Shell Beach Protected Area

- Established in 2011
- North Western Coast
- Neighbouring Venezuela
- Over 120 kilometers of beach and mudflats
- Largest extent of unspoiled mangroves
Legally protected against harm and exploitation

- The Protected Areas Act, 2011
- Wildlife Management and Conservation Regulations 2013
- Fisheries Act 2002
- Maritime Zones Act No.18 of 2010
Sea Turtle Conservation and Monitoring Plan 2016-2020

SHELL BEACH PROTECTED AREA, REGION 1, GUYANA
VERSION 1
SEA TURTLE CONSERVATION AND MONITORING

- Nesting turtles
- Hatchling success
- Returned & Remigrants
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Leatherback</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Olive ridley</th>
<th>Hawksbill</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Beaches Monitored</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>Almond, Annette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>Almond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>Almond</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>Almond</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>402</td>
<td>Almond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>Almond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,649</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>2,427</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NESTING TRENDS FROM 2010-2017

- Leatherback
- Green
- Olive ridley
- Hawksbill
MONITORING OF THREATS

- By 2020, bycatch of marine turtles is reduced in selected fisheries in Region 1 by 50% compared to 2016.

- By 2020, predation of marine turtle nests by dogs reduced by 90% compared to 2015.

- By 2020, less than 10% of nests laid and less than 2% of the nesting females are poached on nesting beaches.

- By 2020, livelihoods and Benefits of people living in SBPA communities are improved through sustainable activities linked to marine turtle conservation and SBPA management.

- By 2020, threats from beach erosion, mudflats, climate change, and offshore petroleum exploration activities are monitored, assessed, and understood within the SBPA and any new nesting beaches.
By 2020, bycatch of marine turtles is reduced in selected fisheries in Region 1 by 50% compared to 2016.

- NNZ awareness
- 2016 and 2017 baseline survey of bycatch
- Engaging with the Fisheries Department inclusion on NNZ in licences
By 2020, predation of sea turtle nests by dogs is reduced by 90% compared to 2015

- Limit two per family
- One-time buy-out
- Neuter and spay
- Pilot - use fence mesh to protect nests
By 2020, less than 10% of nests laid and less than 2% of the nesting females are poached on nesting beaches.

- Monitoring of beaches
- Liaise with other law enforcement agencies to monitor coastline & communities
- Issuance of notices to offenders
- Engaging with local communities/ national stakeholders
By 2020, livelihoods and Benefits of people living in SBPA communities are improved through sustainable activities linked to marine turtle conservation and SBPA management.

- Recruiting and training rangers from local communities
- Identification of community livelihood needs
- Potential development of a low-impact tourism
By 2020, threats from beach erosion, mudflats, climate change, and offshore petroleum exploration activities are monitored, assessed, and understood within the SBPA and any new nesting beaches.

- Understanding the impacts of climate change from current and future research
- Working with offshore exploration companies to understand and develop emergency and contingency plans
- Continuous monitoring of primary and secondary beaches for suitability
Thank You!