

**Second Meeting of the Technical Advisory Group
to the Dugong MOU**

Online, 2 July 2026, 10:00am – 12:00pm (GMT+4)

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**SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR
THE DUGONG MOU**

(Prepared by Secretariat of the Dugong MOU)

1. Suggestions of amendments have been made to the Conservation and Management Plan (CMP) of the Dugong MOU by the Secretariat, to ensure its alignment with the recommendations made in the [A Global Assessment of Dugong Status and Conservation Needs](#). These suggestions have been made in red in the text, for ease of reference and for consideration by the members of the TAG.
2. The amended CMP has been reformatted into an Excel template (DTAG2.Doc.3) to facilitate the systematic collection of inputs from Signatories and TAG members. These inputs are intended to support the prioritization of actions at the regional level, the identification of feasible timelines in line with national capacities and available resources, and the provision of illustrative examples of ongoing initiatives addressing the proposed actions.
3. The Secretariat hereby invites the TAG to provide its feedback on both the proposed amendments and the Excel template prior to its finalization and subsequent circulation.

**CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE CONSERVATION AND
MANAGEMENT OF DUGONGS (*Dugong dugon*) AND THEIR HABITATS THROUGHOUT
THEIR RANGE**

(Prepared by the Dugong MOU Secretariat)

1. In signing the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Dugongs (*Dugong dugon*) and their Habitats throughout their Range (henceforth Dugong MOU), Signatory States agree to implement, subject to the availability of necessary resources, the present Conservation and Management Plan (henceforth CMP) that addresses:
 - (a) Direct and indirect causes of dugong mortality;
 - (b) Research and monitoring of dugong populations;
 - (c) Protection, conservation and management of habitats;
 - (d) Research into and monitoring of important dugong habitats;
 - (e) Awareness of dugong conservation;
 - (f) National, regional and international co-operation;
 - (g) Implementation of the MOU;
 - (h) Legal protection of dugongs and their habitats; and
 - (i) Capacity building at all levels.
2. The CMP takes into account contemporary scientific developments in the understanding of dugong conservation biology; the effects of climate change on dugongs and their habitats; the value of the ecosystem services associated with dugongs and their seagrass habitats; and the cost-effectiveness of implementing initiatives that jointly benefit dugongs and other marine megafauna, such as dolphins and marine turtles.
3. The CMP also takes stock of learnings from existing regional and national action plans on dugong conservation (including from associated national reporting).
4. The CMP is composed of nine objectives:

Objective 1	Reduce direct and indirect causes of dugong mortality
Objective 2	Improve the understanding of dugongs through research and monitoring
Objective 3	Protect, conserve and manage habitats for dugongs
Objective 4	Improve the understanding of dugong habitats through research and monitoring
Objective 5	Raise awareness of dugong conservation
Objective 6	Enhance national, regional and international co-operation
Objective 7	Promote implementation of the MOU
Objective 8	Improve legal protection of dugongs and their habitats
Objective 9	Build national, regional and international capacity for the conservation of dugongs and their habitats

5. The objectives of the CMP are articulated into actions, each of which is accompanied by example activities that aim to support Signatory States and other relevant stakeholders in identifying specific ways to implement the actions of the CMP at local, national and/or regional levels.
6. The example activities provided apply to a variety of contexts. It is strongly recommended that Signatory States identify and articulate the context for implementing the Dugong MOU at national level (e.g., governance structure for marine megafauna management, size of dugong population, management and research capacity) before determining which example activities to implement.

Objective 1 – Reduce direct and indirect causes of dugong mortality			
Action	Priority level	Concerned organizations	Examples of specific activities
1.1 Identify, assess and evaluate the threats to dugong populations and develop appropriate measures to address them	High	- Government agencies - Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) - Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) - Research/academic institutions - Local communities	a) Identify financial and other capacity needs for reducing direct and indirect causes of dugong mortality
			b) Establish baseline data collection and monitoring programmes appropriate to national dugong population size and distribution and national institutional capacity, to gather information on the nature and magnitude of threats, including climate change
			c) Regularly update existing data on threats to dugong populations
			d) NEW: Develop spatial risk assessments of threats (including threats to mortality and threats to fecundity), considering relative risks and including climate risks, at globally and regionally important dugong areas, as defined in the Global Assessment of Dugongs Status and Conservation Needs
			e) Determine those populations affected by traditional subsistence and customary use ; incidental capture in fisheries, traditional subsistence and customary use , and other sources of mortality
			f) Conduct socio-economic studies among communities that interact with dugongs and their habitats to support the identification of appropriate responses
			g) Implement programmes to correct adverse social and economic incentives that threaten dugong populations
			h) Facilitate the development of sustainable means of subsistence for affected communities to minimize adverse social and economic impacts
			i) Enact, where not already in place, legislation that prohibits the taking (as defined by CMS ¹) of, and trade in dugongs and their products, whilst allowing exceptions for traditional subsistence or customary use, as appropriate

¹ As defined in article I, 1, i) of the CMS Text, "Taking" means "taking, hunting, fishing capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in any such conduct".

			j) Establish governance and management programmes at levels relevant to national circumstances to enforce legislation concerning taking and trade k) Negotiate, where appropriate, management agreements in consultation with other concerned Range States in the region
1.2 Minimize and monitor the incidental capture and mortality of dugongs linked to fishing activities	High	▪ Government agencies ▪ IGOs ▪ NGOs ▪ Research/academic institutions ▪ Fishers and their communities	a) Assess the level, location and impacts of artisanal and commercial fishing on dugongs at ecologically relevant scales b) Develop and encourage the use of gears, devices and techniques that minimize incidental capture of dugongs and other relevant marine wildlife (e.g., small cetaceans and marine turtles) in artisanal and commercial fisheries, such as the use of alternative gears, and/or limit or control the use of gears known to be harmful to dugongs, such as gill nets c) Explicitly include dugong and seagrass protection measures in marine protected areas (MPAs; at establishment or revision stages) that prohibit or limit fishing activities (i.e. spatial fishing closures), and measure their effectiveness d) Develop procedures and extension programmes to promote implementation of protection measures e) Exchange information and, upon request, provide technical assistance to Signatory States and Range States, particularly those in the same region, to promote protection measures f) Liaise and coordinate with the fishing industry, fisheries management organizations and community groups to develop and implement protection measures g) Ban the sale of products from dugongs caught incidentally in fishing gear and enforce such ban h) Minimize the disposal of fishing gear at sea and on beaches by adhering to relevant international requirements and developing and implementing net marking, retention and recycling schemes i) Provide and ensure the use of onshore facilities for the disposal of ship-borne waste

1.3 Minimize and monitor the mortality of dugongs linked to anthropogenic activities other than fishing (e.g., vessel strikes, pollution, explosives)	High	▪ Government agencies ▪ IGOs ▪ NGOs ▪ Research/academic institutions ▪ Tourism operators ▪ Recreational fishers ▪ Others	a) Assess the level, location and impact of anthropogenic activities other than fishing on dugongs at ecologically relevant scales b) Reduce to the extent possible all other anthropogenic impacts on dugongs and their habitats in areas that sustain traditional subsistence and customary use c) Establish appropriate management programmes to ensure that anthropogenic impacts are addressed, taking account of the temporal and spatial variability of dugong reproductive rates and other impacts on the species d) Explicitly include dugong and seagrass protection measures in MPAs (at establishment or revision stages) that prohibit or limit vessel traffic (e.g., slow zones, no go zones), and measure the effectiveness of such measures
1.4 Minimize and monitor the illegal taking of dugongs	High	▪ Government agencies ▪ IGOs ▪ NGOs ▪ Local communities	a) Assess the levels, locations and impacts of the illegal taking of dugongs b) Establish appropriate and effective management programmes to address the illegal taking of dugongs (e.g., full or partial hunting ban with adequate enforcement, awareness programmes) c) Ban the sale of products from dugongs taken illegally and enforce this ban
1.5 Manage and monitor the traditional subsistence and customary use of dugongs where it is permitted to ensure sustainability	High	▪ Government agencies ▪ IGOs ▪ NGOs ▪ Research/academic institutions ▪ Community-based organizations, especially involving traditional leaders/elders	a) Assess the levels, locations and impacts of traditional subsistence and customary use of dugongs at ecologically and culturally relevant scales using culturally appropriate techniques b) Reduce as much as possible all other human impacts on dugongs and their habitats in areas that allow traditional subsistence and customary use c) Work with relevant local communities to establish culturally appropriate management programmes to ensure that traditional subsistence and customary use are sustainable, taking precautionary account of cultural practices, the temporal and spatial variability of dugong reproductive rates, and other impacts on the species

			d) Ensure that such programmes do not have adverse consequences (e.g., increase use of other threatened species, such as marine turtles) e) Work with local communities to develop culturally appropriate alternative means of subsistence in areas where the traditional subsistence and customary use of dugongs is permitted to alleviate adverse social and cultural impact f) Negotiate, where appropriate, management agreements on the sustainable level of traditional subsistence and customary use where it is permitted, in consultation with other concerned Range States, to ensure that such use does not undermine traditional conservation efforts g) Ensure that the management of other species (including fisheries) does not have adverse consequences on the traditional customary use of dugongs where it is permitted
1.6 NEW: Develop and implement generic interventions for coastal megafauna in low density dugong areas	High	- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Local communities	a) NEW: Develop and implement generic interventions to protect coastal megafauna (in particular CMS-listed species and their habitats) in low density dugong areas, based on the main threats present (e.g., interventions to reduce megafauna bycatch in gillnets)

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Objective 2 – Improve the understanding of dugongs through research and monitoring			
Action	Priority level	Concerned organizations	Examples of specific activities
2.1 Determine the distribution and relative abundance of dugong populations to provide a baseline	High	- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Research/academic institutions - Local communities	a) Identify financial and other resources for the collection and analysis of data on the distribution and abundance of dugong populations b) NEW: Update the Dugong and Seagrass Research Toolkit (http://www.conservation.tools/), and keep it up to date, including identifying funding opportunities to fund this work

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data for future conservation efforts			c) Use the Dugong and Seagrass Research Toolkit (http://www.conservation.tools/) to identify appropriate research techniques for different research questions and contexts d) Conduct baseline studies and gather secondary information on dugong populations using cost effective techniques appropriate to national dugong population size and distribution and national institutional capacity, including community-based monitoring and megafauna stranding programmes
2.2 Conduct regular research and monitoring of important dugong populations	High	- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Research/academic institutions - Local communities	a) Identify sustainable financial and other resources for research and monitoring of important dugong populations b) Identify and include priority research and monitoring needs in regional, sub-regional and national action plans c) Initiate and/or continue long-term monitoring of locally important dugong populations at appropriate spatial scales to assess conservation status using, where appropriate, a combination of traditional, community-based and scientific techniques d) Determine the cultural and provisioning services provided by the legal harvest of dugongs and estimate the relative perceived and monetary values of these services e) Conduct studies on genetic identity, conservation status, movements and other biological and ecological aspects of dugongs, taking advantage of collaborations f) Promote the use of traditional ecological knowledge in research and management studies, where appropriate g) Involve local communities in research and monitoring programmes, with training where required h) Periodically review and evaluate research and monitoring activities in the context of threats to dugongs, including climate change and associated extreme weather events, such as marine heatwaves, floods, cyclones and harmful algal blooms i) NEW: Conduct spatial risk assessment for important populations

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2.3 Collect, analyze and make available data that supports the identification of sources of mortality, mitigation of threats and improved conservation approaches	High	- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Research/academic institutions - Local communities	a) Identify and quantify dugong sources of mortality using local information, where appropriate
			b) Identify population trends using local information, where appropriate
			c) Identify and prioritize dugong populations for conservation actions
			d) Develop indicators to measure the effectiveness of management actions at meeting population management objectives
			e) Use research results to improve management, mitigate threats (e.g., habitat loss) and assess the efficacy of conservation activities
			f) Involve local communities in research and monitoring programmes, with training where required
			g) Develop and harmonize data collection, analysis and storage protocols
			h) Develop and harmonize data reporting formats to enhance evidence-based decision-making
2.4 NEW: Update the dugong's conservation status	High	- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Research/academic institutions - IUCN Sirenia Specialist Group - Country Specialist and Technical Groups	a) NEW: Update the global range of the dugong
			b) NEW: Revise the global listing
			c) NEW: Develop additional IUCN subpopulation listings

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Objective 3 – Protect, conserve and manage habitats for dugongs

Action	Priority level	Concerned organizations	Examples of specific activities
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3.1 Identify, map and assess important dugong habitat areas and their threats (including climate change)	High		▪ Government agencies ▪ IGOs ▪ NGOs ▪ Research/academic institutions ▪ Local communities	a) Identify and map areas of important dugong habitat, such as seagrass communities, thermal refuges, vocalization hotspots and migratory corridors using, where appropriate, rapid assessment techniques, citizen science and traditional knowledge b) Establish baseline data collection and monitoring programmes appropriate to national dugong population size and distribution and to national institutional capacity, in order to gather information on the nature and magnitude of threats, including climate change c) Conduct socio-economic studies among communities that interact with important dugong habitats to identify appropriate responses to threats
3.2 Establish, adapt and evaluate the effectiveness of measures to protect and conserve dugong habitats	High		▪ Government agencies ▪ IGOs ▪ NGOs ▪ Research/academic institutions ▪ Local communities	a) Explicitly include dugong and seagrass protection measures in MPAs (at establishment or revision stages) and measure their effectiveness b) Clearly articulate dugong and habitat threat mitigation measures in the design of MPAs (e.g., restrictions on vessel traffic, modification of fishing gear, banning of destructive fishing practices and/or others, as appropriate) involving local communities as much as possible in the process, and measure the effectiveness of such mitigation measures c) Protect dugong habitats as part of ecosystem-based management approaches (e.g., networks of MPAs) d) Protect important dugong habitat areas that fall outside existing protected areas (e.g., through special management arrangements) e) Assess the environmental and social impacts of marine and coastal development and other human activities on dugong populations and their habitats, ensuring that they have been appropriately scoped and assessed as part of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment studies in line with both national and international best practices prior to granting Environmental Permits by local authorities for any coastal development f) Monitor and promote the protection of water quality from land-based and maritime pollution, including marine debris, which may adversely affect dugongs and their habitats g) Strengthen the application of existing bans on the use of poisonous chemicals and explosives in the exploitation of marine resources
3.3 Identify important seagrass habitats	Medium		▪ Government agencies	a) Identify seagrass habitats that are vulnerable to climate change within the range of dugongs

vulnerable to climate change and increase their resilience to this threat			- IGOs - NGOs - Research/academic institutions - Local communities	b) Conduct climate vulnerability assessments of important dugong habitats in association with local communities c) Identify and implement appropriate adaptation responses to climate change hazards d) Identify and increase the resilience of seagrass communities vulnerable to climate change by minimizing the impact of threats other climate change
3.4 Identify and rehabilitate degraded dugong habitats	Medium		- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Research/academic institutions - Local communities	a) Identify and undertake measures to enhance recovery of degraded seagrass habitats used by dugongs, where appropriate and where the causes of degradation are known and can be reversed b) Identify and enhance recovery of degraded mangrove and coral reef habitats used by dugongs, where the causes of degradation are known and can be reversed c) Undertake measures to restore degraded habitats d) Monitor and evaluate the outcomes of habitat restoration over time and use results to adapt management

Objective 4 – Improve the understanding of dugong habitats through research and monitoring

Action	Priority level		Concerned organizations	Examples of specific activities
4.1 Identify and monitor important dugong habitats	High		- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Research/academic institutions - Local communities	a) Identify financial and other resources for the collection and analysis of data on dugong habitats b) Use the Dugong and Seagrass Research Toolkit (http://www.conservation.tools/) to identify appropriate research techniques for different research questions and contexts c) Conduct baseline studies or gather secondary information on dugong habitats using cost effective techniques, including community-based monitoring d) Initiate and/or continue long-term monitoring of priority dugong habitats e) Promote the use of traditional ecological knowledge in research and management studies, as appropriate f) Involve local communities in research and monitoring programmes, with training where required g) Review periodically and evaluate research and monitoring activities

				h) Identify and include priority research and monitoring needs in regional and sub-regional action plans a) Conduct studies to: (1) understand the ecosystems services of seagrass beds of importance to dugongs, including but not limited to sediment stabilization, biological diversity, fisheries nursery and feeding grounds, and human food security more broadly, blue carbon, tourism, and cultural services, and i) (2) estimate the perceived and monetary values of these services Use research results to identify priority areas for management and appropriate actions
4.2 Conduct research to quantify and qualify the value of the ecosystem services provided by important dugong seagrass habitats	Medium		- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Research/academic institutions - Local communities	b) Research the likely impacts of climate change on seagrass in collaboration with international research teams
4.3 Conduct research to identify and understand the impacts of climate change on seagrass communities of importance to dugongs	High		- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Research/academic institutions - Local communities	a) Conduct climate vulnerability assessments of seagrass communities of importance to dugongs b) Initiate and/or continue long-term monitoring of priority dugong habitats to determine the impacts of climate change, especially of associated extreme events, such as marine heatwaves, floods, cyclones and harmful algal blooms c) Promote the use of traditional ecological knowledge in research and management studies, where appropriate d) Involve local communities in climate change impact research, with training where required e) Regularly review and adapt relevant planned activities in the light of new findings on climate change impacts on seagrass

Objective 5 – Raise awareness of dugong conservation

Action	Priority level		Concerned organizations	Examples of specific activities
5.1 Establish education and awareness programmes appropriate to the size of the national dugong populations	High		- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Research/academic institutions	a) Identify and address gaps in stakeholder awareness of dugongs (presence, population significance, biology and ecology, cultural, environmental, and economic values, importance of seagrass habitats, among others) b) Develop appropriate dugong education and awareness programmes (e.g., mass media information programmes) targeting key groups (e.g., policy makers, teachers, schools, fishing communities, traditional subsistence and

			Local communities	customary users, media) and integrate dugong programmes into other generic programmes on marine megafauna
				c) Collect, develop, coordinate and disseminate education materials (e.g., dedicated national or regional website for dugongs and other marine megafauna)
				d) Identify key persons/champions to help disseminate messages about the need to conserve dugongs and other megafauna and their habitats
				e) Establish community learning and information centres
				f) Encourage the incorporation of dugong biology and conservation into school curricula in the context of marine megafauna conservation
				g) Organize special events related to dugongs and other marine megafauna conservation and biology (e.g., named days/years [World Dugong Day, World Seagrass Day, etc.] symposia, community education workshops)
				h) Involve key stakeholders, including policy-makers, traditional subsistence and customary users and local communities, in the planning and implementation of conservation and management measures
				i) Promote and encourage the participation of government institutions, IGOs, NGOs, the private sector and the general community (e.g., students, volunteers, fishing communities, local communities) in research, conservation and management activities
5.2	Engage with local communities to encourage their active participation in conservation efforts	High	- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Local communities	j) Implement, where appropriate, incentive schemes to encourage public participation in education and awareness programmes and conservation activities (e.g., T-shirts, public acknowledgement, certificates)
				a) In consultation with local communities and other relevant stakeholders, identify, develop and facilitate sustainable alternative conservation programmes (including means of subsistence and incentives) that are not detrimental to dugongs and other marine megafauna and their habitats

Objective 6 – Enhance national, regional and international co-operation

Action	Priority level		Concerned organizations	Examples of specific activities
6.1 Collaborate, cooperate and assist Range States in combatting	Medium		- Government agencies - IGOs	a) Encourage Range States, particularly neighboring States, that have not already done so to become Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

illegal international and domestic trade-in dugong products, including with regards to enforcement			▪ NGOs	b) Review national compliance with CITES obligations relating to international trade in dugong products and in other marine products with which dugong products may be traded c) Review national compliance with CITES obligations relating to international trade in dugong products and in other marine products with which dugong products may be traded d) Facilitate better compliance with CITES through training of relevant authorities in co-operation with other Signatory States, the CITES Secretariat and other relevant organizations e) Identify routes of international illegal trade in dugong products through monitoring f) Seek co-operation to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal trade in dugong products g) Exchange and discuss information on compliance with trade restrictions at regular intervals, such as through annual reporting and at relevant meetings
6.2 Develop and implement mechanisms for effective exchange of information on dugongs or marine megafauna generically	Medium		▪ Government agencies ▪ IGOs ▪ NGOs ▪ Dugong MOU Secretariat ▪ Research/academic institutions ▪ Local communities	a) Identify and strengthen existing mechanisms for co-operation at regional and sub-regional levels b) Develop and deploy appropriate methods for disseminating information on dugongs and marine megafauna, including facilitating networking and information exchange (e.g., internet and community forums, websites, newsletters) c) Develop a web-based information resource for dugong and other marine megafauna conservation (including data on populations and on on-going projects) based on information made available by IUCN d) Maintain a regularly updated directory of experts and organizations concerned with dugong and marine megafauna conservation, grouping experts by language e) Develop networks for co-operative management of shared dugong populations, within or across sub-regions, and, where appropriate, formalize co-operative management arrangements f) Collate and manage information relevant for dugong and other marine megafauna conservation and management in a regional database that is easily accessible to all Range States g) Develop a streamlined format for reporting and exchanging information (through the Dugong MOU Secretariat and among Signatory States) on the state of dugong and other marine megafauna conservation at national level h) Encourage MOU Signatory States that have not already done so to become Parties to CMS and Signatories to other CMS MOUs, such as the IOSEA

				Marine Turtle MOU
				i) Encourage Signatory States to become contracting parties to global fisheries-related agreements, such as the UN Fish Stocks Agreement (1995) and the FAO Compliance Agreement (1993), and to implement the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995)
				j) Establish relationships with regional fisheries bodies with a view to obtaining data on incidental capture of dugongs and other marine megafauna and encouraging them to require conservation measures for these species within Territorial Seas and Exclusive Economic Zones
				k) Exchange at regular intervals scientific and technical information and expertise among nations, scientific institutions, IGOs and NGOs, in order to develop and implement best practice approaches on conservation of dugongs and other marine megafauna and their habitats
				l) Disseminate traditional knowledge on dugongs and other marine megafauna, their habitats and traditional practices for conservation and management in a culturally appropriate manner
				m) Update data on dugong populations of regional interest on a regular basis (e.g., country status reports)
				n) Encourage, where appropriate, collaboration with the IUCN Sirenia Specialist Group especially in subpopulation listing assessments for dugongs
6.3 Improve coordination among, and adaptive management by government and non-government sectors and communities in relation to the conservation of dugongs or marine megafauna generically and their habitats	High		- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Research/academic institutions - Local communities	a) NEW: Develop or update Regional Action Plans or Strategies to guide the development and delivery of conservation initiatives for dugongs and their habitats and make them available to other regional groups
				b) Review the roles and responsibilities of government agencies related to the conservation and management of dugongs and their habitats in the context of marine megafauna management
				c) Designate a lead agency responsible for coordinating national dugong or marine megafauna conservation and management policies
				d) Identify NGOs and communities with an interest in dugong conservation and management
				e) Encourage co-operation within and among government and non-government sectors, including through the development and/or strengthening of national networks
				f) Co-operate in the establishment of transboundary MPAs using ecological rather than political boundaries
				g) Co-operate with neighbouring Range States in law enforcement to ensure harmonious application of laws, including through bilateral/multilateral

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			agreements and intelligence sharing
			h) NEW: Mobilise State and non-State actors to engage in the 2030 Seagrass Breakthrough for a comprehensive and coordinated global approach to seagrass conservation

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Objective 7 – Promote implementation of the MOU				
Action	Priority level		Concerned organizations	Examples of specific activities
7.1 Encourage all Range States to sign the MOU and/or implement its CMP	Medium		- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Dugong MOU Secretariat - Dugong MOU Technical Advisory Group	a) Encourage non-Signatory Range States to sign the MOU
				b) Encourage all Range States to contribute to the implementation of the CMP
				c) Organize regional and sub-regional workshops involving non-Signatory Range States to raise awareness of the MOU, including in association with other instruments, such as the IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU
				d) NEW: Keep the 'Global Assessment of Dugong Status and Conservation Needs' up to date, developing an online mechanism allowing regular updates
7.2 Undertake periodic reviews of the implementation of the MOU and its CMP	High		- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Dugong MOU Secretariat	a) Assess progress in the implementation of the MOU and its CMP at each Meeting of Signatory States
				b) Propose amendments to the MOU and its CMP, as appropriate
7.3 Identify resources to support the implementation of the MOU and its CMP	High		- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Dugong MOU Secretariat - Other MEAs - Private and other financing organizations	a) Secure reliable sources of funding for the implementation of the MOU and its CMP, including for the operation of the Dugong MOU Secretariat
				b) Identify conservation and management activities that should be prioritized for funding
				c) Explore funding opportunities with governments and other donors, such as the Asian Development Bank, European Union, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank and others
				d) Explore funding opportunities in association with seagrass and/or marine turtle conservation financing, including any funding opportunities in associates with the IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU
				e) Explore funding opportunities from industry sectors that impact dugongs and their habitats (e.g., fisheries, tourism, oil, real estate)

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				f) Explore international funding support and other incentives for Signatory States that effectively manage their populations of dugongs and other marine megafauna and their habitats
7.4 Identify and establish synergies between the MOU and other multilateral conservation-relevant instruments	Medium		- Government agencies - IGOs - NGOs - Other MEAs	a) Identify and establish synergies between the mandates of the MOU and of other conservation-relevant international, regional, and sub-regional instruments (conventions, agreements, MOUs, and others) to enhance the conservation and management of dugongs and their habitats b) Explore opportunities for enhanced synergies between the MOU and other CMS MOUs, such as the IOSEA Marine Turtle MOU c) Review synergies regularly and adapt them as needed

Objective 8 – Improve legal protection of dugongs and their habitats				
Action	Priority level		Concerned organizations	Examples of specific activities
8.1 Encourage all Range States to incorporate dugong and habitat conservation measures into national legislation and to implement these measures	High		Government agencies	a) Encourage Signatory States that have not already done so to become Parties to CMS b) Encourage Range States to enact legislation to protect dugongs and their habitats that from taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, deliberate killing, or attempting to engage in any such conduct, whilst recognizing existing traditional subsistence and customary use c) Co-operate with neighbouring Range States in law enforcement to ensure harmonious application of laws, including through bilateral/multilateral agreements and intelligence sharing d) NEW: Encourage general legal protection for coastal megafauna, in particular of CMS-listed species, in countries with low dugong density
8.2 Review, and where necessary, strengthen national legal protection for of dugongs and their habitats	Medium		- Government agencies - NGOs - Research/academic institutions - Local communities	a) Review domestic policies and legislation to address gaps or impediments to dugong conservation and management b) Ensure appropriate sanctions for illegal taking, hunting, fishing, capturing, harassing, and deliberate killing of dugongs, or attempting to engage in any such illegal conduct, and for damaging or destroying dugong habitat c) Train law enforcement officials in the interpretation and application of applicable legislation d) Publicize prosecuted cases to raise public awareness and encourage the reporting of illegal activities

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Objective 9 –Build national, regional and international capacity				
Action	Priority level		Concerned organizations	Examples of specific activities
9.1 Promote and build capacity at all levels to strengthen conservation of dugongs or marine megafauna generically and their habitats	High		▪ Government agencies ▪ IGOs ▪ NGOs ▪ Research/academic institutions ▪ Private and other financing organizations ▪ Dugong MOU Secretariat	a) Coordinate and provide training workshops and programmes on conservation and management techniques for dugongs or marine megafauna generically and their habitats to relevant agencies, individuals and communities
				b) Provide training on the development, implementation and monitoring of community rehabilitation programmes
				c) Organize opportunities with involvement of relevant stakeholders to enable knowledge sharing, capacity-building and exchange of lessons learnt
				d) Enhance capacity at all levels to develop and undertake joint research programmes on dugongs and their habitats
				e) Identify additional capacity-building needs (knowledge, programmes, facilities, materials, staffing, others) for ensuring that communities, IGOs, NGOs, the media, enforcement authorities and policy-makers maximize their potential in contributing to the conservation of dugongs and their habitats
				f) Develop partnerships with universities and other research institutions, training bodies, IGOs, NGOs, and other relevant organizations to support capacity-building initiatives
				g) Support local communities and relevant national organizations with necessary equipment and facilities to enable protection, conservation and management of dugongs or marine megafauna generically and their habitats