



Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles

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IAC Annual Report General Instructions

Annex IV of the Convention text states that each Contracting Party shall hand in an Annual Report. To complete this Annual Report, Focal Points should consult with various stakeholders involved in sea turtle issues. If you have any questions regarding this Annual Report, please write to the PT Secretariat at secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Please note that the date to submit this Annual Report is **April 30th of 2016**.

Part I (General Information)

Please fill out the following tables. Add additional rows if necessary.

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Institution	Foreign Affairs Secretary
Name	Dámaso Luna Coron
Date Annual Report submitted	May 6 th , 2016

b._ Agency or Institution responsible for preparing this report

Name of Agency or Institution	Foreign Affairs Secretary
Name of the person responsible for completing this report	Dámaso Luna Corona
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Part II (Policy and Management)

a. General description of activities carried out for the protection and conservation of sea turtles

In accordance with Articles IX and XVIII of the text of the Convention, each Party shall establish monitoring programs, policies and plans for implementation at a national level for the protection and conservation of sea turtles and their habitat.

As a result, the Party shall report on the action plans, management plan or other types of instruments, describing their location, the species considered and the actions implemented by governmental, non-governmental and private institutions related to sea turtles.

In addition to the above, please fill out the following tables and explain the level of progress in the comments column.

	YES/NO/ In Progress	Comments
Does your country have a national plan of action in accordance with Article XVIII?	<i>Yes</i>	The Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) jointly with the Federal Attorney for the Protection of the Environment and the National Commission of National Protected Areas (CONANP) implement the National Program for the Conservation of Sea Turtles (PNTM) every year, framed in the Program for the Recovery of Species at Risk (PROCER). The implementation of the main conservation actions is done through the Action Programs for Conservation of Species (PACE).
Does your country have policies and programs at local and regional levels in accordance with		Since 1991, there is a total closure for an indefinite period to catch the 6 species of sea turtles found in Mexican waters: <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> , <i>C. agassizzi</i> , <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> , <i>L. kempii</i> and <i>Caretta caretta</i> (DOF 16/03/94), as



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<p>Article XVIII?</p>	<p>being categorized as “Endangered Priority Marine Species.”</p> <p>In fisheries where sea turtles are incidentally caught, regulations to minimize it have been established, such as:</p> <p>Mexican Official Norm NOM-002-SAG/PESC-2013, to manage the extraction of shrimp species in the Mexican United States federal waters (DOF 11/07/13), which mandates installing and using rigid Turtle Excluder Device (TED) in trawling nets used for industrial and leisure fishing in federal jurisdiction waters in the Pacific Ocean, including Gulf of California, Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea.</p> <p>The sea turtle excluder devices should meet the technical specifications for components, building materials, structure and installation defined in the Mexican Official Norm NOM-061-PESC-2006 (DOF 22/01/07).</p> <p>Mexican Official Norm NOM-029-PESC-2006, responsible fishing of sharks and rays. Specifications for their use (DOF 14/02/07). It establishes that fisheries targeting sharks and rays should not take place within a 5 km marine strip from shore in front of the main sea turtle nesting beaches during the nesting season. These nesting beaches are specified in the Appendix “B” of the regulation.</p> <p>Mexican Government has made important efforts to protect sea turtles, particularly <i>Caretta caretta</i> at <i>Golfo de Ulloa</i>, South Baja California under the “<i>Agreement to establish a no-take zone and measures to reduce potential interactions of fisheries with sea turtles in South Baja California west coast</i>”. The country has established safe-heaven zones as well as measures to reduce potential interactions of fisheries with sea turtles in South Baja California west coast (DOF 10/04/15).</p> <p>A multidisciplinary group was formed, that in 2013 implemented the research protocol “Research to assess possible causes of mortality</p>
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		<p>of the loggerhead turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) at <i>Golfo de Ulloa</i>, South Baja California.”</p> <p>There is an Onboard Observers Program in this regions (Technical Assistants Onboard “ATB”), and a video recording system for monitoring the area where the artisanal fleets fish. These programs record the whole fishing cycle, coordinates of fishing grounds, fishing gears, real interaction, and complement the information available on the distribution of sea turtles and its relative abundance with <i>Caretta caretta</i>, therefore identifying the area and time of the different fishing techniques with and increased accuracy.</p>
<p>Does your country have monitoring programs in accordance with Article IX?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>All fishing vessels with a length longer than 10.5 m, operating in federal jurisdiction waters, as well as vessel with Mexican flag fishing in the high seas, should follow the Mexican Official Norm NOM-062-SAG/PESC-2014 for the use of Fishing Vessels Localization and Monitoring System (DOF 03/07/15), which allows monitoring their fishing areas.</p> <p>PACE provides mechanisms for evaluating results with measurable indicators at short, medium and long term.</p>

**1. National Action Plan: general description of the protection and conservation of sea turtles program:*

The National Program for the Conservation of Sea Turtles is the oldest wildlife conservation program in Mexico, as it was developed 50 years ago. The program has shown important achievements in the recovery of some species and is currently coordinated by the Environmental Sector. The Wildlife General Direction establishes measures and policies for management, conservation, protection, use and research on sea turtles in Mexico. Its main objectives are to develop a diagnosis of the different species of sea turtles populations in our country, comply with the current legislation, coordinate the different sectors which take part in protection and conservation actions and establishing instruments which will support protection strategies. The program also develops activities to encourage compliance with current regulations on sea turtles, their protection, conservation, research, and use.



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As of November 2006, it is established in SEMARNAT internal regulation that the National Program for the Conservation of Sea Turtles will be operated through CONANP's General Direction of Regional Operations. This program issues the policies and guidelines for the development of actions for the protection and conservation of sea turtles. It protects nesting sites of the different species of sea turtles found in Mexico and encourages the development of projects specific for each species. This program coordinates the actions of different stakeholders towards conservation of sea turtles. The Commission carries out protection and monitoring activities in 32 sites, used for nesting as well as for foraging. These sites include priority nesting beaches for the six species of sea turtles found in our country. Many of the centers have more than 25 years in operation, and their mission has been to protect and recover populations of sea turtles in situ found in Mexican territory.

In terms of sea turtles nesting habitats protection, 17 reserves for sea turtles reproduction were established by Decree in 1986. Sixteen of them were re-categorized in 2002 as Sanctuaries because they meet the conditions of biodiversity, endemism, singularity, extent, and level of conservation.

The Sea Turtle Mexican Center is a fundamental part of the Program. The Center's mission is to preserve Mexico's national patrimony through direct and indirect conservation of sea turtles and their ecosystems, and a harmonic and sustainable link with local communities.

Communities' participation in sea turtles conservation actions has been promoted from the Commission through two main programs: Temporal Work Program (PET) and Conservation Program for Sustainable Development (PROCOCODES). From 2011 to 2015, communities have received support for \$46,243,778 pesos (\$2,642,501 USD) through PET and \$27,518,788 pesos (\$1,572,502 USD) through PROCOCODES.

Among relevant actions the following are highlighted:

- 1. Clutches protection for releasing hatchling in 38 nesting sites results. CONANP official camps preliminary results for 2015 were: protection of 1,594,803 clutches of the six species of sea turtles nesting in our country, out of 1,609,173 clutches recorded; releasing 35,810,854 hatchlings. These data include information from two massive arrival beaches of *Lepidochelys olivacea*.*
- 2. Emerging plan for the Recovery of the Eastern Pacific Leatherback Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea* implemented since 1980. The aim of the plan is to recover the Mexican Pacific leatherback protecting females, eggs, and hatchling at the main nesting beaches in Mexico, as well as to maintain the knowledge of the population trend. It proposes the actions to develop in the next ten years, and fosters actions required to reduce incidental catches with longline and drift*



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nets, in national and international fisheries. In the last five years clutches protection at priority nesting beaches has reached 95%, with an average of 85%. Following are the main action of the plan.

- a. Protection of females, eggs and hatchlings in priority beaches*
 - b. Population monitoring through standardized methods*
 - c. Training for students and experts in the matter, as well as for residents of coastal populations.*
 - d. Workshop for local communities on the recovery of leatherbacks and their habitat.*
 - e. Final report on Leatherback Project activities involving index beaches and more historical information*

- 3. Bi-national plan for the Recovery of the Atlantic Ridley turtle *Lepidochelys kempii*, which aim is to recover the species. Among the most relevant results are:*
 - a. Currently, the main nesting sites of Atlantic Ridley in Mexico are protected.*
 - b. Nesting of Atlantic Ridley is increasing. In 2015, 14006 nests were recorded and 686,040 hatchlings were released.*
 - c. The population is showing a recovery trend. During 2011 the Bi-national Plan was signed by both countries, USA and Mexico.*

- 4. Protection, Conservation, and Recovery of Hawksbill Turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata*. The aim of the project is the conservation and recovery of Hawksbill turtles (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) in Mexico. Among the main results are:*
 - a. Establishment of critical area for hawksbill conservation in Campeche*
 - b. Prioritization of threats, and review of the hawksbill PACE.*
 - c. Workshop Training on tagging using the autograft technique in hatchlings.*
 - d. Project for the identification of red spots for the consumption of sea turtles focused on recognizing the issues regarding poaching, incidental catches, and consumption.*
 - e. Research on juveniles in foraging areas in Campeche State.*
 - f. Telemetry project in nesting females to track them after nesting*
 - g. Work in areas of distribution of the species in the Gulf and Mexican Caribbean is ongoing.*

- 5. Establishment of Participative Environmental Surveillance Committees (CVAP) and certification of community custodians aiming to involve communities living near nesting beaches in the protection and conservation of sea turtles, and in the establishment of 21 committees.*

- 6. Support the Sea Turtle Conservation Program at Oaxaca coast (Oaxaca Coast Wetlands Network) aiming to contribute to the recovery of sea turtles and their*



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habitat through community-based programs for the protection of eggs, hatchlings, and adults.

- 7. Support the Sea Turtle Conservation Program at Quintana Roo's Central Littoral to develop programs for protection, rescue, conservation, outreach, and promotion of natural and cultural wealth to benefit the community. Also, to generate changes contributing to improving the quality of life of our community and that of the next generations.*
- 8. A network of communities protecting the leatherback in Michoacán, Guerrero and Oaxaca states to contribute to the recovery of the leatherback in those states. Seven working meetings have taken place in at least 15 communities of the states with greatest nesting abundance, which has served to share the results and experiences, as well as to get training from the leatherback project experts. This year there were guests from Sinaloa State where they interact with the species at sea.*

During 2015, projects assessing the success of transfer of knowledge for the recovery of sea turtles between 2010 and 2014 were carried out through PROCER: success of Olive Ridley nesting in massive arrival beaches; monitoring in foraging ground at the northeastern Mexican Pacific; evaluation of the presence of fibropapilloma in sea turtles at Quintana Roo; sea turtles populations studies at Arrecifes de Cozumel National Park; diagnosis of hawksbill, loggerhead, and green turtles in nesting beaches at the NP Isla Contoy marine area; generate tools for planning tourist activities at Tierra Colorada Sanctuary beach and Cahuitán beach; conduct sea turtles conservation actions at Palmarito beach; tagging loggerheads at Miramar, Altamira and Barra del Tordo beaches; assessment of health of loggerheads through biologic tags; monitoring of sea turtles foraging grounds at Laguna Madre; strengthening of the aquatic monitoring of sea turtles program in Campeche State; conservation of sea turtles in Veracruz and Campeche State; monitoring of sea turtles at Santa Maria island, and in the lagoon area of San Ignacio-Navachiste-Macapule in Sinaloa; diagnosis of the marine area surrounding Farallón de San Ignacio island as priority habitat for sea turtles; evaluation of sea turtles incidental catches during shark fishing at the central northern area of Sinaloa; and characterization of black turtles foraging sites at Laguna Ojo de Liebre.

b._ National legislation and international instruments related to sea turtles adopted in the preceding year

Describe any national regulations, international agreements and other legal instruments adopted during the preceding year (April 30, 2015-April 30, 2016) related to sea turtles and/or relevant activities. Provide a reference and attach the digital file for the legislation and its corresponding number. The laws adopting the international legislation should be included, when they exist.



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National Legislation		
Type and name of legal instrument (No.)	Description (Range of application)	Sanctions(s) Imposed
<p>Mexican Official Norm NOM-002-SAG/PESC-2013, to regulate the exploitation of shrimp species in the United States of Mexico federal jurisdiction waters (DOF July 13th, 2013)</p>	<p>Ratifies and complements previous measures and provisions applicable to shrimp fisheries in marine waters regarding sea turtles, it includes:</p> <p>The inclusion of a regulation appendix (“F”) regarding procedures for sea turtles resuscitation incidentally caught.</p> <p>Enforceability regarding installation and use of any of the rigid turtle excluder devices (TED) allowed by the Secretary, on trawling nets used in industrial and leisure shrimp fisheries at the Pacific Ocean federal jurisdiction waters including California Gulf, Gulf of México and Caribbean Sea (number 4.3.8).</p> <p>Refrain from keeping and transport, alive or dead, complete or by pieces, sea turtles that have been incidentally caught, unless it is required to keep the sea turtle onboard for its recovery (4.3.10.1), as well as to return back to sea, the turtles caught incidentally, at the end of the operation and after emptying the net on the deck.</p>	<p>Enforcement of the compliance of NOM-002-SAG/PESC-2013 corresponds to CONAPESCA, SEMARNAT through the Federal Attorney for the Protection of the Environment (PROFEPA) and to SEMAR, whose staff inspect and enforces when required in collaboration with Entities and Dependences of the Federal State and Municipal Administrations according to their duties. Infringements to this regulation are penalized in accordance with the Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture General Law and further applicable provisions.</p> <p>Administrative sanctions: Warning; fines; administrative detention up to 36 hours; temporal or full closure; confiscation of vessels, vehicles, or fishing gear and suspension or withdrawal of permits, concessions or authorizations.</p>
<p>Ecologic Balance and Protection of the Environment General Law</p> <p>Last amendment published in the Federation Official Journal on January 9th, 2015.</p>	<p>Scope: National territory and the areas where the nation has sovereignty and jurisdiction.</p> <p>Description: Regulates the preservation and protection of biodiversity; regulates the establishment of natural protected areas in areas where original environments have not been disrupted significantly by human activities, or areas that required to be preserved or restored; establishes criterion</p>	<p>Administrative sanctions: Fine equivalent to 20 to fifty thousand days of the ruling minimum wage in the Federal District; temporal or permanent closure, partial or total; administrative detention up to 36 hours; confiscation of tools, individuals, products or sub-products directly related with infringements on forestry resources, wild flora or fauna or genetic resources, and</p>



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	for preservation and sustainable exploitation of wildlife; bans the exploitation of natural populations of species endangered or threatened with extinction.	suspension and withdrawal of concessions, permits or authorizations.
<p>Wildlife General Law</p> <p>Last amendment published in the Federation Official Journal on January 26th, 2015.</p>	<p>Scope: Mexican Republic territory and areas where the nation has jurisdiction.</p> <p>Description: Establishes criterion to define at-risk species and populations, and the penalties for who acts in disagreement with restoration programs and closures; bans extractive exploitation, for subsistence or commercial, including parts and sub-products of any sea turtle specimen regardless of the species, and foresees the declaration of critical habitats for wildlife conservation, and safe-heaven areas to protect aquatic species.</p>	<p>Administrative Sanctions: Written warnings; fines; withdrawal of corresponding authorizations, permits or licenses; temporal or full closure, partial or total of facilities where the infringement takes place; administrative detention up to 36 hours; confiscation of specimens, parts, or sub-products of wildlife, as well as tools directly related to the infringement.</p>
<p>Sustainable Fishing and Aquaculture General Law</p> <p>Last amendment published in the Federation Official Journal on June 4th, 2015.</p>	<p>Scope: National territory and the areas where the nation has sovereignty and jurisdiction.</p> <p>Description: Secures conservation and preservation, and rational exploitation of fishing resources and establishes basis for appropriate promotion and management in regards to natural resources of flora and fauna whose life span partial or temporal is in the water. For the compliance of the objective in terms of preservation, ecologic balance restoration and protection of the environment, the Environment and Natural Resources Secretary will coordinate with the Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fishing and Food Secretary to establish the measures toward the protection of chelonians, marine mammals and aquatic</p>	<p>Administrative Sanctions: warning; fine; additional fine for each day the infringement last; administrative detention up to 36 hours; closure temporal or permanent, partial or total of facilities where the infringement has taken place; confiscation of vessels, fishing gears and/or products obtained from aquaculture and fishing directly related to the infringement; suspension or withdrawal of permits, concessions and corresponding authorizations.</p>



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	species subject to a special protection.	
<p>National Goods General Law</p> <p>Last amendment published in the Federation Official Journal on December 17th, 2015.</p>	<p>Scope: Corresponds to the Federal Executive, through the Environment and Natural Resources Secretary, to promote the use and sustainable extraction of the federal marine and terrestrial zone and land reclaimed from the sea. However, concession on federal properties can be withdrawn when damaging ecosystems as consequence of their use or exploitation.</p> <p>Those who use or exploit the federal marine-terrestrial and land claimed areas without a permit or authorization from the competent authority, damaging an ecosystem or its components directly or indirectly, will be forced to repair the damage to the environment or to provide an environmental compensation in accordance with the Environmental Responsibility Federal Law.</p>	<p>Administrative sanctions: Withdrawal of concessions granted in the marine-terrestrial zone and land reclaimed areas.</p>
<p>Mexican Official Norm: NOM-062-SAG/PESC-2014, for using the Fishing Vessel Satellite Monitoring and Localization System (DOF 03/07/15).</p>	<p>Enables monitoring fishing zones where larger vessels operate, causing compliance with the shrimp fisheries NOM 002 regulation and the Turtle Excluder Devices (TED) use regulation NOM 061.</p>	<p>Infringements and not compliance of Mexican Official Regulations will be penalized according to the Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture General Law (LGPAS), and the rest legal orders that apply. These are: warning; fine; additional fine for each day the infringement last; administrative detention up to 36 hours; closure temporal or permanent, partial or total of facilities where the infringement has taken place; confiscation of vessels, fishing gears and/or products obtained from aquaculture and fishing directly related to the infringement; suspension or withdrawal of permits, concessions and</p>



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		corresponding authorizations.
<p>Environmental Responsibility Federal Law</p> <p>New law published in the Federation Official Journal on June 7th, 2013</p>	<p>Description: Regulates environmental responsibilities from damage caused to the environment, as well as restoration and compensation for the damage when demandable through legal federal processes, alternative mechanism for the solution of conflicts, administrative procedures, and those corresponding to the environmental crimes commission and environmental management,</p>	<p>Economic sanction consisting of payments imposed by legal authority to penalize an illegal damaging intentional action. The payment is used as a general and special prevention to inhibit prohibited behaviors in the future; environmental damage repair consisting in restoring the habitat, ecosystem, natural elements or resources, chemical, physical or biologic conditions, and the interactions between them, to its basic state, as well as the environmental services they provide, through the restoration, re-establishment, treatment, recovery or remediation; and an environmental compensation consisting of investments or actions by the one responsible, that generate an environmental improvement, replacing total or partial restitution of the environmental damaged caused, as appropriate, and equivalent to the adverse effects caused by the damage.</p>
<p>Federal Criminal Code Title twenty-fifth “Crimes against environment and environmental management”</p> <p>Last amendment published in the Federation Official Journal on January 12th, 2016.</p>	<p>Scope: All the Mexican Republic for federal crimes.</p> <p>Description: Establishes penalties for those who catch, damage, or kill a turtle or marine mammal, collect or store any form of their products or sub-products.</p>	<p>Criminal penalties: From one to nine years detention and a fine equivalent to 300 to 3,000 days. An additional penalty of three years and up to 1000 additional days of fine, when affecting a natural protected area or if done with commercial purposes.</p>
<p>Ecologic Balance and Environmental Protection in Natural Protected Areas General Law Regulation</p> <p>Last amendment published in the Federation Official Journal on January 12th, 2016.</p>	<p>Scope: Of general observation through the national territory and areas of jurisdiction.</p> <p>Description: Establishes legal provisions for the establishment of natural protected area with the category of Sanctuary, biosphere reserve, and areas for flora and fauna protection.</p>	<p>Violations of the provisions of the Regulation in the matter will be penalized according to the Ecologic Balance and Environmental Protection General Law and other applicable provisions.</p>



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<p>Wildlife General Law Regulation</p> <p>Last amendment published in the Federation Official Journal on May 9th, 2014.</p>	<p>Scope: Mexican Republic Territory and areas where the Nation as jurisdiction</p> <p>Description: Establishes legal provisions for the extraction of wildlife; declaration of critical habitats for wildlife and safe-heaven zones for aquatic species among other; the identification of species at risk; and the development of management plan for species at risk</p>	<p>Infringement of provisions in the Regulation will be penalized according to the Wildlife General Law.</p>
<p>Official Mexican Norm NOM-001-SAG/PESC-2013, tuna responsible fishing</p> <p>Specifications for operations with purse seine</p> <p>Published in the Federation Official Journal on January 16th, 2014</p>	<p>This Official Mexican Norm is compulsory for the exploitation of all tuna species with vessels using purse seine in the Federal Jurisdiction waters of the Mexican United States in the Pacific Ocean and in the ICCAT marine waters.</p> <p>It is prohibited to have on board live or dead, or in parts, dolphins, sea turtles or other species at risk; unless the event corresponds to a research program authorized by the Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food Permits Secretary.</p> <p>Establishes the release of live sea turtles or other species at risk caught incidentally. If necessary, all efforts have to be made for sea turtles recovery on board followed by the immediate release to the marine environment.</p> <p>Establishes a procedure to revive a sea turtle in case that this one needs to be kept on board for recovery.</p>	<p>Administrative sanctions: Infringements will be penalized accordingly with the Sustainable Fishing and Aquaculture General Law i.e. warning; fine; additional fine for each day the infringement last; administrative detention up to 36 hours; closure temporal or permanent, partial or total of facilities where the infringement has taken place; confiscation of vessels, fishing gears and/or products obtained from aquaculture and fishing directly related to the infringement; suspension or withdrawal of permits, concessions and corresponding authorizations.</p>
<p>Mexican Official Norm NOM-002-SAG/PESC-2013, to manage the exploitation of shrimp species in federal jurisdiction waters of the</p>	<p>Establishes measures and provisions applicable for shrimp fisheries in marine waters, for the protection of sea turtles, including:</p>	



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<p>Mexican United States. Published in the DOF July 11th, 2013</p>	<p>-It is mandatory to install and use any of the rigid turtle excluder devices (TED) in trawling nets used for commercial and leisure fishing of shrimp in waters of federal jurisdiction at the Pacific Ocean, California Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (number 4.3.8). -Refrain from keeping, transport, sea turtles live or dead, as whole or in parts, that were incidentally caught; unless in those cases when sea turtles need to be kept onboard for recovery (4.3.10.1); as well as returning sea turtles incidentally caught to sea at the end of the operation and when the gear has been emptied on the deck (4.3.10.2). -A normative appendix establishes the revival procedure for sea turtles incidentally caught.</p>	
<p>Mexican Official Norm NOM-126-SEMARNAT-2000. Establishing specifications for the scientific collection of biologic material of flora and fauna species, and other biologic resources in the national territory (DOF March 20th, 2001).</p>	<p>Establishes specifications for scientific collection of biologic material of flora and fauna species, and other biologic resources in the national territory</p>	<p>Infringement of this Mexican Official Norm will be penalized according to the Environmental Balance and Environmental Protection General Law, Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Law, and its Regulation, the Sustainable Forestry Development General Law and its Regulation, and other applicable legal provisions</p>
<p>Mexican Official Norm NOM-162-SEMARNAT-2012, which establishes specifications for protection, recovery and management of sea turtles population in their nesting habitat. Published in the Federal Official Journal February 1st, 2013</p>	<p>This Norm establishes specifications for the protection, recovery, and sea turtles population management in their nesting habitat. This norm is compulsory in all of the national territory for moral and physic people working on the non-extractive exploitation of sea turtles nesting habitats.</p>	<p>Corresponds to the Environmental Federal Attorney (PROFEPA) the surveillance and compliance of this Norm without prejudice of the power of other Federal Public, State and Municipal agencies in the scope of their functions. Infringement of the Norm will be penalized according to the Wildlife General Law and its Regulation, the Environmental</p>



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		Balance and Environmental Protection General Law and other applicable legal provisions.
Agreement adding paragraphs to specification 6.3 of the Mexican Official Norm NOM-162-SEMARNAT-2012, which establishes specifications for protection, recovery and management of sea turtles population in their nesting habitat. (DOF March 8 th , 2013)	Use the precautionary principle for noise impact in sea turtle populations nesting habitats, considering that increasing human noise could have harmful effects on these species.	Infringement of this Norm will be penalized according to the Wildlife General Law and its Regulation, the Environmental Balance and Environmental Protection General Law and other applicable legal provisions.
Mexican Official Norm 061-PESC-2006. Technical specifications of sea turtle excluder devices used by the shrimp trawling fleet in the Mexican United States.	Establishes technical specifications of the rigid turtle excluder devices (TED) installed in trawling nets used in commercial and leisure fishing of shrimp in Federal Jurisdiction waters, contributing to the protection of sea turtle populations protection and reduce their incidental catches.	Administrative sanctions: Terms from the Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture General Law, Environmental Balance and Environmental Protection General Law, Wildlife General Law and other applicable legal provisions. These are: warning; fine; additional fine for each day the infringement last; administrative detention up to 36 hours; closure temporal or permanent, partial or total of facilities where the infringement has taken place; confiscation of vessels, fishing gears and/or products obtained from aquaculture and fishing directly related to the infringement; suspension or withdrawal of permits, concessions and corresponding authorizations.
Mexican Official Norm NOM-029-PESC-2006 Responsible fishing of sharks and rays. Specification for exploitation (DOF February 14 th , 2007)	Establishes responsible fishing of sharks and rays, and the specification for their exploitation. Prohibits to keep or transport sea turtles dead or alive incidentally caught; promotes the use of recovery measures for sea turtles incidentally caught when these are in a bad condition, and if necessary, implement revival techniques to drowned turtles	Administrative sanctions: Terms in the Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture General Law. These are: warning; fine; additional fine for each day the infringement last; administrative detention up to 36 hours; closure temporal or permanent, partial or total of facilities where the infringement has taken place; confiscation of vessels, fishing



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	and keep them on deck for as long as it is needed for their recovery before bringing them back to sea; and among other, identify sea turtles nesting areas in which is not allowed to fish sharks in a 5 km strip from shore.	gears and/or products obtained from aquaculture and fishing directly related to the infringement; suspension or withdrawal of permits, concessions and corresponding authorizations.
Decree which establishes as reserves and wildlife refuges the places where sea turtles nest and lay their eggs, for their protection, conservation, repopulation, development and control of the different species of sea turtles.	Article First establishes that this Decree is applicable in nesting beaches and areas where sea turtles lay their eggs located in the States of Chiapas, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, and Yucatán. Also, Article Eleventh establishes and implements the Centers for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles, before sea turtle camps.	Article Twelfth establishes that prohibit conducts in the Decree will lead to penalties according to each case and the applicable current legal provisions.
Agreement which establishes closure for sea turtles species and subspecies in the waters of Federal Jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and the Pacific Ocean including California gulf. Published in DOF on May 31 st , 1990	Establishes full closure for all the species and subspecies of sea turtles, prohibiting their extraction, catch, harassment, or damage in waters of federal jurisdiction in the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and the Pacific Ocean including California gulf.	Those in the Environmental Balance and Environmental Protection General Law, Wildlife General Law, and the Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Law and the Federal Criminal Code.
Agreement by which the permanent Inter-secretarial Commission for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles Commission is formed. (DOF December 2 nd , 1993)	Article Sixth of the agreement foresees that a National Committee for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles is formed.	N/A
Notice to inform on the establishment of time and areas of closure for different aquatic species fauna in waters of federal jurisdiction of the Mexican United States. (DOF March 16 th , 1994). Last reform published in the Federal Official Journal on April 8 th , 2014.	Article first of the Decree establishes full closure for an indefinite time to catch different species of aquatic fauna in federal jurisdiction waters of the Mexican United States, including the following species: <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> , <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> and <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> .	Those in the Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture General Law and other applicable regulations.
Agreement defining natural protected areas under a sanctuary category (DOF July 16 th , 2002).	Categorizes reserve areas and wildlife safe-heavens for different species of sea turtle protection, conservation,	Infringement of this Agreement is penalized according to the Environmental Balance



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	<p>repopulation, development, and control. Areas are located in the States of Chiapas, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas and Yucatán, identified in the Decree published on October 29th, 1986.</p>	<p>General Law, the Federal Criminal Code, and other applicable legal provisions.</p>
<p>Notice establishing the geographic boundaries of Bahía de la Paz, South Baja California, for the purposes of the Mexican Official Norm NOM-002-PESC-1993 (DOF October 30th, 2002)</p>	<p>To manage the exploitation of shrimp species in federal jurisdiction waters of the Mexican United States, published on December 31st, 1993 and amended on July 30th, 1997, prohibiting the use of any type of trawling nets inside <i>Bahía de La Paz</i>, South Baja California.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Convention between the Environmental Protection Federal Attorney (PROFEPA) and the Fishing National Cooperative Confederation.</p>	<p>Establishes the agreements for the protection, conservation and recovery actions of sea turtles nesting in Mexico, and their nesting and foraging areas.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Agreement showing Updates on the National Fisheries Chart (DOF August 24th, 2012).</p>	<p>The shrimp fisheries fact sheet mentions the compulsory use of turtle excluder devices in both littorals. It also includes a summary of management measures for sanctuaries, reserves and wildlife refuges for the protection, conservation, repopulation, development and control of different species of sea turtles. Additionally, in Chapter V, it provides a list of Priority Marine Species subject to protection and conservation, including informative sheets on protected sea turtles including Protection measures, indicators, impacts, guidelines, and management strategies. The inclusion of information on these species in the National Fishing Chart, although is not subject to any exploitation scheme, is important due to the interaction of these species with high seas as well as coastal fishermen, as some of these turtles are highly migratory.</p>	<p>Administrative sanctions: according to the terms in the Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture General Law and its Regulations.</p>



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<p>Mexican Official Norm NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010. Environmental Protection – Mexico wild flora and fauna species – Risk categories and specifications for their inclusion, exclusion and changes in the list of species at risk (DOF, December 30th, 2010).</p>	<p>Identifies wild flora and fauna species and populations at risk in the Mexican Republic, developing corresponding lists and establishing criteria for inclusion, exclusion or category changes for species and populations after assessing the risk to extinction. This NOM includes different sea turtle species with a category of risk.</p>	<p>Infringement of this Mexican Official Norm will be penalized according to the Environmental Balance and Environmental Protection General Law, Wildlife General Law, Federal Criminal Code and other applicable legal provisions.</p>
<p>AGREEMENT amending Article First published on November 15th, 2007, which through Yucatan's and Mexican Caribbean Regional Direction allocates 184,49.58 square meters of the federal marine-terrestrial zone to the Natural Protected Areas national Commission. The area is next to Tulum National Park, Tulum Municipality, Quintana Roo State, aiming to use it as a protection and maintenance area to protect the beaches and rocky intertidal area natural conditions, as highly important ecosystems for the conservation of the native flora and fauna; as well as a tool for the national program for the conservation of the threatened to extinction loggerhead and white turtle, provision of public services and development of public use and leisure activities.</p>	<p>Aims to be used for the protection and maintenance of native fauna and flora for conservation, specifically as a tool for the national program for the conservation of loggerhead and white turtles threatened to extinction.</p>	<p>The Environmental and Natural Resources Secretary, within its mandates, will monitor compliance with this agreement.</p>
<p>Agreement authorizing the companies <i>Pesca Industrial Maros S.A</i> of <i>C.V</i> and <i>Pesquera Jusajeli S.A</i> of <i>C.V</i> the technology of a turtle excluder device (TED) with an alternative technology to what has been established by the Mexican Official Norm NOM-061-PESC/SEMARNAT-2006. Technical specifications of turtle excluder devices used by the shrimp trawling fleet in the waters of the Mexican United States federal jurisdiction published on January 22nd, 2007.</p>	<p>Authorizes the use of an alternative TED grid with flat bars, which has been proven to be more efficient in the exclusion of sea turtles and other organisms, reducing the loss of the fishing product. Its material is more durable and resistant. This agreement provisions can be extensive to anyone who request it.</p>	<p>Administrative sanctions: according to what is established in the Sustainable Aquaculture and Fisheries General Law, Ecologic Balance General Law, Wildlife General Law and its regulations and other applicable legal provisions.</p>



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DOF (September 12 th , 2014).		
Agreement which establishes a no-take zone and measures to reduce potential interactions of fisheries with sea turtles in South Baja California West Coast. DOF (April 10 th , 2015)	Establishes a partial and temporal Refuge Zone in <i>Golfo de Ulloa</i> area, with an area of 8,848.2 km ² (884,824 Hectares) and a two-year closure. Measures to reduce the potential interaction of sea turtles are implemented in this area. It establishes the fishing gears that cannot be used within the “fishing restricted area”, as well as additional measures to prevent the interaction with sea turtles such as the establishment of a mortality limit for loggerheads (<i>Caretta caretta</i>) of 90 individuals, which results in the closure of commercial fishing in the area.	Anyone infringing this Agreement will be penalized according to the Article 133 in the Sustainable Aquaculture and Fisheries General Law (LGPAS) and other applicable provisions. These are: written warning; fine; additional fine for each day the infringement last; administrative detention up to 36 hours; closure temporal or permanent, partial or total of facilities where the infringement has taken place; confiscation of vessels, fishing gears and/or products obtained from aquaculture and fishing directly related to the infringement; suspension or withdrawal of permits, concessions and corresponding authorizations.
Agreement establishing Bahía de Akumal as safe heaven for the protection of the species within the marine portion specified in Quintana Roo State. Published in the DOF March 7 th , 2016.	Establishes a safe heaven area of more than 1653 hectares for the protection of sea turtle species including the green turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>), loggerhead (<i>Caretta caretta</i>), and hawksbills (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>). The area is under a protection program.	The agreement does not have regulations, when the Protection Program is ready, penalties will be implemented according to the Wildlife General Law.
International Instruments		
Treaty, Convention, Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding		Year signed and/or ratified
The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, CITES		1992
The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Habitat for Aquatic Birds (Ramsar, 1971)		1986
Registration in Ramsar Convention list of Wetlands of International Importance of 15 sea turtle nesting beaches		National Park Isla Contoy, Q. Roo, November 27 th , 2003. Rancho Nuevo, Tamaulipas, November 27 th , 2003 Tierra Colorada, Guerrero, November 27 th , 2003. Mexiquillo,



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	<p>Michoacán. February 2nd, 2004</p> <p>El Verde, Sinaloa. February 2nd, 2004</p> <p>Cahuitán, Oaxaca. February 2nd, 2004</p> <p>Chenkán, Campeche. February 2nd, 2004.</p> <p>Xcacel-Xcacelito, Quintana Roo. February 2nd, 2004</p> <p>Puerto Arista, Chis. February 2nd, 2008</p> <p>Boca de Apiza-Chupadero-Tecuarillo, Col. February 2nd, 2008.</p> <p>Playa Colola, Mich. February 2nd, 2008.</p> <p>Playa Maruata, Mich. February 2nd, 2008</p> <p>Laguna Chacahua, Oax. February 2nd, 2008</p> <p>Playa Ceuta, Sin. February 2nd, 2008</p> <p>Reefs Alacranes, Yuc. February 2nd, 2008</p> <p>Estuarine System Puerto Arista, Chis. February 2nd, 2008</p>
The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, CITES and its amendment adopted in Gaborone, Botswana on April 30 th , 1983 (Federal Official Journal 14-04-2014)	1992
Memorandum of Understanding, Cooperation Program Mex US Gulf, Mex US Pacific	1992
Convention on Biological Diversity	1993
Memorandum of Understanding, Three-lateral Committee (Mexico-United States-Canada) for the Conservation and Management of Wildlife and Ecosystems	1996
Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles (IAC)	1999
Code of Conduct on Responsible Fishing, FAO	1995
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, Montego Bay, 1982	1983
Bi-National Recovery Plan for the Kemp's Ridley Sea Turtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>), Mexico – USA (http://www.fws.gov/kempstridley/)	September 22 nd , 2011



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Intention letter between the Mexican United States Environment and Natural Resources Secretary and the United States of America Fisheries and Wildlife Service for the conservation of the Kemp's Ridley sea turtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>)	September 22 nd , 2011
Memorandum of understanding for the Conservation and Management of Marine Protected Areas between the Mexican United States Environment and Natural Resources Secretary and the United States of America National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.	February 16 th , 2012
Memorandum of Understanding between the Mexican United States Environment and Natural Resources Secretary and the United States of America Environmental Protection Agency on Environmental Cooperation in Aquatic and Coastal Ecosystems	September 24 th , 2012

Note: *If this is the first time a country is submitting this information, please include all pertinent national legislation and international instruments currently in force.*

c._ Actions for compliance with national and international legislation

c.1 IAC Resolutions

Fill in the following tables for each of the IAC Resolutions listed below. In the case that a Resolution does not apply to your country, please mark the box RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY, and if a specific question does not apply, please mark the column DOES NOT APPLY. If you need more space to describe these actions, please attach additional pages and note the resolution and question number to which you are responding.

Resolution CIT-COP7-2015-R2: Conservation of the Eastern Pacific Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP7-2015-R2, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:			RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	
1a) Have you created conservation plans and long-term programs that can reverse the critical situation of the leatherback turtle in the Eastern Pacific?	X		<p>Verification and certification of the shrimp fleet on the appropriate use of turtle excluder devices (TED) at the dock and offshore. NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued for shark fisheries, including regulations for the protection of nesting beaches and incidental catches.</p> <p>Similarly, local fishermen and communities have been included in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing awareness on their importance.</p> <p>On the other hand, inspections and surveillance actions took place in the</p>	



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		<p>federal marine-terrestrial area aiming to verify the actions in the area and their compliance with the regulations.</p> <p>Within the Sea Turtle Conservation National Program operated by the Protected Areas National Commission (CONANP), is the Leatherback Project which is more than 25 years old. This project has produced information about the most important beaches for the species, with a seasonal monitoring, ranking as one of the most comprehensive leatherback projects internationally. The goal of these projects is the protection of at least 90% of clutches in Priority I beaches and 75% in Priority II beaches, as well as of the nesting habitat. The project is implemented in four index beaches in Mexico: Mexiquillo, Mich, Tierra Colorada, Gro, Cahuitán and Barra de la Cruz, Oax. Nesting activity in these areas represents 45% of nesting in the Mexican Pacific Coast. The Leatherback Project has carried out conservation actions among main stakeholders for 25 years.</p> <p>Currently, we have the Leatherback PACE published in 2008, and developed with the participation of all the stakeholders involved in the conservation of the species.</p> <p>As part of the national and international regulations implementation, conservation actions include inspection and surveillance programs in nesting beaches and fishing vessels.</p> <p>A special operation is conducted every year in coordination with the Mexican Navy Secretary (SEMAR), the Natural Protected Areas National Commission (CONANP), and the Mexican Turtle Center (CMT), to protect the leatherback turtle nesting season in its main nesting beaches; <i>Tierra Colorada, CRO., Mexiquillo, Mich., Barra de la Cruz and Cahuitán Oax., and La Escobilla and Morro Ayuta in Oaxaca.</i></p> <p>Inspection and surveillance at the sea turtles protection center with a special focus in hatchlings release, avoiding that these are kept for several days or release at inappropriate times.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance in other non-priority nesting beaches for the species, with records of occasional nesting.</p>
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		<p>Fisheries authority contributes with regulatory measures and inspection and surveillance actions.</p> <p>Mexican Official Norm NOM-162-SEMARNAT-2012, establishing specifications for the protection, recovery, and management of sea turtles populations in their nesting habitat.</p>	
1b) Are you implementing these conservation plans and monitoring programs?	X	<p>The Leatherback PACE published in 2008 and its actions, is implemented annually, with short, medium and long-term indicators. Additionally, efforts to protect the clutches in priority nesting beaches have been made since 1982 and reinforced in 1996 until now.</p>	
2. Have you taken conservation measures to eliminate poaching of leatherback turtles?	X	<p>Permanent closure since March 16th, 1994.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches during the nesting season.</p> <p>The Navy Secretary (SEMAR) contributes with SEMARNAT in inspection and surveillance actions in massive arrivals and nesting areas. (Annex I-A-1, 2 Part III – Information on research).</p> <p>Use and consumption of products and by-products from all the sea turtles species is prohibited by the Mexican law since 1990 closure.</p> <p>In September 2003, the Three-states Agreement was signed among the governments of the states with leatherback priority beaches: <i>Michoacán</i>, <i>Guerrero</i>, and <i>Oaxaca</i> with the objective of working jointly for the Leatherback Turtle recovery.</p> <p>In México the four priority beaches for this species have an annual program for the protection of females, eggs and hatchlings through the joint actions of CONANP, Profepa, Marine Secretary and Kutzari AC.</p> <p>In 2012 CONANP reviewed the actions of the experts regarding the leatherback PACE actions that have been implemented.</p> <p>Priorities for the following years are to continue monitoring in beaches of females and embryonic development.</p>	
3. If your country has leatherback turtle nesting beaches in the Eastern Pacific: Have you taken conservation measures to protect the nesting sites and their associated habitats?	X	<p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches during nesting season.</p> <p>SEMAR supports SEMARNAT in inspection and surveillance actions in</p>	



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		<p>massive arrival and nesting area (Annex I-A-I, 2 Part III – Information about research)</p> <p>In Mexico, two of the four leatherback index beaches have a Sanctuary category, and one more is in the process to be declared protected natural area. The four beaches are Ramsar Sites, three of them since 2003 and 2004, and the last one was declared on February 2008, due to its level of international importance as wetlands.</p> <p>NOM-162-SEMARNAT-2012 and the establishment of natural protected areas objectives include the protection of sea turtles nesting beaches, including the Leatherback.</p> <p>NOM-029-PESC-2006, sharks, and rays responsible fishing, establishing that fisheries targeting sharks and rays cannot take place in front of main sea turtles nesting beaches, during nesting season. The nesting beaches are detailed in the Normative Appendix “B” of the regulation, including this species 13 nesting beaches.</p>	
<p>4. Has your country adopted fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture and mortality of this species?</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>Use of larger sea turtle excluder devices (TEDs) is compulsory to release bigger animals.</p> <p>Mexican Official Norm NOM-061-PESC-2006, details technical specifications of rigid sea turtle excluder devices (TED), installed in commercial and leisure shrimp fisheries trawling nets, taking place in federal jurisdiction waters, aiming to contribute to sea turtles populations’ protection and to reduce incidental catches.</p> <p>Similarly, the use of circle hooks in shark fisheries is compulsory, as well as closure in the areas where longline fisheries catch sharks located in front of nesting beaches. The use of dehookers and attempts to resuscitate sea turtles in the case of finding one recently drowned are obligatory as well.</p> <p>Training for fishermen on the use of dehookers and on resuscitation has been carried out in different areas of the country.</p> <p>An Agreement to authorize flat bars grid on the sea turtle excluder device, which is more efficient in the exclusion of sea turtles, was issued on September 12th, 2014.</p>	



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			Based on the former, Mexican Official Norms regulating fishing resources with a higher incidence in sea turtles bycatch, have been included to reduce their incidental catch, as it is the case of shrimp, tuna and shark fisheries (NOM-002-SAG/PESC-2013, NOM-061-PESC-2006, NOM-001-SAG/PESC-2013, NOM-029-PESC-2006). (DGSPRNR)
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(*). Specify actions implemented, name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.

Resolution CIT-COP3-2006 R-1: Hawksbill turtle conservation (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)

ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP3-2006-R1, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY		DOES NOT APPLY
	YES	NO	
1. Are you strengthening monitoring of the illegal use and trade of hawksbill turtles and their products?	X		<p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches, during nesting season.</p> <p>Identification of red spots in coastal communities in Campeche State, incidentally catching or targeting sea turtles and/or consuming and harvesting them. This project was developed during 2006 and 2007 by Defenders of Wildlife, the APFFLT-CONANP, and DECOL Ciudad del Carmen AC.</p> <p>Surveillance tours for hawksbill protection are carried out in their main nesting beaches in the States of <i>Nayarit</i>, <i>Quintana Roo</i>, and <i>Yucatán</i>. In Campeche, main nesting State for this species, eggs poaching trend decreased from 5% to at least 2% in the last 22 years. Operations specifically on sea turtles are implemented by the Environmental Protection Attorney (PROFEPA) in this States.</p> <p>Verification of cross-border movement in the main entrance and exit points of the country to import and export wildlife individuals, products and byproducts including artisanal crafts made of hawksbill shells.</p>
2. Are you enforcing pertinent hawksbill legislation?	X		Since March 16 th , 1994 this species is in permanent closure to take, consume or



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		<p>trade of products and byproducts along with all the other species of sea turtles.</p> <p>According to the Ecologic Balance and Environmental Protection General Law, the Wildlife General Law and its Regulation, the Federal Crime Code, NOM-002-PESC-1993, NOM-126-SEMARNAT-200, NOM-061-PESC-2006, NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010 and NOM-029-PESC-2006, the Total Closure Agreement for all the Sea Turtle Species in Waters of Federal Jurisdiction in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, and the Pacific Ocean, including the Gulf of California, and the declaration of Natural Protected Area declaratory, actions toward the implementation of current legislation for the protection of hawksbill turtles are as follow:</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance in sea turtle protection centers focusing in hatchlings release, avoiding to keep them for several days or to release them at inappropriate times.</p> <p>Verification and certification of the shrimp fleet on the appropriate use of turtle excluder devices (TED) at dock and offshore. NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued for shark fisheries, including regulations for the protection of nesting beaches and incidental catches. Local fishermen and communities have been included in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing awareness on their importance.</p> <p>Surveillance tours for their protection take place in the main nesting beaches in the States of Nayarit, Quintana Roo, and Yucatán.</p> <p>Strengthening of the inspections and surveillance with operations to verify the compliance with NOM-162-SEMARNAT-2012 in the sea turtles protection centers, checking the preferred use of <i>in situ</i> hatcheries, the management plan, and with special attention to the most natural hatchlings release protocol, avoiding to keep the hatchlings for several days, as well as inappropriate releasing times.</p> <p>Verification of cross-border movement in the main entrance and exit points of</p>	
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		<p>the country to import and export wildlife individuals, products and byproducts including artisanal crafts made of hawksbill shells.</p> <p>For law enforcement, PROFEPA conducts operations of inspection and surveillance in markets, beaches and at the sea.</p>	
<p>3. Are activities being carried out in order to stop illegal trade of hawksbill products?</p>		<p>Certification of shrimp fisheries vessels on the appropriate use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TED)</p> <p>Verification Operations to shrimp fisheries vessels in compliance with NOM-061-PESC-2006 (TED).</p> <p>Inspection on the extractive and non-extractive use of marine species at risk.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches and fishing vessels.</p> <p>PROFEPA, with SEMAR support implement inspection and surveillance operations for the protection of hatchlings and nesting sites, with the purpose of avoiding sea turtles illegal trafficking and trade in markets, beaches and at the sea. (Annex I-A-1-2 and 3, Part III-Information on research).</p> <p>In the Annual Operative Program POA, national implementation measures include actions toward the protection of sea turtles in general, such as: Certification and verification of the installation and use of the Sea Turtle Excluder Devices (TED) at sea; Inspections in Sea Turtles Conservation Centers, restaurants, markets, crafts and souvenirs stores, fur farms, taxidermists, tanneries and other that could commercialize products and byproducts of sea turtles; Marine and Terrestrial surveillance journeys in front of the nesting beaches, in feeding grounds, and in Natural Protected Areas; Promotion and establishment of Participative Environmental Surveillance Committees and specific operations, including actions in their nesting and feeding sites; all these to comply with the national regulations on sea turtles protection.</p> <p>Goals for the former actions are listed as follows:</p>	



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			<p>Operations against illegal trafficking of individuals, products and byproducts of terrestrial and marine wildlife.</p> <p>Surveillance operations for the protection of species at risk and the protection of sea turtle in nesting areas.</p> <p>Establishment of Participative Environmental Surveillance Committees for the protection of Priority Species PACE.</p> <p>Attention to emergencies regarding wildlife, marine resources, and coastal ecosystems.</p> <p>Through the federal government subsidies program, fishermen and local communities have been included in sea turtle protection and conservation actions, increasing the awareness <u>in</u> their importance.</p> <p>Certification of shrimp fishing vessels in the appropriate use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TED).</p> <p>Verification operation of shrimp fishing vessels in compliance with NOM-061-PESC-2006 (TED).</p> <p>Inspection of the extractive and non-extractive use of marine species at risk.</p> <p>Goals compliance is measured in terms of annual planning by PROFEPA Federal Representatives in the Mexican Republic Coastal States.</p>	
<p>4. Indicate if your country is strengthening the protection of important nesting and foraging habitats by declaring protected areas and regulating anthropogenic activities that adversely impact these habitats.</p>	<p>a) Protection of nesting habitats</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p>	<p>The following legislation is available for the protection of nesting habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Natural Protected Areas Decree (ANP). There are 17 ANP under Sanctuaries category which is specific for the protection of nesting sites, additional to other ANP that protect these beaches as well: <i>RB Terminos Lagoon</i>, <i>RB Los Petenes</i>, <i>RV Ría Celestún</i>, <i>RB Ría Lagartos</i>, which polygons include nesting sites (DGSPRNR). -Agreement establishing <i>Bahía de Akumal</i> as a safe heaven area for the protection of the species mentioned. Quintana Roo State marine portion protects hawksbill turtles nesting habitats among other (DGSPRNR). 	



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			<p>-Mexican Official Norm NOM-061-PESC-2006, technical specifications for the turtle-excluder devices used by the shrimp trawling fleet in the Mexican United States federal jurisdiction waters.</p> <p>-NOM-029-PESC-2006 sharks and rays responsible fishing. Establishes that fisheries targeting sharks and rays are not allowed to fish in a 5 km wide marine strip in front of sea turtle nesting beaches during nesting season. These nesting beaches are specified in the Normative Appendix “B” of the regulation, including 17 hawksbill nesting beaches.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches. SEMAR collaborates with inspection and surveillance journeys through navy commands to the marine infantry, to avoid negative impacts of human activities in nesting habitats. (Annex I-A1,2 and 3, and Annex I-B_1,2,3, Part III-Information on research).</p> <p>Certification and verification of appropriate use of turtle excluder devices (TED) by the shrimp trawling fisheries fleet, at dock as well as offshore.</p> <p><i>RV Laguna de Términos, RB Los Petenes, RB Ría Celestún and RC Ría Lagartos</i> are natural protected areas which have nesting beaches within their polygons. Mexican Official Norm PROY-NOM-162-SEMARNAT-2012. Establishes specifications for the protection, recovery and management of sea turtle populations in their nesting habitats.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance of sea turtle protection centers with a focus on hatchlings release, avoiding to keep them for several days and to be release at inappropriate times.</p> <p>Surveillance journeys for their protection in main nesting beaches in the States of Nayarit, Campeche, Quintana Roo and Yucatán.</p>	
	b) Protection of feeding habitats	X	<p>For the protection of feeding habitats we have:</p> <p>-Agreement establishing <i>Bahía de Akumal</i> as a refuge for the protection of the species included, Quintana Roo State</p>	



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			<p>defined marine area protection hawksbill nesting areas, among other.</p> <p>Decreets of natural protected areas (ANP) with feeding habitats within the polygons: <i>RB Laguna de Términos, RB Los Petenes, RB Ría Celestún, RB Ría Lagartos, Laguna de Términos, RB Los Petenes, APFFLT Yum Balam, PN Arrecife Alacranes, RB Arrecifes de Sian Ka'an, RB Banco Chinchorro</i> are natural protected areas including feeding and nesting sites within the polygons.</p> <p>It has been demonstrated that there is a connectivity of post-nesting females migrating through several ANPs from <i>Veracruz</i> to <i>Quintana Roo</i>, which turtles use during their movements and where they spend long terms sheltering and feeding.</p> <p>The Mexican Official Norm NOM-061-PESC is applicable outside these areas. Technical specifications for the turtle excluder devices used by the shrimp fisheries fleet in the Mexican United States federal jurisdiction waters.</p> <p>Certification and verification of turtle excluder devices (TED) at dock and offshore by the shrimp trawling fisheries. For shark fisheries, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued including the regulations for the protection of nesting beaches and incidental catches.</p> <p>Surveillance journeys take place in the main foraging area inside and outside Natural Protected Area at Quintana Roo State.</p> <p>SEMAR supports with inspection and surveillance journeys through navy mandates for the marine infantry, to avoid negative impacts of human activities in feeding grounds at each region (Annex I-A-1,2, and 3, Part III-Information on research).</p>
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(*) Specify actions implemented, name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.

Resolution CIT-COP3-2006-R2: Reduction of the adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles



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ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP3-2006-R2, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
Adopted the “Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality induced by fisheries operations”, of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), including:				
1. Research and monitoring of adverse impact of fisheries on sea turtles				
• Collect information by fishery	X		Mainly in shrimp and shark fisheries	
• Observer programs	X		Observers on board in shark fisheries (incidental catches)	
• Research on sea turtle/fishery interactions			Mainly in shrimp and shark fisheries	
• Information on non-Party vessels				X
• Cooperation with non-Party states to obtain information			Information exchange	
2. Mitigation measures for the following fisheries:				
i. Long-line	X		This fishing gear is not allowed to catch sharks and rays within a five km marine strip in front of main sea turtle nesting beaches, during nesting season. NOM-029-PESC-2006, sharks, and rays responsible fisheries mandate the use of circle hooks in waters at a certain depth.	
ii. Gillnets	X		This fishing gear is not allowed to catch sharks and rays within a five km marine strip in front of main sea turtle nesting beaches, during nesting season. NOM-029-PESC-2006, sharks, and rays responsible fisheries prohibit its use in front of sea turtles nesting beaches during the turtles reproductive season	
iii. Trawling (e.g., 1. TEDs: specify legally approved TEDs, their dimensions, material, and target species for that fishery, 2. time-area closures: specify geographical area, time of closure and target species for that fishery, 3. tow times and/or 4. other measures)			NOM-002-SAG/PESC-/2013 specifies that the use of turtle excluder devices (TED) is compulsory in shrimp trawl fisheries, this norm is complemented with NOM-061-PESC-2006, which establishes specifications for authorized TEDs. The most common TED is the Super Shooter, followed by the Georgia Jumper and the Saunders Grid. Since September 2014, an alternative TED with flat bars grid was authorized in the Pacific Ocean by Agreement. This same document specifies that this TED should ease the exclusion of adult sea turtles and juveniles which shell height is higher than	



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		<p>10.2 cm, preventing them to get in the bag of the net, and allowing them to escape through the escape aperture. A specific species is not established, however, all six species of sea turtles found in national waters apply (PROFEPA).</p> <p>TED technical specifications. Net mesh length with exit hole: comprises the net body. Built with one rectangular piece made of polyamide thread (PA), tinted and treated multifilament number 18 or 36, or polyethylene (PE), mesh size 38 mm (1 ½ inches) to 41 mm (1 5/8 inches) equivalent to 35 mm (1 3/8 inches) and 38 mm (1 ½ inches) mesh size; and dimensions of at least 50 to 150 meshes which should be adjusted to the grid size. The panel smaller sides should be sewed to each other (PROFEPA).</p> <p>Solid grid: Solid structured made of an oval or semi-rectangular frame without corners. Dimensions: minimum 81x115 cm and maximum 107x130 cm. Rods: vertical fixed to the frame with a maximum separation of 10.2 cm between them. Material: galvanized or stainless steel rod, aluminum rod, aluminum or galvanized tube.</p> <p>Position of the grid: Installed inside the TED. Angle 30 to 50 degrees from the horizontal, the optimum is 45. The grid should be firmly tied to the length of the panel or along the frame's perimeter through polyamide multifilament thread joints.</p> <p>Exit hole flap: Rectangular cut measuring:</p> <p>1.- 142 cm (56") across and 51 cm (20") longitudinally (small TED).</p> <p>2- 180 cm (71") across and 66 cm (26") longitudinally (large TED).</p> <p>Floats (bottom opening excluders with buoyancy lighter than its own weight). Material: polyurethane, PVC, ethyl acetate (EVA), other</p>
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			<p>rigid plastic or aluminum.</p> <p>For top exciting TEDs: one float off the TED structure; one float at each side of the grid below the exit hole flap margin. For bottom exciting TEDs: symmetrically fixed with polyamide or polyethylene ropes on both sides of the grid top-center (junction point with the TED) outside the TED body or inside behind the frame of the grid (when is polyurethane).</p> <p>The Closure agreement (DOF, May 31st, 1990). Establishes total closure for all sea turtle species and subspecies in federal jurisdiction waters of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, as well as of the Pacific Ocean, including the Gulf of California (PROFEPA).</p> <p>Additionally, NOM-002-SAG/PESC-2012 includes an Appendix with the resuscitation procedures for sea turtles incidentally caught and establishes a ban on transporting sea turtles live or death, as whole or in pieces which have been caught incidentally.</p> <p>Sea turtles are in full and permanent closure since 1991, which was reinforced with the Notice of the establishment of fisheries closure times and areas in 1994.</p> <p>SEMAR supports Fisheries Inspectors, in inspection and surveillance actions aiming to check that fishing vessels are using TEDs.</p> <p>(TED's) and secure fishing gears. (Annex I-A-1,2 and 3, Part III – Information on research).</p>	
iv. Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))				
v. Training programs for fisherman about best practices for safe handling and release of sea turtles incidentally caught	X		According to NOM-001-SAG/PESC-213 for purse seine caught tuna species and NOM-002-SAG/PESC-2013 for shrimp, incidental catches in both cases.	



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Since 2010 to this date, CONAPESCA has Comprehensive Technical Assistance Training Program called Emerging Training Program for the use of Turtle Excluder Devices in which at the end of 2015, 15,403 crew members and netters have been trained to build and operate TEDs in the high seas shrimp trawl fisheries fleet.

A reinforcement program on the construction and operation of TEDs started in 2015 in Campeche and Tamaulipas, in the Gulf of Mexico; y en the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, in the Pacific Ocean; as these are the dominant states for high seas shrimp fisheries. 3,382 individuals were trained during this year including crew members and netters. Following the strategic lines, this program will continue in 2016, with a goal of 3,818 people trained, including crew members and netters.

A Standard for Professional Competence program was implemented in 2013 for the construction and operation of TEDs in the high seas squid fishery; thus far, 447 fishermen have been trained (58 in ELC for construction and 419 in ELC for operation).

Similarly, training and education activities for middle-distance and coastal fishermen cooperatives have been carried out in the Mexican Pacific aiming to implement techniques to reduce sea turtle bycatch and mortality in fisheries. In addition, talks on TEDs modifications have been provided to ship owners and networks distributors.

In the last four years, workshops with middle distance longliners have taken place, with the purpose of increasing their awareness and guide them in the use of fishing equipment that contributes to sustainable fishing of shrimp as



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			<p>well as the reduction of incidental catches, and inform them on the benefits of using circle hooks and dehookers, particularly in the case of Leatherback turtles. These workshops were in collaboration with Wildlife Defenders, Kutzari, and CONAPESCA.</p> <p>Sea turtles PACEs include a strategic line regarding Culture, with actions on training, education, and outreach.</p>	
C. Socio-economic considerations				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support socio-economic activities that help mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles 				X

(*) Specify actions implemented, name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.

c.2 National and International Mandates

List actions that are being carried out to comply with national and international mandates (Ex: inspections, confiscations, sanctions, etc.)

d. _ Application[submission] of exceptions established in the Convention

Describe in detail the exceptions allowed in accordance with article IV, item 3 (a,b,d) and Annex IV of the text of the Convention, in accordance with the procedure established by the COP (Doc. CIT-COP5-2011-R2). Attach management program.

The use of parts or sub-products is not allowed in Mexico since 1990 (DOF 1990, Decree on Sea Turtles Closure). Only not-extractive use is allowed (tourism, females market, protected clutches, and hatchling) as well as research supported appropriately. However, there are illegal catches of juveniles and adults, especially for meat consumption and eggs poaching. The use of hawksbill shell, and oil and blood, of all the species without distinction, for medicinal purposes is also observed. Depending on the region, these are the products mostly extracted, but in general, eggs are the most valuable. With inspection and surveillance activities eggs poaching have decreased 20% in most of the beaches, specifically in priority sites.

The agencies in charge of inspection and surveillance actions regarding sea turtles are the Environmental Protection Federal Attorney (PROFEPA), SEMAR, General



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Attorney of the Republic (PGR), CONANP and CONAPESCA. These agencies work jointly within their responsibilities scope, including: nocturnal watches in nesting beaches arresting people in possession of turtle eggs or any other turtle product; operations and checkpoints during holidays; inspection to fishing products markets and restaurants, fur farms, shoe stores, among other.

- *To comply with this responsibility the Federal Government designed and implemented a TED Verification Work Plan 2010-2012, including strategies and resources alignment in an agreement between the Federal Government agencies as follow:*
- *Implementation and operation of the TED Verification Work Plan from the beginning of the high seas shrimp fishing season and in the country main fishing grounds of this resource in the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, as well as in the Pacific Ocean including the Gulf of California.*
- *Maintain the inspections index in shrimp fishing vessels during trawling operations, preferable in distant fishing grounds and at night.*
- *Committing to:*
 - *Inspect 30% of the shrimp fishing fleet operation*
 - *70% or more of the total verifications should be at sea*
 - *30% of more verifications at sea should be at night*
- *Continuous TED inspections on shrimp vessels in the dock*
- *Synchronization of efforts between SAGARPA-CONAPESCA, SEMARNAT-PROFEPA and SEMAR-Mexican Navy, to do joint verifications, with each agency intervening according to its responsibilities scope.*
- *Continuation of CONAPESCA and PROFEPA staff training in matters of TED verification, sailing, and safety at sea.*
- *Through an agreement with SEMAR, implementation of a program to obtain RHIB inspection boats.*
- *Strengthening small boats navigation equipment for those which are part of their fleet, towards ensuring safety at sea.*
- *Keep the operation of CONAPESCA Fishing Vessel Monitoring and Location Satellite System (SISMEP) managing the flux of satellite information with PROFEPA and SEMAR.*



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- *Consolidation of TEDs outreach program among fishing sectors, according to the current norms.*
- *Determine CONAPESCA and PROFEPA clear and consistent criteria for the enforcement of penalties in the matter of TEDs.*
- *Implementation of a permanent training program in both littorals, for ship owners, captains, crew and netters regarding new TED technologies design, construction, installing and operation; as well as developing demonstrations of the technology improvements and the benefits for the shrimp fishing fleet.*
- *SEMAR will take part in the TEDs appropriate use verification, considering the implementation of their inspection and surveillance program in federal jurisdiction marine waters. Also, it will continue with CONAPESCA and PROFEPA support training navy personnel in the correct use and verification of TEDs.*
- *Communications and Transport Secretary (SCT) through Ports and Merchant Marine General Coordination (CGPMM)/Port Captaincies, will take part verifying TEDs certification Acts before issuing customs exist through fishing, providing strategic access to CONAPESCA and PROFEPA staff for shrimp fishing vessels inspection according to the Sustainable Fishing and Aquaculture General Law, denying exit through fishing to vessels with captains or offending patterns which sea books or competence certificates have been canceled.*
- *Establishment a zero tolerance policy regarding TEDs, based on the strict enforcement of the law canceling seabooks to offending captains and vessels; imposition of fines to boat owners, or confiscation of vessels, fishing gears, fishing products and withdrawal and/or suspension of fishing license.*
- *Promote Fishing Sector cooperative participation, promoting a campaign within their organizations to raise awareness and establish internal control mechanisms.*
- *Create an inter-secretarial commission for evaluation and monitoring.*

In terms of regulations, there has been work in the Project to modify the Mexican Official Norm NOM-002-PESC-1993, to manage the harvest of shrimp species in the Mexican United States federal jurisdiction waters (DOF December 31st, 1993), including the amendment published on December 31st, 1993 (DOD July 1997).

The NOM modification project endorses the current sea turtle regulations, by establishing that sea turtles and other species subject to special protection “cannot be



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kept alive or dead, as whole or in pieces". Additionally, the NOM ratifies that crew should make sure that after catching them, the animals show vital signs, and are physically recovered before returning them to sea. Therefore, the NOM proposes the inclusion of an appendix with the details on sea turtles resuscitation procedure, in case it is necessary to keep them on board for recovery.

This amendment is compatible with international management fisheries organizations including the protection of sea turtles.

Similarly, the NOM-061-PESC-2006 is being amended to authorize the use of flat rods solid grid, which is more efficient excluding big organisms, such as sea turtles, lasts longer and improves the shrimp influx to the bag. These TEDs modifications will be standardized with the technical specifications established in other countries which we have commercial trade and technical cooperation with. This modification project was published for public consultation in the Federation Official Journal on September 2nd, 2015, and once the comments received are analyzed, modifications will be done and published as a definite Norm.

Among the actions to protect sea turtles and their nesting beaches, and to fight trafficking of their products and byproducts during 2015, PROFEPA carried out 31 operations, 9 of them focused on fighting illegal harvest of sea turtles, and 22 in protecting their nesting and feeding areas nationally. As a product, there were 291 surveillance journeys in South Baja California, Colima, Guerrero, Michoacán, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Quintana Roo, Sinaloa, Tamaulipas, Veracruz, and Yucatán; 17 inspections in sea turtle conservation centers; 5 inspections to verify the sea turtles closure and 2 Participative Environmental Surveillance Committees were formed and monitored. Through these actions, 19,628 turtle eggs were secured and 12 people were prosecuted before the Federal Public Ministry accused of illegal possession of sea turtle individuals, parts, and byproducts.

In La Escobilla and Morro Ayuta, Oaxaca, which are the olive ridley main nesting beaches, between June and December, there are massive arrivals of this species. An operation carried out by PROFEPA, SEMAR and technicians of the Mexican Center of Sea Turtles, includes permanent surveillance of the area aiming to avoid nest poaching and turtles catches. During 2015, a total of 2210 journeys took place, protecting 20 massive arrivals, with an estimate of approximately 1'626,047 clutches protected.

A second operation related to leatherbacks nesting, categorized as critically endangered to extinction, included a closure during the season 2014-2015 between January and March, and at the beginning of the season 2015-2016 between November and December in their main nesting beaches namely, Mexiquillo, Michoacán, Tierra Colorada, Guerrero, Barra de la Cruz and Cahuitán, Oaxaca. The operation was jointly carried out by SEMAR and technicians from CONANP and CMT, who stayed in



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*the beaches permanently. There were 500 surveillance journeys, sighting 125 individuals, protecting 172 nests, and releasing 3,817 hatchlings. Additionally, due to an overlap in nesting beaches, nests of olive ridley and black turtle were protected, with an estimate of four nests of black turtle (*Chelonia agassizii*) and 331 nests of olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), releasing 1,597 and 69,799 hatchlings respectively.*

During 2015, the Environmental Protection Federal Attorney certified sea turtle excluder devices (TED) twice: a) 17 shrimp fishing vessels were certified at the end of the season 2014-2015 and b) 1,148 vessels of the shrimp trawl fisheries fleet operating in federal jurisdiction waters of the Mexican United States were certified at the beginning of the season 2015-2016. Certifications were given according to the Mexican Official Norms NOM-002-PESC-1993 and NOM-061-PESC-2006, the later establishes the TEDs technical specifications.

Similarly, as part of 2015 actions, to verify compliance with NOM-061-PESC-2006, there efforts to reinforce inspection and surveillance particularly in shrimp fishing grounds, as in dock. Working in coordination with the Aquaculture and Fishing National Commission was very important (CONAPESCA). Efforts also have the support of Mexico Navy Secretary and Natural Protected Areas National Commission.

During season 2014-2015 (September-April), PROFEPA verified compliance with NOM-061-PESC-2006 in 163 shrimp vessels. 62,43% were checked at fishing grounds and the rest 37,75% at the dock.

Part III (Research information)

a. Threats

*Indicate threats (Coastal development, incidental capture, direct use, contamination and pathogens, and climate change) by species, with information on the area and activities taken to control them in the following table. Lo = *Lepidochelys olivacea*; Lk = *Lepidochelys kempii*; Dc = *Dermochelys coriacea*; Ei = *Eretmochelys imbricata*; Cc = *Caretta caretta*; Cm = *Chelonia mydas*.*

Species	Threat(s)		Actions
Lo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change	<p>Nesting beaches inspection and surveillance during nesting season reporting turtles and eggs seized, eggs collected and replaced, hatchlings released, and fishing gears seized. Also, operations in coordination with PROFEPA.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in sea turtle protection centers with a focus on hatchlings release, avoiding they are kept for several days and release them at inappropriate times.</p>



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			<p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches of both littorals during nesting season, and especial operations with SEMAR and CONANP in olive ridley main nesting beaches, in La Escobilla and Morro Ayuta, to protect their massive arrivals.</p> <p>Certification and verification of turtle excluder devices (TED) appropriate use byt the shrimp trawl fishing fleet at dock as well as at high seas. For shark fisheries, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued considering the regulations to protect nesting beaches and to avoid bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been involved in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing their awareness on their importance.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in restaurants and fishing products markets, especially during holidays.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance in the marine-terrestrial federal zone aiming to verify that the activities carried out in this area comply with the norm.</p> <p>Change in the use of the land for rural housing construction, the area is being monitored.</p> <p>Environmental education, community organization.</p> <p>Eggs poaching during holidays in the beaches with more visitors. Inspection and surveillance actions and especial operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR) to protect nesting.</p> <p>Hurricanes (beaches erosion). Clutches management strategies are implemented to avoid losing them.</p> <p>Lighting in beaches, vehicles circulation. Traffic in beaches increases, especially in tourist places and high season. Using signs in the beaches, the public is warned of the presence of the turtles. In some places, the way of the vehicles is blocked placing trunks or barriers across the beach. However, in Mexico, there is no law restricting circulation of vehicles throughout the territory.</p> <p>Construction and Infrastructure in beaches. Inspection and surveillance aiming to verify that all construction have an Environmental Impact manifest, and comply with mitigation measures according to the Environmental Balance and Environmental Protection General Law (LGEEPA) and the regulation on the matter.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> At tourist development places, it is verified that lighting follows the conditions established in the environmental impact manifest, such as lamps orientation,</p>
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			<p>and type of lamps, aiming to avoid disturbances for sea turtles during nesting season.</p> <p>Eggs and hatchlings predation by domestic and wild animals. Project in coordination with PROFEPA, SEMAR, and CONANP, and in some places with the Health Secretary, to conduct sterilization and sanitizing control of strait dogs.</p> <p>Inadequate management of tourism; inspection and surveillance in sea turtles protection centers with a focus on hatchling release avoiding they are kept for several days or are released at inappropriate times.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> It is necessary to carry out environmental education training among tourist services providers, with the purpose of encouraging awareness and respect, transmitted to visitor aiming to avoid damaging sea turtles.</p> <p>Trawl nets, longline, gillnets, etc. Certification and verification of the shrimp trawl fishing fleet on the appropriate use of turtle excluder devices (TED) at dock as well as in high seas. For shark fisheries, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued considering the regulations to protect nesting beaches and to avoid bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been involved in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing their awareness on their importance.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> It is necessary to increase the inspections during shrimp fishing activities.</p> <p>Catch of sea turtles to use their meat, in the beach as well as at sea. In Mexico, the extractive use of sea turtles, products, and byproducts is not allowed by law. Mexico Navy does surveillance on boats to detect vessels fishing illegally. PROFEPA inspectors do the same in coordination with the marine secretary.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches during nesting season, and especial operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR).</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in restaurants and fishing products markets, especially during holidays.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> During holidays, operations against consumption are conducted to discourage this activity.</p> <p>PROFEPA delegations in coastal States have boats, enabling trips in front of nesting beaches aiming to identify boats fishing sea turtles.</p>
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			<p>Longline, driftnets, gillnets, trawling nets. Since 1993 in the Gulf of Mexico and 1996 in the Mexican Pacific sea turtle excluder devices are used are mandatory in the shrimp trawl fishing fleets. Although gillnets and longline interact with sea turtles, there are no bycatch studies that allow us to determine the scope of the problem (in time or space).</p> <p>Shark fishery is one with a higher number of fishermen. This fishery uses drift nets and longline. The Mexican government has approved the Mexican official norm NOM-029-PESC-2006, including incidental catches and mechanisms to reduce sea turtles bycatch.</p> <p>Other fisheries with a smaller fishing effort such as those for swordfishes, could have an impact on sea turtles, however, there is not existing statistics on the impact. In this case onboard observers, programs are developed to measure the interaction and obtain support information to make appropriate decisions.</p> <p>Workshops with coastal fishermen have taken place with the purpose of increasing their awareness and let them know about sea turtles regulations, especially of NOM-029-PESC-2006, including shark fisheries and incidental catches. The coastal fishing sector is very open to cooperate with sea turtle conservation programs and adopt more selective fishing techniques, and safety equipment to help recovery sea turtles populations.</p> <p>All shrimp fishing vessels must comply with the norm of using turtle excluder devices (TEDs), allowing sea turtles to get released from the net when they are incidentally caught.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Federal Attorney is the agency in charge of verifying the use and appropriate installation of TED at sea as well as in the docks, as well as of certifying them every year according to NOM-061-PESC/SEMARNAT-2006 and NOM-003-PESC-1993.</p> <p>PROFEPA verifies the compliance with the IATTC resolution. Purse seine vessels should make all the efforts to release a turtle that has been trapped.</p>
Lk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change	<p>Nesting beaches inspection and surveillance during nesting season reporting turtles and eggs seized, eggs collected and replaced, hatchlings released, and fishing gears seized. Also, operations in coordination with PROFEPA.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in sea turtle protection</p>



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			<p>centers with a focus on hatchlings release, avoiding they are kept for several days and release them at inappropriate times.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches by SEMAR and CONANP.</p> <p>Certification and verification of turtle excluder devices (TED) appropriate use by the shrimp trawl fishing fleet at dock as well as at high seas. For shark fisheries, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued considering the regulations to protect nesting beaches and to avoid bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been involved in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing their awareness on their importance.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in restaurants and fishing products markets, especially during holidays.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance in the marine-terrestrial federal zone aiming to verify that the activities carried out in this area comply with the norm.</p> <p>Eggs poaching during holidays in the beaches with more visitors. Inspection and surveillance actions and especial operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR) to protect nesting. Obstacles in the beach due to human littering inland or at sea. During journeys, these obstacles are removed to allow sea turtle to pass.</p> <p>Hurricanes (beaches erosion). Clutches management strategies are implemented to avoid losing them.</p> <p>Hydrocarbons pollution (oil spills). Warn Mexico Navy Secretary (SEMAR) who is responsible for the operation in case of spills. Also, the Mexican Petroleum company (PEMEX) is informed, who along with SEMAR send the equipment to clean the spill and clean the beach.</p> <p>Lighting in beaches, vehicles circulation. Traffic in beaches increases, especially in tourist places and high season. Using signs in the beaches, the public is warned of the presence of the turtles. In some places, the way of the vehicles is blocked placing trunks or barriers across the beach. However, in Mexico, there is no law restricting circulation of vehicles throughout the territory.</p> <p>Construction and Infrastructure in beaches. Inspection and surveillance aiming to verify that all construction have an Environmental Impact manifest, and comply with mitigation measures according to the Environmental Balance and Environmental Protection General Law</p>
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			<p>(LGEEPA) and the regulation on the matter.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> At tourist development places, it is verified that lighting follows the conditions established in the environmental impact manifest, such as lamps orientation, and type of lamps, aiming to avoid disturbances for sea turtles during nesting season.</p> <p>Eggs and hatchlings predation by domestic and wild animals. Project in coordination with PROFEPA, SEMAR and CONANP, and in some places with the Health Secretary, to conduct sterilization and sanitizing control of strait dogs.</p> <p>Inadequate management of tourism; inspection and surveillance in sea turtles protection centers with a focus on hatchling release avoiding they are kept for several days or are released at inappropriate times.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> It is necessary to carry out environmental education training among tourist services providers, with the purpose of encouraging awareness and respect, transmitted to visitor aiming to avoid damaging sea turtles.</p> <p>Trawl nets, longline, gillnets, etc. Certification and verification of the shrimp trawl fishing fleet on the appropriate use of turtle excluder devices (TED) at dock as well as in high seas. For shark fisheries, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued considering the regulations to protect nesting beaches and to avoid bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been involved in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing their awareness on their importance.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> It is necessary to increase the inspections during shrimp fishing activities.</p> <p>Catch of sea turtles to use their meat, in the beach as well as at sea. In Mexico, the extractive use of sea turtles, products, and byproducts is not allowed by law. Mexico Navy does surveillance on boats to detect vessels fishing illegally. PROFEPA inspectors do the same in coordination with the marine secretary.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches during nesting season, and especial operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR).</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in restaurants and fishing products markets, especially during holidays.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> During holidays, operations against</p>
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			<p>consumption are conducted to discourage this activity.</p> <p>PROFEPA delegations in coastal States have boats, enabling trips in front of nesting beaches aiming to identify boats fishing sea turtles.</p> <p>Longline, driftnets, gillnets, trawling nets. Since 1993 in the Gulf of Mexico and 1996 in the Mexican Pacific sea turtle excluder devices are used are mandatory in the shrimp trawl fishing fleets. Although gillnets and longline interact with sea turtles, there are no bycatch studies that allow us to determine the scope of the problem (in time or space).</p> <p>Shark fishery is one with a higher number of fishermen. This fishery uses drift nets and longline. The Mexican government has approved the Mexican official norm NOM-029-PESC-2006, including incidental catches and mechanisms to reduce sea turtles bycatch.</p> <p>Other fisheries with a smaller fishing effort such as those for swordfishes, could have an impact on sea turtles, however, there is not existing statistics on the impact. In this case onboard observers, programs are developed to measure the interaction and obtain support information to make appropriate decisions.</p> <p>Workshops with coastal fishermen have taken place with the purpose of increasing their awareness and let them know about sea turtles regulations, especially of NOM-029-PESC-2006, including shark fisheries and incidental catches. The coastal fishing sector is very open to cooperate with sea turtle conservation programs and adopt more selective fishing techniques, and safety equipment to help recovery sea turtles populations.</p> <p>All shrimp fishing vessels must comply with the norm of using turtle excluder devices (TEDs), allowing sea turtles to get released from the net when they are incidentally caught.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Federal Attorney is the agency in charge of verifying the use and appropriate installation of TED at sea as well as in the docks, as well as of certifying them every year according to NOM-061-PESC/SEMARNAT-2006 and NOM-003-PESC-1993.</p> <p>PROFEPA verifies the compliance with the IATTC resolution. Purse seine vessels should make all the efforts to release a turtle that has been trapped.</p>
Dc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination	Nesting beaches inspection and surveillance during nesting



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	<p>development</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct use</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change</p>	<p>season reporting turtles and eggs seized, eggs collected and replaced, hatchlings released, and fishing gears seized. Also, operations in coordination with PROFEPA.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in sea turtle protection centers with a focus on hatchlings release, avoiding they are kept for several days and release them at inappropriate times.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches, as well as a permanent operation to protect Leatherback nesting at their main nesting, beaches Tierra Colorada, Gro., Mexiquillo, Mich., Barra de la Crus y Cahuitán Oax.</p> <p>Certification and verification of turtle excluder devices (TED) appropriate use by the shrimp trawl fishing fleet at dock as well as at high seas. For shark fisheries, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued considering the regulations to protect nesting beaches and to avoid bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been involved in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing their awareness on their importance.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance at the marine-terrestrial federal zone to verify that activities carried out here comply with the norm.</p> <p>Coastal development (land use changes for housing construction). There is surveillance in the area. Environmental education and community organization.</p> <p>Eggs poaching during holidays in the beaches with more visitors. Inspection and surveillance actions and especial operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR) to protect nesting.</p> <p>Obstacles in the beach due to human littering inland or at sea. During journeys, these obstacles are removed to allow sea turtle to pass.</p> <p>Hurricanes (beaches erosion). Clutches management strategies are implemented to avoid losing them.</p> <p>Lighting in beaches, vehicles circulation. Traffic in beaches increases, especially in tourist places and high season. Using signs in the beaches, the public is warned of the presence of the turtles. In some places, the way of the vehicles is blocked placing trunks or barriers across the beach. However, in Mexico, there is no law restricting circulation of vehicles throughout the territory.</p> <p>Construction and Infrastructure in beaches. Inspection and surveillance aiming to verify that all construction have an</p>
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			<p>Environmental Impact manifest, and comply with mitigation measures according to the Environmental Balance and Environmental Protection General Law (LGEEPA) and the regulation on the matter.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> At tourist development places, it is verified that lighting follows the conditions established in the environmental impact manifest, such as lamps orientation, and type of lamps, aiming to avoid disturbances for sea turtles during nesting season.</p> <p>Eggs and hatchlings predation by domestic and wild animals. Project in coordination with PROFEPA, SEMAR, and CONANP, and in some places with the Health Secretary, to conduct sterilization and sanitizing control of stray dogs.</p> <p>Inadequate management of tourism; inspection and surveillance in sea turtles protection centers with a focus on hatchling release avoiding they are kept for several days or are released at inappropriate times.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> It is necessary to carry out environmental education training among tourist services providers, with the purpose of encouraging awareness and respect, transmitted to visitor aiming to avoid damaging sea turtles.</p> <p>Trawl nets, longline, gillnets, etc. Certification and verification of the shrimp trawl fishing fleet on the appropriate use of turtle excluder devices (TED) at dock as well as in high seas. For shark fisheries, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued considering the regulations to protect nesting beaches and to avoid bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been involved in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing their awareness on their importance.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> It is necessary to increase the inspections during shrimp fishing activities.</p> <p>Catch of sea turtles to use their meat, in the beach as well as at sea. In Mexico, the extractive use of sea turtles, products, and byproducts is not allowed by law. Mexico Navy does surveillance on boats to detect vessels fishing illegally. PROFEPA inspectors do the same in coordination with the marine secretary.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches during nesting season, and especial operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR).</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in restaurants and</p>
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			<p>fishing products markets, especially during holidays.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> During holidays, operations against consumption are conducted to discourage this activity.</p> <p>PROFEPA delegations in coastal States have boats, enabling trips in front of nesting beaches aiming to identify boats fishing sea turtles.</p> <p>Longline, driftnets, gillnets, trawling nets. Since 1993 in the Gulf of Mexico and 1996 in the Mexican Pacific sea turtle excluder devices are used are mandatory in the shrimp trawl fishing fleets. Although gillnets and longline interact with sea turtles, there are no bycatch studies that allow us to determine the scope of the problem (in time or space).</p> <p>Shark fishery is one with a higher number of fishermen. This fishery uses drift nets and longline. The Mexican government has approved the Mexican official norm NOM-029-PESC-2006, including incidental catches and mechanisms to reduce sea turtles bycatch.</p> <p>Other fisheries with a smaller fishing effort such as those for swordfishes, could have an impact on sea turtles, however, there is not existing statistics on the impact. In this case, onboard observers programs, are developed to measure the interaction and obtain support information to make appropriate decisions.</p> <p>Workshops with coastal fishermen have taken place with the purpose of increasing their awareness and let them know about sea turtles regulations, especially of NOM-029-PESC-2006, including shark fisheries and incidental catches. The coastal fishing sector is very open to cooperate with sea turtle conservation programs and adopt more selective fishing techniques, and safety equipment to help recovery sea turtles populations.</p> <p>All shrimp fishing vessels must comply with the norm of using turtle excluder devices (TEDs), allowing sea turtles to get released from the net when they are incidentally caught.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Federal Attorney is the agency in charge of verifying the use and appropriate installation of TED at sea as well as in the docks, as well as of certifying them every year according to NOM-061-PESC/SEMARNAT-2006 and NOM-003-PESC-1993.</p> <p>PROFEPA verifies the compliance with the</p>
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			IATTC resolution. Purse seine vessels should make all the efforts to release a turtle that has been trapped.
Ei	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change	<p>Nesting beaches inspection and surveillance during nesting season reporting turtles and eggs seized, eggs collected and replaced, hatchlings released, and fishing gears seized. Also, operations in coordination with PROFEPA.</p> <p>Certification and verification of turtle excluder devices (TED) appropriate use by the shrimp trawl fishing fleet at dock as well as at high seas. For shark fisheries, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued considering the regulations to protect nesting beaches and to avoid bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been involved in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing their awareness on their importance.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches during the nesting reporting the number of females arriving at the coast, sea turtles and eggs seized, the number of eggs collected and relocated, hatchlings released, as well as fishing gears, seized. SEMAR jointly with PROFEPA conducts special operations.</p> <p>Habitat disruption (reefs disruption; beaches erosion due to dunes construction). According to the Ecologic Balance and Environmental Protection General Law (LGEEPA) and to environmental Regulations all constructions in coastal zones require an environmental impact manifest. SEMARNAT establishes mitigation measures for those constructions and development. At El Verde beach, clutches are re-located in incubation chambers made with polyurethane boxes.</p> <p>Damage to reef communities due to development offshore and pollution impacts. Projects to learn the degree of the impact on Campeche coast population are carried out.</p> <p>Eggs poaching during holidays in the beaches with more visitors. Inspection and surveillance actions and especial operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR) to protect nesting.</p> <p>Obstacles in the beach due to human littering inland or at sea. During journeys, these obstacles are removed to allow sea turtle to pass.</p> <p>Hurricanes (beaches erosion). Clutches management strategies are implemented to avoid losing them.</p> <p>Hydrocarbons pollution (oil spills). Warn Mexico Navy Secretary (SEMAR) who is responsible for the operation in case of spills. Also, the Mexican Petroleum company (PEMEX) is informed, who along with SEMAR send the</p>



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			<p>equipment to clean the spill and clean the beach.</p> <p>Lighting in beaches, vehicles circulation. Traffic in beaches increases, especially in tourist places and high season. Using signs in the beaches, the public is warned of the presence of the turtles. In some places, the way of the vehicles is blocked placing trunks or barriers across the beach. However, in Mexico, there is no law restricting circulation of vehicles throughout the territory.</p> <p>Construction and Infrastructure in beaches. Inspection and surveillance aiming to verify that all construction have an Environmental Impact manifest, and comply with mitigation measures according to the Environmental Balance and Environmental Protection General Law (LGEEPA) and the regulation on the matter.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> At tourist development places, it is verified that lighting follows the conditions established in the environmental impact manifest, such as lamps orientation, and type of lamps, aiming to avoid disturbances for sea turtles during nesting season.</p> <p>Eggs and hatchlings predation by domestic and wild animals. Project in coordination with PROFEPA, SEMAR, and CONANP, and in some places with the Health Secretary, to conduct sterilization and sanitizing control of strait dogs.</p> <p>Inadequate management of tourism; inspection and surveillance in sea turtles protection centers with a focus on hatchling release avoiding they are kept for several days or are released at inappropriate times.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> It is necessary to carry out environmental education training among tourist services providers, with the purpose of encouraging awareness and respect, transmitted to visitor aiming to avoid damaging sea turtles.</p> <p>Trawl nets, longline, gillnets, etc. Certification and verification of the shrimp trawl fishing fleet on the appropriate use of turtle excluder devices (TED) at dock as well as in high seas. For shark fisheries, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued considering the regulations to protect nesting beaches and to avoid bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been involved in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing their awareness on their importance.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> It is necessary to increase the inspections during shrimp fishing activities.</p>
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			<p>Catch of sea turtles to use their meat, in the beach as well as at sea. In Mexico, the extractive use of sea turtles, products, and byproducts is not allowed by law. Mexico Navy does surveillance on boats to detect vessels fishing illegally. PROFEPA inspectors do the same in coordination with the marine secretary.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches during nesting season, and especial operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR).</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in restaurants and fishing products markets, especially during holidays.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> During holidays, operations against consumption are conducted to discourage this activity.</p> <p>PROFEPA delegations in coastal States have boats, enabling trips in front of nesting beaches aiming to identify boats fishing sea turtles.</p> <p>Longline, driftnets, gillnets, trawling nets. Since 1993 in the Gulf of Mexico and 1996 in the Mexican Pacific sea turtle excluder devices are used are mandatory in the shrimp trawl fishing fleets. Although gillnets and longline interact with sea turtles, there are no bycatch studies that allow us to determine the scope of the problem (in time or space).</p> <p>Shark fishery is one with a higher number of fishermen. This fishery uses drift nets and longline. The Mexican government has approved the Mexican official norm NOM-029-PESC-2006, including incidental catches and mechanisms to reduce sea turtles bycatch.</p> <p>Other fisheries with a smaller fishing effort such as those for swordfishes, could have an impact on sea turtles, however, there is not existing statistics on the impact. In this case, onboard observers programs are developed to measure the interaction and obtain support information to make appropriate decisions.</p> <p>Workshops with coastal fishermen have taken place with the purpose of increasing their awareness and let them know about sea turtles regulations, especially of NOM-029-PESC-2006, including shark fisheries and incidental catches. The coastal fishing sector is very open to cooperate with sea turtle conservation programs and adopt more selective fishing techniques, and safety equipment to help recovery sea turtles populations.</p>
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			<p>All shrimp fishing vessels must comply with the norm of using turtle excluder devices (TEDs), allowing sea turtles to get released from the net when they are incidentally caught.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Federal Attorney is the agency in charge of verifying the use and appropriate installation of TED at sea as well as in the docks, as well as of certifying them every year according to NOM-061-PESC/SEMARNAT-2006 and NOM-003-PESC-1993.</p> <p>PROFEPA verifies the compliance with the IATTC resolution. Purse seine vessels should make all the efforts to release a turtle that has been trapped.</p>
Cm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change	<p>Nesting beaches inspection and surveillance during nesting season reporting turtles and eggs seized, eggs collected and replaced, hatchlings released, and fishing gears seized. Also, operations in coordination with PROFEPA.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in sea turtle protection centers with a focus on hatchlings release, avoiding they are kept for several days and release them at inappropriate times</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches.</p> <p>Certification and verification of turtle excluder devices (TED) appropriate use by the shrimp trawl fishing fleet at dock as well as at high seas. For shark fisheries, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued considering the regulations to protect nesting beaches and to avoid bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been involved in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing their awareness on their importance.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance in the federal marine-terrestrial zone to verify that the activities in the area comply with the norm.</p> <p>Habitat disruption (reefs disruption; beaches erosion due to dunes construction). According to the Ecologic Balance and Environmental Protection General Law (LGEEPA) and to environmental Regulations all constructions in coastal zones require an environmental impact manifest. SEMARNAT establishes mitigation measures for those constructions and development. At El Verde beach, clutches are re-located in incubation chambers made with polyurethane boxes.</p> <p>Coastal development (change in the use of land for rural housing construction). Surveillance is permanent in the area. Environmental Education. Community Organization.</p>



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			<p>Eggs poaching during holidays in the beaches with more visitors. Inspection and surveillance actions and especial operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR) to protect nesting.</p> <p>Obstacles in the beach due to human littering in land or at sea. During journeys, these obstacles are removed to allow sea turtle to pass.</p> <p>Hurricanes (beaches erosion). Clutches management strategies are implemented to avoid losing them.</p> <p>Hydrocarbons pollution (oil spills). Warn Mexico Navy Secretary (SEMAR) who is responsible for the operation in case of spills. Also, the Mexican Petroleum company (PEMEX) is informed, who along with SEMAR send the equipment to clean the spill and clean the beach.</p> <p>Lighting in beaches, vehicles circulation. Traffic in beaches increases, especially in tourist places and high season. Using signs in the beaches, the public is warned of the presence of the turtles. In some places, the way of the vehicles is blocked placing trunks or barriers across the beach. However, in Mexico, there is no law restricting circulation of vehicles throughout the territory.</p> <p>Construction and Infrastructure in beaches. Inspection and surveillance aiming to verify that all construction have an Environmental Impact manifest, and comply with mitigation measures according to the Environmental Balance and Environmental Protection General Law (LGEEPA) and the regulation on the matter.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> At tourist development places, it is verified that lighting follows the conditions established in the environmental impact manifest, such as lamps orientation, and type of lamps, aiming to avoid disturbances for sea turtles during nesting season.</p> <p>Eggs and hatchlings predation by domestic and wild animals. Project in coordination with PROFEPA, SEMAR, and CONANP, and in some places with the Health Secretary, to conduct sterilization and sanitizing control of strait dogs.</p> <p>Inadequate management of tourism; inspection and surveillance in sea turtles protection centers with a focus on hatchling release avoiding they are kept for several days or are released at inappropriate times.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> It is necessary to carry out environmental education training among tourist services providers, with</p>
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			<p>the purpose of encouraging awareness and respect, transmitted to visitor aiming to avoid damaging sea turtles.</p> <p>Trawl nets, longline, gillnets, etc. Certification and verification of the shrimp trawl fishing fleet on the appropriate use of turtle excluder devices (TED) at dock as well as in high seas. For shark fisheries, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued considering the regulations to protect nesting beaches and to avoid bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been involved in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing their awareness on their importance.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> It is necessary to increase the inspections during shrimp fishing activities.</p> <p>Catch of sea turtles to use their meat, in the beach as well as at sea. In Mexico, the extractive use of sea turtles, products, and byproducts is not allowed by law. Mexico Navy does surveillance on boats to detect vessels fishing illegally. PROFEPA inspectors do the same in coordination with the marine secretary.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches during nesting season, and especial operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR).</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in restaurants and fishing products markets, especially during holidays.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> During holidays, operations against consumption are conducted to discourage this activity.</p> <p>PROFEPA delegations in coastal States have boats, enabling trips in front of nesting beaches aiming to identify boats fishing sea turtles.</p> <p>Longline, driftnets, gillnets, trawling nets. Since 1993 in the Gulf of Mexico and 1996 in the Mexican Pacific sea turtle excluder devices are used are mandatory in the shrimp trawl fishing fleets. Although gillnets and longline interact with sea turtles, there are no bycatch studies that allow us to determine the scope of the problem (in time or space).</p> <p>Shark fishery is one with a higher number of fishermen. This fishery uses drift nets and longline. The Mexican government has approved the Mexican official norm NOM-029-PESC-2006, including incidental catches and mechanisms to reduce sea turtles bycatch.</p> <p>Other fisheries with a smaller fishing effort such as those</p>
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			<p>for swordfishes, could have an impact on sea turtles, however, there is not existing statistics on the impact. In this case, onboard observers programs, are developed to measure the interaction and obtain support information to make appropriate decisions.</p> <p>Workshops with coastal fishermen have taken place with the purpose of increasing their awareness and let them know about sea turtles regulations, especially of NOM-029-PESC-2006, including shark fisheries and incidental catches. The coastal fishing sector is very open to cooperate with sea turtle conservation programs and adopt more selective fishing techniques, and safety equipment to help recovery sea turtles populations.</p> <p>All shrimp fishing vessels must comply with the norm of using turtle excluder devices (TEDs), allowing sea turtles to get released from the net when they are incidentally caught.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Federal Attorney is the agency in charge of verifying the use and appropriate installation of TED at sea as well as in the docks, as well as of certifying them every year according to NOM-061-PESC/SEMARNAT-2006 and NOM-003-PESC-1993.</p> <p>PROFEPA verifies the compliance with the IATTC resolution. Purse seine vessels should make all the efforts to release a turtle that has been trapped.</p>
Cc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental capture <input type="checkbox"/> Direct use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change	<p>Nesting beaches inspection and surveillance during nesting season reporting turtles and eggs seized, eggs collected and replaced, hatchlings released, and fishing gears seized. Also, operations in coordination with PROFEPA.</p> <p>Certification and verification of turtle excluder devices (TED) appropriate use by the shrimp trawl fishing fleet at dock as well as at high seas. For shark fisheries, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued considering the regulations to protect nesting beaches and to avoid bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been involved in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing their awareness on their importance.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in restaurants and fishing products markets, especially during holidays.</p> <p>Implementation of the Attention for the Yellow Turtle Protection Sub-program which aims to guarantee protection and compliance with the environmental regulation applicable to sea turtles conservation in their feeding grounds at Golfo de Ulloa in South Baja California</p>



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			<p>State.</p> <p>Nesting beaches inspection and surveillance during nesting season reporting turtles arriving to shore, turtles and eggs seized, eggs collected and relocated, hatchlings released, and fishing gears seized. Also, SEMAR carries out operations in coordination with PROFEPA.</p> <p>Habitat disruption (reefs disruption; beaches erosion due to dunes construction).</p> <p>According to the Ecologic Balance and Environmental Protection General Law (LGEEPA) and to environmental Regulations all constructions in coastal zones require an environmental impact manifest. SEMARNAT establishes mitigation measures for those constructions and development. At El Verde beach, clutches are re-located in incubation chambers made with polyurethane boxes.</p> <p>Eggs poaching during holidays in the beaches with more visitors. Inspection and surveillance actions and especial operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR) to protect nesting.</p> <p>Obstacles in the beach due to human littering in land or at sea. During journeys, these obstacles are removed to allow sea turtle to pass.</p> <p>Hurricanes (beaches erosion). Clutches management strategies are implemented to avoid losing them.</p> <p>Lighting in beaches, vehicles circulation. Traffic in beaches increases, especially in tourist places and high season. Using signs in the beaches, the public is warned of the presence of the turtles. In some places, the way of the vehicles is blocked placing trunks or barriers across the beach. However, in Mexico, there is no law restricting circulation of vehicles throughout the territory.</p> <p>Construction and Infrastructure in beaches. Inspection and surveillance aiming to verify that all construction have an Environmental Impact manifest, and comply with mitigation measures according to the Environmental Balance and Environmental Protection General Law (LGEEPA) and the regulation on the matter.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> At tourist development places, it is verified that lighting follows the conditions established in the environmental impact manifest, such as lamps orientation, and type of lamps, aiming to avoid disturbances for sea turtles during nesting season.</p> <p>Eggs and hatchlings predation by domestic and wild</p>
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			<p>animals. Project in coordination with PROFEPA, SEMAR and CONANP, and in some places with the Health Secretary, to conduct sterilization and sanitizing control of strait dogs.</p> <p>Inadequate management of tourism; inspection and surveillance in sea turtles protection centers with a focus on hatchling release avoiding they are kept for several days or are released at inappropriate times.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> It is necessary to carry out environmental education training among tourist services providers, with the purpose of encouraging awareness and respect, transmitted to visitor aiming to avoid damaging sea turtles.</p> <p>Trawl nets, longline, gillnets, etc. Certification and verification of the shrimp trawl fishing fleet on the appropriate use of turtle excluder devices (TED) at dock as well as in high seas. For shark fisheries, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued considering the regulations to protect nesting beaches and to avoid bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been involved in sea turtles protection and conservation actions, increasing their awareness on their importance.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> It is necessary to increase the inspections during shrimp fishing activities.</p> <p>Catch of sea turtles to use their meat, in the beach as well as at sea. In Mexico, the extractive use of sea turtles, products, and byproducts is not allowed by law. Mexico Navy does surveillance on boats to detect vessels fishing illegally. PROFEPA inspectors do the same in coordination with the marine secretary.</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in nesting beaches during nesting season, and especial operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR).</p> <p>Inspection and surveillance actions in restaurants and fishing products markets, especially during holidays.</p> <p><u>Observations:</u> During holidays, operations against consumption are conducted to discourage this activity.</p> <p>PROFEPA delegations in coastal States have boats, enabling trips in front of nesting beaches aiming to identify boats fishing sea turtles.</p> <p>Longline, driftnets, gillnets, trawling nets. Since 1993 in the Gulf of Mexico and 1996 in the Mexican Pacific sea turtle excluder devices are used are mandatory in the</p>
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			<p>shrimp trawl fishing fleets. Although gillnets and longline interact with sea turtles, there are no bycatch studies that allow us to determine the scope of the problem (in time or space).</p> <p>Shark fishery is one with a higher number of fishermen. This fishery uses drift nets and longline. The Mexican government has approved the Mexican official norm NOM-029-PESC-2006, including incidental catches and mechanisms to reduce sea turtles bycatch.</p> <p>Other fisheries with a smaller fishing effort such as those for swordfishes, could have an impact on sea turtles, however, there is not existing statistics on the impact. In this case, onboard observers programs, are developed to measure the interaction and obtain support information to make appropriate decisions.</p> <p>Workshops with coastal fishermen have taken place with the purpose of increasing their awareness and let them know about sea turtles regulations, especially of NOM-029-PESC-2006, including shark fisheries and incidental catches. The coastal fishing sector is very open to cooperate with sea turtle conservation programs and adopt more selective fishing techniques, and safety equipment to help recovery sea turtles populations.</p> <p>All shrimp fishing vessels must comply with the norm of using turtle excluder devices (TEDs), allowing sea turtles to get released from the net when they are incidentally caught.</p> <p>The Environmental Protection Federal Attorney is the agency in charge of verifying the use and appropriate installation of TED at sea as well as in the docks, as well as of certifying them every year according to NOM-061-PESC/SEMARNAT-2006 and NOM-003-PESC-1993.</p> <p>PROFEPA verifies the compliance with the IATTC resolution. Purse seine vessels should make all the efforts to release a turtle that has been trapped.</p>
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b. Research

Describe scientific research that is being carried out in the country relating to sea turtle population assessments including tagging, migration, and genetic studies, as well as those relating to conservation issues including habitat monitoring, fisheries interactions, disease, etc. Provide a list of references for the information used in this report and note how to obtain them when needed.



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In addition to the above, please fill out the following table on the types of research being carried out in the country and with what specie(s).

Research	Specie(s)(Lo, Lk, Cm, Ei, Cc, Dc)
Tagging	Lo, Lk, Cm, Ei, Cc, Dc
Migration	Lk, Cm, Ei, Cc, Dc
Genetics	Lo, Lk, Cm, Ei, Cc, Dc
Habitat monitoring	Lo, Lk, Cm, Ei, Cc, Dc
Fisheries interactions	Lo, Cm, Ei, Cc, Dc
Disease	Lo, Lk, Ei, Cc, Cm
Pollution	Cc, Cm
Climate Change	Lo, Lk, Cm, Ei, Cc, Dc

Research

There several institutions conducting sea turtle research in Mexico. During the 32th Sea Turtle Symposium in Mexico, in March 2012, 21 talks and 58 posters presented results from several subject on the biology and conservation of sea turtles in the country.

There are some long term tagging programs such as the Leatherback Project and the Gulf of Mexico and Mexican Caribbean Program for the Conservation of Hawksbills.

The National Program for Sea Turtles Conservation monitors population trends of the species nesting in the country in their index beaches. Also, research priorities according to the PACE are jointly agreed with academic institutions and NGOs.

INSTITUCIÓN	PROYECTO	ESPECIE	ÁREA
AICMMARH A.C. ASOCIACIÓN DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y CONSERVACIÓN DE MAMÍFEROS MARINOS Y SU HÁBITAT	Black turtle foraging sites characterization at <i>Laguna Ojo de Liebre</i>	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Baja California



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IPN-CIIDIR	Sea turtle bycatch assessment in shark fisheries at the center-north Sinaloa	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Sinaloa
IPN-CIIDIR	Farallon Island diagnosis as sea turtles priority habitat	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Sinaloa
IPN-CIIDIR	Sea turtle monitoring at Isla Santa Maria beach and at the lagoon system San Ignacio-Navachiste-Macapule foraging area in Sinaloa.	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Sinaloa
PRONATURA PENÍNSULA DE YUCATÁN	Sea Turtle Conservation in Campeche State	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Campeche
ACUARIO VERACRUZ	Sea turtle conservation in Veracruz	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Veracruz
PRONATURA PENÍNSULA DE YUCATÁN	Strengthening the Sea turtle in water monitoring program in Campeche state.	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Campeche
RANCHO SAN JOSÉ 1960 A.C.	Sea turtles feeding grounds monitoring in Laguna Madre	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Tamaulipas
UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE TAMAULIPAS	Assessment of the Kemp's ridley status through biologic tags	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Tamaulipas
RANCHO SAN JOSÉ 1960 A.C.	Tagging of Kemp's ridley nesting females in Miramar, Altamira and Barra del Tordo, Tamps, beaches	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	Tamaulipas
TIERRA VERDE A.C.	Sea turtle conservation in Playón de Palmarito	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Oaxaca
VINCULACIÓN INTERDISCIPLINARIA PARA EL DESARROLLO AMBIENTAL Y LO SOCIAL AC	Planning tools for tourist activities in playa de Tierra Colorada Sanctuary and Cahuitán beach	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Guerrero and Oaxaca
AMIGOS ISLA CONTOY A.C.	Hawksbill, loggerhead, and green sea turtle diagnosis in nesting beaches and the marine area of the NT Contoy Island.	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> <i>Caretta caretta</i> <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Quintana Roo



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ECOSUR	Sea turtle population study at NP Arrecifes de Cozumel	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Quintana Roo
FLORA FAUNA Y CULTURA DE MEXICO	Assessment on the presence of fibropapilloma in sea turtles at Quintana Roo	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> <i>Caretta caretta</i> <i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Quintana Roo
TIERRA VERDE A.C.	Assessment on olive ridley nesting success in massive arrival beaches (playas de arribada).	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	
PRONATURA PENÍNSULA DE YUCATÁN	Assessment on knowledge transference success for sea turtles recovery PROCER 2010-2014	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> <i>Chelonia mydas</i> <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> <i>Caretta caretta</i>	
IPN-CIIDIR	Sea turtle monitoring program in feeding grounds of the Mexican Northeast Pacific.	<i>Chelonia mydas</i> <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	

c. _ Other activities

Include information on: environmental education activities, programs to establish and manage protected areas, and cooperative activities with other Party countries.

Projects coordinated by CONANP-PROCER (Species at Risk Conservation Program) [An abstract of each project is available in this report Spanish version].

1. ASSESSMENT ON KNOWLEDGE TRANSFERENCE SUCCESS FOR SEA TURTLES RECOVERY PROCER 2010-2014
2. ASSESSMENT ON OLIVE RIDLEY NESTING SUCCESS IN MASSIVE ARRIVAL BEACHES
3. SEA TURTLE MONITORING PROGRAM IN FEEDING GROUNDS AT THE MEXICAN NORTHEASTERN PACIFIC.
4. ASSESSMENT ON THE PRESENCE OF FIBROPAPILLOMA IN QUINTANA ROO SEA TURTLES
5. SEA TURTLE POPULATION STUDY IN THE NP ARRECIFES DE COZUMEL
6. HAWKSBILL, LOGGERHEAD AND GREEN SEA TURTLE DIAGNOSIS IN NESTING BEACHES AND THE MARINE AREA OF THE NT CONTOY ISLAND.
7. PLANNING TOOLS FOR TOURIST ACTIVITIES IN TIERRA COLORADA SANCTUARY AND CAHUITAN BEACH
8. SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION IN PLAYON PALMARITO
9. OLIVE RIDLEY NESTING FEMALES TAGGING IN MIRAMAR, ALTAMIRA AND BARRA DEL TORDO BEACHES
10. ASSESSMENT OF OLIVE RIDLEY HEALTH THROUGH BIOLOGIC MARKERS
11. SEA TURTLE FEEDING GROUNDS MONITORING IN LAGUNA MADRE



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12. *STRENGTHENING THE SEA TURTLE IN WATER MONITORING PROGRAM IN CAMPECHE STATE.*
13. *SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION IN VERACRUZ*
14. *SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION IN CAMPECHE STATE*
15. *SEA TURTLE MONITORING IN ISLA SANTA MARIA BEACH AND IN THE FEEDING GROUND AT THE LAGOONS SYSTEM SAN IGNACIO-NAVACHISTE-MACAPULE, SINALOA.*
16. *ISLA FARALLON SAN IGNACIO MARINE AREA DIAGNOSIS AS SEA TURTLE PRIORITY AREA*
17. *ASSESSMENT OF SEA TURTLE INCIDENTAL CAPTURES IN SHARK FISHERIES AT SINALOA CENTRAL NORTH*
18. *BLACK SEA TURTLE FORAGING SITES CHARACTERIZATION AT LAGUNA OJO DE LIEBRE*

ANNEX 1. SEA TURTLE INSPECTION, SURVEILLANCE AND PROTECTION ACTIONS

A. SEA TURTLE PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

Through the establishment of units, Marines carry out operations in coastal areas of the Pacific Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea protecting sea turtle camps established along national littorals in coordination with the corresponding authorities. Similarly, there are terrestrial patrols in nesting beaches, preventing locals from extracting the eggs and from catching adult sea turtles for commercialization. Likewise, during the development of operations, land units conduct inspections in fishing vessels verifying the use of authorized sea turtle excluder devices, and that these protected species are not being caught.

1. During 2015 SEMAR carried out 289 operations for the protection of sea turtles in which 1298 people took part, along 61,350 km by car and 4,960 km walking. Inspections were done to 19785 people, 4074 vehicles and 3711 small boats, results are as follow: 69,869 eggs re-located, 63,194 eggs collected, 56,324 eggs seized, 12,794 eggs seized in collaboration with PROFEPA, 13 kg of turtle seized 458 nests collected, 23,945 hatchlings released, 249,861 nesting females with a total of 23,789,588 eggs laid and 197,425 massive arrivals. Six people have been arrested, 2,605 kg of marine product and 784 fishing gears confiscated.
2. Land units develop permanent surveillance operations within the territorial sea. From January 1st to December 31st, 2015, 119 land units took part inspecting 5,332 national fishing vessels and 252 foreign fishing vessels.
3. Salina Cruz Oceanographic Research Station, Oaxaca operates since 2006 in an artificial hatchery where sea turtle eggs are incubated. The hatchery is in the main courtyard of the station, with capacity for 7000 olive ridley eggs that are collected or brought to the station for a posterior release. A statistic database is generated with the information from field forms and presented to SEMARNAT Wildlife General Direction. During massive arrivals season in 2015 (June to November), 3413 eggs were collected, 2292 hatched and 2292 hatchlings were released.



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B. DESTINATION OF EGGS SEIZED AND COLLECTED

1. Sea turtle eggs seized are transferred to the Public Ministry Agents or SAGARPA authorities, in charge of prosecuting the offenders.
2. Sea turtle eggs collected by SEMAR personal are transferred to SAGARPA sea turtle camps in the Naval Command jurisdiction, PROFEPA, INECC or in a given case to INAPESCA
3. The eggs seized as well as the eggs collected (if they meet certain requirements) are relocated in Camps established by the authorities involved.



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Part IV: Annexes

Table 1: Species Present

Place an X in the box when the species listed is present in the oceanographic basins of your country as established in Article III of the text of the Convention. Lo = *Lepidochelys olivacea*; Lk = *Lepidochelys kempii*; Dc = *Dermochelys coriacea*; Ei = *Eretmochelys imbricata*; Cm = *Chelonia mydas*; Cc = *Caretta caretta*.

Species	Pacific Ocean	Atlantic Ocean	Caribbean Sea
Lo	X		
Lk		X	X
Dc	X	X	X
Ei	X	X	X
Cm	X	X	X
Cc	X	X	X

Table 2: Index nesting sites or beaches for sea turtle conservation

- a. This table is intended to report information on index nesting sites or beaches for each species. For beaches that have multiple species nesting, enter that beach under the list for the primary nesting species. When entering information on nesting site or beaches, information is to be entered for each species independently. Indicate the names of index nesting sites. On a separate sheet of paper, indicate the selection criteria used for identifying the index beach, for example, because it hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within a region or other defined unit or genetic importance.
- b. Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.
- c. Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.
- d. Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).
- e. Geographic location: Specify latitude and longitude in decimal degrees.
- f. Extension of beach monitored: Provide the total length (in Kilometers) of the nesting beach.
- g. Declared protection area: Indicate (yes or no) if the area is declared as some type of protected area.
- h. Annual nesting abundance: Provide information on the total number of females and/or clutches or nests deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide total number of nests.



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- i. *Information from tagging program: Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs. If possible, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available.*
- j. *Tissue sampling: Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, or as attached references, describe these tissue sampling programs in greater detail. For example, were samples collected for genetic, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies?*
- k. *Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data.*
- l. *When inserting new rows, please copy and paste the drop down menus when applicable.*



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Spp	Name of Index Nesting Site or Beach	Nesting season		Monitoring period		Survey Frequency	Geographic Location (Lat/Long) in Decimal Degrees				Extension of beach monitored (km)	Declared Protected Area (Yes/No)	Annual Nesting Abundance			Tagging Program (FT, ST, PIT)	Tissue Sampling (Yes/No)	Organization or entity providing data
		Start	Finish	Start	Finish		Latitude	Longitude		Females Exact Count			Clutches Exact Count	Number of Nests				
Lo	Playa de Escobilla, Sanctuary Oax.	June	May	June	May	June	1.572.638.889	°	967.627.778	°	15	Yes	nd	881,015	881,015	None	No	CONANP
	El Verde, Yesn.	June	May	June	May	June	1.875.416.667	°	106.484.444	°	20	No	nd	2,569	nd	FT	No	CONANP
	Platanitos, Nay.	June	May	June	May	June	2.134.805.556		105.239.178		8	No	nd	5,279	5,65	None	No	CONANP
	Nuevo Vallarta, Nay.	June	May	June	May	June	207.022.275		105.299.605		10	No	nd	6,507	8,644	None	No	CONANP
	Playa Mismaloya, Jal.	June	May	June	May	June	2.009.273.722		105.545.816		10	Yes	nd	8,251	9,221	None	No	CONANP
	Chalacatepec, Jal	June	May	June	May	June	1.972.086.806		105.289.722		16	Yes	nd	4,605	7,207	None	No	CONANP
	El Chupadero, Col	June	May	June	May	June	1.879.206		103.863.169		25	Yes	nd	2,945	3,448	None	No	CONANP
Lk	Playa de Rancho Nuevo Sanctuary, Tamps	March	November	March	November	March	2.333.277.778	°	977.702.778	°	30	Yes	nd	8,252	10,353	FT and PIT	No	CONANP
	Barra del Tordo, Tamps.	March	November	March	November	March	2.302.452.778	°	978.636.639	°	42	No	nd	1,383	1,536	FT y PIT	No	CONANP
	Altamira, Tamps.	March	November	March	November	March	2.252.050.556		978.593.056		18	No	nd	533	646	None	No	CONANP
	MirafTr, Tamps.	March	November	March	November	March	2.228.077.778		977.978.583		10	No	nd	392	410	None	No	CONANP



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Dc	Playa de Mexiquillo Sanctuary, Mich.	October	May	October	May	October	1.817.361.111	°	102.973.611	°	18	Yes	nd	37	392	None	No	CONANP
	Playa Tierra Colorada Sanctuary, Gro	October	May	October	May	October	1.650.083.333	°	987.277.778	°	12	Yes	18	51	53	FT y PIT	No	CONANP
	Cahuitán, Oax.	October	May	October	May	October	1.631.166.667		985.351.111		10	No	21	49	53	FT y PIT	No	CONANP
	Barra de la Cruz, Oax.	October	May	October	May	October	1.581.666.667		959.666.667		8.5	No	94	340	346	FT y PIT	No	CONANP
Ei	Chenkan, Camp.	April	October	April	October	April	19.225	°	908.433.333	°	20	No	108	355	414	FT	No	CONANP
	Isla Aguada-Xicalango-Victoria, Camp.	April	October	April	October	April	1.878.305.556	°	914.972.222	°	26							CONANP
	Sanctuary, beach next to RB Río Lagartos (Las Coloradas). Yuc,	April	October	April	October	April	2.161.111.111		881.666.667		40	Yes	69	512	537	FT	No	CONANP
Cc	Xcachel. Q. Roo	April	October	April	October	April	2.032.611.111	°	87.34	°	2.5	Yes						Flora, Fauna y Cultura de México, A.C.
Cm	Lechuguillas, Ver.	May	December	May	December	May	2.001.472.222	°	965.852.778	°	35	No	nd	5,215	7,056	FT	No	CONANP
	Playa de maruata y Colola, Mich	August	January	August	January	August	1.825.833.333	°	103.35	°	12.5	Yes						UniverYesdad Michoacan de San Nicolás Hidalgo



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Table 3: Important foraging sites for sea turtle conservation

- a. *This table is intended to contain information for foraging sites being studied for each species. For marine habitats that have multiple species present, enter the specific site under the heading for the priority species at that site.*
- b. *Name and geographic location: Provide the name of the site and geographic location in decimal degrees in Lat/Long (one reference point).*
- c. *Area: Indicate the size of the study site (en Kilometers²).*
- d. *Declared protection area: Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area.*
- e. *Life stage: Indicate the life stage or stages found in the study area (juvenile, subadult or adult).*
- f. *Information from tagging program: Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the in-water site by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) programs. If possible, on a separate sheet, or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also provide satellite telemetry marks or flipper tag recovery information if available.*
- g. *Tissue sampling: Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, or as attached references describe these tissue sampling programs in greater detail. For example, were samples collected for genetic, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies?*
- h. *Indicate the organization or entity providing the data.*
- i. *When adding new rows, please copy and paste the drop down menus when applicable.*



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Species	Name of the Study Site	Geographic Location (Lat/Long) in Decimal Degrees				Area (Km ²)	Declared Protection Area (Yes/No)	Life Stages (Juvenile, Sub-adult, Adult)	Tagging Program (FT, ST, PIT)	Tissue Sampling (Yes/No)	Organization or entity providing data
		Latitude	Longitude								
Lo	Lagoon system Navachiste, Sinaloa	25.25		108.5		nd	Yes	Adult	FT	Yes	CONANP
Lk	Laguna Madre, Tamps	25.9548919		97.1463581		572,808	Yes	Juvenile	FT and PIT	No	CONANP
Dc			°		°		Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	
Ei	Campeche, Yucatán and Quintana Roo Coast	19.109166 24.596505 20.368055		91.010833 42.2775 97.3325		nd	Yes	All of above	FT	Yes	CONANP
	Lagoon system Navachiste, Sinaloa	25.25		108.5		nd	Yes	Juvenile and Sub-adult	FT	Yes	CONANP
	Espiritu Santo Island, South Baja California	24.3		110.3		10175.15	Yes	Juveniles and Adult	FT	Yes	CONANP
Cm	Campeche, Yucatán and Quintana Roo Coast	19.109166 24.596505 20.368055		91.010833 42.2775 97.3325		nd	Yes	All of Above	FT		CONANP
	Lagoon system Navachiste, Sinaloa	25.25		108.5		nd	Yes	All of Above	FT	Yes	CONANP
	Magdalena-Alemas Bay, South Baja California		°		°		Yes	Sub-adult & Adult	FT	Choose an item.	CONANP



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	San Ignacio Lagoon, South Baja California	113.266514		26.7007858		227,994	Yes	Juvenile and Adult	FT	Choose an item.	CONANP
	Ojo de Liebre Lagoon, South Baja California	27.9861908		108.214227		142,956	Yes	Juvenile and Adult	FT	Choose an item.	CONANP
	Concepción-Mulege Bay, South Baja California		°		°		Yes	Juvenile and Adult	FT	Choose an item.	CONANP
	Canal de Infiernillo, Sonora						Yes	Juvenile and Adult	FT		CONANP
	Bahía de Los Angeles, North Baja California	28.584818		113.125633		387,956	Yes	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	Choose an item.	CONANP
	Espiritu Santo, South Baja California	24.3		110.3		10175.15	Yes				CONANP
Cc	Quintana Roo Coast	20.368055		97.3325		nd	Yes	All of above	MA	Yes	CONANP
	Ulloa Bay, South Baja California	26.602618		113.959658		1,989,390	No	Juvenile y Sub-adult	Choose an item.	No	CONANP