Malaysia National Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles 2008

c) Predator control

☑ YES

Details:

››› Regular beach monitoring during day time by rangers and staff

Implemented at the sites described in question 0.2 (name the sites, where this applies):

››› turtle landing sites and hatcheries

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

☑ YES

Details:

››› Cylindrical plastic mesh.
https://www.hmetro.com.my/santai/2023/01/924804/kampung-penyu

Implemented at the sites described in question 0.2 (name the sites, where this applies):
››› hatcheries

References and links:

››› Malaysian NPOA for Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles 2008

e) Vehicle access restrictions
☑ N/A

Details:

››› no information available

Implemented at the sites described in question 0.2 (name the sites, where this applies):
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

f) Regular removal of debris / clean-up programmes
☑ YES

List recent clean-up programmes/references and links:
››› https://www.sinarharian.com.my/article/220808/edisi/terengganu/usaha-galak-pendaratan-penyu-di-pantai-chakar-hutan
https://www.mstar.com.my/lokal/semasa/2019/07/25/misi-sirim-jadi-penyelamat
https://marinepark.dof.gov.my/lokasi/pusat-penyu/

Details:

››› beach clean up program always carried out with publics and other stakeholders

Implemented at the sites described in question 0.2 (name the sites, where this applies):
››› turtle landing site

References and links:

››› https://www.sinarharian.com.my/article/220808/edisi/terengganu/usaha-galak-pendaratan-penyu-di-pantai-chakar-hutan
https://www.mstar.com.my/lokal/semasa/2019/07/25/misi-sirim-jadi-penyelamat
https://marinepark.dof.gov.my/lokasi/pusat-penyu/

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

Details:

››› planting of beach naupaka plants for conservation and awareness program at certain turtle hatcheries.

Implemented at the sites described in question 0.2 (name the sites, where this applies):
››› Turtle Conservation and Informative Centre, hatcheries

References and links:

››› Malaysia NPOA for Conservation and Management of Sea turtles

h) Building location design regulations (coastal protection)

☑ NO

Details:
››› no information available

Implemented at the sites described in question 0.2 (name the sites, where this applies):
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

i) Light pollution reduction (direct lights visible from the beach)
☑ N/A

Details:

››› no information available

Implemented at the sites described in question 0.2 (name the sites, where this applies):
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

j) Other

Details:
››› no information available

Implemented at the sites described in question 0.2 (name the sites, where this applies):
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

k) Are these measures in place in protected areas only, or also outside of established protected areas?

In protected areas only (list the measures above e.g. a, b, c, etc.):
››› a, b, c, d, f, g

Outside of protected areas (list the measures above e.g. a, b, c etc.):
››› a, b, c, d, f, g

References and links:

››› no information available

1.4.2 To what extent is egg relocation practiced in your country (including relocation to hatcheries)?
☑ Egg relocation is practiced on >50% of nesting beaches

Please provide the reasons:
››› Majority of the nests are relocated to fenced hatcheries to protect them from poaching, predation and inundation. There is “A Guide to Set-Up and Manage Sea Turtles Hatcheries in the Southeast Asian Region” to ensure that hatchery programs produce healthy hatchlings, balanced sex ratios and higher emergence success.
In Sabah, Turtle Islands Park has relatively small nesting sites, so during peak seasons, other turtles might re-dig the nests of others.

References and links:

››› Ali, A., Talib, Z., Mohd Isa, M., A. Razak, S., & Zakaria, N. A. (2004). A guide to set-up and manage sea turtles hatcheries in the Southeast Asian region. Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD) of Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC). https://repository.seafdec.org.my/handle/20.500.12561/287

1.4.3 Has your country undertaken an evaluation of the effectiveness of its nesting beach management programmes in terms of maximizing the recruitment of marine turtle hatchlings?
☑ NOT APPLICABLE

Please indicate when the evaluation took place, and provide a reference or a copy of any published or unpublished reports describing any lessons learned.

Details:
››› research is still ongoing

References and links:

››› no information available

OBJECTIVE II: PROTECT, CONSERVE AND RESTORE MARINE TURTLE HABITATS

2.1 MEASURES TO PROTECT AND CONSERVE MARINE TURTLE HABITATS

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

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

Details:
››› Rantau Abang Turtle Sanctuary, Dungun, Terengganu
Ma'Daerah Turtle Sanctuary, Kertih, Terengganu
Pasir Pinang Seribu Turtle Sanctuary, Perhentian Islands, Terengganu
Pasir Tiga Ruang Turtle Sanctuary, Perhentian Islands, Terengganu
Pasir Tanjung Tukas Turtle Sanctuary, Perhentian Islands, Terengganu
Pasir Tanjung Guntung Turtle Sanctuary, Perhentian Islands, Terengganu
Pasir Chagar Hutang Turtle Sanctuary, Redang Island, Terengganu
Pasir Mak Kepit Turtle Sanctuary, Redang Island, Terengganu
Pasir Bujang Turtle Sanctuary, Redang Island, Terengganu
Pasir Mak Simpan Turtle Santuary, Redang Island, Terengganu
Pasir Che Keling, Redang Island, Terengganu
Rantau Abang Fisheries Prohibited Areas, Terengganu
Tanjung Tuan Fisheries Prohibited Areas, Sarawak
Pulau Besar Fisheries Prohibited Areas, Melaka
Johor Marine Park (13 islands: Pulau Gual, Pulau Harimau, Pulau Mensirip, Pulau Babi Hujung, Pulau Babi Tengah, Pulau Babi Besar, Pulau Rawa, Pulau Tinggi, Pulau Mentigi, Pulau Sibu, Pulau Sibu Hujong, Pulau Pemanggil and Pulau Aur)
Kedah Marine Park (4 islands: Pulau Payar, Pulau Lembu, Pulau Kaca and Pulau Segantang)
Melaka Marine Park (3 islands: Pulau Undan, Pulau Dodol dan Pulau Nangka)
Pahang Marine Park (9 islands: Pulau Tioman, Pulau Tulai, Pulau Labas, Pulau Sepoi, Pulau Seri Buat, Pulau Tokong Bahara, Pulau Gut, Pulau Cebeh and Pulau Sembilang)
Terengganu Marine Park (4 main archipelagos: Pulau Redang Archipelago, Pulau Perhentian Archipelago, Pulau Kapas Archipelago and Pulau Tenggol Archipelago)
Labuan Marine Park (includes Pulau Kuraman, Pulau Rusukan Kecil and Pulau Rusukan Besar)
Tunku Abdul Rahman Park (5 islands), Sabah
Turtle Island Park (3 islands), Sabah
Pulau Tiga Park (3 islands), Sabah
Tun Sakaran Marine Park (8 islands), Sabah
Sipadan Island Park (1 island), Sabah
Tun Mustafa Park (50 islands), Sabah
Talang Satang National Park (4 islands: Pulau Talang-Talang Besar. Pulau Talang-Talang Kecil, Pulau Satang Besar, Pulau Satang Kecil)

References and links:

››› Department of Fisheries Malaysia's Marine Park and Resource Management Division. (2022). Marine Parks. https://marinepark.dof.gov.my/en/locations/marine-parks/
Mohd Jani, J., Jamalludin, M. A., & Long, S. L. (2020). To ban or not to ban? Reviewing an ongoing dilemma on sea turtle egg trade in Terengganu, Malaysia. Frontiers in Marine Science, 6, Article 762. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2019.00762
Ramli, M. N., & Hiew, K. W. P. (1999). Marine turtle management, conservation and protection programme in Malaysia. https://repository.seafdec.org.my/bitstream/handle/20.500.12561/1122/RamliMN1999.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
Sabah Parks. (2024). Sabah Parks. https://www.sabahparks.org.my/
Sarawak Tourism Board. (2024). Talang Satang National Park. https://sarawaktourism.com/attraction/talang-satang-national-park

2.1.2 Has you country developed any incentives to encourage protection of marine turtle habitat outside of protected areas?

Details:
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

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

Details:

››› Regular (weekly to monthly) monitoring within Park’s boundary by rangers and staffs.

References and links:

››› no information available

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

Use the text box to elaborate on your response.

Details:
››› Park Enactment 1984, Section 48 (1)(a). Offence could lead to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit, or both.

References and links:

››› https://sagc.sabah.gov.my/sites/default/files/law/ParksEnactment1984.pdf

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

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

Details/future plans:

››› Deployment of artificial reefs in all marine parks of Sabah Parks.

References and links:

››› no information available

2.2.2 Are efforts being made to recover degraded mangrove habitats that are important for turtles?
☑ YES see below

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

Details/future plans:
››› Mangrove replanting programmes with NGOs and schools in Tunku Abdul Rahman Park.

References and links:
››› no information available

2.2.3 What efforts are being made to recover degraded seagrass habitats? Give details

(location, duration, effectiveness, lessons learned, future plans etc.).
☑ YES, see below

Details/future plans:

››› no information available. DOF is in the process to gather information about seagrass habitats in Malaysia

References and links:

››› no information available

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

3.1 STUDIES ON MARINE TURTLES AND THEIR HABITATS

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

3.1.1 Please list monitoring programmes that are currently in place or are being planned in your country.

Please enter details in the following table. If more rows are required, please contact the secretarat at iosea@un.org

	Is this a protected area?	Population trend	Nature of monitoring	Duration of the monitoring programme	Start year	Species genetic stock	Site geographical name (refer to questions 0.1 and 0.2)
	yes	stable	nightly monitoring	6pm to 6am	1977	Green, Hawksbill	Turtle Islands Park, Sandakan, Sabah
	yes	stable	nightly monitoring	6pm to 6am	2009	Green, Hawksbill	Sipadan Island Park, Semporna, Sabah
	yes	stable	nightly monitoring	6pm to 6am	1974	Green, Hawksbill	Tunku Abdul Rahman Park, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
	yes	stable	nightly monitoring	6pm to 6am	2004	Green, Hawksbill	Tun Sakaran Marine Park, Semporna, Sabah
	yes	stable	nightly monitoring	6pm to 6am	1978	Green, Hawksbill	Pulau Tiga Park, Kuala Penyu, Sabah

3.1.2 Has you country undertaken an evaluation of its marine turtle monitoring programmes?

☑ NO

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

Details:
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

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

Use the text boxes to provide details

a) Tagging (flipper)

☑ YES

Details (e.g., list species, duration of programme, start and end year):

››› Tagging exercises were conducted at Mak Kepit, Ma Daerah, Geliga, Cagar Hutang, Upeh Island, Cherating, Kerachut, Talang-Talang Besar Island, Talang-Talang Kechil Island, Selingan Island, Bakungan Besar Island, Bakungan Kechil Island and Sipadan Island

References and links:

››› no information available

b) Satellite tracking

☑ Yes

Details (e.g. species, genetic stock):

››› Conducted in various nesting sites such as Ma Daerah, Cherating, Upeh Island, Cagar Hutang, Rantau Abang, Juara Beach, Talang Talang Besar Island, Selingan Islang, Padang Kemunting and Kerachut

References and links:

››› https://www.bharian.com.my/berita/wilayah/2022/07/977812/umt-kaji-pasang-satelit-pantau-pergerakan-penyu
https://www.trdi.my/pasang-tracker-kesan-pergerakan-penyu
https://harakahdaily.net/index.php/2024/08/13/penyu-agar-berusia-30-tahun-dipasang-alat-pengesan/

c) Genetic studies

☑ YES

Details (e.g. species, genetic stock):

››› genetic stock

References and links:

››› Joseph, J., Kuen, C. Y., Palaniappan, P., & Liew, H. C. (2014). Genetic investigation of green turtles (Chelonia mydas) harvested from a foraging ground at Mantanani, Sabah, Malaysia. Herpetological Conservation and Biology, 9(3), 516–523. https://www.herpconbio.org/Volume_9/Issue_3/Joseph_etal_2014.pdf
Joseph, J., Nishizawa, H., Alin, J. M., Othman, R., Jolis, G., Isnain, I., & Nais, J. (2019). Mass sea turtle slaughter at Pulau Tiga, Malaysia: Genetic studies indicate poaching locations and its potential effects. Global Ecology and Conservation, 17, Article e00586. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2019.e00586
Joseph, J., Nishizawa, H., Arshaad, W. M., Kadir, S. A. S., Jaaman, S. A., Bali, J., Jamaludin, N. A., & Katoh, M. (2016). Genetic stock compositions and natal origin of green turtle (Chelonia mydas) foraging at Brunei Bay. Global Ecology and Conservation, 6, 16–24. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2016.01.003
Joseph, J., Nishizawa, H., Hassan, M., Zakariah, M. I. bin, Jaaman, S. A., & Zhang, X. (2017). Utilization of Brunei Bay (Malaysia) as a developmental and foraging habitat for hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata). Regional Studies in Marine Science, 16, 304–307. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsma.2017.09.012
Nishizawa, H., Joseph, J., & Chong, Y. K. (2016). Spatio-temporal patterns of mitochondrial DNA variation in hawksbill turtles (Eretmochelys imbricata) in Southeast Asia. Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology, 474, 164–170. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jembe.2015.10.015

d) Other (list and provide details)

Details (e.g. species, genetic stock):
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

e) None of the above

Explain briefly:
››› no information available

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

☑ YES

Details, examples:
››› identify the critical overseas migration routes and nearshore habitats favoured by the turtles

References and links:

››› https://www.mrf-asia.org/project/identification-of-secondary-foraging-grounds-for-green-sea-turtles-in-malaysia-2005-2006/

3.1.5 Is the use of traditional ecologial knowledge in research being promoted?
☑ UNSURE

Explanation/examples:

››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

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

a) Bycatch mitigation measures

Details (e.g. numbers and species of released turtles, type of fishery and gear used, method for monitoring survival, result):
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

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

Details (e.g. type of fishery and gear used, mitigation method assessed, result):
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

c) Frequency and pathology of disease in marine turtles

Details (disease, incidence, species and genetic stock):
››› Nest microbiota and pathogen abundance in sea turtle hatcheries

References and links:

››› Hoh, D. Z., Lin, Y. F., Liu, W. A., Sidique, S. N. M., & Tsai, I. J. (2020). Nest microbiota and pathogen abundance in sea turtle hatcheries. Fungal Ecology, 47, 100964. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.funeco.2020.100964
Mohamed Sidique, S. N., Azuddin, N. F., & Joseph, J. (2017). First report of fusarium species at nesting sites of endangered sea turtles in Terengganu and Melaka, Malaysia. Malaysian Applied Biology, 46(3), 195–205. http://journalarticle.ukm.my/12375/

d) Genetic studies

Details (species and genetic stock):
››› Genetic investigation of green turtles (Chelonia mydas) harvested from a foraging ground at Mantanani, Sabah, Malaysia.
Genetic studies indicate poaching locations and its potential effects

References and links:

››› Joseph, J., Kuen, C. Y., Palaniappan, P., & Liew, H. C. (2014). Genetic investigation of green turtles (Chelonia mydas) harvested from a foraging ground at Mantanani, Sabah, Malaysia. Herpetological Conservation and Biology, 9(3), 516–523. https://www.herpconbio.org/Volume_9/Issue_3/Joseph_etal_2014.pdf
Joseph, J., Nishizawa, H., Alin, J. M., Othman, R., Jolis, G., Isnain, I., & Nais, J. (2019). Mass sea turtle slaughter at Pulau Tiga, Malaysia: Genetic studies indicate poaching locations and its potential effects. Global Ecology and Conservation, 17, Article e00586. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2019.e00586
Joseph, J., Nishizawa, H., Arshaad, W. M., Kadir, S. A. S., Jaaman, S. A., Bali, J., Jamaludin, N. A., & Katoh, M. (2016). Genetic stock compositions and natal origin of green turtle (Chelonia mydas) foraging at Brunei Bay. Global Ecology and Conservation, 6, 16–24. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gecco.2016.01.003
Joseph, J., Nishizawa, H., Hassan, M., Zakariah, M. I. bin, Jaaman, S. A., & Zhang, X. (2017). Utilization of Brunei Bay (Malaysia) as a developmental and foraging habitat for hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata). Regional Studies in Marine Science, 16, 304–307. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rsma.2017.09.012
Nishizawa, H., Joseph, J., & Chong, Y. K. (2016). Spatio-temporal patterns of mitochondrial DNA variation in hawksbill turtles (Eretmochelys imbricata) in Southeast Asia. Journal of Experimental Marine Biology and Ecology, 474, 164–170. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jembe.2015.10.015

e) Socio-economic studies within communities that interact with marine turtles and their habitats

Details (aim of study, methods, results):
››› Sustainable livelihoods and conservation: Case studies on human-sea turtle interactions in marine protected areas of Pulau Redang and Pulau Perhentian, Terengganu, Malaysia

References and links:

››› Long, S. L. (2022). Sustainable livelihoods and conservation: Case studies on human-sea turtle interactions in marine protected areas of Pulau Redang and Pulau Perhentian, Terengganu, Malaysia. [Doctoral dissertation, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu]. UMT Institutional Repository.

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

Details (types of activities assessed, participation of local communities in the evaluaton, methods, results):
››› Artificial and natural shade: Implications for green turtle (Chelonia mydas) rookery management
Relocating green turtle (Chelonia Mydas) eggs to open beach areas produces highly female-biased hatchlings.

References and links:

››› Reboul, I., Booth, D., & Rusli, U. (2021). Artificial and natural shade: Implications for green turtle (Chelonia mydas) rookery management. Ocean and Coastal Management, 204, Article 105521. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2021.105521
Tolen, N., Rusli, M. U., & Booth, D. T. (2021). Relocating green turtle (Chelonia Mydas) eggs to open beach areas produces highly female-biased hatchlings. Herpetological Conservation and Biology, 16(3), 639–651. https://www.herpconbio.org/Volume_16/Issue_3/Tolen_etal_2021.pdf

g) Other

Details (aim of study, results):
››› Exclusive predation of sea turtle hatchlings by juvenile blacktip reef sharks Carcharhinus melanopterus at a turtle nesting site in Malaysia
Population and trend analysis for green turtle (Chelonia mydas) and hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata) in Marine Park Centre Redang, Terengganu and Marine Park Centre Rusukan Besar, Labuan, Malaysia.

References and links:

››› Bashir, Z., Abdullah, M. M., Abd. Ghaffar, M., & Rusli, M. U. (2020). Exclusive predation of sea turtle hatchlings by juvenile blacktip reef sharks Carcharhinus melanopterus at a turtle nesting site in Malaysia. Journal of Fish Biology, 97(6), 1876–1879. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/jfb.14550
Ghazali, A. F., & Jamil, N. R. (2019). Population and trend analysis for green turtle (Chelonia mydas) and hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata) in Marine Park Centre Redang, Terengganu and Marine Park Centre Rusukan Besar, Labuan, Malaysia. Pertanika Journal of Science and Technology, 27(3), 1061–1076.
Hassan, R., & Yahya, N. K. (2022). Green sea turtle (Chelonia mydas): A historical review with relevance to population size in Sarawak. International Journal of Biology and Biomedical Engineering, 16, 221–232. https://doi.org/10.46300/91011.2022.16.28
Jolis, G., Joseph, J., Nishizawa, H., Isnain, I., & Muin, H. (2023). Marine turtle nesting and hatching in Tun Mustapha Park, Malaysia, revealed by community-based monitoring. Herpetological Conservation and Biology, 18(2), 275–289. https://www.herpconbio.org/Volume_18/Issue_2/Jolis_etal_2023.pdf
Long, S. L., & Azmi, N. A. (2017). Using photographic identification to monitor sea turtle populations at Perhentian Islands Marine Park in Malaysia. Herpetological Conservation and Biology, 12(2), 350–366. http://www.herpconbio.org/Volume_12/Issue_2/Long_Azmi_2017.pdf
Mohd Salleh, S., Anuar, S., Sah, M., Jalal, A., & Chowdhury, K. (2019). Green turtle nesting activity in Penang

Island from 2010 to 2016. Journal of Sustainability Science and Management, 14(5), 26–42. https://jssm.umt.edu.my/wp-content/uploads/sites/51/2019/10/3-14.5.pdf
Mohd Salleh, S., & Mohd Sah, S. A. (2014). Hatching success and nesting depth of Chelonia mydas (Family: Cheloniidae) in eggs relocation programme at Penang Island, Peninsular Malaysia. Malaysian Applied Biology, 43(2), 59–70. https://journalarticle.ukm.my/8680/1/43_2_08.pdf
Mohd Salleh, S., Mohd Sah, S. A., & Chowdhury, A. J. K. (2018). Assessing nesting status of green turtles, Chelonia mydas in Perak, Malaysia. Tropical Life Sciences Research, 29(1), 155–171. https://doi.org/10.21315/tlsr2018.29.1.11
Mohd Salleh, S., Nishizawa, H., Mohd Sah, S. A., Chowdhury, A. J. K., & Rusli, M. U. (2021). Sand particle size influences nest site selection of green turtles (Chelonia mydas) differently in east and west Peninsular Malaysia. Herpetological Conservation and Biology, 16(3), 671–680. https://www.herpconbio.org/Volume_16/Issue_3/Mohd_Salleh_etal_2021.pdf
Mohd Salleh, S., Nishizawa, H., Mohd Sah, S. A., & Khan Chowdhury, A. J. (2020). Reproductive seasonality and environmental effects in green turtle (Chelonia mydas) nesting at Penang Island, Malaysia. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, 100(4), 645–650. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0025315420000399
Mohd Salleh, S., Nishizawa, H., Mohd Sah, S. A., & Safri, M. F. (2017). Spatiotemporal preferences in nesting of the hawksbill turtle (Eretmochelys imbricata) in Melaka, Malaysia. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, 98(8), 2145–2152. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0025315417001734
Mohd Salleh, S., Yobe, M., & Mohd Sah, S. A. (2012). The distribution and conservation status of green turtles (Chelonia mydas) and olive ridley turtles (Lepidochelys olivacea) on Pulau Pinang beaches (Malaysia), 1995-2009. Tropical Life Science Research, 23(1), 63–76. http://journal.usm.my/journal/TLSR 23-1-6.pdf
Tanabe, L. K., Steenacker, M., Rusli, M. U., & Berumen, M. L. (2021). Implications of nest relocation for morphology and locomotor performance of green turtle (Chelonia mydas) hatchlings. Ocean & Coastal Management, 207, Article 105591. https://doi.org/10.1016/J.OCECOAMAN.2021.105591

3.2 COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH AND MONITORING

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

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

☑ YES

Please specify:

If more rows are required, please contact the secretarat at iosea@un.org

	Links	Identified research and monitoring needs	Regional or sub-regional action plan
	https://internationalrelations.sabahparks.org.my /turtle-island-heritage-protected-area	•Population status and distribution •Turtle harvest management •Dynamics of turtle egg trade •DNA analysis •Determination of the sex ration in ex situ hatching • Tagging of turtles •Joint resource and ecological assessment •Joint socio-cultural-economic & investment opportunity assessment	Turtle Island Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA)
	https://www.coraltriangleinitiative.org/ts	Improve the status of marine species listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species or listed under CITES such sea turtles as key steps for preventing their extinction and supporting healthier overall marine ecosystem.	Coral Triangle Initiatives

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

a) Reproductive biology (including any of the following: nesting data, hatchling survival, nest protection, recruitment, etc.)
☑ NOT APPLICABLE

Details (year when collabroation took place, project name, future plans):

››› refer 3.1.6

References and links:

››› refer 3.1.6

b) Genetic characterization

☑ YES

Details (year when collaboration took place, project name, future plans):

››› refer 3.1.6

References and links:
››› refer 3.1.6

c) Migratory and dispersal routes
☑ NOT APPLICABLE

Details (year when collaboration took place, project name, future plans):

››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

d) Other biological and ecological aspects
☑ YES

Details (year when collaboration took place, project name, future plans):

››› refer 3.1.6

References and links:

››› refer 3.1.6

3.3 DATA ANALYSIS AND APPLIED RESEARCH

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

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

Details:
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

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

Details, future plans:
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

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

3.4.1 Has your country undertaken any initiatives (nationally or through collaboration with other IOSEA Signatory States) to standardise methods of data collection?
☑ NO

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

Details (year when more recent collaboration took place, project name, links):

››› no information available

3.4.3 How often does your country share information on marine turtle populations of regional interest with other IOSEA Signatories?
☑ never

Details:

››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

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

Details (name of the event, year, main objective of the event):

››› 14th JOINT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE TURTLE ISLAND HERITAGE PROTECTED AREA
18 May 2023; collaborative management, research and conservation efforts between the Philippines and Malaysia

References and links:

››› no information available

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

4.1 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INFORMATION PROGRAMMES

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

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

☑ YES

Please indicate at which sites, described in question 0.2 these programmes are being implemented.

Details:
››› Mostly in Turtle Conservation and Informative Centre in Pahang, Terengganu, Perak, Port Dickson, Pulau Pinang and Melaka, Sabah and Sarawak

References and links:

››› https://marinepark.dof.gov.my/lokasi/pusat-penyu/

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

Details/future plans:
››› i. Publish SOP on sea turtle to be use as a guidance for implementing conservation activities
ii. disseminate pamphlet and brochure of sea turtle conservation
iii. conduct educational and awareness program to all level of communities
iv. conduct awareness program with media agencies as an annual event
v. produce documentary program

References and links:

››› no information available

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

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

Details, if necessary:

››› Department of Fisheries Malaysia (DOF), Sabah Parks and Sarawak Forestry Corporation collaborate with universities, NGOs and private sector in conducting awareness program in various nesting site. DOF also established six Turtle Conservation and Informative Centre (TCIC) to spread awareness and educational program

References and links:

››› https://marinepark.dof.gov.my/en/locations/tcic/

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

☑ YES

Details/future plans:

››› DOF also established six Turtle Conservation and Informative Centre (TCIC) to spread awareness and educational program

References and links:
››› https://marinepark.dof.gov.my/en/locations/tcic/

4.2 STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

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

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

☑ YES

If yes, which stakeholders are being involved?

☑ Communities that interact with marine turtles and their habitats
☑ Local/Fishing communities
☑ Tourists
☑ Media
☑ Teachers
☑ Students
☑ Military, Navy, Police
☑ Scientists
☑ NGOs
☑ Enforcement personnel

Please indicate at which sites, described in question 0.2 these programmes are being implemented.

Details/future plans:
››› Mostly in Turtle Conservation and Informative Centre in Pahang, Terengganu, Perak, Port Dickson, Pulau Pinang and Melaka, Sabah and Sarawak

References and links:

››› n/a

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

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

Details, examples:

››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

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

Details, examples:
››› yes. various series of awareness program involving fishermen were conducted every year. TED research also has been conducted in Sabah, Terengganu, Pahang, Kelantan and Johor

References and links:

››› no information available

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

Details/future plans:
››› Collaborate on sea turtle conservation program with several private sectors

References and links:

››› no information available

OBJECTIVE V: ENHANCE NATIONAL, REGIONAL, AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

5.1 COOPERATION NEEDS

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

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

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

a) Illegal fishing in territorial waters

☑ ESSENTIAL

b) Incidental capture by foreign fleets in territorial waters

☑ ESSENTIAL

c) Enforcement/patrolling of territorial waters

☑ IMPORTANT

d) Illegal fishing in EEZ

☑ ESSENTIAL

e) Incidental capture by foreign fleets in EEZ

☑ ESSENTIAL

f) Enforcement/patrolling of EEZ

☑ ESSENTIAL

g) Harvest exploitation of turtles and eggs

☑ ESSENTIAL

h) Illegal trade in turtle parts and products

☑ ESSENTIAL

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

☑ ESSENTIAL

j) Marine pollution, including oil spills and marine debris

☑ ESSENTIAL

k) Training / capacity-building

☑ ESSENTIAL

l) Alternative livelihood development

☑ IMPORTANT

m) Characterisation of turtle populations/genetic stocks

☑ IMPORTANT

n) Identification of migration routes

☑ ESSENTIAL

o) Tagging / satellite tracking

☑ ESSENTIAL

p) Habitat studies
☑ IMPORTANT

q) Genetic studies

☑ ESSENTIAL

Other:

››› no information available

5.2 COOPERATION AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE

5.2.1 Regional cooperation to enhance marine turtle conservation and management

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

Details:
››› Indian Ocean Southeast Asian Marine Turtle Memorandum of Understanding (IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU)
Memorandum of Understanding on ASEAN Sea Turtle Conservation and Protection (ASEAN MoU)
Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of Malaysia on the Establishment of
the Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area (TIHPA MoU)
ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN)
Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Malaysia and the Government of the Republic of the Philippines on the Adoption of the Conservation Plan for the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion (SSME MoU)
Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries, and Food Security (CTI-CFF)
International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI)

References and links:

››› Ezekiel, A. (2018). Review of marine wildlife protection legislation in ASEAN. TRAFFIC. https://www.traffic.org/site/assets/files/11344/marine-wildlife-protection-legislation-in-asean.pdf
mation available

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

Details:
››› SEAFDEC, CTI-CFF, WWF

References and links:

››› no information available

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

If more rows are required, please contact the secretarat at iosea@un.org

	Threats addressed by the plan	Objectives	Geographic coverage	Species covered	Name of the regional/sub-regional action plan (include web links to plan if available)
	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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

Details/future plans:
››› no information available

References and links:
››› no information available

5.2.3 Please describe any additional efforts of your country to enhance sub-regional turtle conservation.

Details/future plans:
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

5.3 CAPACITY-BUILDING

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

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

Details:
››› 1. comprehensive data analysis on genetic study
2. training on the remote sensing technology to detect turtle landing and nesting
3. enhance the knowledge on sea turtle

References and links:

››› no information available

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

Details/future plans:
››› TED Training Workshop
Turtle Necropsy Workshop
Sea Turtle Photo-Identification Workshop
Community Based Eco-Tourism Workshop
Training on data entry through system

References and links:

››› no information available

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

Details/future plans:
››› Government agencies, together with institutions and NGOs conduct their own and joint capacity-building activities.

5.4 STRATEGY AND LEGISLATION

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

5.4.1 Development of a national action plan

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

Details:

title of the document, year, link:
››› Malaysia National Plan of Action on Conservation and Management of Sea Turtles 2008

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

Details:

Title of the documents, year, link:
››› no information available

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

Details/future plans:
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

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

Please list up to 5 corresponding activities from the IOSEA Conservation and Management Plan (**CMP**).
››› The main threats are bycatch, illegal harvest of turtles and their eggs, boat strike, loss or degradation of habitats, and climate change.

References and links:

››› no information available

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

Details, future plans:

››› harmonise federal and states regulation on sea turtle conservation and management

References and links:
››› Mohd Jani, J., Jamalludin, M. A., & Long, S. L. (2020). To ban or not to ban? Reviewing an ongoing dilemma on sea turtle egg trade in Terengganu, Malaysia. Frontiers in Marine Science, 6, Article 762. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2019.00762
Sharma, D. S. K., & Gregory, R. (1997). Review of legislation affecting marine and freshwater turtle, terrapin, and tortoise conservation and management in Malaysia: Recommendations for change. WWF Malaysia.

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

Details:
››› no information available

References and links:

››› no information available

5.4.5 Does your country have legislation that explicity requires marine and coastal

development projects and natural resource extraction projects to be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in relation to marine turtles and their habitats?
☑ YES

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

Details:
››› formulation of policies, directions of sustainable development and conservation of biodiversity at the national level.

References and links:

››› https://www.doe.gov.my/environmental-impact-assessment-eia-guidelines-in-malaysia-2016/

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

References and links:
››› formulation of policies, directions of sustainable development and conservation of biodiversity at the national level.

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

6.1 IOSEA MARINE TURTLE MOU MEMBERSHIP AND ACTIVITIES

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

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

Details/future plans:
››› no information available

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

☑ NO

Use the text box to elaborate on your response, if necessary.
››› We need to study the obligation to make this MOU a legally binding instrument. We also need to get Malaysia Cabinet approval before making any decision about this

6.2 RESOURCES TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MOU

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

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

Please refer to the IOSEA CMP and IOSEA Work Programme.
Name of the funded programme, corresponding CMP acitivty or IOSEA Work Programme measure:
››› * 1 National ban on the commercial sale of turtle eggs.
2. At least 80% of eggs incubation in all states.
3. At least 80% of eggs incubation in all states.
4 Relevant states to gazette turtle sanctuaries in all important nesting beaches.
5 Establish a Malaysian Marine Turtle Working Group (MTWG).
5. Tagging and monitoring of marine turtles on all important nesting beaches.
7. Assessment and reduction of turtle by-catch (e.g. through observer program).
8. Restoration of degraded nesting beaches

References and links:

››› Malaysia NPOA for Conservation and Management of Sea Turtle 2008

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

☑ YES

Details: (national, other governments, international organisations, donor organisations, industry, private sector, foundations)
››› Budget from Malaysia Plan yearly, CTI-CFF, Malaysian Global Innovation & Creativity Centre (MaGIC), Yayasan Sime Darby, CIMB Foundation, YTL, Sea of Change Foundation, The Habitat Foundation, resorts

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

☑ UNKNOWN

6.3 COORDINATION AMONG GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

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

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

protecting marine turtles and their habitats.

If more rows are required, please contact the secretarat at iosea@un.org

	Role in the conservation of marine turtles and their habitats	Name of the agency
	The Department of Fisheries Malaysia (DoF) plays a key role in the conservation and management of marine turtles and their habitats. Their responsibilities include implementing and enforcing laws and regulations under the Fisheries Act 1985, which provides for the protection of marine turtles. The DoF manages turtle sanctuaries, oversees conservation programs such as hatchery operations, and engages in research and monitoring activities. They also collaborate with state governments, NGOs, and local communities to promote sustainable practices and enhance marine turtle conservation efforts across Malaysia.	Department of Fisheries Malaysia (DoFM)
	The Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC) is responsible for the conservation and management of marine turtles and their habitats in Sarawak, Malaysia. SFC enforces the Wildlife Protection Ordinance 1998, which protects marine turtles, and manages important turtle nesting sites. They conduct monitoring and research, protect turtle nests, and collaborate with local communities and NGOs on conservation initiatives. SFC also works to raise awareness about marine turtle conservation and ensures compliance with conservation laws in Sarawak’s coastal areas.	Sarawak Forestry Corporation (SFC)
	The SWD is responsible for the conservation and management of marine turtles and their habitats in Sabah, Malaysia. Their role includes enforcing the Sabah Wildlife Conservation Enactment 1997 to protect marine turtles, conducting research and monitoring programs, and managing turtle nesting sites. The SWD also collaborates with other government agencies, NGOs, and local communities to promote awareness, conduct conservation activities, and support the sustainable management of marine ecosystems in Sabah.	Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD)
	The Wildlife Crime Bureau (WCB) focuses on investigating and combating illegal wildlife trade, including poaching and trafficking of marine turtles. The Marine Police enforce laws within Malaysia's waters, conducting patrols to prevent illegal fishing and other activities that threaten marine turtles. Both units collaborate with other agencies to support enforcement and conservation efforts.	Royal Malaysia Police (RMP)
	The RMCD regulates and enforces laws related to the trade of marine wildlife. The RMCD monitors and controls the import, export, and transit of wildlife, ensuring compliance with national laws and international agreements such as CITES. By preventing illegal trade, RMCD helps protect marine turtles from exploitation and supports conservation efforts in Malaysia.	Royal Malaysia Customs Department (RMCD)
	The MMEA enforces laws related to illegal fishing, poaching, and smuggling of marine wildlife, including turtles. The MMEA patrols Malaysia’s waters to prevent illegal activities that threaten marine biodiversity. Their enforcement efforts help safeguard marine turtles and their habitats from illegal exploitation.	Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA)
	Sabah Parks is responsible in enforce the National Parks Ordinance of 1962 to manage objections and claims for customary rights and the subsequent management of the national parks by a Board of Trustees and also national reserves. The SP also collaborates with other government agencies, NGOs, and local communities to promote awareness, conduct conservation activities, and support the sustainable management of marine ecosystems in Sabah.	Sabah Parks

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

Details:
››› different management authorities

References and links:

››› no information available

OTHER REMARKS

Please provide any comments/suggestions to improve the present reporting format.
››› no information available

Feel free to include additional information not covered above:
››› no information available