A

The marine otter (Lontra felina) inhabits patches of rocky coastline from central Peru to southern Chile and is classified as Endangered by the IUCN. Given the limited information available about the species, we set out to assess marine otter diet with a view to detecting latitudinal differences, and to assess marine otter activity budgets and interspecific interactions (including anthropogenic) at Peruvian fishing villages and to compare results with similar Chilean studies. Nine study sites from central Chile to southern Peru were sampled for otter spraints to assess relative frequency of prey types and two fishing ports in southern Peru were monitored through focal and scan observations to assess activity patterns, interspecific interactions, habitat use patterns, and dive durations. Results indicate that toward the northern part of its range, crustaceans become less important and fish more important in the diet. Interactions were observed between marine otters and other species, including stray dogs and cats. The strong dependence of marine otters on the availability of safe rocky shelters, and the species' apparent tolerance to living alongside humans raise conservation concerns about vulnerability to anthropogenic threats. These factors, if not correctly managed, could turn some of these rocky seashore patches into population sinks.
(Mangel *et al.* 2011)

B

In the coastal waters of Johor Straits, Peninsular Malaysia, the dugongs occur and their habitat suitability model has yet not been attempted, while it could be critical information for developing their conservation strategies. This study derived spatially explicit dugong population information on the abundance and distribution of dugongs based on fisher surveys. The survey revealed the highest dugong abundance around eastern areas, followed by southern areas of Johor Straits. Degradation of seagrass habitat, which dugong uses as feeding ground, could be the main reason for reducing dugong sighting around western areas. A habitat suitability map was produced based on dugong presence and interacting environmental factors such as seagrass biomass, distance from shoreline, and water depth. Using ArcGIS mapping capability, the data layers on those environmental factors were put into MaxEnt. The MaxEnt model output showed seagrass biomass as the highest contributing factor to the likelihood of dugong presence. The model also estimated 20 kg/m2 of seagrass biomass, 3 km distance from shoreline and a water depth of 25 m as the optimum habitat condition for dugong population. The combination of fisher interview, habitat suitability, and risk modeling has the ability to provide adequate information required for monitoring and developing policy strategies for sustainable management and conservation of marine mammals.
(Hashim *et al.* 2017)

C

Dugongs and their habitats are exposed to multiple anthropogenic threats along the coastline. In Malaysia, being the flagship of the seagrass ecosystem, the dugong population survey should be used for promoting marine biodiversity conservation. The combination of fisher interview and habitat suitability modeling approach outlined in this study is a cost effective measure in the development of conservation and restoration strategies for endangered species of marine ecological concern, especially in the data-limited regions. However, the anthropogenic impacts and the surrounding environmental conditions on dugong population should be assessed prior to outlining conservation actions by adequate spatiotemporal scale approaches. Since the interdependency of dugong and seagrasses are high, a comprehensive study on biology of Dugong and ecology of seagrass should now impartially receive proper attention.
(Hashim et al. 2017)

D

In an effort to deliver better outcomes for people and the ecosystems they depend on, many governments and civil society groups are engaging natural resource users in collaborative management arrangements (frequently called comanagement). However, there are few empirical studies demonstrating the social and institutional conditions conducive to successful comanagement outcomes, especially in small-scale fisheries. Here, we evaluate 42 comanagement arrangements across five countries and show that: (i) comanagement is largely successful at meeting social and ecological goals; (ii) comanagement tends to benefit wealthier resource users; (iii) resource overexploitation is most strongly influenced by market access and users' dependence on resources; and (iv) institutional characteristics strongly influence livelihood and compliance outcomes, yet have little effect on ecological conditions.
(Cinner *et al.* 2012)

E

Our study provides empirical evidence that comanagement can help to sustain fisheries and the people that depend on them, even in the social-ecological contexts most susceptible to failure: artisanal, multispecies, coastal fisheries in low-income countries. However, the likelihood of this happening is higher when certain social, economic, and institutional conditions are in place. Managers and donors can facilitate desirable comanagement outcomes by working with resource users on context-dependent strategies to improve livelihoods and governance, such as dampening the negative influence of global markets, providing equitable livelihood benefits, and strengthening local institutions. These policy actions will be a substantial departure from the norms of many fisheries managers, and implementing them effectively will require forging partnerships with social scientists, donors, financial institutions, and civil society.
(Cinner *et al.* 2012)

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