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#### **Annual Report 2020**

#### IAC Annual Report General Instructions

Annex IV of the Convention text states that each Contracting Party shall submit an Annual Report each year. To complete this Annual Report, Focal Points should consult with appropriate stakeholders involved in sea turtle issues. If you have any questions regarding this Annual Report, please contact the Secretariat *Pro Tempore* at secretario@iacseaturtle.org

The submission deadline for this Annual Report is June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2020.

#### Part I (General Information)

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

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Submission Date	June 30, 2020

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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 related to sea turtles implemented by governmental, non-governmental, and private institutions.

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

	YES/NO/ In Progress	Comments
Does your country have a national action plan in accordance with Article XVIII?	Yes	The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), through the National Commission for Protected Natural Areas (CONANP), is in charge of coordinating the National Program for the Conservation of Sea Turtles (PNTM) within the framework of the Species at Risk Recovery Program (PROCER). The implementation of the main conservation actions is through the Action Programs for the Conservation of Species (PACE). Each of the six species of sea turtles found in Mexican territory have their own PACE that contains actions such as knowledge production, management, recovery, protection and culture aimed at the conservation and recovery of the species of interest and its habitat, both in federal protected natural areas as well as in other priority areas of the country*. The Federal Attorney for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA) carries out inspection and surveillance actions on sea turtles nesting beaches covering the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea coastal strips that provide, among many environmental



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		functions, sites for sea turtle feeding and nesting. In addition to the above, PROFEPA has continuously implemented actions on the high seas, with the support of the Mexican Navy Secretariat (SEMAR), as well as at main road points and markets in the main cities where illegal traffic of mainly, sea turtle eggs, has been detected.
Does your country have policies and programs at local and regional scales in accordance with Article XVIII	Yes	<ul> <li>Since 1994, Mexico has maintained a permanent policy of total protection for the 6 recognized species of sea turtles (<i>Dermochelys coriacea, Chelonia mydas. C. agassizzi, Lepidochelys olivacea, L. kempii and Caretta caretta</i>) and their habitat in the Mexican seas, which is mirrored on a vast legal framework that includes different regulatory instruments starting with the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States as well as Laws, Regulations, Federal Criminal Code, Official Mexican States as well as Laws, Regulations, Federal Criminal Code, Official Mexican Standards on environmental and fishing matters, Decrees, Agreements, Notices and Environmental Protection Programs, as sea turtles are categorized as "Priority Marine Species in danger of extinction". (DOF 03/16/94).</li> <li>The legal framework that Mexico has to regulate the use and conservation of natural resources, and that supports the actions that regulate the operation and management in the nesting, migration, observation and monitoring areas of sea turtles, includes the following:</li> <li>General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA) and its Regulations</li> <li>MOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010 and</li> <li>NOM-162-SEMARNAT-2012, which establishes the specifications for the protection, recovery and management of sea turtle populations in their nesting habitat.</li> </ul>
		In fisheries where bycatch of sea turtles is likely, regulations have been established to minimize their capture, such as: Number 4.1.4.2 of the Official Mexican Standard NOM001-AG/PESC-2013, Responsible tuna fishing. Specifications for purse seine fishing operations (DOF 01/16/14), prohibits taking on board fishing vessels alive, dead or in parts dolphing sea turtles or other endancered



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	species, unless the fact responds to a
	research program authorized by the
	Secretariat; additionally, numeral 4.1.4.4
	establishes the obligation to release live
	sea turtles and other endangered species
	that are caught incidentally. If necessary,
	everything possible should be done to
	recover sea turtles on board and
	immediately proceed with their release
	into the marine environment (according
	to the instructions indicated in
	Regulatory Appendix "B" of the same
	regulation)
	✓ In the Official Mexican Standard NOM-
	002-SAG/PESC2013 to manage the use
	of shrimp species in waters under federal
	jurisdiction of the United Mexican States
	(DOE 0.7/11/13) the installation and use
	of Rigid-type sea turtle excluder devices
	(TEDs) in trawl nets used for commercial
	and educational shrimp fishing in the
	waters of federal jurisdiction of the
	Pacific Ocean including the Gulf of
	California as well as those of the Gulf of
	Mexico and the Caribbean Sea
	$\checkmark$ In numeral $4.15.4$ of the Official
	Mexican Standard NOM-022-
	SAG/PESC-2015 To regulate the use of
	tuna species by vessels stranded in waters
	under federal jurisdiction of the United
	Mexican States (DOF 12/06/ 15), it
	prohibits carrying on board live or dead
	dolphing sea turtles or other species
	listed as at risk.
	✓ The Official Mexican Standard NOM-
	023-SAG/PESC2014 which regulates
	captures of tuna species by longline
	vessels in federal jurisdiction waters of
	the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean
	Sea (DOF $04/16/14$ ), in its numeral 4.8.
	establishes that any specimen of dolphin
	or other marine mammal, sea turtle or
	bird that could be caught during fishing
	operations, must be released in the best
	conditions of survival, being prohibited
	the retention on board of live, dead
	specimens or of some of its parts.
	✓ The Official Mexican Standard NOM-
	029-PESC-2006, responsible fishing for
	sharks and rays. Specifications for its use
	(DOF 02/14/07), establishes that directed
	fishing for sharks and rays may not be
	carried out within a five-kilometer-wide
	marine strip in front of the main sea turtle
	nesting beaches, during the nesting



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season. Nesting beaches are specified in
the Normative Appendix "B" of the
regulation
✓ Turtle excluder devices must meet the
technical specifications of components
construction materials structure and
installation that are detailed in the
Official Mexican Standard NOM-061-
SAG-PESC/SEMARNAT-2016
Technical specifications of sea turtle
excluders used by the shrimp trawling
fleet in federal jurisdiction waters of the
United Mexican States (DOF 12/13/16)
which are comparable to those
authorized by NOAA in the United States
of America fisheries
The Government of Mexico has made
significant efforts to protect sea turtles
particularly the loggerhead turtle ( <i>Caretta</i>
<i>caretta</i> ) in the so-called Gulf of Ulloa Baia
California Sur, expanding the Partial
Temporary Fishing Refuge Zone, in which
Measures are applied to reduce the possible
interaction of fishing with sea turtles, in an
area of 19,934 km2 (1,993,229 hectares) and
the Specific Area of Fishing Restrictions is
increased to an area of 7,244 km2 (724,372
hectares), through the "Agreement that
establishes the fishing refuge zone and new
measures to reduce the possible interaction
of fishing with sea turtles on the western
coast of Baja California Sur" (DOF
06/23/16).
It is worth mentioning that in accordance
with this Agreement, the loggerheads
mortality due to fishing, is determined by the
Program of Technical Assistants on Board
(ATB) or Scientific Observers. On vessels
without observers, video recording
associated with satellite monitoring of
vessels will be used as an alternative
technology, in addition, any vessel that
cannot carry a Technical Assistant on Board
(ATB) will require satellite monitoring
equipment working permanently during
fishing operations, as well as the video
recording equipment of its operations.
On June 25, 2018, the "Extension of the
agreement establishing the fishing refuge
area and new measures to reduce the
possible interaction of fishing with sea
turtles on the West Coast of South Baja
California was published." The agreement



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		was originally published on June 23, 2016", with the objective of continuing with the participation of the ATB and the monitoring that yields data on the null or little interaction of the fishing gear with sea turtles. PROFEPA, in collaboration with SEMAR and CONANP, has been implementing two ongoing operations each year during the peak nesting season of two sea turtle species. The first species is the olive ridley turtle ( <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> ), which typically nests during the summer and autumn seasons. The main nesting beaches for this species are Playa La Escobilla and Playa Morro Ayuta in the state of Oaxaca. The second species is the leatherback turtle (Dermochelys coriacea), which nests from October to March. The primary nesting sites for leatherback turtles are the beaches in Tierra Colorada, Guerrero, Playa Mexiquillo, Michoacán, and Playa Barra de la Cruz and Playa Cahuitán in Oaxaca. These coordinated efforts aim to protect and monitor the nesting activities of these sea turtles during their critical periods.
Does your country have monitoring programs in accordance with Article IX?	Yes	All fishing vessels with a length exceeding 10.5 meters, operating in waters under federal jurisdiction, as well as Mexican- flagged vessels engaged in fishing activities in international waters (High Seas), are required to adhere to the Official Mexican Standard NOM-062-SAG/PESC-2014. This standard, titled "Use of the Satellite Monitoring and Location System for Fishing Vessels" (DOF 03/07/15), enables the monitoring of the fishing zones in which these vessels operate. Compliance with this standard ensures that the fishing activities of these vessels can be effectively tracked and supervised. Likewise, the PACE provide mechanisms for evaluating results with measurable indicators in the short, medium, and long term. NATIONAL INSPECTION PROGRAM FOR TURTLE CAMPS 2016-2020**. The main goal of the National Inspection Program for Turtle Camps is to ensure compliance with the following through



National Action Plan: general description of the sea turtle protection and conservation program:

The National Program for the Conservation of Sea Turtles is the oldest wildlife conservation initiative in Mexico, having been developed for 54 years. The Program has achieved significant milestones in the recovery of several species and is currently under the responsibility of the Environmental Sector. The General Directorate of Wildlife of SEMARNAT is responsible for establishing measures and policies pertaining to the management, conservation, protection, use, and research of sea turtles in Mexico. Its primary objectives include assessing the status of turtle populations across various species in the country, addressing existing legislation, coordinating the sectors involved in protection and conservation efforts, and establishing strategies for their protection. The program also undertakes activities to promote compliance with current legislation related to sea turtles, including their protection, conservation, research, and non-extractive use.

On November 29, 2006, it was established in the internal regulations of SEMARNAT that the National Program for the Conservation of Sea Turtles would be managed through the General Directorate of Regional Operations of CONANP. This program sets forth the policies and guidelines for implementing actions aimed at protecting and conserving sea turtles on nesting beaches and safeguarding their habitats. It specifically focuses on protecting multiple nesting areas of different sea turtle species found across Mexico, particularly those located within protected natural areas. The program also encourages the implementation of species-specific projects. Moreover, it coordinates the efforts of various stakeholders involved in sea turtle conservation. The Commission oversees the protection and monitoring of sea turtles at 53 nesting and feeding sites, including priority beaches for the nesting of the six sea turtle species found in Mexico. Several of these centers have been operational for over 25 years, with the mission of safeguarding and recovering the populations of sea turtle species in their natural habitats within Mexican territory.

In terms of protecting the nesting habitat of sea turtles, in 1986, 16 zones were designated as reserve areas and refuge sites for sea turtle reproduction. In 2002, 15 of these areas were reclassified as Sanctuaries due to their significant biodiversity, endemism, uniqueness, extensive coverage, and high level of conservation. Currently, the decree and these areas are undergoing a review process to be reestablished as Sanctuaries with defined boundaries. In some cases, the boundaries may be expanded to enhance the conservation of sea turtles.



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The issuance of the revised decree is expected to take place sometime in 2020, providing further protection and support for turtle conservation efforts.

The Mexican Turtle Center plays a crucial role within the Program, as its mission is to advance the conservation of Mexico's natural heritage by directly and indirectly preserving sea turtles and their ecosystems. Additionally, the center aims to foster harmonious and sustainable connections with local communities. By undertaking these objectives, the Mexican Turtle Center contributes significantly to the overall conservation efforts and preservation of Mexico's sea turtle population and their vital habitats.

Community participation in sea turtle conservation initiatives has been a fundamental aspect of the project, and it continues to be promoted by the Commission through subsidy programs. However, due to the change in federal administration, modifications were made to the subsidy programs for the development of conservation actions for species and their habitats in 2019. The previous Program for the Recovery of Species at Risk (PROCER) was no longer in effect, and instead, the guidelines for the Program for the Protection and Restoration of Ecosystems and Species at Risk (PROREST) were published. This new program enabled communities residing near nesting beaches to carry out sea turtle conservation actions through its three components:

- a) Component for the Conservation of Species at Risk,
- b) Component of Ecosystem Restoration, and
- c) Community Surveillance and Monitoring Component.

Through the Program for Conservation for Sustainable Development (PROCODES), communities received support to undertake conservation actions. The following are the results of the funds allocated to this program:

In 2019, a total of \$15,004,851.00 (fifteen million, four thousand eight hundred and fifty-one pesos) were invested, equivalent to \$750,242.55 USD, for the implementation of 91 sea turtle projects in 76 sites across 15 states in the country. These projects covered a coastline stretch of 864 km and involved the participation of 1,489 individuals, including 770 women and 719 men. The distribution of these projects was carried out among the six Regional Offices of CONANP, ensuring a wide geographical coverage and involving local communities in conservation efforts for sea turtles.

In the Program for the Protection and Restoration of Ecosystems and Species at Risk (PROREST), the total expenditures for Fiscal Year 2019 in the three different components of PROREST exceeded 6 million pesos (\$300,000 USD). Component 1 focused on implementing actions within a Protected Natural Area (ANP). Component 2 involved actions in four ANPs, specifically addressing ecosystem sanitation and solid waste management. Lastly, Component



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3 encompassed actions in 20 ANPs, focusing on surveillance and monitoring of turtles by community groups within these protected areas.

Among the relevant actions, the following points stand out:

1. The results of clutch protection for the release of hatchlings in 53 nesting sites operated and supervised by CONANP in 13 states, spanning both coasts of the country, were as follows: for the 2019 nesting season, a total of 2,423,161 clutches were recorded, with 96.9% of them being protected. Additionally, 36,399,724 hatchlings were successfully released into the marine environment. It should be noted that these figures include data from two arrival beaches of Lepidochelys olivacea. Furthermore, it is important to clarify that the 2019 nesting season for the Pacific extends into the months of 2020 and has only recently concluded, which means that in some areas, the information has yet to be fully analyzed and filtered. The comprehensive results for olive ridley and leatherback turtles are still being compiled.

2. The Project Leatherback *Dermochelys coriacea* in the Eastern Pacific has been implementing protection actions since 1982, with reinforced efforts starting in 1996. The project's primary objective is to facilitate the recovery of the leatherback turtle population in the Mexican Pacific through targeted measures to protect females, eggs, and hatchlings on the main nesting beaches in Mexico. Additionally, the project aims to maintain a comprehensive understanding of the population trend. Over the past five years, the protection of clutches on priority beaches has achieved rates of up to 95%, with an average rate of approximately 85%. Its main activities are listed below:

- a. Protection of females, eggs and hatchlings on priority beaches.
- b. Population monitoring using standardized methods.
- c. It provides training among students and professionals on the subject, as well as among the inhabitants of coastal towns.
- d. Preparation of the Final Report on the activities of the Laúd Project that involves the index beaches in the country and with more historical information.

The 2019 nesting season was characterized by being one of the lowest in the last five years, with fewer than 100 nestings recorded across six nesting beaches. Surprisingly, Playa Ventura in Guerrero emerged as the main nesting beach for the season, surpassing others in terms of the number of nests. Playa Ventura, which is typically considered a beach of secondary importance, witnessed approximately 50 clutches during this particular season.

3. United States-Mexico Binational Program for the Recovery of the Kemp's Ridley Turtle *Lepidochelys kempii*, whose objective is to achieve the recovery of this species. The following are among the most relevant results:

The United States-Mexico Binational Program for the Recovery of the Kemp's Ridley Turtle *Lepidochelys kempii* is dedicated to achieve this species recovery.



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Here are some of the noteworthy results achieved by the program:

- a. The nesting areas of Kemp's ridley turtles in Mexico are currently protected.
- b. Kemp's ridley nesting in 2019 was 11,274 clutches, releasing a total of 536,158,787 hatchlings in all camps in Tamaulipas and Veracruz operated by CONANP. The 2019 season was a particularly low season, but it can be mentioned that the reduction was 16% in the total nesting, with its consequent decrease in the production of offspring.
- c. Although in general the population presents a recovery trend, the nesting results for 2019 show a decrease of 16% compared to 2018, marking a negative trend for a couple of years. It is believed this decline may have more to do with natural population variations than with a real population decline, however it is necessary to continue monitoring and protecting nesting for the long term.
- 4. GEF Program to Strengthen the Protection of Species at Risk: This project supports 9 areas identified as highest priority for carrying out conservation actions, through strengthening, both with trained personnel and with equipment. These beaches are Protected Natural Areas and Priority Regions for Conservation, with significant numbers of nesting sites for the 6 species of sea turtles that nest in our country. Among the conservation actions are:
  - Support in the protection of nesting beaches, including protection of nests and hatchlings, beach cleaning, attention to strandings, monitoring and surveillance in 1,143 hectares.
  - In conjunction with CONANP, work with local communities has been strengthened, collaboration has been made with 57 community committees or groups that have supported monitoring and surveillance tasks, as well as 4 groups supported to strengthen productive projects.
  - Environmental awareness activities with schools in local communities.

Through this program, actions are also carried out to strengthen the capacities of the communities neighboring the nesting beaches, through various projects. As an example, we can mention the project "Strengthening capacities to promote a sustainable sewing production project aimed at the community of women of Chemuyil, Tulum, Quintana Roo." Its objective was to: Strengthen the capacities of women from the Chemuyil community (Xcacel-Xcacelito priority region) by giving workshops on graphic techniques that promote the reuse of materials, recycling and the conservation of species such as sea turtles.

#### \*\*NATIONAL INSPECTION PROGRAM FOR TURTLE CAMPS 2016-2020.

The turtle camps were inspected by state, verifying (mainly) compliance with the authorization issued by SEMARNAT; Considering also that the species of sea turtles are in danger of extinction (P) listed in the Official Mexican Standard NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010, in addition to the fact



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that they are migratory organisms with philopatric behavior<sup>1</sup>, taking into account the seasonality by species, their distribution, abundance and activity patterns in the Camps.

Until approximately 500 years ago, sea turtles in the American continent remained healthy, but various pressures, both natural and anthropic, have brought current populations to critical levels of survival, such as:

- Poaching and illegal trade in eggs, meat and use of shells (products and by-products) in nesting areas,
- Tourist activity in the area,
- Bycatch in coastal and pelagic fisheries,
- Pollution of seas and coasts, and
- Destruction of their nesting habitat.

In Mexico, the Federal Government has established and implemented a series of legal and technical mechanisms to protect, conserve, and promote the recovery of the populations of the various species of sea turtles, as well as their nesting areas.

.Among the most important actions, stand out;

- a) a) The establishment of an extensive legal framework has been a significant achievement, with a particular emphasis on the protection of nesting beaches, regulations governing the use of fishing equipment, and the prohibition of trade in products derived from sea turtles.
- b) The operation of 28 turtle camps under the administration of the Federal Government: These camps have facilitated the collaboration and involvement of various stakeholders, including research institutions, civil society organizations, fishing cooperatives, individuals, and society at large (a total of 177 participants). In 1999, the National Program for the Protection, Conservation, Research, and Management of Sea Turtles was published. This program proposed the use of four key instruments for its implementation: regulation, management, operation, and decentralization. As a result, a series of strategies were developed, including the protection of females, eggs, and hatchlings on nesting beaches, research on biology and ecology, regulation, inspection, and surveillance activities, as well as the establishment and operation of a National Information System. Additionally, the program has emphasized the importance of promoting community participation in sea turtle conservation efforts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> return to the place where they were born to reproduce or nest



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The National Program for the Conservation of Sea Turtles involves and coordinates multiple agencies of the Federal Government, including the General Directorate of Wildlife (DGVS-SEMARNAT), CONANP, and PROFEPA. It also collaborates with state and municipal government entities, research centers, universities, civil society organizations, fishing cooperatives, and individuals. All these stakeholders play a crucial role in the collective effort for the conservation of sea turtles.

An important part of the program was developed from the 28 turtle camps installed by the Federal Government that are currently administered by CONANP-SEMARNAT on the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican Pacific; and

c) The establishment of the National Program for the Protection, Conservation, Research and Management of Sea Turtles, which establishes the performance of actions in a coordinated manner among all sectors of society, through the development of a series of strategies that emanate from the problem of the species conservation and possible solutions.

PROFEPA, through the Natural Resources Office (SRN), has established actions that have been carried out by PROFEPA Delegations in the 17 coastal states:

- a) Inspection and surveillance of wild flora and fauna, on the Mexican coasts, where sea turtle species are distributed, as well as in inland locations of the country (markets, tanneries and restaurants) where the illegal trade of these specimens, products and by-products, occurs.
- b) Verification of Turtle Excluder Devices (TED) in shrimp boats.

The objective of this Program is mainly focused on applying and strengthening inspection and surveillance actions, in accordance with current regulations, to guarantee compliance with the protection and conservation of sea turtles and their nesting habitat through the Turtle Camps, as well as consolidating inspection and surveillance actions, by state, by type of species of marine turtles and by nesting season. It was possible to monitor the largest number of turtle camps by state, consolidating a database, referring to detected irregularities and possible offenders, in the inspected camps.

The Program is based on the universe of existing camps by State, giving priority attention to those whose registration is expired or about to expire or due to citizen complaints (if applicable).



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Priority was given to the facilities found on the main nesting beaches and in Protected Natural Areas or in priority sites for conservation.

State	No. of Camps	No. of Camps Inspected	Total progress percentage
Baja California Sur	7	7	100
Sonora	1	1	100
Sinaloa	7	7	100
Nayarit	9	5	55.56
Jalisco	11	10	90.91
Colima	4	5	125
Michoacán	23	9	39.13
Guerrero	34	10	29.41
Oaxaca	15	1	6.67
Chiapas	4	4	100
Tamaulipas	6	6	100
Veracruz	13	8	61.54
Campeche	11	6	54.55
Yucatán	7	7	100
Quintana-Roo	24	17	70.83
Total	176	103	56.25%

Table 1. Tortuguero Camps inspected, 2016-2019. Source: SIIP and PROFEPA Delegations, 2016-2019





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Percentage of inspection progress to Tortuguero Camps 2016-2019. Source: SIIP and PROFEPA Delegations, 2016-2019.

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

Describe any national regulations, international agreements, and other legal instruments related to sea turtles and/or relevant activities that were adopted during the preceding year (April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2019 – June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2020). Please provide a literature 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.

	National Legislation	
Type and name of the legal	Description (Range of	Sanctions(s) Imposed
instrument (No.)	application)	
General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection. Last reform published in the DOF June 5, 2018.	Scope of application: The law applies within the national territory and extends to areas where the nation exercises its sovereignty and jurisdiction. It primarily focuses on the preservation and protection of biodiversity. The law aims to regulate the establishment of protected natural areas in locations that have not been significantly altered by human activities or require preservation or restoration. Additionally, it sets out criteria for the sustainable use and preservation of wildlife. The law strictly prohibits the utilization of natural populations of species that are classified as threatened or endangered.	It contemplates the following administrative sanctions: Violations of the precepts of the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA) Article 161, its regulations and the provisions that emanate from it will be sanctioned with one or more of the following sanctions: -Penalty fee -Temporary or permanent closure, total or partial, when: a) There is no compliance with the corrective or urgent application measures ordered, b) In cases of recidivism when the infractions generate negative effects on the environment, c) In the case of repeated disobedience, on three or more occasions, -Administrative arrest for up to 36 hours, -The confiscation of instruments, copies, products or by-products directly related, -The suspension or revocation of concessions, licenses, permits or authorizations. Fines: The equivalent of 20,000 to



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		50,000 days of minimum wage in the
		Federal District at the time of
		imposing the sanction.
		Fines may be imposed for each day
		that alapsas without obeying the
		mandata without avaading 20,000
		mandate, without exceeding 20,000
		days of minimum wage, up to twice
		the amount originally imposed.
		In the case of recidivism, the amount
		of the fine may exceed twice the
		maximum allowed, as well as consist
		of a definitive closure.
General Law of Wildlife, Last reform	In the Mexican Republic and in the	General Law of Wildlife: Article 123
published in the DOF on January 19.	areas where the Nation exercises its	Violations will be administratively
2018	iurisdiction It establishes the criteria to	penalized by SEMARNAT with one
2010.	define the species and populations at	or more of the following measures:
	define the species and populations at	of more of the following measures.
	risk and the sanctions for those who	-written reprimand
	carry out acts contrary to the	-Penalty fee
	restoration programs and the closed	-Temporary, partial or total
	seasons; prohibits the extractive use,	suspension of the corresponding
	whether for subsistence or commercial	authorizations, licenses or permits,
	use, including its parts and derivatives,	-Revocation of the corresponding
	of any specimen of sea turtle, whatever	authorization or authorizations,
	its species, and provides for the	licenses or permits,
	declaration of critical habitats for the	-Temporary or final, partial or total
	conservation of wildlife and refuge	closure of the facilities or sites where
	areas to protect aquatic species	the activities that give rise to the
	areas to protect aquate species	respective infraction are carried out
		Administrative arrest for up to 26
		-Administrative artest for up to 50
		nours,
		-Confiscation of specimens, parts or
		derivatives of wildlife, as well as
		instruments directly related to
		violations of this law,
		-Payment of expenses to the
		depositary of copies or assets that
		have been disbursed due to an
		administrative procedure
		The written reprimand fine and
		administrative arrest may be
		commuted for community work in
		commuted for community work in
		activities for the conservation of
		wildlife and their natural habitat.
		Article 127 Fines: The equivalent
		of 50 to 50,000 times the minimum
		wage in the Federal District. In
		case of recidivism, the amount of
		the the fine may be up to two times
		the amount originally imposed.
Federal Environmental	Scope of application: It will be applied	Article 2: Section XIV
Responsibility Law Dosted in the	throughout the Mexican Depublic for	Economic sanction: The neumant
Iournal	fadoral grimos	imposed by the judicial authority to
official of the Endorst' and I and 7	Developed and the second secon	imposed by the judicial authority to
Official of the Federation on June 0/,	Regulates environmental liability	penalize a narmiui, fraudulent illegal
2013.	arising from damage caused to the	conduct with the purpose of
	environment, as well as the repair and	achieving a general and special



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	compensation of said damage when required through the federal judicial processes provided for in article 17 of the Constitution, alternative dispute	prevention and inhibiting prohibited behaviors in the future; Article 19 The economic sanction provided for in this Law, will be
	resolution mechanisms, administrative procedures and those that correspond to the commission of crimes against the environment and environmental	accessory to the repair or compensation of the damage caused to the environment and will consist of the payment for an equivalent
	management.	amount of:
	by article 4. Constitutional, public order and social interest and have as their objective the protection, preservation and restoration of the environment and ecological balance, to	thousand days of the general minimum wage in force in the Federal District at the time of imposing the sanction, when the person responsible is a natural
	guarantee the human rights to a healthy environment for the development and well-being of all people, and to the	person, and II. From one thousand to six hundred thousand days of the general
	responsibility generated by damage and environmental degradation. The environmental liability regime recognizes that the damage caused to	minimum wage in force in the Federal District at the time of imposing the sanction, when the person responsible is a legal entity
	the environment is independent of the patrimonial damage suffered by the owners of the elements and natural	Said amount will be determined based on the damage produced.
	resources. It recognizes that sustainable national development must consider economic,	
	social and environmental values.	
General Law on Sustainable Fishing	Scope of application: National territory	It contemplates the following
published in the DOF on April 24	and the areas over which the nation exercises its sovereignty and	Reprimend with warning: Imposition
2018.	jurisdiction.	of a fine; Imposition of an additional
	Its purpose is to guarantee the	fine for each day that the infraction
	conservation, preservation and rational	persists; Administrative arrest for up
	the bases for its adequate promotion	to thirty-six hours; lemporary or final partial or total closure of the
	and administration in relation to the	facility or facilities in which the
	natural resources that constitute the	offenses were committed; The
	flora and fauna whose total, partial or	confiscation of boats, vehicles,
	Establishes coordination between the	from aquaculture and fishing directly
	Ministry of Environment and Natural	related to the offenses committed,
	Resources and the Ministry of	and Suspension or revocation of the
	Development Fisheries and Food in	and authorizations
	order to dictate measures for the	
	protection of chelonians, marine	
	mammals and aquatic species subject	
General Law of National Assets Last	Scope of application: This law applies	It contemplates the following
reform published in the DOF on	to all national assets, except those	administrative sanctions:
January 19, 2018.	assets regulated by specific laws.	Revocation of the concessions
	It refers that it corresponds to the Federal Executive through the	granted in the federal maritime land
1	Leaster Encourte, unough the	Lone and fund reclamed from the Sea



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	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, to promote the sustainable use and exploitation of the federal maritime land zone and the land reclaimed from the sea, noting that the concessions granted on federal real estate can be revoked by damage ecosystems as a consequence of their use, exploitation or exploitation. It indicates that those who make use or exploitation of the federal maritime land zone and land reclaimed from the sea, without having a permit or authorization from the competent authority, directly or indirectly causing damage to ecosystems or their components, will be obliged to repair of damage to the environment, or, to the environmental compensation that proceeds in accordance with the	
Federal Criminal Code Title Twenty- fifth "Crimes Against the Environment and Environmental Management" Last reform published in DOF on January 24, 2020.	proceeds in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Law on Environmental Responsibility. Scope of application: It will be applied throughout the Mexican Republic for federal crimes. It establishes in Article 420 the sanctions for whoever captures, damages or deprives of life a specimen of turtle or marine mammal, or collects or stores its products or by products in	It contemplates the following penal sanctions: From 1 to 9 years in prison and for the equivalent of 300 to 3,000 fine days. Additional penalty of 3 years and up to a thousand additional days when it affects a protected natural area or is carried out for commercial purposes
NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010. Environmental protection-Native species of wild flora and fauna in Mexico-Risk categories and specifications for their inclusion, exclusion or change-List of species at risk, published on December 30, 2010, Last modification of the Normative Annex III, in the D.O.F on November 14, 2019.	any way. Legal instrument that considers the organisms that subsist subject to the processes of natural evolution and that develop freely in their habitat, including their minor populations and individuals that are under the control of man, as well as the federal ones.	Does not apply sanctions
NOM-162-SEMARNAT-2012, That establishes the specifications for the protection, recovery and management of sea turtle populations in their nesting habitat. Published in the D.O.F on February 1, 2013.	Its purpose is to establish the specifications for the protection, recovery and management of sea turtle populations in their nesting habitat.	Does not apply sanctions
OFFICIAL MEXICAN STANDARD NOM-061- PESC/SEMARNAT2006, Technical Specifications of Sea Turtle Excluders used by the shrimp trawling fleet in Federal Jurisdiction Waters of the United States of Mexico. Published in the DOF on	Based on numerals 0.3 and 0.4 of NOM-061-PESC/SEMARNAT-2006. 0.3 In most shrimp fishing areas, seven of the eight species of sea turtles existing in the world are also found temporarily, which nest on the coasts of the United States of Mexico. 0.4 In our country, the Federal	Based on the numerals; 8.1 and 8.2 of NOM-061- PESC/SEMARNAT-2006. 8.1 The monitoring of compliance with this Official Mexican Standard corresponds to the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food



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D 1 10 0016		
December 13, 2010	regulations and implemented technical	and Fisheries Commission: to the
	processes in order to protect conserve	Ministry of Environment and Natural
	and promote the recovery of the	Resources through the Federal
	populations of the various species of	Attorney for Environmental
	sea turtles, as well as their nesting	Protection, as well as to the Ministry
	areas, seeking the existence of the least	of the Navy, within the scope of their
	affectation by fishing activities	respective powers. Violations of the
		provisions contained in this Standard
		will be penalized under the terms
		established in the Fisheries Law and
		its Regulations,
		General Law of Ecological Balance
		and its Regulations and other
		8.2 Prior to the start of the fishing
		season, personnel from
		SEMARNAT's Federal
		Environmental Protection Agency,
		duly accredited for this purpose, will
		review the turtle excluder devices in
		the presence of the concessionaire or
		representative and/or the contain or
		skipper of the vessel and will issue
		Certificates of Certification if the
		requirements described in
		specification 4 of the NOM are met,
		in which
		establish the specifications of Sea
	To the destination of the destination	Turtle Excluder Devices
the National Eisberies Charter is	In its technical sheet for the shrimp	Does not apply sanctions
made known Published in DOF	management measures proposed the	
August 24, 2012 and 1	mandatory use of turtle excluder	
June 2018.	devices on both coasts, it also includes	
	a summary of the management	
	measures applied to sanctuaries and	
	reserve areas and refuge sites for the	
	protection, conservation, repopulation,	
	development and control of the various	
	chapter V it provides a list of priority	
	marine species Subject to Protection	
	and Conservation, which includes	
	information sheets on the species of sea	
	turtles, including information on:	
	Protection measures, indicators,	
	strategies. The inclusion of information	
	about these species in the CNP despite	
	not being subject to any exploitation	
	scheme, becomes relevant due to the	
	fact that they are organisms that	
	interact with fishing species	



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AGREEMENT establishing the	In order to protect the sea turtles	Does not apply sanctions
(Caretta caretta) in the Gulf of Ulloa,	present in the area.	
in Baja California Sur. (06/05/2018)		
AGREEMENT by which the North	Establishes the abilities for each area of	Does not apply sanctions
Pacific Marine and Regional	the Region, including the area of the	
Ecological Planning Program is	Gulf of Ulloa.	
made known. (08/09/18).		
Agreement that extends the validity	The objective is to extend the validity	Persons who breach or contravene
of the similar agreement that	for 5 more years of the Fishing Refuge	this Agreement will be subject to the
and new measures to reduce the	interaction of the coastal fishing fleet	Law on Sustainable Fishing and
possible interaction of fishing with	with species of sea turtles	Aquaculture and other applicable
sea turtles on the West Coast of Baja	with species of sea tarties	legal provisions.
California Sur, published on June 23,		regar providional
2016 ( DOF 06/28/2018), valid until		
June 25, 2023.		
Agreement establishing a temporary	Its objective is to lift the temporary ban	Persons who fail to comply with or
ban on fishing all shrimp species in	on fishing all shrimp species existing in	contravene this Agreement will be
the marine waters of federal	the areas and dates in the marine waters	credited with the sanctions
jurisdiction of the Pacific Ocean,	of federal jurisdiction of the Pacific	established for the case by the
well as the estuarine largoon systems	California as well as estuarine lagoon	and Aquaculture and other applicable
marshes and bays of the States of	systems marshes and have from the	legal provisions
Baja Southern California. Sonora.	states of Baja California Sur. Sonora.	legar providional
Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco and Colima.	Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco and Colima.	
(DOF 03/14/19).	-	
Agreement establishing the closed	Its objective is to lift the temporary ban	Persons who breach or contravene
seasons and zones for the capture of	on fishing all existing shrimp species in	this Agreement will be subject to the
all shrimp species in marine waters	the areas and dates in the marine waters	sanctions established in the General
federal jurisdiction in the Gulf of	Mexico and the Caribbean Sea	Law on Sustainable Fishing and Aquaculture and other applicable
Mexico and the Caribbean Sea for	Wextee and the Carlobean Sea.	legal provisions.
2019 (DOF 04/30/19 ).		regar providendi
Agreement establishing a temporary	Its objective is to establish a temporary	Persons who fail to comply with or
ban on commercial fishing for	closure for the commercial fishing of	contravene this Agreement will be
yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares),	yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares),	credited with the sanctions
bigeye or bigeye tuna (Thunnus	bigeye or bigeye tuna (Thunnus	established for the case by the
obesus), bluefin tuna (Thunnus	obesus), bluefin tuna (Thunnus	General Law on Sustainable Fishing
(Katsuwonus pelamis) in federal	(Katsuwonus pelamis) with Mexican-	legal provisions
waters of the United Mexican States	flagged tuna vessels of 182 and more	legal provisions.
of the Pacific Ocean and which	metric tons of carrying capacity that	
temporarily prohibits Mexican-	use seine nets, in federal jurisdiction	
flagged purse-seine vessels from	waters of the United Mexican States of	
catching said species on the high seas	the Pacific Ocean, as well as in the high	
and foreign jurisdictional waters that	seas and foreign jurisdictional waters	
are in the regulation area of the Inter-	of the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO) that	
Commission for the years 2018 2010	along the coast of North Central and	
and 2020. (DOF 07/03/2018) Annlies	South America.	
for the years 2019 and 2020.		
	International Instruments	
Treaty, Convention, Agre	eements. Memorandum of	Year signed and/or ratified



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Understanding	
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Montego Bay, 1982	1983
Convention Relating to Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as	1986
Inscription on the List of Watlands of International Importance of the Pamsar	Pancho Nuevo Tampulinas
Convention includes fifteen pesting beaches for sea turtles	November 27, 2003
Convention includes inteen nesting beaches for sea furthes.	Tierra Colorada Guerrero
	November 27, 2003
	Mexiquillo, Michoacán, February 2.
	2004
	El Verde, Sinaloa. February 2, 2004
	Cahuitán, Oaxaca. February 2, 2004
	Chenkan, Campeche. February 2,
	2004
	Xcacel-Xcacelito,
	Quintana Roo. February 2, 2004
	Puerto Arista, Chis. February 2,
	2008. Boca de
	Apiza-ChupaderoTecuanillo Col
	Plava Colola, Mich. February 2.
	2008.
	Playa Maruata, Mich February. 2, 2008
	Barra de la Cruz, Oax. February 2,
	2008.
	Laguna Chacahua, Oax. February 2, 2008.
	Playa Ceuta, Sin. February 2, 2008.
	Arrecifes Alacranes, Yuc. February
	2, 2008.
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and	1992
Flora, CHES	1002
Program	1992
Convention on Biological Diversity	1993
Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, FAO	1995
Memorandum of Understanding-Trilateral Committee-Mexico-United States of	1996
America-Canada for the Conservation and Management of Wildlife and	
Ecosystems	
Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles	1999

**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. For countries that have previously submitted a complete Annual Report, please provide information for any changes that have occurred since the most recent previously submitted Report.



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#### 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. If a Resolution does not apply to your country, please mark the box as "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*)

|--|

			<b>RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY</b>	
IS COMPLIANT WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
1a) Have you created conservation plans and long-term programs that can reverse the critical situation of the leatherback turtle in the Eastern Pacific?	Х		In accordance with the Mexican Official Standards in place, related to the matter (001, 002, 022, 023, 029 and 061)- Corresponding inspection and surveillance actions are carried out.	
1b) Are you implementing these conservation plans and monitoring programs?	Х		Certification and verification of sea turtle excluder devices (TEDs) proper use (TEDs) have been carried out, in port before the fishing season, and offshore during the fishing period of the shrimp trawling fleet.	
2. Have you taken conservation measures to eliminate poaching of leatherback turtles?	Х		The capture of the species has been prohibited since March 16, 1994	
3. If your country has Eastern Pacific leatherback turtle nesting beaches: Have you taken conservation measures to protect the nesting sites and their associated habitats?	Х		There is Inspection and surveillance in nesting sites during the nesting season	
4. Has your country adopted fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture and mortality of leatherbacks?	X		Mandatory use of turtle excluder devices (TED's) continues according to NOM-061-SAG- PESC/SEMARNAT 2016. Technical specifications of TEDs used by the shrimp trawling fleet in federal jurisdiction (DOF 13 /12/16), to contribute to the protection of sea turtle populations and reduce their bycatch, include the use of a flat bar grill, which is more efficient in excluding sea turtles. Likewise, the regulations previously indicated in MON 001, 002, 022, 023 and 029 are maintained to reduce bycatch in various fisheries.	



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Within the National Sea Turtle Conservation Program that CONANP operates, there is the Leatherback Project, running for over 25 years. The project has generated information on the most important beaches for the species with monitoring season after season, ranking as one of the most complete leatherback turtle projects internationally. This project aims to protect at least 90% of nests on priority I beaches, and 75% on priority II beaches, as well as the protection of nesting habitat. The project is working on three of the four index beaches in Mexico: Tierra Colorada, Gro., Cahuitán and Barra de la Cruz, Oax. Mexiquillo beach has not been patrolled for a little more than three seasons, due to the prevailing insecurity in the area. Nesting activity on the four beaches represents about 42% of nesting on the Mexican Pacific coast. During the 2019 season, they also collaborated in Playa Ventura, Guerrero, and Palmarito, Oax. Camps operated by individuals, who joined the leatherback conservation efforts.

The Leatherback Project has carried out coordinated conservation actions among the main actors. Currently there is a leatherback PACE, published in 2008, prepared with the participation of all actors involved in the conservation of this species.

The leatherback sea turtle PACE was published in 2008 and its actions are implemented on an annual basis, with indicators for assessment in the short, medium and long term. In addition to this, since 1982 efforts have been made to protect clutches on priority nesting beaches, being reinforced from 1996 to date.

PROFEPA has carried out the certification and verification of the proper use of turtle excluders (DET), both on harbor prior to the start of the capture season, and on the high seas during the catching season of the trawling shrimp fleet.

As part of conservation actions, regarding the application and compliance of both national and international laws that protect sea turtles, PROFEPA has implemented the inspection and surveillance program on nesting beaches and on fishing vessels.

Operational Inspection and Surveillance Program for the Protection of Sea Turtles on nesting beaches. 2016-2020.

The four priority beaches for the species in Mexico have an annual program for the protection of females, eggs and hatchlings through coordinated actions by CONANP, PROFEPA cooperates with SEMAR.

Currently, the index beaches also have support to strengthen a UNDP GEF project, consisting of extra technical personnel, equipment, and environmental education actions that support the conservation of sea turtles. In 2012, CONANP reviewed the actions in the leatherback turtle PACE that have been carried out, with the help of specialists.

The priorities for the following years are to keep the working on beaches for the monitoring of the females and the embryonic development.

Of the four leatherback sea turtle index beaches in Mexico, two have a Sanctuary category and one more is in the process of being declared a protected natural area. The four beaches are designated as Ramsar Sites, three of them from 2003 and 2004, the last one was declared in February 2008, due to its importance as wetlands at the international level. Of all of them, CONANP has a federal zone declaration for its conservation.

NOM-162-SEMARNAT-2012 and the decrees and management programs for protected natural areas, establishes rules and specifications for the protection of sea turtle nesting beaches, including the leatherback.



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In the Mexican Official Norms that regulate fisheries activity with the highest incidence of incidental capture of sea turtles (shrimp, tuna, sharks), various measures have been included to reduce their capture and so that in the event that this occurs, they implement resuscitation procedures for turtles that require it, prior to their release.

Among the norms we can mention: NOM-002-SAG / PESC-2013, Official Mexican Norms NOM-061-SAG-PESC / SEMARNAT -2016, NOM-001-SAG / PESC-2013 and NOM-029-PESC-2006. Additionally, there is an Agreement to establish a fishing refuge area and measures to reduce the possible interaction of fishing with sea turtles on the western coast of Baja California Sur.

As part of the LaudOPO Network, CONANP has participated in the different projects carried out together with people from other countries, on the EP Leatherback. These projects have resulted in two important publications, one on the interaction of fishing activities with the leatherback sea turtle in the different artisanal ports, from Mexico to Chile, covering countries such as Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Peru and Chile, and the other, a population model that estimates the possibility of population recovery under different scenarios of conservation actions



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**Resolution CIT-COP8-2017-R2:** Conservation of the Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)

#### ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP8-2017-R2, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

			<b>RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY</b>	
IS COMPLIANT WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
1. Are you strengthening monitoring of the illegal use and trade of hawksbill turtles and their products	X		Research and documentary support Publications: Chelonian Conservation and Biology, 2018, 17(1): 78–93: Identification of Potential Sea Turtle Bycatch Hotspots Using a Spatially Explicit Approach in the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico. Elaborado por: Eduardo Cuevas, Vicente Guzmán- Hernández, Abigail Uribe-Martínez, Ana Raymundo-Sánchez and Roberto Herrera- Pavón	
			ABSTRACT. – A spatially explicit participatory approach was used to collect fishing effort and sea turtle bycatch data from local fishers at 15 ports in the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico. These data were combined with satellite telemetry data to define potential bycatch hotspots. This is the first participatory and spatially explicit study on sea turtle bycatch rates in the region. Hawksbill turtles ( <i>Eretmochelys</i> <i>imbricata</i> ) were the most frequently caught bycatch species, followed by loggerheads ( <i>Caretta caretta</i> ) and green turtles ( <i>Chelonia mydas</i> ). Gillnets were the most dangerous for sea turtles, with the greatest incidence of dead turtles caught. Three particular bycatch hotspots were identified at the northeast, northwest, and southwest coasts of the peninsula. Identification of bycatch hotspots is recognized worldwide as a key element for protecting these endangered species, particularly in a region such as the Yucatan Peninsula that harbors critical habitats for 4 sea turtle species, 2 of them categorized as critically endangered (hawksbills and Kemp's ridleys [ <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> ]). The spatially	
			explicit participatory approach is versatile, easy to implement, and strategic for generating information under marine	



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		spatial planning for endangered species	
		conservation.	
		KEY WORDS. – fisheries impact; bycatch	
		hotspots; aggregation zones; potential	
		impact	
		-Identification of red hot spots in coastal	
		communities in the State of Campeche, that	
		carry out incidental or directed fishing	
		and/or that consume or take advantage of	
		sea turties. This project was implemented	
		Wildlife ADEELT CONAND and DECOL	
		Ciudad dal Corman AC	
		Inspection and surveillance on pesting	
		-inspection and surveinance on nesting	
		Varification of cross border movement at	
		the main points of entry and exit of the	
		country (port airports and borders)	
		wildlife products and by-products	
		importing and exporting including crafts	
		made with hawksbill turtle shell.	
2. Are you enforcing pertinent hawkshill	X	Since March 16, 1994 canturing the	
legislation?		species has been permanently banned.	
8		consumption and trade of products and by-	
		products of all species of sea turtle,	
		including the hawksbill are also prohibited.	
		In accordance with the provisions of the	
		General Law of Ecological Balance and	
		Environmental Protection, the General	
		Law of Wildlife and its regulations Federal	
		Criminal Code, NOM-002-PESC-1993,	
		NOM-126-SEMARNAT-200, NOM061-	
		PESC- 2006, NOM-059-SEMARNAT-	
		2010 and NOM-029-PESC-2006, the Total	
		Ban Agreement for all Species and	
		Subspecies of Sea Turtle in Waters of	
		rederal Jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico	
		and the Caribbean Sea, as well as those of the Ocean Desific in the Call of	
		California and the provisions of the	
		declaration of Protected Natural Area the	
		actions aimed at the application of current	
		legislation in favor of the protection of the	
		hawkshill turtle, the following are listed.	
		-Inspection and surveillance in sea turtle	
		protection centers with special attention to	
		the release of hatchlings, preventing	
		hatchlings from being held for several days	
		and being released at inappropriate times.	
		-Surveillance rounds in the species main	
		nesting beaches in Nayarit, Quintana Roo	
		and Yucatan States. Strengthening of	
		inspection and surveillance through	
		operations to verify compliance with	



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	1	1		
			NOM-162-SEMARNAT-2012 in sea turtle	
			protection and conservation centers.	
			-Verification of cross-border movement at	
			the main points of entry and exit of the	
			country (port, airports, and borders)	
			wildlife products and by-products	
			importing and exporting, including crafts	
			made with hawksbill turtle shell.	
			- Mandatory use of turtle excluder devices	
			(TFD's) continues according to NOM-061-	
			SAG-PESC/SEMARNAT 2016 Technical	
			specifications of TEDs used by the shrimp	
			traveling float in faderal invisidation (DOE	
			trawing fleet in federal jurisdiction (DOF	
			13/12/16), to contribute to the protection	
			of sea turtle populations and reduce their	
			bycatch, include the use of a flat bar grill,	
			which is more efficient in excluding sea	
			turtles. Likewise, the regulations	
			previously indicated in MON 001, 002,	
			022, 023 and 029 are maintained to reduce	
			bycatch in various fisheries.	
			-Certification and verification of sea turtle	
			excluder devices (TEDs) proper use	
			(TEDs) have been carried out, in port	
			before the fishing season, and offshore	
			during the fishing period of the shrimp	
			trawling fleet. For fisheries such as shark	
			NOM 020 PESC 2006 was issued to	
			NOM-029-FESC-2000 was issued to	
			hereately beaches protection and	
			Dycalcii.	
			-For law enforcement, PROFEPA carries	
			out inspections operations and surveillance	
			in markets, beaches, and marinas.	
3. Are activities being carried out to stop the	Х		Certifications of shrimp boats on the proper	
illegal trade of hawksbill products?			use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TED).	
			Verification operations for shrimp vessels	
			to comply with NOM-061-SAG-	
			PESC/SEMARNAT-2016 (TED).	
			Inspection of extractive and non-extractive	
			use of marine species at risk. Inspection	
			and surveillance actions on nesting beaches	
			and fishing boats.	
			PROFEPA, with the support of SEMAR	
			carry out:	
			-Inspection and surveillance operations to	
			avoid illegal trafficking and trade of sea	
			turtles in markets beaches and at sea	
			turnes in markets, beaches and at sea	
			The POA Annual Operational Program	
			includes actional and simulational Program,	
			includes national goals aimed to sea turtles	
			protection, including: Certification and	
			verification of the installation and use of	
			Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) off shore;	
			Inspection to: Sea Turtle Conservation	
	1	1	Contors restaurants markets craft and	



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			tourist souvenirs shops, furriers,	
			taxidermists, tanneries or others that could	
			trade sea turtle products and by-products;	
			Land and marine surveillance patrols in	
			front of beaches of sea turtle nesting	
			beaches, in feeding areas, in Protected	
			Natural Areas, promotion and installation	
			of Participatory Environmental	
			Surveillance Committees CVAP and	
			specific operations, including actions in	
			their nesting and feeding sites, inspections	
			on the roads. All this in compliance with	
			national legislation regarding sea turtle	
			protection	
			The goals in which these actions are	
			included are listed below:	
			• Operations to battle the illegal trafficking	
			of specimens, products and by-products of	
			terrestrial and marine wildlife species	
			• Surveillance operations for the protection	
			of species at risk and the protection of sea	
			turtles in nesting areas	
			• Installation of Participatory	
			Environmental Surveillance Committees	
			for the Protection of Priority Species	
			DACE	
			• Attention to contingencies regarding	
			wildlife marine resources and coastal	
			ecosystems • Through the application of	
			federal government subsidy programs	
			fishermon and local communities have	
			heap integrated into actions for the	
			been integrated into actions for the	
			protection and conservation of sea turtles,	
			Castifications of christian hosts on the	
			• Certifications of shrimp boats on the	
			(TED)	
			$(1\mathbf{E}\mathbf{D}).$	
			• verification operations for shrimp vessels	
			DESC/SEMADNAT 2016 (TED)	
			Inspection of extractive and non-extractive	
			use of marine species at risk	
			The provious goals are presented as served	
			figures for compliance has the Estimat	
			Barrosontations of DEOEEDA	
			Representations of PROFEPA in the	
A Indianta if	a) Drata (1) (	v	The following logislation for the sector of	
4. Indicate 11 your	a) Protection of	Х	I ne following legislation for the protection	
country is strengthening	nesting nabitats		or nesting natitats, is in place:	
the protection of			-Decree of protected natural areas (ANP),	
important nesting and			there are 1/ ANP with category of specific	
toraging habitats by			sanctuaries for the protection of sea turtle	
declaring protected areas			nesting and nesting sites, in addition to	
and regulating			other ANP that also protect these beaches:	
anthropogenic activities			RB Laguna de Terminos, RB Los Petenes,	
that adversely impact			KB Ría Celestún RB, RB Ría Lagartos PN	



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			1		
these habitats				Sistema Arrecifal Veracruzano, RB Los	
				Tuxlas and APFF Yum Balam, which have	
				nesting areas within their polygons.	
				- NOM-162-SEMARNAT-2012, which	
				establishes the specifications for the	
				protection recovery and management of	
				sea turtle populations in their nesting	
				habitat	
				NOM 020 DESC 2006, responsible	
				-NOW-029-FESC-2000. Tesponsible	
				fishing of sharks and rays. Specifications	
				for their use (DOF $02/14/07$ ), establishes	
				that directed fishing for sharks and rays	
				may not be carried out in a marine strip five	
				kilometers wide in front of the main sea	
				turtle nesting beaches, during the nesting	
				seasons. Nesting beaches are specified in	
				Normative Appendix "B" of the regulation.	
				- Agreement that establishes the name of	
				Akumal Bay as a refuge area for the	
				protection of the species. the marine	
				portion that is indicated in the State of	
				Quintana Roo, which protects hawkshill	
				turtle nesting habitats among other	
				Decree by which the region known as the	
				- Decree by which the region known as the Maxican Caribbean is declared a Natural	
				Mexical Calibbean is declared a Natural	
		37		Protected Area, as biosphere reserve.	
	b) Protection of	Х		For feeding habitats protection:	
	feeding habitats			- Agreement that establishes the name of	
				Akumal Bay as a refuge area for the	
				protection of the species, the marine	
				portion that is indicated in the State of	
				Quintana Roo, which protects hawksbill	
				turtle nesting habitats, among other.	
				-Decrees of natural protected areas (ANP)	
				that have feeding habitats within their	
				polygons: RB Laguna de Terminos, RB	
				Los Petenes, RB Ría Celestún, RB Ría	
				Lagartos, Ramsar Sites Chenkan, PN	
				Sistema Arrecifal Veracruzano, some have	
				nesting areas.	
				- Agreement that establishes the fishing	
				refuge zone and new measures to reduce	
				the possible interaction of fishing with sea	
				turtles on the western coast of Raia	
				California Sur	
				- Decree by which the region known as the	
				Maxican Caribbean is dealared a Natural	
				Protected Area as a bicembers recerning	
				A graphing that avtor do the well dity of the	
				- Agreement that extends the validity of the	
				similar one that establishes the fishing	
				refuge zone and new measures to reduce	
				the possible interaction of fishing with sea	
				turties on the West Coast of Baja California	
				Sur, published on June 23, 2016 ( DOF	
				06/28/2018), valid until June 25, 2023.	



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**Resolution CIT-COP7-2015-R3:** Resolution on the Conservation of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

#### ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP7-2015-R3, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

<b>RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY</b>				
IS COMPLIANT WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
1. Has your country created national action plans and/or monitoring programs to promote loggerhead sea turtle conservation?	X		Action Program for the Conservation of Species (PACE) Loggerhead Turtle <i>Caretta caretta</i> . Program for the protection of the refuge for the protection of marine species in Bahía de Akumal (ARBA), published on March 7, 2016, derived from the establishment of the refuge Bahía de Akumal (DOF 07 03 2016). In the region of the Gulf of Ulloa, there have been assessments of the causes of turtle mortality, dissemination actions for the fishing sector, media plan and specific projects: • Fishing systems verification project. • Project of Technical Assistants onboard the artisanal fleet. • Monitoring program through video recordings in the Gulf of Ulloa, Baja California Sur. • Project on measures to mitigate loggerhead turtle captures in artisanal fishing equipment. • Application of recommendations and technical means in coastal fishing, to reduce interaction with sea turtles in the Gulf of Ulloa, B.C.S. • Sea turtle capture and recapture methods and their impact on mortality as well as evaluation of fishing with gillnets effective time. As a result of the declaration of the Refuge Area for the Loggerhead Turtle (Caretta caretta), in Gulf of Ulloa, Baja California Sur, the Refuge Protection Program was developed, which is still under review. Since 2013, PROFEPA has monitored and documented yellow turtle stranding in 43 coastal km in Playa San Lázaro; Ulloa Bay; Port Adolfo Lopez Mateus, Comondú Municipality. Additionally, there is the AGREEMENT establishing the loggerhead turtle (Caretta caretta) refuge in Gulf of Ulloa, Baja California Sur (05/06/2018) and the AGREEMENT to present the North Pacific Ecologica and Marine Management Program. (9/08/18)	
2. State if there are plans or recovery programs, or bilateral or regional cooperation.	Х		Program is local. Regarding the specific projects, they are considered Regional Programs, however they contribute to the conservation of the population of loggerhead sea turtles ( <i>Caretta caretta</i> ). In addition to generating accurate information and data on fishing operations, catches, and interactions with sea turtles.	

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		The Surveillance Action Plan is permanent (monitoring) in
		San Lázaro Beach, Bahía de Ulloa, Puerto Adolfo López
		Mateos, Municipio de Comondú, Baja California Sur.
		Based on the actions proposed in the PACE, CONANP
		promotes projects that reverse threats to loggerhead
		turtles Surveillance and monitoring actions are carried out
		in the ARBA and are the base of the RB Mexican
		Caribbean management program strengthened with
		actions to protect females and clutches for the release of
		hetchlings into the marine environment on some pesting
		hatchings into the marine environment of some fiesting
		Through the CEE Species at Disk Project loggerhead
		turtle senserration estima have been serviced out on the
		turtle conservation actions have been carried out on the
		beaches adjacent to the Tulum National Park and the
		X'cacel-X'cacelito nesting beach, Quintana Roo since
		2018. These actions are aligned to PACE. During the 2018
		and 2019 nesting seasons, on average, 74% of the nests
		were protected and hatchling survival was greater than
3. Are these action plans or		80%. In addition, studies were carried out for the
monitoring programs being	Х	conservation of the nesting habitat on the X'cacel-
implemented?		X'cacelito beach in coordination with the federal
		government (CONANP), the state government
		(IBANQROO) and Flora, Fauna and Culture of Mexico.
		Finally, a document was prepared on the Systematization
		of priority management strategies in the Tulum NP for the
		loggerhead and green turtles.
		The Agreement establishing the fishing refuge area and
		new measures to reduce the potential interaction of fishing
		with sea turtles on the western coast of Baja California Sur
		are carried out as well.
		Currently there is a PROFEPA follow-up strategy in the
		state of Baja California Sur. It is important to note that
		SEMARNAT and the National Commission for
		Aquaculture and Fisheries (CONAPESCA) collaborate in
		the preparation of monthly reports on the vellow turtle
		Caretta caretta
		The Federal Criminal Code establishes sanctions for those
		who capture, damage or take the life of any specimen of
		sea turtle, or collect or store its products or by-products in
		any way.
		The General Wildlife I aw prohibits the extractive use of
		sea turtles whether for subsistence or commercial
		including their parts and derivatives
		Specifically the Official Mexican Norm NOM-162-
4 Is there protection of the species		SFMARNAT-2012 establishes the specifications for the
at a state or federal level?	Х	protection recovery and management of sea turtle
at a state of rederal rever?		protection, recovery and management of sea turtle
		There is also an Agreement that actablishes the fiching
		refuge and new measures to reduce the possible interaction
		of fishing with see turtles on the wastern coast of Deir
		Colifornia Sun which establishes measures to reduce the
		Camorina Sur, which establishes measures to reduce the
		possible interaction of fishing with sea turties, particularly
		with the Caretta caretta. The provisions of the Agreement
		are applicable to fishermen, permit holders and



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		concessionaires of commercial and sports-recreational	
		fishing who use larger or smaller vessels in the	
		avploitation of fishing resources in the marine waters of	
		exploration of fishing resources in the marine waters of	
		rederal jurisdiction of the Mexican United States, adjacent	
		to the western coast of the State of Baja California Sur, in	
		the area called "Gulf of Ulloa" Decree by which the	
		region known as the Mexican Caribbean is declared a	
		Natural Protected Area, with the nature of a biosphere	
		reserve.	
		On March 7 2016 the Agreement establishing the Bahía	
		de Akumal refuge area for the protection among other	
		species of the loggerhead see turtle (Carotta carotta) was	
		species, of the loggerhead sea turne ( <i>Curena curena</i> ) was	
		published in the Official Gazette of the Federation, with an	
		area of 1,653 hectares in the marine portion of Akumal in	
		the State of Quintana Roo.	
		On December 7, 2016, the region known as the Mexican	
		Caribbean was decreed as a Federal Protected Natural	
		Area, and biosphere reserve, including the marine area of	
		Xcacel xcacelito as a core zone, and the Xcacel xcacelito	
		beaches as a subzone of preservation which is also one of	
		the index beaches for the species. On November 30, 2018	
		it was nublished the management program establishing	
		subzonos provisions prohibitions and administrative	
		subzones, provisions, promotions and administrative	
		Tules related to the conservation of the species	
		Loggerhead turtle nesting in Mexico only occurs on the	
		Atlantic side, with the greatest nesting abundance on the	
		central coast of Quintana Roo, although isolated nesting	
		can be found from Tamaulipas. The central coast of	
5 If your country has loggerhood		Quintana Roo is home to several beaches with turtle camps	
5. If your country has loggerhead	Х	that support the protection of the nests. Most of the	
turtle nesting beaches:		beaches are protected areas or are within protected natural	
		areas, such as Isla Contov and Puerto Morelos, the beaches	
		of the Mexican Caribbean coast Sian Ka'án and Tulum	
		Actions to protect nests are carried out in all of them	
		iointly with the civil society	
		The creation and application of governmental policies	
		implies the existence of specialized legislation and en	
		implies the existence of specialized legislation and an	
		equally specialized administrative structure, is necessary	
		for various reasons:	
		a) For the definition of the policies to be developed in the	
		matter that is regulated,	
		b) For the determination of the sphere of competence that	
		corresponds within the Federal State, and c) For the	
5a. Has your country taken		creation and granting of powers to the administrative	
conservation actions to protect	•••	structure or responsible authority to execute the policies	
nesting beaches and their	Х	and the legislation itself.	
associated habitats?		In our country, the main reference in terms of maritime-	
		coastal legislation is found within the Political	
		Constitution of the Mexican United States	
		where the ownership of the national territory both	
		, where the ownership of the hallohal territory, both	
		invision over them are established	
		Among the main legal administrative foundations are	
		Constitutional Antiala 27.2. " The summing of the second	
		Constitutional Article 2/3: The ownership of the lands	
		and waters included within the limits of the national	



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	territory, corresponds originally to the Nation", "The Nation is in direct control of all the natural resources of the continental shelf and the submarine bottoms of the islands" "The waters of the territorial seas are the property of the Nation to the extent and under the terms established by International Law" (sic) Likewise, and based on the General Wildlife Law 4 in articles 1 and 4, it is determined that: "Article 1. This Law is of public order and social interest, regulatory of the third paragraph of article 27 and section XXIX, item G of constitutional article 73. Its purpose is to establish the concurrence of the Federal Government, the governments of the States and the Municipalities, within the scope of their respective competences, regarding the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife and its habitat in the territory of the Mexican Republic, and in the areas where the Nation exercises its jurisdiction. The sustainable use of timber and non-timber forest resources and of species whose total livelihood is water	
	will be regulated by forestry and fishing laws, respectively, except in the case of species or populations at risk" (sic) "Article 4th. It is the duty of all the inhabitants of the country to conserve wildlife; Any act that implies its destruction, damage or disturbance, to the detriment of the interests of the Nation, is prohibited" (sic) Article 58 determines that the species and populations at risk will include those identified as: "a) In danger of extinction, those whose areas of distribution or size of their populations in the national territory have drastically decreased, putting at risk their biological viability in all their natural habitat, due to factors such as the destruction or drastic modification habitat, unsustainable use, diseases or predation, among others" (sic)	
	The species <i>Caretta caretta</i> is categorized as endangered (P) based on NOM-059-SEMARNAT-2010.	
	On April 10, 2015, the Agreement establishing a fishing refuge area and measures to reduce the potential interaction of fishing with sea turtles on the East Coast of Baja is published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (D.O.F). California Sur 5, the agreement establishes the temporary establishment of the fishing zone and partial refuge, for two years, in the marine waters of federal jurisdiction in the area called "Gulf of Ulloa", which is complemented with measures to reduce the probability of interaction with sea turtles, under a single regulation instrument.	
	On June 23, 2016, the Agreement establishing a fishing	



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	refuge area and measures to reduce the possible interaction of fishing with sea turtles on the Eastern Coast of Baja is published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (D.O.F). Southern California, this agreement ratifies the mortality limit of 90 specimens per year, due to commercial fishing operations for yellow turtles or loggerheads ( <i>Caretta caretta</i> ), this provision is valid for 2 years.	
	On November 18, 2016, the modification of the last paragraph of the third article of the Agreement establishing the fishing refuge area and new measures to reduce the possible interaction of fishing with sea turtles on the western coast of Baja California Sur, is published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (D.O.F). published in the D.O.F on June 23, 2016, to read as follows: "Trawling nets may not be used in the Fishing Refuge Zone geographically delimited in the Second Article of this Agreement (ANNEX I) during the term of this Agreement, except for those that contain sea turtle excluder devices installed and fish excluder devices in terms of the applicable legal provisions"	
	On June 25, 2018, the Agreement is published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (D.O.F) to extended the one that establishes the fishing refuge zone as well as new measures to reduce the possible interaction between fishing and sea turtles on the West Coast of Baja California Sur, published on June 23, 2016, where the validity of the provisions of the "Agreement establishing the fishing refuge zone and new measures to reduce the possible interaction of fishing with sea turtles on the western coast of Baja California Sur", published on June 23, 2016, where the validity of the provisions of the "Agreement establishing the fishing refuge zone and new measures to reduce the possible interaction of fishing with sea turtles on the western coast of Baja California Sur", published on June 23, 2016 in the Official Gazette of the Federation. Pursuant to the Agreement, a Fishing Refuge Zone (ZRP) was established with a surface area of 19,934 km2 (1,993,229 hectares), and a Specific Fishing Restrictions Area (AERP) with a surface area of 7, 244 km2 (724, 372 hectares). (1,993,229 hectares). In order to reduce the possible interaction of fishing with sea turtles.	
	The most relevant nesting beaches have some category of protected natural area. Among these are: Isla Contoy National Park, Puerto Morelos National Park, Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve, Tulum National Park. Currently, the Gran Caribe Biosphere Reserve that encompasses the Xcacel- Xcacelito beaches in its terrestrial portion, is the core zone. All of them nesting beaches of Loggerhead.	
	The Mexican Caribbean Biosphere Reserve also includes feeding, development and transit areas, as well as the Refuge Area for the Protection of species "Bahía De Akumal (ARBA)"	



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		Through CONANP, indirect conservation actions have	
		been carried out in 2017 a Carrying Canacity Study was	
		been earlied out, in 2017 a Carrying Capacity Study was	
		carried out for Akumal Bay to grant authorizations for	
		tourist use of swimming with sea turtles. In 2018 and 2019,	
		the Mexican Caribbean BR with resources from subsidy	
		programs trained 40 guides from Akumal tourism service	
		i land to guides from Akumar tourism service	
		providers and certified them in the NOM 09 SECTUR	
		2002 of Nature Tourism, oriented to sea turtles.	
		In 2018 and 2010, through the CEE Priority Species	
		In 2018 and 2019, unough the OEF Thomy species	
		project carried out jointly by the Tulum NP, the BR	
		Mexican Caribbean, the State Government (IBANQRO)	
		and the Flora. Fauna and Culture Organization of Mexico.	
		a Study on the Limit of Accentable Change was carried out	
		a Study on the Emilt of Acceptable Change was carried out	
		to determine scenarios and load capacities for public use	
		in X'cacel-x'cacelito. A diagnosis of the coastal dune	
		ecosystem in X'cacel-x'cacelito was carried out to improve	
		nesting habitat quality and address management needs	
		The string habitat quality and address management needs.	
		Expert nave provided talks to more than 200 service	
		providers, guides, and fishermen on fisheries and bycatch	
		issues, productive reconversion and good practices for sea	
		turtle tourism Likewise informative and restrictive	
		turne tourism. Encourse, mornautice and restrictive	
		signage was made for the species nesting beaches in	
		Tulum and X'cacel-x'cacelito.	
		NOM-162-SEMARNAT-2012, establishes the	
		specifications for the protection, recovery and	
		management of sea turtle populations in their pesting	
		handgement of sea turne populations in their nesting	
		habitat. Published in the D.O.F on February 1, 2013, the	
		use of lights on nesting beaches is specified in the	
		following numbers.	
		" 545 Position the types of lighting that are installed	
		near nesting beaches, in such a way that their light is	
		directed downwards and away from the beach, using some	
		of the following measures to mitigate the impact:	
		a) Directional luminaires or those provided with screens or	
		heads	
		b) Low voltage bulbs (40 watts) or compact fluorescent	
		lamps of equivalent luminosity.	
5b. Are there laws on turtle-		c) Yellow or red light sources, such as low pressure	
friendly lighting in areas impacted	x	sodium vanor lamps	
hy apastal devalorment?	21	sourum vapor ramps.	
by coastar development?			
		6.9.3.4 They may not use lighting sources during the tour,	
		except for the personnel in charge of driving visitors, who	
		may use a lamp, which must be equipped with a red filter	
		or a red colored light source "(sic)	
		of a real polored light boureen. (bie)	
		Den 1.1. in d. M. in C. iller Det 1.1	
		Decree declaring the Mexican Caribbean as a Protected	
		Natural Area, biosphere reserve, and its management	
		program; establishes provisions that prohibit placing	
		lighting towards the sea and the beaches, as it alters sea	
		turtles reproductive cycle as well as their entry or transit:	
		with the execution of maritime signaling determined by	
		with the exception of manume signaling determined by	
		the competent authority. Likewise, in the X'cacel-	
		x'cacelito core zone, where there is adjacent coastal	
		development, infrastructure and direct light sources	


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		towards nesting beaches are prohibited.	
5c. Is there a long-term (minimum 10 years) standardized data available for population trend studies?XAt Quintana Roo beaches, especially those in the the State. These beaches have been monitore than 15 years and are currently under the I Fauna and Culture of Mexico.		At Quintana Roo beaches, especially those in the center of the State. These beaches have been monitored for more than 15 years and are currently under the NGO Flora, Fauna and Culture of Mexico.	
6. Is there exploitation or direct harvest of loggerhead turtles in your country?	Studies:Fauna and Culture of Mexico.Fauna and Culture of Mexico.The extensive regulatory framework maintains a permanent ban on the ex- species that nest, reproduce and fer- since March 16, 1994, so based of Federal Criminal Code; "A penal in prison and the equivalent of the thousand days fine will be invalued of the unlawfully: I. Captures, damages of sea turtle or marine mammal speciminal code		

(\*) Specify actions implemented, the 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

The description of results from the Permanent Surveilleance (Monitoring and Enforcement) Action Plan in Playa San Lázaro, Bahía de Ulloa, Puerto Adolfo López Mateos, Municipio De Comondú, Baja California Sur 2013-2019 is <u>included in the Spanish version of this report</u>.



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### **Annual Report 2020**

### **Resolution CIT-COP9-2019-R2**: Conservation of the Northwest Atlantic Leatherback

#### ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP9-2019-R2, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

IS COMPLIANT WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	<b>DESCRIBE ACTION (*)</b>	
Note: Question 1 must be answered by all IAC P is not applicable in your country.	arties, p	olease s	kip the other questions if the R	esolution
1. Has reached out to Canada, Guyana, French Guiana, Trinidad & Tobago, and/or Suriname to inform these nations about the critical situation of the population and priority actions for the conservation of leatherbacks in the NW Atlantic?		x		
IS COMPLIANT WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
2. Has implemented techniques to reduce leatherback bycatch and mortality in fisheries, following the UN-FAO Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality in Fishing Operations?	Х		Mandatory use of turtle excluder devices (TED's) continues according to NOM-061-SAG- PESC/SEMARNAT 2016. Technical specifications of TEDs used by the shrimp trawling fleet in federal jurisdiction (DOF 13 /12/16), to contribute to the protection of sea turtle populations and reduce their bycatch, include the use of a flat bar grill, which is more efficient in excluding sea turtles. Likewise, the regulations previously indicated in MON 001, 002, 022, 023 and 029 are maintained to reduce bycatch in various fisheries. Certification and verification of sea turtle excluder devices (TEDs) proper use (TEDs) are carried out annually, in port before the fishing season, and offshore during the fishing period of the shrimp trawling fleet. For fisheries such as shark, NOM-029-PESC-2006 was issued to regulate nesting beaches protection and bycatch.	
3. Have fishery observer programs that comply with the minimum standards for scientific observer coverage that have been established by pertinent Regional Fishery Management Organizations?	Х		There are observers onboard the shark fishery (bycatch) and in other fisheries such as shrimp, sardine and tuna.	
4. Has implemented laws and regulations related to Northwest Atlantic leatherback conservation, particularly related to fisheries bycatch and marine protected areas?	X		Sea Turtle laws and regulations in Mexico are for national application, therefore these are the same laws mentioned for the Pacific coast, the Gulf of Mexico and the Mexican Caribbean Sea.	
5. If your country has Northwest Atlantic (NWA) le	atherbac	k turtle	e nesting beaches:	



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5.1. Has your country implemented conservation measures for the protection of the NWA leatherback nesting beaches and associated habitats?	X	Leatherback nesting in the Mexico's western Atlantic is scarce and infrequent. They do not exceed 10 nests per season, from Tamaulipas to Quintana Roo. However, when a leatherback comes out on a beach that is protected due to the occurrence of other species, conservation rules also apply to the leatherback.	
5.2. Does your country have a monitoring and tagging program at the NWA leatherback nesting beaches?	Х	Same as previous answer, however given the little nesting in the Atlantic, females are not tagged.	
6. Is your country collecting data on interactions of the NWA leatherback with fishing fleets? Report data of interactions of the species with industrial longline vessels in Annex 3 of this report.	Х	Information in Annex 3	

(\*) Specify actions implemented, the 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.



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### **Annual Report 2020**

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

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

In the column for "species" please use: Cm (*Chelonia mydas*), Lo (*Lepidochelys olivacea*), Dc (*Dermochelys coriacea*), Cc (*Caretta caretta*), Lk (*Lepidochelys kempii*), Ei (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)

IS COMPLYING WITH THE	YES	NO	<b>DESCRIBE ACTION (*)</b>	SPECIES	DOES NOT		
Adopted the "Guidelines to Reduce Se	a Turtle	Mortali	ty induced by fisheries operations", of th	e United Nation	is Food and		
Agriculture Organization (FAO), inclu	Agriculture Organization (FAO), including:						
A. Research and monitoring of the adv	erse imp	act of fi	sheries on sea turtles				
i) Collect information by fishery	x		Mainly in shrimp, tuna and shark fisheries. There is monitoring of fishing activities in fisheries interacting with sea turtle minimizing potential captures of these species.				
ii) Observer programs	X		There are observers on board the shark fishery (bycatch) and in other fisheries such as shrimp, sardines and tuna. Currently, between 2014 and 2018 there was an Onboard Observers Program or Onboard Technical Assistants of the Artisanal Fleet in Baja California Sur western coast, which covers 50% of fishing operations, specifically on vessels with a fishing permit. For finfish and shark species. There is a program of scientific observers onboard tuna vessels, and to a lesser extent on shrimp and shark longliners, that keeps a record of each fishing trip with an onboard observer.				
iii) Research on sea turtle/fishery interactions	х		Mainly in the shrimp and shark fishery. From 2014 to 2018, evaluations sea turtle mortality causes were carried out in the region of Gulf of Ulloa. After three years of implementation of Fisheries Management actions, through Onboard Observer Programs and Video Recording Systems, it was documented and verified that fishing is not the cause of sea turtle mortality recorded on the Western Coast of B.C.S.				
iv) Information on non-Party vessels					Х		
v) Cooperation with non-Party states to obtain information	X		exchange of information.				
B. Mitigation measures for the followi	ng fishe	ries:					
i) Long-line	x		Described in NOM-029-PESC-2006, sharks and rays responsible fishing compels the use of circle hooks in certain areas and depths. The Agreement that establishes the				



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		fishing refuge area and new measures to
		reduce potential interactions of fisheries
		with sea turtles on the western coast of
		Baja California Sur, declares an area
		where the use of gill nets, long lines or
		longlines and traps is prohibited;
		measures for the release incidentally
		captured specimens; a yellow turtle
		mortality limit (90 individuals) after
		which commercial fishing will be
		suspended, and only allows trawlers
		using sea turtle and fish excluder
		devices.
		Fishing may not be carried out with
		these fishing gear to catch sharks and
		rays, in a marine strip rive kilometers
		wide in front of the main sea turtle
		nesting beaches, during the nesting
		NOM 020 DESC 2006 cherks and rous
		responsible fishing compels the use of
		circle books in certain areas and denths
		immediately releasing sea turtles
		incidentally captured in longlines. Use
		of less attractive bait for turtles. Use of
		circle hooks of the largest possible size
ii) Gillnets	x	Described in NOM-029-PESC-2006
		sharks and rays responsible fishing
		prohibits gillnets use in front of turtle
		nesting beaches and during the turtle
		nesting season.
		The Agreement that establishes the
		fishing refuge area and new measures to
		reduce potential interactions of fisheries
		with sea turtles on the western coast of
		Baja California Sur, declares an area
		where the use of gill nets, long lines or
		longlines and traps is prohibited;
		measures for the release incidentally
		captured specimens; a yellow turtle
		mortality limit (90 individuals) after
		which commercial fishing will be
		suspended, and only allows trawlers
		using sea turtle and fish excluder
		devices.
		Bane have been established on the use of
		cillnets in shark and swordfish fisheries
		given their high interaction with turtles
		and other marine species.
iii) Trawling (e.g. 1 TFDs.		NOM-002-SAG/PESC-2013 specifies
specify legally approved		that the use of TEDs is mandatory for
TEDs their dimensions		shrimp trawling, this regulation is
netonial and target areas		complemented with NOM-061-SAG-
material, and target species		PESC/SEMARNAT-2016, Technical
for that fishery, 2. time-area	X	specifications of sea turtle excluders
closures: specify a		used by the shrimp trawling fleet in
geographical area, time of		waters under the federal jurisdiction of
closure and target species for		the Mexican United States (DOF
that fishery, 3. tow times		12/13/16), which includes the following
	1	specifications: The characteristics of the



Mexico

	TED in terms of shape, dimensions,	
	construction materials, assembly,	
	installation and inclination of the grill,	
	must facilitate the exclusion of adult and	
	juvenile turtles whose height in the shell	
	is greater than 10.2 centimeters,	
	preventing their passage into the net bag	
	and allowing their exit through an	
	opening to escape. Also, the TED must	
	facilitate the transit of the shrimp to the	
	bag.	
	TEDs must be made up of the following	
	components:	
	a) Extension of netting with an opening.	
	b) Solid grill.	
	c) Opening cover.	
	d) Floats.	
	Additionally, you can use:	
	e) Accelerator funnel.	
	f) Tension cable.	
	g) Protection cape.	
	h) Cloth cover to prevent wearing.	
	4.1.3 Requirements for components and	
	materials of construction:	
	a) Extension of netting with an escape	
	opening.	
	TED structure. It is built with a single	
	rectangular piece of polyamide thread	
	shrimp cloth.	
	(PA) multifilament dyed and treated	
	from number 18 to 36 or polyethylene	
	(PE), with a mesh size of 38 millimeters	
	(1 1/2  inches) to 41 millimeters $(1 5/8)$	
	inches) equivalent to a mesh size of	
	between 35 millimeters (1 3/8 inches)	
	and 38 millimeters (1 1/2 inches); and	
	dimensions of at least 50 by 150 meshes,	
	adjusting to the size of the grills. The	
	smaller sides of the cloth must be joined	
	together by sewing and must be joined at	
	their ends to the body of the net and to	
	the bag every two meshes at most.	
	I ne escape opening 1s a rectangular	
	cutout, which shall not be less than the	
	dimensions of either of the following	
	two options:	
	1) 142 centimeters (56 inches) in the	
	(20 inches) in the longitudinal direction	
	(20 menes) in the longitudinal direction,	
	measured at succeed cloth, from fall a	
	opening begins to be gut	
	The cover for this opening corresponde	
	to specification 1) of item c) and can be	
	used on grills greater or less than 120	
	inches in perimeter taking into account	
	that if it is used on a grill greater than	
	120 inches in perimeter the outlet	
	opening cut lengthwise should be	
	located at a maximum of 4 inches from	
	the full width of the grill on both sides	
	2) 180 centimeters (71 inches) in the	
	2) 100 centimeters (71 menes) in the	



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	transverse direction and 66 centimeters	
	(26 inches) in the longitudinal direction	
	measured with a stretched cloth from	
	half a mesh in front of the grid, where	
	the cut of the opening begins.	
	The cover to be used with this escape	
	opening is specified in specification 2)	
	of subsection c), and may only be used	
	on grills greater than 120 inches in	
	perimeter.	
	b) Solid grill.	
	It must be a rigid structure mode up of	
	n must be a rigid structure made up of	
	without corners, with minimum	
	dimensions of 81 centimeters by 115	
	centimeters and maximum dimensions	
	of 107 centimeters by 130 centimeters	
	with vertical bars firmly fixed to the	
	frame at least at one of its ends and	
	distributed equidistantly with a	
	maximum separation of 10.2 centimeters	
	measured from edge to edge of the bars	
	and with respect to the frame. In the	
	event that in the lower part of the TED,	
	the end of the bars of the grill are not	
	attached to the frame, a reinforcement of	
	the same material as the frame or bars	
	must be incorporated, as a horizontal	
	arm behind the grill, joined to each of	
	the bars by perpendicular spacer sections	
	of not less than 12.7 centimeters (5	
	inches). The brace must be placed within	
	the area between the midpoint of the	
	the grill here	
	Shelves can be made of any of the	
	following materials: galvanized or	
	stainless steel rod with a minimum	
	diameter of 7.9 millimeters (5/16 inches)	
	for the frame and 6.4 millimeters $(1/4)$	
	inch) for the vertical bars; 3/4 inch (19.1	
	mm) minimum diameter aluminum bar	
	or rod in the frame and 5/8 inch (16	
	millimeters) for vertical bars; aluminum	
	pipe with a minimum of 32 millimeters	
	(1 ¼ inches) outside diameter for frame	
	and bars, or schedule galvanized steel	
	pipe 40 with a minimum outside	
	diameter of 12.7 millimeters $(1/2 \text{ inch})$	
	for the frame and 9.5 millimeters (3/8	
	As an alternative to the above, the use of	
	a solid orill with flat bars or slabs with a	
	rigid structure with the following	
	characteristics or specifications is	
	authorized (Annex 1):	
	I. Made up of an oval frame oval 109	
	centimeters wide by 129 centimeters	
	high.	
	II. Frame of the tube grill or bar of 3.2	
	centimeters in diameter.	



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	III. A tube or support bar of 3.2	
	centimeters in diameter perpendicular to	
	the flat bars located in the central part of	
	the frame and may be fixed at a	
	maximum distance of 10 centimeters	
	from the center of the frame	
	IV Vertical flat bars (slabs) firmly fixed	
	to the frame equidistantly distributed	
	with a maximum separation of 10.2	
	continuents measured from edge to edge	
	of the bars and with respect to the frame	
	the vertical bars must be 3.8 centimeters	
	wide by $0.6$ centimeters thick or gauge	
	and must be firmly attached (welded) to	
	the tube or support bar	
	V The material of construction must be	
	aluminum (alloy quality T-60/61 or	
	6000)	
	Grill position: it must be installed inside	
	the TED body inclined forward (front of	
	the TED oriented in the mouth-pocket	
	direction of the net), when the escape	
	opening is lower, or backwards (rear of	
	the TED), when the escape opening is	
	higher. The inclination of the grid with	
	respect to the horizontal axis of the TED	
	must have an angle between $35^{\circ}$ and $55^{\circ}$	
	(with an optimal value of $45^{\circ}$ ) for the	
	first case and between 125° and 145°	
	(with an optimal value of 135°) for the	
	second. The grill must be firmly attached	
	to the extension of the cloth along the	
	perimeter of the frame by means of	
	joints with multifilament polyamide	
	thread.	
	Direction of the grill bars: Some TED	
	models have a grill which bars have a	
	certain angle of inclination with respect	
	to the frame that supports them. These	
	are special designs that prevent the	
	accumulation of garbage and its effect	
	on shrimp retention; in those cases the	
	direction of the bars should be towards	
	the front of the TED.	
	c) Escape opening cover.	
	The cover of the escape opening must be	
	pre-stretched and heat-treated	
	polyethylene (PE) net cloth. The mesh	
	size used should be between 38.1	
	millimeters (1 1/2 inches) and 41.28	
	millimeters (1 5/8 inches).	
	The exhaust opening cover shall comply	
	with any of the following options:	
	1) Two sections of rectangular cloth, a	
	minimum of 147.3 centimeters (58	
	inches) wide, stretched cloth, which are	
	installed in the body of the TED	
	covering the escape opening (142 by 51	
	centimeters), overlapping one above the	
	other no more than 38.1 centimeters (15	
	inches), stretched cloth, along their	
	entire length, with no seam in the	



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	1		1	
		overlap that fixes one section of cloth		
		with the other, except in		
		the scam joining the sections (cans) to		
		the seath joining the sections (caps) to		
		the leading edge of the escape opening.		
		Sections (lids) may extend up to 24		
		inches (61 centimeters) behind the grill		
		and must be attached along their anti-		
		and must be attached along their entire		
		length. This lid will be used with option		
		1) of item a) of section 4.1.3.		
		2) A section of rectangular cloth at least		
		2) A section of rectangular cloth at least		
		337.8 cm (133 inches) wide by 147.3		
		centimeters (58 inches) long at stretched		
		cloth. This cover is installed on the body		
		of the TED covering the exhaust		
		of the TED covering the exhaust		
		opening (180 by 66 centimeters), with		
		the longest edge (337.8 centimeters)		
		attached to the leading edge of the		
		avaluation on the second state of the second s		
		exhaust opening, with the possibility of		
		overlapping in that place up to a		
		maximum of 12.7 centimeters (5 inches).		
		The side edges may be attached to the		
		TED body up to 6 inches (15.2		
		$\frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}$		
		centimeters) behind the trailing edge of		
		the escape opening, with the ability to		
		extend freely (i.e., not attached to the		
		cloth) up to a maximum of 61		
		continuators (24 inches) hohind the grill		
		centimeters (24 menes) benind the grin.		
		This cover will be used with		
		specification 2) of item a) of		
		specification 4.1.3. Both types of covers		
		can be overlapped on the body of the		
		TED in the panel before the assense		
		TED, in the panel before the escape		
		opening by a maximum of 2 or 3		
		meshes, and are fixed by sewing along		
		the entire length of the mesh line.		
		equidistant from the front margin of the		
		equidistant from the front margin of the		
		opening or attached thereto; in the cover		
		of the 71-inch opening, laterally it can		
		overlap the body of the TED up to a		
		maximum of 2 or 3 meshes and he		
		agually fixed by source are to -		
		equally fixed by sewing, even up to a		
		max1mum of 15.2 centimeters (6 inches)		
		behind the union of the grill with the		
		TED body at its bottom from which		
		point the lid should be completely free		
		In the ages of the double completely life.		
		in the case of the double cover exhaust		
		opening of 56 inches or more, it can		
		laterally overlap the TED body up to a		
		maximum of 2 or 3 meshes and be		
		equally fixed by sewing and can extend		
		equally fixed by sewing and can extend		
		behind the grill up to a maximum 61		
		centimeters (24 inches), and must be		
		fixed throughout its length.		
		d) Floats		
		The buoyancy that the excluders with		
		The buoyancy that the excluders with		
		escape opening in the lower part must		
		have, for their adequate stability,		
		hydrodynamics and operation, must be		
		equal to or greater than their weight in		
		the water. If the buoyaney of the		
		the water. If the buoyancy of the		
		excluder is not equal to its weight, floats		
		must be incorporated to complement it.		



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	A buoyanay of 0 to 10 kilograms of	
	A buoyancy of 9 to 10 knograms of	
	force provided by floats made of	
	polyurethane, polyvinyl chloride (PVC),	
	ethyl vinyl acetate (EVA), other rigid	
	plastic, or aluminum is sufficient.	
	Requirements and position of the floats	
	requirements and position of the noats	
	when the escape opening is lower. In the	
	case of polyurethane floats, they must be	
	two bodies with similar dimensions,	
	weight and shape, with a buoyant force	
	of 4.5 kilograms each fixed by means of	
	a polyamida (BA) or polyathylana (DE)	
	a poryannue (FA) or poryeuryrene (FE)	
	rope on both sides of the part top center	
	of the grill (at the junction point with the	
	TED body) symmetrically. In this case,	
	they can go outside the TED body or	
	inside behind the grill frame	
	In the ages of a subarised float mode of	
	In the case of a spherical float flade of	
	PVC, another rigid plastic or aluminum,	
	it must cover at least the buoyancy of 9	
	kilograms of force; be fixed to the upper	
	central part of the grill (at the junction	
	point with the TFD body) and always	
	point with the TED body) and arways	
	outside the TED body.	
	Requirements and position of floats	
	when the exhaust opening is above: The	
	same types of floats can be used when	
	the TED has an escape opening above,	
	in which case they must be installed	
	outside the body of the TED, one on	
	each side of the TED. below the edge of	
	the escape opening cover.	
	4.1.4 Additional Components.	
	a) Accelerator funnel.	
	It is an accessory that has the function of	
	favoring the rapid transit of the shrimp	
	towards the bag, avaiding losses due to	
	towards the bag, avoiding losses due to	
	exclusion. It is made of polyethylene	
	(PE) cloth, pre-stretched and heat-	
	treated, with a mesh size no greater than	
	41.28 millimeters (1 5/8 inches).	
	Generally, it is built with a section of	
	aloth of 100 by 20 mashed although	
	cioni of 100 by 29 mesnes, attnough	
	tney can be larger depending on the size	
	of the grill, it is joined by sewing on the	
	sides of 29 meshes. It is a body similar	
	to a truncated cone with a tongue at one	
	of its ends, with a width between 36 and	
	62 mashes. At that and the funnal should	
	02 mesnes. At that end the fulfile should	
	be able to stretch a minimum of 180	
	centimeters (71 inches).	
	For the installation of the funnel, its	
	front part (the one that does not have a	
	tab) must be fixed to the perimeter of the	
	cloth extension making a uniform	
	distribution of the 100	
	distribution of the 100 mesnes of its	
	perimeter, with the meshes of the cloth	
	extension. The rear part of the funnel is	
	fixed, by its shorter side (margin where	
	the tab begins) to the bars of the grill on	
	the side opposite the exhaust opening at	
	a distance of 10 centimeters from its	
	a distance of 10 centilifieters from its	



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	frame, joining the narrowest edge of the	
	funnel at most a third of its perimeter	
	and leaving the flan completely free	
	towards the escape opening	
	Care must be taken that the funnel is	
	installed in congruence with the	
	assembled in congruence with the	
	symmetry of the net.	
	b) Tension cable.	
	These are ropes that ensure the	
	maintenance of the grid angle so that the	
	TED has adequate efficiency. They can	
	be made of polyamide (PA),	
	polypropylene (PP) or polyethylene (PE)	
	with a minimum diameter of 1	
	centimeter and are placed on each side	
	of the TED body, attached to the grill by	
	means of a tie, outside the extension of	
	the cloth by means of one seam every 2	
	or 3 stitches towards the front and joined	
	to several stitches by stitching at the	
	upper end of the rope.	
	c) Protection cable	
	It is a rope that helps to reduce the	
	wearing of the net around the grill and	
	prevents its deterioration due to	
	occasional friction with the bottom. It	
	con he made of polypropylane (DD) or	
	call be made of polypropyletie (FF) of polyothylong (PE) at least 1.2	
	polyethylene (PE), at least 1.2	
	centimeters in diameter, which is placed	
	interspersed along the entire length of	
	the grill frame and through a mesh line.	
	To hold firmly to the grill, it has several	
	ties with polyamide (PA) thread.	
	d) Cloth cover to prevent wearing.	
	A cloth cover can be used to prevent	
	wearing of the escape opening cover,	
	when there is eventually friction with the	
	bottom, particularly during the process	
	of excluding a turtle, as long as it meets	
	the following requirements:	
	1) Its dimensions are not greater than	
	those of the cover of the opening, so it	
	cannot extend beyond the side and back	
	margins of the cover.	
	2) It can only be attached to the panel	
	extension (TED body) at the junction	
	points with the front edge of the opening	
	cover or coinciding with the front	
	margin of the opening when the cover is	
	directly attached to it	
	3) The cloth used must be made of	
	b) The cloth used must be made of	
	then 2.4 millimeters	
	$\begin{array}{l} \text{(1)} \text{(1)} \\ \text{(1)} \\ \text{(2)} $	
	4) way not interfere with or restrict the	
	escape opening.	
	5) It cannot be installed or used in the	
	double cover exhaust opening.	
	4.1.5 Technical specifications	
	installation	
	4.1.5.1 To contribute to the optimal	
	functioning of the TED, its installation	
	must be done taking care to keep	



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		symmetry between the body of the TED	
		and the body of the net	
		4.1.5.2 The front part of the TED	
		(ioining edge with the funnel) is oriented	
		in the opening-pocket direction of the	
		net.	
		4 1 5 3 The cover of the TED opening	
		must be before the grid in the direction	
		of the net hag	
		4 1 5 4 The other end of the TED must	
		be attached to the net hag	
		4 1 5 5 In both joints the distribution of	
		TED meshes with respect to the body	
		and has of the net must be	
		homogeneous	
		Son turtlo's fishering have been	
		permanently closed since 1994	
		The A group and that actualishes the	
		fishing refuge and new measures to	
		issuing refuge and new measures to	
		with sea turtles on the western coast of	
		with sea turnes on the Western coast of	
		Daja California Sur, establisnes: an area	
		where the use of gill nets, long lines or	
		longlines and traps; measures for the	
		release of accidentally captured	
		specimens; a loggerhead turtle mortality	
		limit (90 individuals) after which	
		commercial fishing will be suspended	
		and allows only trawls using Sea Turtle	
		and Fish Excluder Devices.	
		With regard to closed seasons, sea turtles	
		have been in a total and permanent	
		closed season since 1991, which was	
		reinforced with the Notice announcing	
		the establishment of closed seasons and	
		areas for fishing in 1994. Permanent use	
		and mandatory use of TED. Those	
		authorized according to region and/or	
		preference are: ANTHONY	
		WEEDLEESS, FED-INP, GEORGIA	
		JUMPER, SAUNDERS GRID, SUPER	
		SHOOTER 4" AND SUPER SHOOTER	
		RIGID 6".	
iv) Other fishing gear (indicate		The Agreement that establishes the	
which one(s))		fishing refuge zone and new measures to	
		reduce potential interaction of fishing	
	x	with sea turtles on the western coast of	
	~	Baja California Sur, prohibits large	
		temporary fixed traps, called	
		"almadrabas" which cannot be used	
		under any circumstances.	 
v) Fisher training programs		In accordance with NOM-001-	
about best practices for safe		SAG/PESC-2013 for purse-seine	
handling and release of		tuna and NOM-002-SAG/PESC-	
incidentally-caught sea turtles		2013 for shrimp, in both cases as	
mercentary eaught sea tarties		hycatch	
	Х	Since 2010, each year	
		Since 2010, each year	
		CONAPESCA operates a	
		Comprehensive Training and	
		Technical Assistance Program	
		called the Emerging Training	



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		Program on the efficient use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs). During 2018, the training reinforcement program on the handling and construction of TEDs and their efficient use was implemented; through the delivery of 70 courses with the participation of 1,794 fishermen from the states of Baja California, Campeche, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulings and Veracruz		
C. Socio-economic considerations				
<ul> <li>Support socio-economic activities that help mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles</li> </ul>	X	Economic support and temporary employment during periods of closure of sharks and shrimp fisheries.		

(\*) Specify actions implemented, the 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.)* 

In 2019, as part of the efforts to ensure compliance with NOM-061-SAGPESC/SEMARNAT-2016, various actions were undertaken to strengthen inspection and surveillance, with a particular focus on shrimp fishing areas and activities at the pier. The close coordination between SEMARNAT and CONAPESCA played a significant role in this regard. Additionally, the efforts were supported by SEMAR and CONAPP.

The existing collaboration and coordination between SEMARNAT and CONAPESCA have allowed for better results. During the 2018-2019 season (September - March), PROFEPA inspected 118 shrimp fishing vessels and found no irregularities.

At the beginning of the 2019-2020 season (September-December), compliance with NOM-061-SAG-PESC/SEMARNAT-2016 was verified in 143 shrimp fishing vessels, of which 25% were inspected in fishing zones and the remaining 75% at the pier. A total of 270 turtle excluder devices were inspected, which facilitate the escape of sea turtles from shrimp nets, resulting in 18 administrative procedures and no serious irregularities were found.





Figure 2. Administrative procedures with serious violations regarding TEDs (2000-2019). Source: Reports from PROFEPA Delegations 2019.

Estad	20 01	20 02	20 03	20 04	20 05	20 06	20 07	20 08	20 09	20 10	20 11	20 12	20 13	20 14	20 15	20 16	20 17	20 18	20 19	TOT AL
BC	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
BCS	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Cam p	-	6	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Chis	1	2	2	15	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Col	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mich		1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Gro	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Oax		2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sin	12	12	8	6	13	4	6	12	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Son	15	8	4	2	11	-	-	7	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Tab			2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tam ps	-	2	5	4	-	-	-	12	9	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	37
Nay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Ver	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
TOT AL	29	48	24	35	26	6	8	91	35	12	7	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	325

Table 8. Number of serious violations by state during the period 2001-2019.





Figure 9. Number of serious violations, total by state, in the period 2001-2019.

Historically, the detected irregularities have consisted of the possession of turtles on board, damaged or closed devices, devices not installed, non-compliance with construction specifications, or vessels without valid certification. During 2019, no serious violations were detected. The proportion of verifications conducted against the detected irregularities can be interpreted as a willingness to comply on the part of the national fishing sector.

Figure 10 shows the number of verifications carried out by state during the period January-December 2019.





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#### GENERATION OF TECHNICAL CAPABILITIES

In order to continue optimizing inspection and surveillance actions, during 2019, material was distributed nationwide, such as certificate forms for TEDs with security features in their printing, and identification bands for certified TEDs.

# VISIT OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (NOAA) EXPERTS TO MEXICO.

In February and November 2019, a delegation of officials from the Department of State and the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the United States visited Mexico to verify the use of Sea Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) by the shrimp fleet in the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, in compliance with international standards for the protection of sea turtles.

Legislation in the United States prohibits importing shrimp from countries that, according to the US consideration, do not have measures comparable in effectiveness to those of the US to protect sea turtles during wild shrimp trawling operations. Therefore, the US annually verifies the effectiveness of sea turtle protection programs in countries that export shrimp to the US to determine if they are comparable, based on three criteria: legislation, law enforcement reflected in the proper use of TEDs, and training.

The visit to our country took place in the ports of Campeche and Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche; Mazatlán, Sinaloa; and San Blas, Nayarit, where US officials from the Office of Marine Conservation of the US Department of State and NOAA participated, accompanied by inspectors from PROFEPA and officials from CONAPESCA. During this time, over 357 Turtle Excluder Devices on 149 shrimp vessels were inspected, and non-serious irregularities specified in the Official Mexican Standard NOM-061-SAGPESC/SEMARNAT-2016 regarding the technical specifications for the construction and use of TEDs were found. The observations made by the US delegation regarding the Mexican fleet were minimal.



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TEDs verification at the dock with US delegation and PROFEPA

**Coordination Actions** 

Verification actions on the shrimp fleet regarding the installation and correct use of TEDs, both at the docks and at sea during their operation, were carried out jointly with CONAPESCA, with the support of SEMAR (Mexican Navy). Additionally, CONAPESCA provides information on the location of vessels through its remote satellite monitoring system to increase operational efficiency in the field.

As part of the joint actions of the Federal Government, in 2019, efforts continued to include the certification process for the use of TEDs in the digital government scheme of the Federal Public Administration (APF).

Regarding TEDs specifically, from July to November 2019, 1,055 vessels were certified for the 2019-2020 shrimp fishing season. In terms of verification of shrimp vessels, 180 verifications were conducted from January to December 2019, along with 20 verification operations to comply with NOM-061-PESC-2006. The US Department of State endorsed the use of TEDs in shrimp trawling carried out in Campeche, Sinaloa, and Nayarit. During the visit to Ciudad del Carmen and Puerto Lerma, a total of 31 larger vessels and 123 TEDs were inspected, with an effectiveness rating of 92% for Ciudad del Carmen and 85% for Puerto Lerma. In the case of Mazatlán, Sinaloa, and San Blas, Nayarit, 118 vessels and 214 TEDs were inspected, resulting in a rating of 73% for both ports.

To strengthen protection actions on sea turtle nesting beaches, surveillance patrols were conducted on the beach and at sea during the nesting season, particularly on prioritized beaches in the states of Campeche, Guerrero, Michoacán, Chiapas, Quintana Roo, Oaxaca, Tamaulipas, and Yucatán.



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State	Beach	Species	Cycle and Habits
		Tortuga marina de Carey	Reproduction, Foraging
		(Eretmochelys imbricata)	and Migration
Campeche	La Escollera	Tortuga marina verde del	1
		Atlántico, tortuga blanca	
		(Chelonia mydas)	
		Tortuga golfina, tortuga marina	Reproduction, Foraging
Chiapas	Puerto Arista	escamosa del Pacífico	and Migration
		(Lepidochelys olivacea)	
		Tortuga marina Laúd	Reproduction, and
Commente	Tierra Colorada	(Dermochelys coriacea)	Migration
Guerrero	Piedra de	Tortuga golfina, tortuga marina	Reproduction, Foraging
	Tacoyunque	escamosa del Pacífico	and Migration
		(Lepidochelys olivacea)	
		Tortuga marina verde del	Reproduction, Foraging
Michoooón	Colola and Maruata	Pacifico, tortuga prieta ( <i>Chelonia</i>	and Migration
Witchoacan	Mexiquilio		
		Tortuga marina Laúd	Reproduction, and
		(Dermochelys cortacea)	Migration
	La Essobilla Morro	l'ortuga golfina, tortuga marina	Reproduction, Foraging
	A vuta Cabuitán	(Lenidochelys olivacea)	
Oaxaca	Lagunasde	Tortuga marina Laúd	Reproduction, and
	Chacahua	(Dermochelys coriacea)	Migration
		Tortuga marina escamosa del	Reproduction, Foraging
Tamaulipas	Rancho Nuevo	Atlántico, tortuga lora	and Migration
		(Lepidochelys kempii)	
		Tortuga marina verde del Atlántico,	Reproduction, Foraging
		tortuga blanca	and Migration
Yucatán	Ría Lagartos	(Chelonia mydas)	
		Tortuga marina de Carey	
		(Eretmochelys imbricata)	
		Tortuga marina verde del Atlántico,	
		tortuga blanca	
Quintana Roo	Xcacel Xcacelito	(Chelonia mydas)	Reproduction, Foraging
		Tortuga marina de Carey	and Migration
		(Eretmochelys imbricata)	
		Tortuga marina caguama	
		(Caretta caretta)	
<u>C' - 1</u>	PlayaCeuta,	Tortuga golfina, tortuga marina	Reproduction, Foraging
Sinaloa	Playa El Verde	escamosa del Pacífico	and Migration
	Plava Mismalova	(Leptuocnetys ouvacea) Tortuga golfina, tortuga marina	Reproduction Foraging
Jalisco	and	escamosa del Pacífico	and Migration
	Playa Cuitzmala	(Lepidochelys olivacea)	Branon

Table 10. Priority nesting beaches overseen by PROFEPA. Source: Programa Nacional de Inspección a Campamentos Tortugueros. Plan de Trabajo 2016-2019



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Likewise, to verify compliance with sea turtle protection legislation, PROFEPA delegations at the national level conducted inspection in establishments, markets, and street markets with the aim of preventing the illicit trade of products and byproducts of sea turtles. Inspection were also conducted to verify the terms and conditions of non-extractive use authorizations for protection actions in turtle camps, tourist activities, and scientific collection.

Furthermore, in order to reduce incidental capture and targeted fishing of sea turtles among coastal fishermen, vessel inspections were conducted during the nesting season with the same objective of preventing the consumption and trade of products from these species.

Environmental education workshops are also conducted in coordination with organized civil society, targeting fishermen, with the aim of disseminating legislation related to the protection of sea turtles, as well as the use of fishing methods and fishing gear.

In this regard, PROFEPA, in coordination with CONANP, provided training to new committee members on topics such as the legal framework for protecting sea turtles, technical aspects for proper nest management, as well as the legal framework for forming committees and participating in surveillance actions, in order to increase the effectiveness and scope of PROFEPA's inspection actions.

Regarding the aforementioned actions, a total of 27 operations were carried out nationwide, including 5 focused on combating the illegal use of sea turtles and 4 aimed at protecting their nesting and feeding areas. As a result, 42 surveillance patrols were conducted in the states of Baja California Sur, Campeche, Guerrero, Michoacán, Sinaloa, and Yucatán (Table 2).

State	No. of Patrols
Baja California Sur	12
Campeche	4
Guerrero	1
Michoacán	17
Sinaloa	7
Yucatán	1
Total	42

In June 2019, inspection, surveillance, and verification actions were applied and strengthened to ensure compliance with the protection and conservation of sea turtles and their nesting habitat in the Sea Turtle Protection and Conservation Centers (CPCTM). Six inspections were conducted, four of which were carried out at CPCTMs. Additionally, the establishment and monitoring of 11 Participatory Environmental Surveillance Committees were carried out.



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As a result of these actions, 126 sea turtle eggs were secured, although no individuals were handed over to the Federal Public Ministry for the illegal possession of sea turtle specimens, parts, and derivatives.



Figure 3. Eggs secured during sea turtle protection actions - Source: SIIP and PROFEPA Delegations, 2001-2019

Figure 3 illustrates the statistics regarding the seizure of sea turtle eggs nationwide. It can be observed that, except for 2007, the trend has been declining since 2004.

Regarding seized turtles, historically Oaxaca is the state that has recorded the highest number since 2004, accounting for approximately 79% of the total seizures nationwide. In 2018, no sea turtles were seized in any state. Figures 3 and 4.



Figure 4. Sea turtles secured by State 2001 – 2019. Source: SIIP and PROFEPA Delegations, 2001-2019.



Regarding seizures of sea turtle products and/or byproducts, no sea turtle meat was seized this year. Figure 5 shows the seizures of sea turtle meat by year.





Figure 5. Sea turtle meat secured by year 2001 – 2019. Source: SIIP and PROFEPA Delegations.

PROFEPA carried out surveillance actions to protect sea turtles in establishments, markets, and street markets in different states of the country, in order to deter the illegal trade of sea turtle products and byproducts. During the period 2001-2019, a total of 2,259 inspection visits were conducted, as shown in Figures 6 and 7.



Figure 6. Inspection visits by year. Source: SIIP 2019, PROFEPA.



Figure 7. Inspection visits by delegation in 2019. Source: SIIP 2019, PROFEPA



PROFEPA conducted 27 operations in coordination with federal, state and municipal authorities during 2019. Figure 8.



Figure 8. Operations in 2001 – 2019. Source: SIIP 2019 and PROFEPA Delegations.

As a result of the actions to protect sea turtles, no individuals were brought before the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) in 2019. As an additional piece of information, Oaxaca is the state with the highest number of individuals indicted and brought before the MPF with 280, during the period 2001 to 2017. Figures 9 and 10 show this data.



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Figure 9. Individuals prosecuted by the MPF by state in 2001-2019. Source: PROFEPA Delegations



Año

Figure 10. Individuals prosecuted by the MPF by year in 2001-2019. Source: SIIP and PROFEPA Delegations 2001 -2019



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As part of the activities carried out in coordination with CONANP, in 2019, monitoring was conducted for 7 Participatory Environmental Surveillance Committees (CVAP) for PACE species, including sea turtles. Additionally, during this period, the installation of 2 new CVAPs took place in the states of Colima and Guerrero.

#### SPECIAL OPERATION

A special operation was carried out in coordination with SEMAR, technical staff from CONANP, and the Mexican Turtle Center (CMT). The objective of this operation was to protect the olive ridley sea turtle nesting, preventing poaching and predation of nests, and increasing the number of hatchlings released on their main nesting beaches.

On the beaches of La Escobilla and Morro Ayuta in Oaxaca, which are the main nesting beaches for the olive ridley sea turtle in the state, a mass nesting phenomenon known as "arribada" occurs from June to December. For this reason, PROFEPA conducts an operation that involves continuous surveillance of the area in coordination with SEMAR and technical staff from CMT, with the aim of preventing nest poaching and turtle captures. In total, during 2019, 884 surveillance patrols were conducted, protecting 14 arribadas, estimated to represent the protection of approximately 1,830,893 nests.

# ACTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SEA TURTLES THROUGH THE CERTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION OF THE USE OF TURTLE EXCLUDER DEVICES (TEDS)



Certification of the shrimp fleet



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In 2019, PROFEPA carried out the certification of TEDs in two periods:

a) At the end of the 2018-2019 season, no shrimp fishing vessels were certified.

b) At the beginning of the 2019-2020 season, 1,048 shrimp fishing vessels from the trawling fleet operating in the waters under the jurisdiction of the United Mexican States were certified.

The certification of these vessels was carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Official Mexican Standards NOM-002-PESC-1993 and NOM-061-SAG-PESC/SEMARNAT-2016, with the latter specifying the technical specifications that TEDs must meet.

During the year 2019, the certifications carried out in the mentioned seasons totaled 1,048 on both coasts. The majority of certifications at the end of the 2019-2020 season were conducted in the Pacific, accounting for 74% of the total vessels. This is because shrimp fishing is more significant on the Pacific Ocean and Gulf of California coast. In the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, 26% of the shrimp fishing fleet was certified. Figure 11.



Figure 11. Vessels certified in each coast, 2019. Source: DGIVVSRMEC, PROFEPA, 2019

The main base ports where the highest number of shrimp fishing vessels were certified are: Mazatlán, Sinaloa; Guaymas, Sonora; Campeche, Campeche; and Tampico, Tamaulipas. These states account for 94% of the certifications.

Figures 12 and 13 provide detailed information on the number of vessels certified by state and the quantity of certified Excluder Devices, respectively.



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Figure 13. Number of Excluder Devices certified by State, 2019 Source: DGIVVSRMEC, PROFEPA 2019

The certifications carried out by PROFEPA in the 2019-2020 season encompass a total of 1,055 shrimp fishing vessels. The majority of these vessels carry between 4 and 8 Excluder Devices (DET) on board, with the Super Shooter being the most commonly used type, accounting for 85% of the certified devices. The Georgia Jumper type of Excluder follows in order of importance, representing 12% of the total certified devices, while the Saunders Grid type accounts for 3%. Figure 14 provides a visual representation of this information.





Figure 14. Type of TED used by the shrimp fleet in season 2019 – 2020. Source: DGIVVSRMEC, PROFEPA 2019

### 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 to the procedure established by the COP (Doc. CIT-COP5-2011-R2). Attach management program.



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#### 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	⊠Coastal development	⊠Contamination	The certification and verification of the adequate use of turtle excluders (TEDs) are carried out annually
	⊠Incidental capture	□Pathogens	This process takes place both on the pier before the
	⊠Direct use	⊠Climate change	start of the capture season and at sea during the capture period of the shrimp trawling fleet. These
Lk	⊠Coastal development	☑Contamination	procedures are conducted in accordance with NOM-
	⊠Incidental capture	□Pathogens	SAGPESC/SEMARNAT-016.
	⊠Direct use	⊠Climate change	In accordance with the current Official Mexican
Dc	⊠Coastal development	☑Contamination	Standards and related to the subject (001, 022, 023
	⊠Incidental capture	□Pathogens	and 029), the corresponding inspection and Surveillance actions are carried out.
	⊠Direct use	⊠Climate change	
Ei	⊠Coastal development	☑Contamination	sites are carried out on numerous nesting beaches
	⊠Incidental capture	□Pathogens	throughout the country. The purpose of these efforts
	⊠Direct use	⊠Climate change	hatchlings into the wild population. Many non-
Cm	⊠Coastal development	⊠Contamination	governmental groups, including communities, civil associations, universities, and others, have joined the
	⊠Incidental capture	□Pathogens	federal government's initiative through CONANP on
	⊠Direct use	⊠Climate change	various beaches.
Cc	⊠Coastal development	⊠Contamination	Inspection and surveillance actions are carried out on the pesting beaches during the pesting season where
	⊠Incidental capture	□Pathogens	turtles and eggs secured, eggs collected and planted,
	⊠Direct use	⊠Climate change	hatchlings released, as well as seized fishing gear are reported. Special operations are also carried out in coordination with PROFEPA on the coast.
			Inspection and surveillance actions were carried out in sea turtle protection centers with special attention to the release of hatchlings, preventing hatchlings from being retained for several days and being released at appropriate times. Inspection and surveillance actions on the nesting beaches of both coasts during the nesting season and special operations in coordination with SEMAR and CONANP on the main olive ridley turtle nesting beaches, in La Escobilla and Morro Ayuta, to protect their arrival.



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	Inspection and surveillance actions at restaurants and fish marketers, especially during the holiday season. Inspection and surveillance in the federal maritime land zone in order to verify that the activities carried out in this zone comply with the regulations. In particular, for the loggerhead <i>Caretta caretta</i> , a ZRP was implemented in the Gulf of Ulloa, through the Agreement that extends the validity of the similar one that establishes the fishing refuge zone and new measures to reduce the possible interaction between sea turtles and fishing off the West Coast of Baja California Sur.
	Inspection and surveillance actions and special operations (PROFEPA SEMAR) to protect the nesting of the species against eggs poaching in holiday seasons with a greater flood of visitors on the beaches. Hurricanes (beach erosion). Clutch management strategies are implemented to avoid their loss. Light on beaches, vehicle circulation. The traffic on the beaches increases especially in tourist sites and holiday seasons. The public is warned through beach announcements of the presence of sea turtles.
	In some places vehicles are blocked by placing logs or markers across the width of the beach, however, there is no law in Mexico that prohibits free movement of vehicles in national territory.
	Constructions and infrastructure on the beach. Inspection and surveillance in order to verify that all constructions have an Environmental Impact statement, as well as mitigation, in accordance with the General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA) and regulations on this matter.
	Observations: In tourist constructions it is verified that the lighting is carried out according to the conditions established in the environmental impact statement, such as the orientation of the lamps, type of lighting, in order to avoid disturbing the turtles during the nesting season.
	Predation of eggs and hatchlings by domestic or wild animals.
	Project in coordination between PROFEPA, SEMAR, CONANP and in some places with the Ministry of Health (SSSalud) to carry out a program of sterilization and sanitary control of feral dogs. Improper management of tourism.
	Observations: It is necessary to carry out environmental education courses among the providers of services to tourism, to promote an awareness of respect among the visitors, to avoid harming the turtles.
	Trawls, longlines, gillnets, etc. Certification and verification of the proper use of turtle excluders (TED's) both on port and at sea by the shrimp trawling



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Carrier Marked and Annual Marked Marked		
		fleet. For fisheries such as the shark, NOM-029- PESC2006 was issued, which includes regulations for the protection of nesting beaches and bycatch. Fishermen and local communities have been integrated into actions to protect and conserve sea turtles, creating greater awareness on the importance of their care. Observations: It is necessary to increase inspections during shrimp fishing activities. Turtle capture for the use of its meat, both on the beach and at sea.
		In Mexico, by law, the extractive use of sea turtles, products and by-products is prohibited. The Mexican Navy conducts boat patrols to detect vessels that are fishing illegally. PROFEPA inspectors carry out this same type of actions in coordination with the Secretary of the Navy. Inspection and surveillance actions on nesting beaches during the nesting season and special operations (PROFEPA-SEMAR).
		Inspection and surveillance actions at restaurants and fish marketers, especially during the holiday season. Observations: In the holiday season, to discourage consumption, operations are implemented to combat this activity. The PROFEPA delegations in coastal states have boats, which allow them to patrol in front of nesting beaches to identify boats that carry out directed capture of turtles. All shrimp fleet vessels are required by law to use Sea Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs).
		PROFEPA verifies compliance with the CIAT resolution, tuna purse seine vessels must make every effort to release a turtle captured.



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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.

#### FISHERIES MANAGEMENT PROJECTS CARRIED OUT BY CONAPESCA IN 2018

"PROJECT FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS ON BOARD SMALL VESSELS ON THE WEST COAST OF BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR IN THE AREA CALLED GULF OF ULLOA". -TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS ON BOARD THE ARTISAN FLEET OF THE GULF OF ULLOA. - "EVALUATION OF RIVERSIDE FISHING OPERATIONS BY VIDEO RECORDING IN THE NORTH AREA OF THE GULF OF ULLOA, B.C.S. STAGE VI". - "EVALUATION OF THE COASTAL FISHING OPERATIONS BY VIDEO RECORDING IN THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AREA OF THE GULF OF ULLOA, B.C.S. STAGE VI". - "HABITAT USE AND SEA TURTLE MORTALITY USING SATELLITE MARKING"

RESEARCH, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PROJECTS CARRIED OUT THROUGH PROCER AND PROMANP (CONANP) IN 2018:

#### 1) DIAGNOSIS OF THE VULNERABILITY OF PLAYA CEUTA SANCTUARY

Objective: Strengthen conservation actions within Playa Ceuta Sanctuary, through an analysis that evaluates the level of vulnerability that allows mitigation actions and adaptation measures to be proposed in the face of climate change to reduce vulnerability. Region: Ceuta Beach Sanctuary Brief description of the project: The Ceuta Beach Sanctuary is one of the northern limits for olive ridley nesting in Mexico, with a historical record of more than 25 years of nesting. With this project, a diagnosis of the physical, functional and social vulnerability of the nesting beach of Playa Ceuta Sanctuary was developed; The community was informed about the physical, functional and social vulnerability of the nesting beach of Playa Ceuta Sanctuary, and an Action Plan was generated with objectives and measures for adaptation to climate change with local participation.

2) CONSERVATION OF SEA TURTLES IN THE FEEDING AREAS OF THE ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA AND SAN PEDRO MÁRTIR ISLAND Objective: To determine the abundance and structure by sizes and species of sea turtles present in the marine zone of the San Ignacio and Macapule Islands, Nixcoco, San Pedro Mártir and Tiburón. Region: APFF Islands of the Gulf of California, RB Isla San Pedro Mártir.



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Brief project description: Studies on sea turtles in their feeding areas are relatively recent and limited in scope. Therefore, this project aimed to conduct a regional assessment of the sea turtle situation in feeding areas within the Islands of the Gulf of California. Specifically, the marine zones of San Ignacio, Macapule, Nixcoco, San Pedro Mártir, and Tiburón Islands were examined. The project included an analysis of population abundance, encompassing species and size structure, as well as a diagnosis of threats and records of anthropogenic-induced mortality. In addition, an important aspect of this project involved providing training to community groups participating in the monitoring of sea turtle feeding sites.

3) STRENGTHENING OF SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION ACTIONS AT BARRA DE LA CRUZ BEACH - PLAYA GRANDE OAXACA Objective: Assist in the recovery of sea turtle populations in Barra de la Cruz, Playa Grande, Oax. Region: RPC Barra de la Cruz-Playa Grande, Oax. Brief project Name: Recovery of Sea Turtle Populations in Barra de la Cruz, Playa Grande, Oax. Brief project description: Barra de la Cruz beach is one of the four main nesting sites for leatherback turtles in Mexico and a significant nesting site in the Eastern Pacific. However, the abundance of leatherback turtles has experienced a concerning decline in recent years. To address this issue, the project aims to assess the abundance, distribution of clutches, incubation success, body condition, and nesting success of sea turtles, particularly focusing on the Olive Ridley turtle. The project also emphasizes the protection of clutches to maximize hatchling release and reduce mortality among juveniles and adults on the beach. In addition, the project involves designing and implementing environmental education talks targeted at primary school children. Community technicians from Playa Grande are also receiving training to enhance their capacity in sea turtle conservation. To optimize clutch management and hatchling production, the project determines the thermal regime of the incubation pen.

4) CONSERVATION OF SEA TURTLES ON THE RÍO LAGARTOS BEACH Objective: The objective of this project is to provide information and technical insights regarding the nesting habitat and populations of sea turtles in the Ría Lagartos Biosphere Reserve (BR) and the adjacent beach Sanctuary, specifically in the town of Río Lagartos. Additionally, the project aims to transfer this information to local communities, enhancing their understanding of and involvement in the conservation and recovery efforts. Region: Ría Lagartos BR. Brief description of the project: The Ría Lagartos BR is a significant nesting area for hawksbill turtles in the Greater Caribbean region, particularly in Las Coloradas and El Cuyo. The project focuses on determining nesting abundance and incubation success, as well as characterizing the spatio-temporal distribution of clutches on the RBRL and SRL beaches. Furthermore, the project identifies areas affected by tidal actions and proposes measures to restore beaches and coastal dune vegetation. It also involves the rescue of nesting females that cross the dunes and enter saline ponds, safeguarding nests vulnerable to weather conditions. Awareness initiatives are conducted with fishermen, and dissemination materials are prepared to raise public awareness about sea turtle conservation.



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5) ATTENTION TO SEA TURTLE STRANDING - Objective: The objective of this project is to develop and implement a Contingency Care Plan for Sea Turtles in Mexico. This includes establishing a stranding network and providing training to technicians to ensure an immediate and effective response to emergencies involving stranded sea turtles. Region: Nationwide - Brief description of the project: In order to address and respond promptly to both isolated and mass strandings of sea turtles in Mexico, a comprehensive Sea Turtle Contingency Care Plan has been developed. This plan aims to strengthen contingency care efforts by establishing a network of stranding response teams throughout the country and providing specialized training to technicians working at turtle centers. To establish a historical context and gather valuable data, information on sea turtle strandings and the responses provided, dating back at least 5 years, has been collected and analyzed. This information serves as a foundation for developing effective strategies and protocols for future responses to strandings.

6) ADAPTATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SEA TURTLE SYSTEM Objective: Optimize the use of SITMAR to the service of sea turtle conservation projects. Region: Nationwide Brief project description: The systematization of standardized information generated across different centers, particularly those operated by CONANP, is of utmost importance in a National Program with over 50 years of operation. To ensure the adaptation of the System, the Technical Executive Committee was mobilized to review and provide suggestions for technical and analytical enhancements for the optimal functioning of the Sea Turtle Information System (SITMAR). Field technicians were trained in real-time usage, and necessary improvements were implemented to enhance the functionality of SITMAR.

7) ANALYSIS OF THE LOSS OF BEACH FOR THE NESTING OF SEA TURTLES IN THE RANCHO NUEVO BEACH SANCTUARY AND LAGUNA MADRE AND RÍO BRAVO DELTA FLORA AND FAUNA PROTECTION AREA, TAMAULIPAS. Objective: To determine the beach loss of the Rancho Nuevo Beach Sanctuary and Laguna Madre and Rio Grande Delta Flora and Fauna Protection Area, and its impact on these species to establish priority sites for their conservation and management. Region: APFF Laguna Madre and Delta of the Rio Grande

7) ANALYSIS OF BEACH EROSION AND ITS IMPACT ON SEA TURTLE NESTING IN RANCHO NUEVO BEACH SANCTUARY AND LAGUNA MADRE AND RÍO BRAVO DELTA FLORA AND FAUNA PROTECTION AREA, TAMAULIPAS. Objective: to assess the extent of beach erosion in the Rancho Nuevo Beach Sanctuary and Laguna Madre and Rio Bravo Delta Flora and Fauna Protection Area and analyze its impact on sea turtle nesting. The findings will contribute to the identification of priority sites for the conservation and management of these species. Region: APFF Laguna Madre and Delta of the Rio Grande.



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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 <u>species</u>.

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

The General Directorate of Wildlife authorized the following research projects related to sea turtles in 2019:

Institution	Project	Species	Area
CONANP	Sea turtles monitoring in nesting and reproduction areas of the Revillagigedo National Park	Chelonia agassizi, Lepicoehlys olivacea, Eretmochelys imbricata, Dermochelys coriacea	Colima
CONANP	Sea Turtle Monitoring	Dermochelys coriacea, Chelonia agassizii, Lepidochelys olivacea, Eretochelys imbricata, Caretta caretta"	Baja California Sur
Turtle Nesting Project Las Playitas A.C.	Assess the importance of the leatherback nesting colony through monitoring research techniques with metal tags, PIT tags, satellite transmitters, and genetics	Dermochelys coriacea	Baja California Sur
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Zootechnics Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Detection, isolation and description of lesions by Salmonella spp. In unhatched embryos of olive ridley turtles ( <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> ) obtained in the Mexican Pacific.	Lepidochelys olivacea	Guerrero
Instituto de Biología Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Optimum temperature and humidity for embryonic development and sex ratio of <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	Eretmochelys imbricata	Yucatán
Kutzari, Asociación para	Determination of	Dermochelys coriacea	Oaxaca



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El Estudio y Conservación	parameters and population		
de Las Tortugas Marinas	structure of the		
A.C	Leatherback Turtle		
	through a genetic		
	Program for the		
	Protection, Conservation	Lepidochelys kempii,	
Sociedad Civil Para La	and Research of the Kemp's Bidley Turtle	Chelonia myaas, Caretta	Tamaulinas
de Espacios Naturales	(Lepidochelys kempii) on	coriacea Eretmochelys	Tamaunpas
	Barra del Toro. Tesoro and	imbricata	
	Miramar Beaches		
	Program for the		
	Protection, Conservation		
	and Research of the	Lepidochelys kempii,	
Representante Legal de	Kemp's Ridley Turtle	Chelonia mydas, Caretta	
Donataria CDEN, S.C.	(Lepidochelys kempii) on	caretta, Dermochelys	Tamaulipas
	the Beaches of La Pesca,	coriacea, Eretmochelys	
	Tepehuajes	imbricata	
	and Kancho Nuevo		
	Thermal dynamics of <i>in</i>		
	situ and ex situ nests and		
Faculty of Biological	indicators of reproductive		
Sciences, Universidad	success of the green turtle		<b>T</b> 1'
Juárez del Estado de	Chelonia mydas	Chelonia mydas	Tamaulipas
Durango	(Linnaeus, 1758) at		
	Rancho Nuevo,		
	Tamaulipas		
	Magnetoception in the sea		
Instituto da	turtle <i>Chelonia agassizii</i> :		
Instituto de	evaluating the ave as		
Biomédicas Universidad	a transducer organ and the	Chelonia agassizii	Michoacán
Nacional Autónoma de	trigeminal pathway in the	Cheronia agassizii	Witchloacuit
México	processing of		
	environmental magnetic		
	information		
	Conservation lessons:		
	Congenital malformations		
"Biodiversidad,	and nest management in	<b></b>	
Conservación e	the Kemp's ridley sea	Lepidochelys kempii	Tamaulipas
investigación A.C.	kampii) and amin to the		
	Gulf of Mexico		
Universidad de Monash			
Australia	The sea turtle microbiome	Lepidochelys kempii	Tamaulipas
Centro de Investigación	Sea turtle monitoring	Chelonia mydas, Caretta	BCS
Científica y de Educación	program on the coasts of	carretta, Lepidochelys	


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Superior de Ensenada (CICESE)	Baja California Peninsula	olivácea, Eretmochelys imbricata, Dermochelys coriacea	
Ecología Marina Centro de Investigación Científica y de Educación Superior de Ensenada, Baja California	Sea turtle monitoring program on the coasts of the Baja California Peninsula	Chelonia agassizi, Chelonia mydas, Caretta caretta, Lepidochelys olivacea, Eretmochelys imbricata, Dermochelys coriácea	Baja California Sur
Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Unidad Mazatlán Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Genetic characterization and monitoring of Kemp's ridley turtles, <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> , that nest on Tecolutla beach, Veracruz	Eretmochelys imbricata, Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Dermochelys coriacea	Yucatán
PRONATURA	Chemical characterization and determination of heavy metals in black turtle eggs ( <i>Chelonia</i> <i>agassizzi</i> )	Chelonia agassizii	Yucatán
Institute for Research on Natural Resources Michoacana University of San Nicolás de Hidalgo	Chemical characterization and determination of heavy metals in black turtle eggs ( <i>Chelonia</i> <i>agassizzi</i> )	Chelonia agassizii	Michoacán
Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Unidad Académica de Sistemas Arrecifales Puerto Morelos Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Monitoring of seagrass and green turtles in the Bay of Akumal: 2019	Chelonia mydas	Quintana Roo
Campamento Tortuguero Ayotlcalli, A.C.	Reproductive ecology and conservation of sea turtles that nest in Playa Larga and Barra de Potosí, in Zihuatanejo de Azueta, Guerrero	Lepidochelys olivacea, Chelonia agassizi, Dermochelys coriacea	Guerrero
Instituto de Investigaciones Biomédicas Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Genetic and epigenetic factors involved in sexual determination of the sea turtle <i>Lepidochelys</i> <i>olivacea</i>	Lepidochelys olivacea	Oaxaca
Investigador de la Facultad de Ciencias Naturales Universidad Autónoma del Carmen	Tracking of adult sea turtles to identify feeding areas, migratory routes and nesting beaches, "Monitoring of juvenile populations at feeding	Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Caretta caretta, Lepidochelys kempii, Lepidochelys olivacea	Campeche



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	sites"		
Fundación Palace Resorts I.A.P.	Integral Program for the Conservation of Sea Turtles-Management Plan for the 2019 season	Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Caretta caretta	Quintana Roo
Facultad de Biología Universidad Veracruzana	Biological monitoring program based on species of ecological integrity in the PNSAV	Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbrica, Chelonia mydas, Lepidochelys kempii	Veracruz
Promotora XCARET, S.A. P.I. de C.V.	Las tortugas marinas en Xcaret: Proyecto de investigación y educación ambiental	Chelonia mydas	Quintana Roo
Instituto de Investigaciones Sobre los Recursos Naturales (INIRENA)	Effect of incubation in artificial nests on the immune response in the sea turtle <i>Lepidochelys</i> olivacea.	Lepidochelys olivacea	Oaxaca
Laboratorio de Oceanografía Universidad Autónoma de Baja California	Determination of the state of health and conservation of sea turtles in feeding and nesting areas in the Baja California Peninsula, Gulf of California and the North Pacific of Mexico	Lepidochelys olivacea, Chelonia mydas, Chelonia agassizii, Eretmochelys imbricta, Dermochelys coriácea, Caretta caretta	Baja California Sur
Facultad de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México	Health assessment in sea turtles of the Mexican Caribbean	Chelonia mydas, Eretmochelys imbricata, Caretta caretta	Quintana Roo
CONANP	Monitoring of brown turtles in the Ojo de Liebre Lagoon Complex that includes the Guerrero Negro and Manuel lagoons in Baja California and Baja California Sur	Chelonia mydas	Baja California y Baja California Sur
Centro Universitario de la Costa Sur Universidad de Guadalajara	Sex determination of <i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i> pups by two methods in the Bahía Navidad camp, Cihuatlán municipality, Jalisco.	Lepidochelys olivacea	Jalisco
Centro Universitario de la Costa Sur Universidad de Guadalajara	Epibionts on female olive ridley turtles <i>Lepidochelys</i> <i>olivacea</i> at La Gloria camp (Playón de Mismaloya Sanctuary) and Bahía de Navidad, Jalisco	Lepidochelys olivacea	Jalisco



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#### c.\_ Other activities

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

The National Program for the Conservation of Sea Turtles coordinates the monitoring of population trends on the index beaches of the species that nest in the country. Additionally, it collaborates with academic institutions and NGOs to determine research priorities aligned with the strategies outlined in the PACE.

Within CONANP, Mexico has partnered with the LaúdOPO Network to implement various activities related to the recovery strategy. This network consists of individuals involved in initiatives aimed at the recovery and conservation of the leatherback turtle in the Eastern Pacific Ocean across several countries in the region, including Nicaragua, Panama, Costa Rica, Peru, Chile, and Mexico.

#### GEF PROGRAM TO STRENGTHEN THE PROTECTION OF SPECIES AT RISK:

This project provides support to 10 beaches that have been identified as having the highest priority for implementing conservation actions. This support includes the enhancement of trained personnel and provision of necessary equipment. These beaches are located within Protected Natural Areas and Priority Regions for Conservation, and they harbor significant numbers of nesting sites for all 6 species of sea turtles that nest in our country. The beaches that have been strengthened under this project are as follows:

- 1. Tulum NP (X'cacel-X'cacelito beaches, Q. Roo.
- 2. Escobilla Beach Sanctuary, Oax.
- 3. RPC El Verde Camacho, Sin.
- 4. RPC Chenkan, Camp.
- 5. RPC Cahuitan, Oax.
- 6. RPC Barra de la Cruz, Oax.
- 7. Chacahua National Park and Sanctuary, Oax.
- 8. Tierra Colorada Sanctuary, Gro.
- 9. Rancho Nuevo Sanctuary, Tamps.



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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		Х	X
Dc	X	Х	Х
Ei	X	Х	Х
Cm	X	Х	Х
Cc	X	Х	X



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#### 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. Please use the index sites that your country has selected included in the document circulated with this report as Table 4. Also available on the <u>IAC website</u>.
- 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 a total number of nests.
- *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.
- 1. When inserting new rows, please copy and paste the drop-down menus when applicable.

Country

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		Nesti	ng Season	Monitor	ring Period		Geographic (Lat/Lon) i Degr	Geographic Location (Lat/Lon) in Decimal Degrees		Declared	Annual Nesting Abundance			Tagging	g Tissue	Organization or entity
Spp	Name of Index Nesting Site or Beach	Start	Finish	Start	Finish	Survey Frequency	Latitude	Longitude	Extension of monitored (	Protected Area (Yes/No)	Females Exact Count	Clutches Exact Count	Number of Nests	Program (FT, ST, PIT)	Tissue Sampling (Yes, No)	or entity providing data
	El Verde, Sin	June	May	June	May	Daily	18.754166 67	106.484444	20	Yes	310	1,551	1,551	МА	No	CONANP
	Platanitos, Nay.	June	May	June	May	Daily	21.348055 56	105.239178	8	No	nd	6,343	6,343	None	No	CONANP
	Nuevo Vallarta, Nay.	June	May	June	May	Daily	20.702227 5	105.299605	10	No	nd	8,528	8,528	None	No	CONANP
	Santuario Playa Mismaloya, Jal	June	May	June	May	Daily	20.092737 22	105.545816	10	Yes	nd	8,143	8,143	None	No	CONANP
Ţ	Chalacatepec, Jal.	June	May	June	May	Daily	19.720868 06	105.289722	16	Yes	nd	7,721	7,721	None	No	CONANP
Lo	El Chupadero, Col.	June	May	June	May	Daily	18.79206	103.863169	15	Yes	nd	3,326	3,326	None	No	CONANP
	Santuario Playa Tierra Colorada, Gro.	June	May	June	May	Daily	16.500833 33	98.7277778	12	Yes	nd	1,956	1,956	None	No	CONANP
	Cahuitán, Oax.	June	May	June	May	Daily	16.311666 67	98.5351111	10	No	nd	986	986	None	No	CONANP
	Santuario Playa de Escobilla, Oax.	June	May	June	May	Daily	15.726388 89	96.7627778	15	Yes	nd	nd	949,329	None	No	CONANP
	Barra de la Cruz, Oax.	June	May	June	May	Daily	15.816666 67	95.9666667	8.5	No	nd	500	500	None	No	CONANP
	Miramar, Tamps.	March	November	March	November	Daily	22.280777 78	97.7978583	10	No	nd	493	493	None	No	CONANP
	Altamira, Tamps.	March	November	March	November	Daily	22.520505 56	97.8593056	18	No	nd	414	414	MA and PIT	No	CONANP (with the collaboration of the GPZ*)
Lk	Barra del Tordo, Tamps	March	November	March	November	Daily	23.024527 78	97.8636639	42	No	nd	1,929	1,929	MA and PIT	No	CONANP (with the collaboration of the GPZ*)
	Santuario Playa de Rancho Nuevo, Tamps.	March	November	March	November	Daily	23.332777 78	97.7702778	30	No	nd	7,714	7,714	MA and PIT	No	CONANP (with the collaboration of the GPZ*)
	Lechuguillas, Ver	March	November	March	November	Daily	18.783055	91.4972222	26	Yes	nd	68	68	None	No	CONANP

							56									
	El Verde	June	May	June	May	Daily	18.754166 67	106.484444	20	Yes	0	0	0		No	CONANP (with the collaboration of the GPZ*)
	El Chupadero, Col.	June	May	June	May	Daily	18.79206	103.863169	25	Yes	nd	2	2	None	No	CONANP (with the collaboration of the GPZ*)
Da	Santuario Playa Tierra Colorada, Gro.	October	May	October	May	Daily	16.500833 33	98.7277778	12	Yes	8	36	36	MA and PIT	No	CONANP (with the collaboration of the GPZ*)
DC	Cahuitán, Oax.	October	May	October	May	Daily	16.311666 67	98.5351111	10	No	1	6	6	MA and PIT	No	CONANP (with the collaboration of the GPZ*)
	antuario Playa de Escobilla, Oax.	October	May	October	May	Daily	15.726388 89	96.7627778	15	Yes	nd	4	4	MA	No	CONANP (with the collaboration of the GPZ*)
	Barra de la Cruz, Oax.	October	May	October	May	Daily	15.816666 67	95.9666667	8.5	No	13	33	33	MA and PIT	Yes	CONANP (with the collaboration of the GPZ*)
	Lechuguillas, Ver.	March	November	March	November	Daily	20.014722 22	96.5852778	35	No	nd	1	1	None	No	CONANP
	Isla Aguada, Camp.	April	October	April	October	Daily	18.783055 56	91.4972222	26	Yes	79	247	247	None	No	CONANP
Ei	Chenkan, Camp.	April	October	April	October	Daily	19.225	90.8433333	20	No	nd	551	551	MA	No	CONANP
	Santuario playa adyacente a la RB Ría Lagartos (Las Coloradas), Yuc.	April	October	April	October	Daily	21.611111 11	88.1666667	40	Yes	nd	428	428	MA	No	CONANP (with the collaboration of the GPZ*)
	Platanitos, Nay	June	May	June	May	Daily	21.348055 56	105.239178	8	No	nd	3	3	None	No	CONANP
Cm	Santuario Playa Mismaloya, Jal	June	May	June	May	Daily	20.092737 22	105.545816	10	Yes	nd	12	12	None	No	CONANP
Cm	Chalacatepec, Jal.	June	May	June	May	Daily	19.720868 06	105.289722	16	Yes	nd	4	4	None	No	CONANP
	El Chupadero, Col.	June	May	June	May	Daily	18.79206	103.863169	25	Yes	nd	0	0	None	No	CONANP
	Santuario Playa Tierra	October	May	October	May	Daily	16.500833	98.7277778	12	Yes	nd	19	19	MA and	No	CONANP

	Colorada, Gro.						33							PIT		(with the
																collaboration
																of the GPZ*)
		August				Daily				Yes	nd	nd	nd		No	Universidad
	Santuario Playa de	_				-	19 259222									Michoacana
	Maruata y Colola,		January	August	January		10.230333	-103.35	12.5					None		de San
	Mich.						55									Nicolás de
																Hidalgo
			May		May	Daily				No	nd	31	31	None	No	CONANP
	Columitán Oor	Ostohan	-	Ostahan	-	-	16.311666	09 5251111	10							(with the
	Canultan, Oax.	October		October			67	98.5551111	10							collaboration
																of the GPZ*)
Ī			May		May	Daily				Yes	nd	11	11	None	No	CONANP
	Santuario Playa de	T	· ·	T	-	-	15.726388	06 7627779	15							(with the
	Escobilla, Oax.	June		June			89	90./02///8	15							collaboration
																of the GPZ*)
Ī						Daily				No	nd	27	27	None	No	CONANP
		0.1				,	15.816666	05.044445	0.5							(with the
	Barra de la Cruz, Oax.	October	May	October	Мау		67	95.9666667	8.5							collaboration
																of the GPZ*)
ľ		March				Daily				No	nd	147	147	None	No	CONANP
			N7 1		N7 1	2	22.280777	07 7070502	10							(with the
	Miramar, Tamps.		November	March	November		78	97.7978583	10							collaboration
																of the GPZ*)
ľ		March				Daily										CONANP
	A1. 1 T		N7 1			,	22.520505	07.0502056	10		0	0	0	MA and	<b>N</b> 7	(with the
	Altamira, Tamps.		November	March	November		56	97.8593056	18	No	0	0	0	PIT	No	collaboration
																of the GPZ*)
Ì						Daily						702	702		No	CONANP
	Barra del Tordo.						23.024527							MA and		(with the
	Tamps	April	October	April	October		78	97.8636639	42	No	nd			PIT		collaboration
	. 1															of the GPZ*)
						Daily						1.275	1.275		No	CONANP
	Santuario Playa de						23.332777					-,	-,	MA and		(with the
	Rancho Nuevo,	March	November	March	November		78	97.7702778	30	Yes	nd			PIT		collaboration
	Tamps.															of the GPZ*)
ľ						Daily						7.038	7.038	None	No	CONANP
						Duily	20.014722					1,020	1,020	rione	110	(with the
	Lechuguillas, Ver	May	December	May	December		22	96.5852778	35	No	114					collaboration
																of the GPZ*)
ľ		April		Anril	1	Daily						5433	5433	None	No	CONANP
	Isla Aguada, Camp		October	· · P· ··	October	Duity	18.783055	91,4972222	26	Yes	1361	0100	5155	1 tone	110	(with the
	ingunun, cump		000000		o eto cel		56				1001					collaboration
		1		1	1		1	1	1		1			1		

																of the GPZ*)
		April	October	April	October	Daily					nd	42	42	None	No	CONANP
	Chenkan Camp						19 225	00.8/33333	20	No						(with the
	Chenkan, Camp.						17.225	70.04555555	20	110						collaboration
																of the GPZ*)
		April	October	April	October	Daily					nd	5,242	5,242		No	CONAND
	Santuario playa						21 611111									CONANP (with the
	adyacente a la RB Ría						21.011111	88.1666667	40	Yes				MA		(with the
	Lagartos (Las						11									conaboration
	Coloradas), Yuc															of the GPZ*)
	Xcacel, Chemuyil,					Daily									No	Flora, Fauna
Ca	Xel H, Puerto	انسب ۱	Ostahan	A	Ostahan		20.374722	87 2222	62	Vac	nd	2259	2259	МА		y Cultura de
CC	Aventuras Q. Roo	April	October	April	October		30.318611	-01.3233	0.5	res	na	5238	5258	MA		México,
	_															A.C.

\*1 GPZ Gladys Porter Zoo

\*2 The arribada season is still in progress, so an estimate of the number of females nesting in each arribada is presented.

The selection criteria for "index" beaches in Mexico are based on the guidelines provided by the CIT (Inter-American Sea Turtle Convention) in its document CIT-CC10-2013-Tec.5 Selection of Index Beaches in the CIT Region and Guidelines for Data Collection. Each selected beach meets at least one of these criteria. These criteria ensure that the selected beaches represent the ones with the highest nesting abundance in the country and have a standardized monitoring program that has been running for more than 10 years. This long-term monitoring allows for the assessment of nesting trends over extended periods. It is important to note that the National Program for the Conservation of Turtles in Mexico, being the program with the longest history of development, recognizes that only long-term monitoring programs can yield positive results for conservation actions. Therefore, it is assumed that the program has sufficient resources to maintain consistent and effective monitoring efforts.

Note from the Secretariat: according to numeral 7 of Resolution CIT-COP9-019-R2 for the Conservation of the Leatherback Turtle of the Northwest Atlantic that requests the information in Table 3 of this annual report (information on industrial longline fisheries), sensitive information will be kept confidential. For any additional information, the procedure established in Resolution CIT-COP9-2019-R4 must be applied.

#### Table 3: IAC Form to report interactions of sea turtles with industrial longline fisheries

a. This form is intended to report the annual summary of the number of sea turtle incidentally caught by industrial longline vessels (>20 m) during fishing operations in 2019.

b. Countries without this type of fishery will mark with X the "does not apply" box.

**c.** *Target Species: Indicate the target species (scientific and common name) of the industrial longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate if the catch was using shallow or deep sets. Fleet Information (Examples are provided in blue in the form)* 

d. Period covered: Starting and end date of the fishing operations of the year

e. Area fished: Indicate the area coordinates where shallow set and deep sets fishing operations were carried out during the last year.

*f.* No. of vessels that fished: Indicate the total number of vessels in the fleet in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of vessels with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of vessels with observers (% observed)

g. No. of trips: Indicate the total number of trips in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of trips with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of trips with observers onboard (% observed)

*h.* No. of effective fishing days: Indicate the total number of fishing days in each case (deep set and shallow set) when fishing took place, the number of fishing days with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of fishing days with observers onboard (% observed)

*i. No. of sets:* Indicate the total annual number of sets in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of sets with observers on board, and the corresponding annual percentage of sets with observers onboard (% observed)

*j.* No. of hooks (in thousands): Indicate the total annual number of hooks in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of hooks with observers on board, and the corresponding annual percentage of hooks with observers onboard (% observed). It refers to the number of hooks per basket (HPB) or the number of hooks between floats (HBF). If the number is unknown include an approximate number of hooks/sets, using an asterisk (\*) to indicate that it is an approximation.

*k.* **Predominant hook type/size:** Using the <u>IATTC codes</u> indicate the most common hooks (> 50%) used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with onboard observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets).

*l.* **Predominant bait type:** Indicate the most common bait used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets) using the following bait codes: SQ - squid (e.g. Cephalopods), M - mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.), A - artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig), O-other, and specify.

Sea Turtles Species (Units expressed in the number of individuals observed)

*m. Released alive: Total number of each sea turtle species released alive in each case (shallow and deep sets)* 

*n.* **Released dead:** Total number of individuals of each sea turtle species released dead in each case (shallow and deep sets)

o. **Released condition unknown:** Total number of each sea turtle species released under unknown conditions as the individual could not be brought onboard or close enough to verify the condition dead or alive.

*p. Notes: Include additional information such as turtles caught that had tags (flipper tags or satellite transmitter), in each case (shallow and deep sets), if applicable.* 

Table 3: IAC Form to report interactions of sea turtles with industrial longline fisheries (vessels >20m)											
Member country	Estados Unidos Méxicanos	The form does not apply									
Target Species	Atún Aleta Amarilla										

FLEET INFORMATION (vessels >20m)											
	(<15 HPB/H	Shallow sets IBF <sup>2</sup> or <100m depth)	ı max hook	Deep sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)							
Period covered	01/0	1/2019–31/12/2	2019								
Area fished	From	890 W to 97° V n 18 oN to 26 o	V and oN								
	Total Fleet	Observed	% observed	Total Fleet	Observed	% observed					
No. of vessels that fished	19	19	100%								
No. of trips	208	208	100%								
No. of effective fishing days	4,856	4,856	100%								
No. of sets	2,457	2,457	100%								
No. of hooks (in thousands) <sup>1</sup>	1,424,256	1,424,256	100%								
If unknown, approx. no. of hooks/set, using a *)											
Predominant <sup>3</sup> hook type/size ( <u>IATTC code</u> )	C-06	C-06									
Predominant bait type <sup>4</sup>	0	0									

SEA TURTLE SPECIES (vessels >20m)										
	No. of Individuals Observed									
	(<15 HPB/HBI	Shallow sets Deep = (<15 HPB/HBF <sup>5</sup> or <100m max hook depth) (>15 HPB/HBF or >100								
	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown	Released Alive	sed Released Condition e Dead Unknow					
Taxa - Sea turtles										
Leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea)	2									
Loggerhead (Caretta caretta)	1									
Green (Chelonia mydas)										
Olive ridley (Lepidochelys olivacea)										
Kemp's ridley (Lepidochelys kempii)										
Hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata)										
Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)										

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Hooks per Basket / Hooks Between Float (HPB/HBF)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> "Predominant" indicates most common, e.g. >50%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Bait code: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods), M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.), A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Hooks per Basket / Hooks Between Float (HPB/HBF)

Table 3: IAC Form to report interactions of sea turtles with industrial longline fisheries (vessels >20m)											
Member country	Estados Unidos Méxicanos	The form does not apply									
Target Species	shark										

FLEET INFORMATION (vessels >20m)											
	(<15 HPB/H	Shallow sets IBF <sup>6</sup> or <100m depth)	n max hook	Deep sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)							
Period covered	01/01	1/2019–31/12/2	2019								
Area fished	From 10 from	)60 W to 1170 n 19° N to 31 c	W and N								
	Total Fleet	Observed	% observed	Total Fleet	Observed	% observed					
No. of vessels that fished	25	10	40%								
No. of trips	243	25	10%								
No. of effective fishing days	****	493	**								
No. of sets	<mark>****</mark>	372	<mark>**</mark>								
<b>No. of hooks (in thousands)</b> <sup>1</sup> If unknown, approx. no. of hooks/set, using a *)	*	348,162	**								
Predominant <sup>7</sup> hook type/size ( <u>IATTC code</u> )	****	J-21									
Predominant bait type <sup>8</sup>	**	М									

SEA TURTLE SPECIES (vessels >20m)										
	No. of Individuals Observed									
	(<15 HPB/HBI	Shallow sets <sup>59</sup> or <100m may	x hook depth)	<b>Deep sets</b> (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)						
	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown				
Taxa - Sea turtles										
Leatherback (Dermochelys coriacea)										
Loggerhead (Caretta caretta)	20	1								
Green (Chelonia mydas)	1									
Olive ridley (Lepidochelys olivacea)										
Kemp's ridley (Lepidochelys kempii)										
Hawksbill (Eretmochelys imbricata)										
Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)										

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Hooks per Basket / Hooks Between Float (HPB/HBF)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> "Predominant" indicates most common, e.g. >50%

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Bait code: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods), M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.), A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Hooks per Basket / Hooks Between Float (HPB/HBF)

List of index sites for each sea turtle species for each IAC country within which sea turtle nesting occurs. Use the index beaches in this table to provide information for Table 2 index nesting sites.

Name of Beach	DC	СМ	EI	CC	LO	LK	Responsible
Belize (2)		(1)	(1)	(1)			
Gales Point			Х				
Bacalar Chico Marine Reserve		Х		Х			
Brazil (18)	(2)	(1)	(7)	(12)	(3)		
Comboios	Х			Х			
Povoação	Х			Х			
Busca Vida			Х	Х			
Santa Maria				Х			
Barra Jacuipe			Х	Х			
Guarajuba			Х	Х			
Itacimirim			Х	Х			
Praia do Forte			Х	Х			
Barra do Furado				Х			
Farol				Х			
Farolzinho				Х			
Maria Rosa				Х			
Berta			Х				
Pipa			Х				
Mangue Seco					Х		
Coqueiros					Х		
Pirambu					Х		
Trindade Island		Х					

Name of Beach	DC	СМ	EI	CC	LO	LK	Responsible
Caribbean Netherlands (2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)			
Klein Bonaire, Bonaire		Х	Х	Х			Sea Turtle Conservation Bonaire
Zeelandia, St. Eustatius	Х	Х					St Eustatius Sea Turtle Conservation
Costa Rica /Pacific (9)	(1)	(5)			(4)		
Isla Murcielago		Х					
Nancite*					Х		
Naranjo		Х			Х		
Cabuyal		Х					
Nombre de Jesús		Х					
Punta Pargos		Х					
Playa Grande	Х						
Ostional*					Х		
Hermosa					Х		
Costa Rica/Atlantic (4)	(3)	(1)	(1)				
Tortuguero	Х	Х					
Pacuare Norte	Х						
Mondonguillo	Х						
Cahuita			Х				
Ecuador (9)		(6)	(1)		(5)		
San Lorenzo					Х		MAE (Pacoche)
La Botada					Х		MAE (Pacoche)
Playa Chocolatera		Х			Х		MAE (REMACOPSE)
Playa Tres Cruces		Х			Х		MAE(REMACOPSE)
PlayaMar Bravo		Х			Х		MAE(REMACOPSE)
Playita (Machalilla)			Х				MAE (PNM/ Equilibrio
Quinta Playa (Galapagos)		Х					MAE (DPNG)
Barahona (Galapagos)		Х					MAE (DPNG)
Las Bachas (Galapagos)		Х					MAE (DPNG)

Name of Beach	DC	СМ	EI	CC	LO	LK	Responsible
Guatemala (2)	(1)				(2)		
Hawaii	X				Х		ARCAS
La Barrona					Х		
Honduras/Atlantic (3)	(1)		(2)				
Pumkin Hill, Utila			Х				
Plaplaya	Х						
Cayos Cochinos			Х				
Honduras/Pacific (2)					(2)		
Punta Ratón					Х		
El Venado					Х		
México/Atlantic (12)		(11)	(4)	(8)		(7)	
Rancho Nuevo, Tamps		Х		Х		Х	CONANP
Barra del Tordo, Tamps		Х		Х		Х	CONANP
Altamira, Tamps		Х		Х		Х	CONANP
Mirama, Tamps						Х	CONANP
Lechuguillas, Ver		Х	Х			Х	CONANP
Isla Aguada-Xicalango- Victoria, Camp		Х	Х			Х	CONANP
Chenkán, Camp		Х	Х			Х	CONANP
Las Coloradas/Rio Lagartos, Yuc		Х	Х	Х			CONANP
Xcacel, Q.Roo		Х		Х			Reserve Estatal
Chemuyil, Q. Roo		Х		Х			
Xel Ha, Q. Roo		Х		Х			
Puerto Aventuras, Q. Roo		Х		Х			
México/Pacific (13)	(6)	(5)			(9)		
El Verde, Sin	Х				Х		CONANP
Platanitos, Nay					Х		CONANP
Nuevo Vallarta, Nay					Х		CONANP
Mismaloya, Jal					Х		CONANP
Chalacatepec, Jal					Х		CONANP
El Chupadero, Col							CONANP

Name of Beach	DC	СМ	EI	CC	LO	LK	Responsible
Mexiquillo, Mich	X	Х			Х		CONANP
Tierra Colorada, Gro	Х	Х			Х		CONANP
Cahuitán, Oax	Х						CONANP
Escobilla, Oax*	Х				Х		CONANP
Barra de la Cruz, Oax	Х	Х			Х		CONANP
Maruata, Mich		Х					Univ. Michoacana SNH
Colola, Mich		Х					Univ. Michoacana SNH
Panamá/Atlantic (3)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(1)			
Cayos Zapatillas (B. del Toro)			Х				
Playa Chiriqui (B. del Toro)	Х	Х	Х	Х			
Playa Armita o Pito (GunaYala)	Х		Х				
Panamá/Pacific (2)		(2)			(2)		
RVS Isla Cañas		Х			Х		
Playa La Marinera		Х			Х		
United States/Atlantic (7)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(4)		(1)	
Culebra Island, Puerto Rico	Х						
Vieques Island, Puerto Rico	Х	Х	Х				
Mona Island, Puerto Rico			Х				
Buck Island Reef National Monument, U.S. Virgin	Х	Х					
Sandy Point NWR, U.S. Virgin Islands	X	Х	Х				
Florida Index Beaches	Х	Х		Х			
Georgia Index Beaches				Х			
North Carolina Index Beaches				Х			
South Carolina Index Beaches				Х			
Texas (South Padre Island)						Х	
United States/Pacific (2)		(1)	(1)				
French Frigate Shoals (HI)		Х					
Hawaii			Х				

Name of Beach	DC	СМ	EI	CC	LO	LK	Responsible
Venezuela (11)	(6)	(4)	(6)	(6)			
Querepare (Edo. Sucre)	X			Х			CICTMAR
Cipara (Edo. Sucre)	Х			Х			CICTMAR
Macuro (varias playas cercanas, Edo. Sucre)	X	Х	Х				ONDB-MPPA
El Agua - Parguito Beach (Edo. Nueva Esparta)	X						ONDB-MPPA
Parque Nacional Archipiélago Los Roques (varios cayos)			Х	Х			INPARQUES, Fundación Científica
La Sabana (Edo. Vargas)	X						ONDB-MPPA, Consejo de Pescadores
Parque Nacional Henri Pittier (Playas Cuyagua, Uricaro y		X	Х	X			INPARQUES, Fundación Ecodiversa, Lideres de la
Playas entre las bocas del Rio Morón Y Rio Yaracuy			Х	X			Palmichal S.C.
Parque Nacional Morrocoy (Cayo Borracho, Varadero y Playas Mayorquina)		X	X				CICTMAR, INPARQUES
Paraguana Peninsula	X		X	X			UNEFM (Universidad Nacional
RFS Isla de Aves		X					ONDB-MPPA