



# Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles Honduras 2007 Annual Report

## Third Annual Report **[Translation]**

### Directory

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BICA-Utila	NGO	425-3260	calinzepeda@yahoo.com
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Date: July 13th, 2007



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## 1. Biological Information

### 1.1. Species present

Species	Pacific Ocean	Atlantic Ocean	Caribbean Sea
	Phase(s)	Phase(s)	Phase(s)
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	R		
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>			R,M
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	R,F <sup>1</sup>		R,F
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>			R,F
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			R,F

Phases: R = Reproduction; F = Foraging; M = Migration; D = Phase Unknown

<sup>1</sup>-Local fishermen have reported the presence of this species in this area.

### 1.2. Important sites for sea turtle conservation

	Name of Site	Specie (s)	Season	Geographic Location (Lat/Long)	Area (km or hectares, if applicable)	Protection Category	Observations*
<b>Nesting Site</b>	Playa 3	E.i.	June - November	Cayos Cochinos	3 Ha	Natural Marine Monument	
	Playa 2	E.i.	June - November	Cayos Cochinos	1 Ha	Natural Marine Monument	
	Cayos Cochinos	E.i. C.c.	July-October	Cayos Cochinos		Natural Marine Monument	
	Plaplaya	D.c C.c C.m E.i	March-October	Plaplaya Municipality of Juan Francisco Bulnes Dept. Gracias a Dios, N15 5551 W84 51 06	11 Km.	Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve	Local conservation project
	Brus Laguna	D.c C.c	March-July	Mokobila Municipality of Brus Laguna Gracias a Dios	15 Km.	Appendix I CITES, Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve	Individual actions
	Cayos Vivorillos	E.i. C.c.	July-October	N 15 50 30 W 80 20 15	0.7 ha.		Located in the marine zone corresponding to the Dept. de



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						Gracias a Dios. This site is noted for its coral banks.
Cayo Bobel	E.i. C.c.	July- October	N 15 04 52 W 82 40 34	1.68 ha.		IDEM
Cayo Sabana	E.i. C.c.	July- October	N 15 08 24 W 82 35 21	0.7 ha		IDEM
Cayo Port Royal or Tortuga	E.i. C.c.	July- October	N 15 01 15 W 82 35 21	0.35 ha.		IDEM
Cayo Bogas	E.i. C.c.	July- October	N 15 50 30 W 80 34 00	0.35 ha.		IDEM
Cayo Sur	E.i. C.c.	July- October	N 15 04 56 W 82 26 38	1.0 ha.		IDEM
Tocamacho	E.i.	July- October	N 15 58 43 W 84 59 57	8 Km		Located on the Atlantic Coast, last town in the Iruña Municipality - Dept. of Colón
Batalla	C.c. D.c.	July- October	N 15 57 35 W 84 56 51	4 Km	RAMSAR Site	
Ibans	C.c. D.c. E.i.	July- October	N 15 58 18 W 84 48 36	5 Km	Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve	
Barra Catarasca	C.c. D.c. E.i.	July- October	N 15 00 15 W 83 10 12	46 Km	Wildlife Reserve	
Cocobila	C.c. D.c. E.i.	July- October	N 15 53 59 W 84 47 15	3 Km	Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve	
Cauquira	C.c. D.c., E.i.	July- October	N 15 17 30 W 15 18 10	15 Km		
Utila	E.i. C.c.	July- October			National Marine Park & Wildlife Reserve	
Roatan	E.i. C.c.	July- October			National Marine Park & Wildlife Reserve	
Tela Bay	E.i. D.c.	Abril- October	444798 E 1746082 N 438661 E 1750816 N	21 Km	Jeannette Kawas National Park,	



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					Ramsar site	
Guanaja	E.i. C.c.	July- October	N 16 27 09 W 85 52 43		Wildlife Reserve	
El Carretal	L.o.	August - October	Located in the Marcovia municipality	Aprox. 14 Km. Of beach, from Punta Ratón to punta Condega, Dept. Valle	DIGEPESC A Annual Resolution during the time of egg collection (closure) Ramsar Site	Their protection is also considered in CITES Appendix I.
Las Gaviotas	E.i. L.o.	July- October	437033 west longitude 1472.049 north latitude		Ramsar Site	
Boca Rió Viejo	E. i.	August - October	Marcovia- Choluteca Municipality	A definite nesting area has not been identified	DIGEPESC A Annual Resolution during the time of egg collection (closure)	Their protection is also considered in CITES Appendix I.
Delgaditos	L.o.	August - October	IDEM			
Cedeño	E. i.	August - October	IDEM N 13 05 57 W 87 29 09			
Punta Ratón	L.o.	August - October	N13 17 20 W 87 20 31	27 Km.	Ramsar Site	
Boca Rió Viejo	L.o.	August - October			Ramsar Site	
Punta Condega	L.o.	August - October	N 13 05 57 W 87 29 09 400 meters, Dept. of Choluteca		Ramsar Site	
Amapala	L.o.	August- October	Department of Valle 13.1504 -87.385905	850mt	Multiple use Area Isla de Tigre	Coordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds
La Guayaba	L.o.	July- October	Sites located in the Amapala- Valle Municipality		CITES Appendix I Multiple use Area Isla de Tigre	



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	Puerto Sierra	L.o.	July-October	IDEM		CITES Appendix I Multiple use Area Isla de Tigre	
	Playa Blanca	L.o.	July-October	IDEM		CITES Appendix I Multiple use Area Isla de Tigre	
<b>Foraging Site</b>	Archipiélago Cayos	E.i.	All year	Cayos Cochinos		Natural Monument	
		E.i.	Specific time frame unknown				There are foraging grounds in the Gulf of Fonseca
<b>Migrator y Routes</b>	No information						

### 2. Information regarding the use derived from sea turtles

	Types of use	Specie	Products	Ocean Basin	Origin*		Estimated annual quantity	Information source
					L	I		
<b>Consumptive Use</b>	Collection and sale of eggs in local, national and international markets	L.o. E.i.	Eggs, meat & shell, fat	Gulf of Fonseca, especially in El Salvador		x	There are no statistics on the number illegally extracted	Observations on the street, in restaurants, houses, and at borders.
	Collect eggs for artificial reproduction	L.o.	Eggs	Gulf of Fonseca	L		According to data on collection during closures from 1975 to 2005, 10,000 eggs per year.	Reports from DIGEPESCA, Municipality of Marcovia, CVC-GOLF, CODDEFFA-GOLF, ANDAH, Sea Turtle protection Committees various communities
	Nourishment	E.i.	Meat and Eggs	Caribbean		X	Not estimated	Statements from community members participating in national workshops
	Crafts	E.i.	Shell	Caribbean		X	Not estimated	Various hawkbill items found in markets



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	Commercialization	L.o	Eggs	Pacific		X	Not estimated	Progolfo
	Commercialization	C.c, D.c	Eggs and meat	Caribbean		X	Not estimated	DIGEPESCA
	Local and ancestral consumption	D.c	Eggs	Caribbean			Not estimated	MOPAWI
	Local use	C.c	Eggs	Caribbean			Not estimated	MOPAWI
	Local use	C.m.	Eggs and meat	Caribbean			Not estimated	MOPAWI
	Local use	E.i	Eggs , meat and shell	Caribbean			Not estimated	MOPAWI
<b>Non- consumptive Use</b>	Nests are rarely left to hatch naturally	L.o.	Eggs	Nesting areas	L		Does not exist	
	Tourism	D.c	Local Project	Caribbean				Mopawi Río Plátano Biosphere

\* L = legal, I = illegal

### 3. Main threats

#### Pacific Ocean:

- Beach erosion
- Beached covered with logs, wood and waste
- Destruction of nesting sites and egg harvesting, vehicular and human traffic
- Tourism development
- Flooding and tides, in areas of semi artificial nesting sites
- Predators
- Increase in marine contamination
- Population growth

#### Ocean Basin of Caribbean Sea

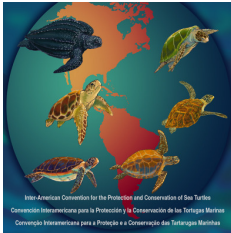
- Beaches covered with logs and waste
- Beach erosion
- Destruction of nesting sites and harvesting of eggs, meat and scales, vehicular and human traffic
- Tourism development. Incidental fishing/ Shrimp and lobster fleets.
- Local use and consumption
- Use in handicrafts
- Predators
- Population growth
- Increase in marine contamination



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## 3.1 Habitat and other threats

Threats	Specie(s) Affected	Size of Impact	Geographic Region(s) Affected	Information Source	Actions
Egg Harvesting	L.o. E.i.	Large impact on nests laid	Golf of Fonseca Illegal egg harvesting occurs on all nesting beaches	Fishermen, DIGEPESCA, patrons, Municipal Environmental Units, CODDEFFAGOLF	Control operations, awareness (annual meetings of organized protection networks), radio programs, bulletins, buying eggs for artificial nests, increase closure, participation of populations in sea turtle conservation efforts.
Alteration of nesting habitat and egg harvesting	D.c. & C.c.	Moderate	Caribbean	MOPAWI	Regulations (closures on shrimp and lobster fishing that have favored a reduction of incidental capture of sea turtles), agreements, prohibitions, sanctions and fines for not using TEDs. Participation of populations in sea turtle conservation efforts.
Hunting in reproductive sites at sea	E.i. & C.m.	Moderate	Caribbean	MOPAWI	IDEM
Natural phenomena (hurricanes, tropical storms). Alteration of coastal zones.	D.c., C.c., E.i. C.m.	Strong	Caribbean	MOPAWI	Awareness and environmental education, integrated watershed management programs.
Destruction of nesting habitat and egg harvesting, vehicular and human traffic, tourism development	L.o.	Not Estimated	Pacific	DIGEPESCA	Regulations, increase closures, Environmental Impact Assessment, implement administrative & economic sanctions if deficient
Floods and tides at nesting sites and semi artificial nesting projects	L.o.	Not Estimated	Pacific	DIGEPESCA	Preventative actions at semi artificial nesting sites, select optimal sites and establish draining system, etc.
Overexploitation of local fishing resource	L.o.	Not Estimated	Pacific	DIGEPESCA	Fisheries laws



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### 3.2 Capture (Intentional/incidental)

Threats	Specie(s) Affected	Size of Impact	Geographic Region(s) Affected	Information Source	Actions
Incidental capture in fishing gear (gillnets and longlines) and struck by propellers of marine boat motors.	E.i. and L.o.	Moderate	Entire Gulf of Fonseca	Fishermen, DIGEPESCA, CODDEFFAGOLF.	Awareness on how to free specimens when found alive.
Incidental capture by Salvadorian fishermen.	E.i. and L.o.	Moderate	Entire Gulf of Fonseca	Fishermen, DIGEPESCA, CODDEFFAGOLF.	Salvadorian authorities and fishermen awareness (turtle meat waste has disappeared in the Union, El Salvador,)
Incidental capture by artisanal and industrial fishermen of Misquita ethnicity working in shrimp, lobster and scale fish fisheries	C.c D.c E.i	Insignificant	Caribbean	DIGEPESCA	Regulations, agreements, resolutions, administrative & economic sanctions
Incidental capture in shrimp trawlers	C.c D.c E.i	Insignificant	Caribbean	DIGEPESCA	Regulations, agreements, resolutions, administrative & economic sanctions. Implementation of use of TEDs in all shrimp fleets.
Incidental capture by fishermen of Misquita and Garifuna ethnicities on Caribbean beaches of Honduras	C.c D.c E.i	Insignificant	Caribbean	DIGEPESCA	Regulations, agreements, resolutions, administrative & economic sanctions. Use of TEDs on all industrial shrimp fleets.
Destruction of nesting sites and egg harvesting by crew members of fishing fleets disembarking in the keys	E.i. C.c	Significant	Caribbean Sea	DIGEPESCA	Awareness, education, follow-up on accusations
Incidental capture by artisanal and industrial fishermen working in	C.c. D.c. E.i.	Significant	Caribbean Sea	DIGEPESCA	Awareness, informal education, disseminate





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shrimp, lobster and scale fish fisheries					information in favour of conservation, follow-up on accusations
Incidental capture in shrimp trawlers fleets	C.c. D.c. E.i.	Insignificant	Caribbean Sea	DIGEPESCA	Talks and workshops on laws, environmental awareness. Use of TEDs on all industrial shrimp fleets.

### 4. Legal Framework

#### 4.1. International instruments

Treaty, Convention, Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding	Year signed and/or ratification
Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles	Decreets 101-99, 1979
Honduras is a member of the CITES Convention	1975-1979
Criteria to evaluate the Sustainability of Trade in Wild Flora and Fauna	1995
Shrimp embargo by USA on countries not complying with avoiding the capture and death of sea turtles by their shrimp fleets	1996
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat RAMSAR	1992
Convention on Biological Diversity CDB	1995
International Convention on the Prevention of Contamination from Vessels	1999
London Convention on Dumping Wastes at Sea	1979
Central American Constitutive Convention for Environmental Protection	1990
Constitutive Convention of the Central American Environmental and Development Commission	1992
Convention on Biodiversity Conservation and Central American Protocol on Priority Wildlife Areas	1994
Convention on the protection of World Patrimony, Culture and Natural Sites	1978
Constitutive Convention on the Association of Caribbean States	1995
World Patrimony for humanity site / UNESCO-MAB	July of 1982
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species	2007

#### 4.2. National legislation

Treaty, Convention, Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding	Year signed and/or ratification
Fisheries Law	Decree 154 of National Congress, May 29th, 1959.
General Law of the Environment ( article No. 56 )	Decree 104-93 June 1993
Law of the Municipalities	Decree 134-90
National System of Protected Areas ( SINAP) Presidential Agreement	Agreement No. 921-97, 30th of June, 1997
Forestry Law	Decree No. 85
Declaration of Protected Areas	Decree 5-99-B
Regional Subsystem Counsel of Protected Areas of the South	Agreement 0326-2004 of SERNA.



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(CORAPSUR)	March 19th, 2004.
Law of the Public Ministry	Legislative Decree No. 228-93 of December 13th, 1993.
Norms of the ExSitu Conservation Network	2006

### 4.3. Indicate any legal instruments that are currently in the process of being approved.

The new fisheries law has been in review and in the process of updating for many years. Approval of a new Forestry Law is in process, which includes the topics of Wildlife and Protected Areas as areas of influence on sea turtle species.

### 4.4. Public and private institutions involved in sea turtle conservation

Institución / entidad	Responsabilidades
DIGEPESCA General Direction of Fisheries and Aquaculture	Issue resolutions for temporary closures. Control period of closure and its restrictions on use.
SERNA-DIbio	Sustainable Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity. Laws.
UNAH-Biology	Training and Research on Turtles
AFE-COHODEFOR-DAPS	Wildlife Protection
MOPAWI	Foundation for wildlife conservation and protection
Secretary of Education	Educational sector
Municipal Mayor of Marcovia	Collaborate with infrastructure (camps) and participate in developing closures.
National Aquiculture Association of Honduras (ANDAH)	Participate in developing closures (25 days)
Committee for the defence and development of fauna and flora en the Gulf of Fonseca (CODDEFFGOLF)	Develop joint conservation activities with fishermen members and the Association of Artisanal Fishermen of the Gulf APAGOLF (currently in Punta Ratón )
101 Marine Squad	Support conservation activities during closures. ( security )
National Police	Support conservation activities during closures. ( security )
National Port Businesses ENP	Economically supports CODDEFFAGOLF and APAGOLF in developing the closure for 3 years ( 2005-2007 )
Amapala Naval Base	Support conservation activities during closures.
Verification and Environmental Control Commission CVC	During its existence, participated in conservation activities.
Bay Islands Conservation Association BICA	Logistical and technical support, Developed turtle protection programs in Utila
Mosquitia Pawisa (MOPAWI)	Logistical and technical support
PROGOLFO	Logistical support
Olive Ridley Turtle Protection Committee of Punta Ratón	Guard and patrols
Cayos Cochinos Foundation	Logistical and economic support. Developed turtle protection programs.
Antonio Nasser Foundation FUNDANASE	Economic, logistical and investigative support



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## Exceptions:

Projects and initiatives in sea turtle protection and conservation, involving the participation of various sectors of the country.

The National Sea Turtle Conservation Network was formed in 1997 and meets annually to share results and reach agreements on future actions.

## 5. Exceptions (Extractive use programs?)

All areas in the Gulf of Fonseca have management plans and most areas of the Caribbean, although these plans are not specific to sea turtles, but include ecosystem restoration programs, environmental education, best fishing practices, training, etc. activities that in one way or another benefit sea turtle conservation.

*Note: in the case that the IAC requires these plans they can be sent by e-mail.*

## 6. Conservation Efforts

Project/Activities	General Objective	Results obtained	Duration From - Until
<b>Pacific Ocean</b>			
The CVC supports 70% of the closure both financially and with human resources, as well as logistical support.	Achieve an increase in sea turtle populations in the Gulf of Fonseca in order to improve the local life style through tourism and the rational use of the resource for human consumption.	Collected and relocated approximately 46,235 eggs and released at least 35,256 hatchlings during the 2006 closure. This data is from all of the camps in the southern zone.	September 25 days of closure in this month.
CODDEFFAGOLF and APAGOLF create a Project and present it to the National Port Businesses to obtain necessary funds to develop the conservation activity in only one camp.	IDEM	Approximately 12,612 eggs relocated and 5,677 hatchlings released <sup>2</sup>	IDEM
Semi artificial nesting and hatchling release by the Antonio Nasser Foundation FUNDANASE	Contribute to the preservation and protection of the olive ridley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14,412 eggs relocated from which 13,900 hatchlings were released</li> <li>• Turtles raised in captivity for six months</li> <li>• Egg collection. 95% of the eggs are purchased after the closure period ends on surrounding beaches and 5% are from turtles nesting naturally on Gaviotas Beach</li> <li>• Relocation and egg</li> </ul>	All activities carried out after the closure and in the case of the heat starting (1,000 to 1,500 turtles) from September - April



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protection</li> <li>• Head starting</li> <li>• Release</li> <li>• School children are protagonists through the entire process</li> </ul>	
Marcovia Municipality	IDEM	19,211 eggs were relocated on a semi-artificial beach, from which 15,679 hatchlings were released	September 2006
PROGOLFO: provide logistical and economic support for artificial egg relocation and release as well as for educational activities.	IDEM	This entity supports the entire nesting process in the Municipality of Marcovia with the results previously mentioned	September 2006
Enforcement and patrolling during the closure period by the 101st Naval Infantry and National Police	Patrol for compliance with the closure or what is equivalent to no harvesting of eggs for human consumption		September 2006
Semi-artificial nesting project of Olive Ridleys in the Gulf of Fonseca Proyecto de (L.o.) by CODDEFFAGOLF	Conserve sea turtle populations nesting on beaches within the area.	Results from 2006 were less than expected from previous years due to problems with natural phenomena.	1975-2006

### 6.2 Relevant Projects and Activities

Project/Activities	General Objective	Results obtained	Duration	
			From	Until
<b>Pacific Ocean</b>			January each year	
Population awareness through a radio program (the voice of CODDEFFAGOLF)	Achieve general awareness on the rational use of turtle resources, their benefits and dangers.	Recovery of turtle populations in the Gulf.	August	December Each Year
Joint work with governmental civil and military authorities and NGOs.	Inter institutional involvement in a common cause.	All are aware of their responsibility in sea turtle conservation.	January each year	October
Organize sea turtle protection committees in each community surrounding the nesting beaches.	Involve the community in protecting and conserving the turtle resource.	Increased turtle populations and benefits to the communities.	1995	December Each Year
Semi artificial nesting Project for the Olive Ridley turtle in the Gulf of Fonseca L.o.	Conserve sea turtle populations nesting in the area by protecting their nests during closures.	Results of the year 2006 were worst than expected, since 1975, climatic phenomena has produced flooding in the Gulf area affecting the nesting.		2006



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Increase the period of closure with the financial and technical support of SERNA, CVC and Progolfo.	Increase the No. of hatchlings released, with hopes to increase their populations	Greater number of hatchlings released	September	October
Nesting, hatching, development and releasing juveniles of approx. 6 months old in the Zacate Grande Is.	Increase olive ridley turtle populations to strive for successful future nesting and hatching.	13,900 turtles released in 2006, by kids, teenagers and adults, increasing the environmental awareness of the citizens of the island.		2006
<b>Caribbean Sea Basin</b>			June	
Patrols	Identify and collect nests in vulnerable areas	Relocate nests to incubation corrals	June	October
Environmental Education	Identify and collect nests in vulnerable areas	Improved awareness among kids and teenagers	January	October
Control and enforcement	Enforce compliance with laws and legislation protecting sea turtles in Cayos Cochinos	Better law enforcement	March 1995	December
Sea turtle conservation Project in the Río Plátano Biosphere.	Protection and conservation of sea turtle species that nest in the coastal zone and beaches in the area through focusing on protection and management, environmental education, community development, and local strengthening efforts.	Since 1995, 4 species of sea turtles have been protected that nest in the Río Plátano Biosphere area, with the help of a Community Sea Turtle Conservation Committee in Plaplaya. Up to 2006, 719 turtle nests of 4 species have been protected.	1997	October of 2006
Protection of Hawksbill turtle (E.i.) in cayos Cochinos.	Hawksbill turtle conservation	Important data on the survival of this species. In 2007 artificial nesting will be done.		2006
Plaplaya sea turtle project	Conservation of these species	Community committee for Sea Turtle Conservation in Plaplaya, up to 2006 have protected 719 nests from the 4 species of turtles.	2003	2006
Monitoring and conservation of sea turtles on Utila Island (E.i. and C.c.)	Increase hawksbill and loggerhead populations.	Protection and recovery of the populations of these species.		2006
Verification and inspection of Turtle Excluder Devices TEDs in trawl nets of the Honduran Shrimp fleet in the Caribbean Sea.	Protect and conserve sea turtles in the Caribbean of Honduras.	Decrease incidental capture and increase environmental awareness of crewmembers.	January	September

Since the year 2003, efforts towards the conservation of the hawksbill turtle *Eretmochelys imbricata* have been carried out by the Bay Island Conservation Association (BICA) project in Utila, Department of the Bay Islands, which is substantially increasing this species population.



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## 7. International Cooperation?

**R/=** Since the Plaplaya Conservation Project began, a large amount of support for resources, funds and assistance to implement the project was received, the fruits of which have been seen in 12 nesting seasons and the participation of many stakeholders and local collaborators. However, the funds have been limited in order to reach superior results and more effective goals at the regional level and achieve reaching larger expansions of all nesting beaches and coastal sites, therefore, posing a challenge for the continuity of the impacts and advances of sea turtle conservation in the region.

We hope to improve alliances at the national level through the RED by presenting well organized joint proposals to international financing entities.

Up to now, the most significant international collaboration has been from: WIDECAST, WWF, TEAR-FUND, TNC, PMA-NU, PPD-PNUD.

## 8. National Directory

Name	Affiliation	Line of work / Specialty	Telephone	Fax	Email
CODDEFFAGOLF	NGO	SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION	7812016 2380415	same	cgolf@coddeffagolf.net www.coddeffagolf.net
PAGOLF	NGO	FISHERMEN	3515008	X	X
SEA TURTLE PROTECTION COMMITTEE of FENADEPESCAH (Nacional Federation of Honduran Fishermen)	COMMITTEE	FISHERMEN	3635889	X	X
CAYOS COCHINOS FOUNDATION	NGO	NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION	4422670	4422670	aeoviedo@caribehn www.cayoscochinos.org
DIGEPESCA	SAG-DIGEPESCA	DIRECTOR Italo Tugliany	239-1982		
SERNA	DIBIO-SERNA	DIRECTOR Juan Pablo Suazo	235-4985		juanpablosuazo@yahoo.com
SECRETARY OF FOREIGN MINISTRY	Honduran Foreign Ministry	Lawyer José Ramón Rivera	234-4921 fax 234-1922		
MOPAWI	Carlos Molinero	Coordinator of the Sea Turtle National Network	235-8659	239-9234	
Sea turtle committee	Iris Noemí Martínez	President (Plaplaya)	433-8221		
Fishermen Committee	Rafael Gutiérrez	Vice-President APAIB Brus Laguna	433- 8191		
FUNDANASE	Lic. Guillermo Martínez	In charge of project	236-8788 ext.1106		gmartinez@terra.hn





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### 9. Sources of Information?

R/ = DIGEPESCA, CODDEFFAGOLF, CAYOS COCHINOS and MOPAW, CVC, FUNDANASE, Progolfo, Roatan Marine Park, Unidad Ambiental Municipal de Iriona-Trujillo, Comité Tortugas Marinas.

### 10. Annexes

## Annex 1: Table 1: Sea Turtle nesting beaches identified in Honduras.

Name of beach	Coast	Conservation Priority
Punta Ratón	Pacific	X
Punta Condega	Pacific	X
Río Viejo	Pacific	X
Carretal	Pacific	X
Cedeño	Pacific	X
Las Doradas	Pacific	X
Playa Negra	Pacific	--
Río Tinto-Río Patuca ( B.R.P. )	Caribbean	--
Plaplaya	Caribbean	X
Barra Aguan-Río	Caribbean	--
Tinto	Caribbean	X
Barra Patuca-Cabo	Caribbean	X
G.a D	Caribbean	X
Guaymoreto	Caribbean	X
Turtle Harbor	Caribbean	--
Westend, Sandy Bay	Caribbean	--
Punta Gorda	Caribbean	X
Playa del Soldado	Caribbean	--
Cayos Cochinos	Caribbean	--
Isla del Cisne	Caribbean	X
Cayos Viborillos	Caribbean	--
Punta Sal	Caribbean	X
R.V.S. Cuero-Salado.	Caribbean	--

**Note:** Some of these sites are not listed in section 1.2 since there is a lack of information or because no concrete activities are being carried out there.



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**Annex 2: Table 2: Traditional use of Sea Turtles in Honduras.**

Town	Green Turtle	Loggerhead Turtle	Leatherback Turtle	Hawksbill Turtle	Olive Ridley Turtle
Garifuna	<b>Meat</b>	<b>Eggs</b>	<b>Eggs</b>	<b>Eggs</b> <b>Carapace</b>	
Misquito	<b>Meat</b>	<b>Eggs</b> <b>Meat</b>	<b>Eggs</b>	<b>Eggs</b> <b>Carapace</b> <b>Meat</b>	
Isleño	<b>Meat</b>	<b>Eggs</b>	<b>Eggs</b>	<b>Carapace</b> <b>Eggs</b>	
Ladino Mestizo	<b>Meat</b> <b>Eggs</b>	<b>Eggs</b>	<b>Eggs</b>	<b>Eggs</b>	<b>Eggs</b>

**Annex 3: Table 3: Departments and Municipalities with territory in the Caribbean Sea coastal zone.**

DEPARMENTS	MUNICIPALITIES
1. Atlántida	1. La Ceiba ( Cabecera ) 2. Arizona 3. El Porvenir 4. Esparta 5. La Masica 6. Jutiapa 7. San Francisco 8. Tela
2. Cortés	1. Omoa 2. Puerto Cortés
3. Colón	1. Trujillo ( Cabecera ) 2. Balfate 3. Irióna 4. Limón 5. Santa Rosa de Aguan 6. Santa Fé
4. Islas de La Bahía	1. Roatán ( Cabecera ) 2. Guanaja 3. José Santos Guardiola





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	4. Utila.
5. Gracias a Dios	1. Puerto Lempira (Cabecera ) 2. Brus Laguna 3. Juan Francisco Bulnes 4. Ahuas 5. Villeda Morales.
<b>Total 5 Departments</b>	<b>Total 25 municipalities.</b>

**Annex 4: Table 4: Departments and Municipalities with territory in the Gulf of Fonseca zone, Pacific Ocean.**

DEPARTMENTS	MUNICIPALITIES
<b>1. Choluteca</b>	<b>1. Choluteca ( Cabecera )</b> <b>2. Marcovia</b>
<b>2. Valle</b>	<b>1. Nacaome (Cabecera )</b> <b>2. Amapala</b> <b>3. Alianza</b> <b>4. San Lorenzo</b>
<b>Total 2 departments</b>	<b>Total 6 Municipalities</b>