Bridging people and sea turtle conservation through a circular economy: a long-term model for sustainability

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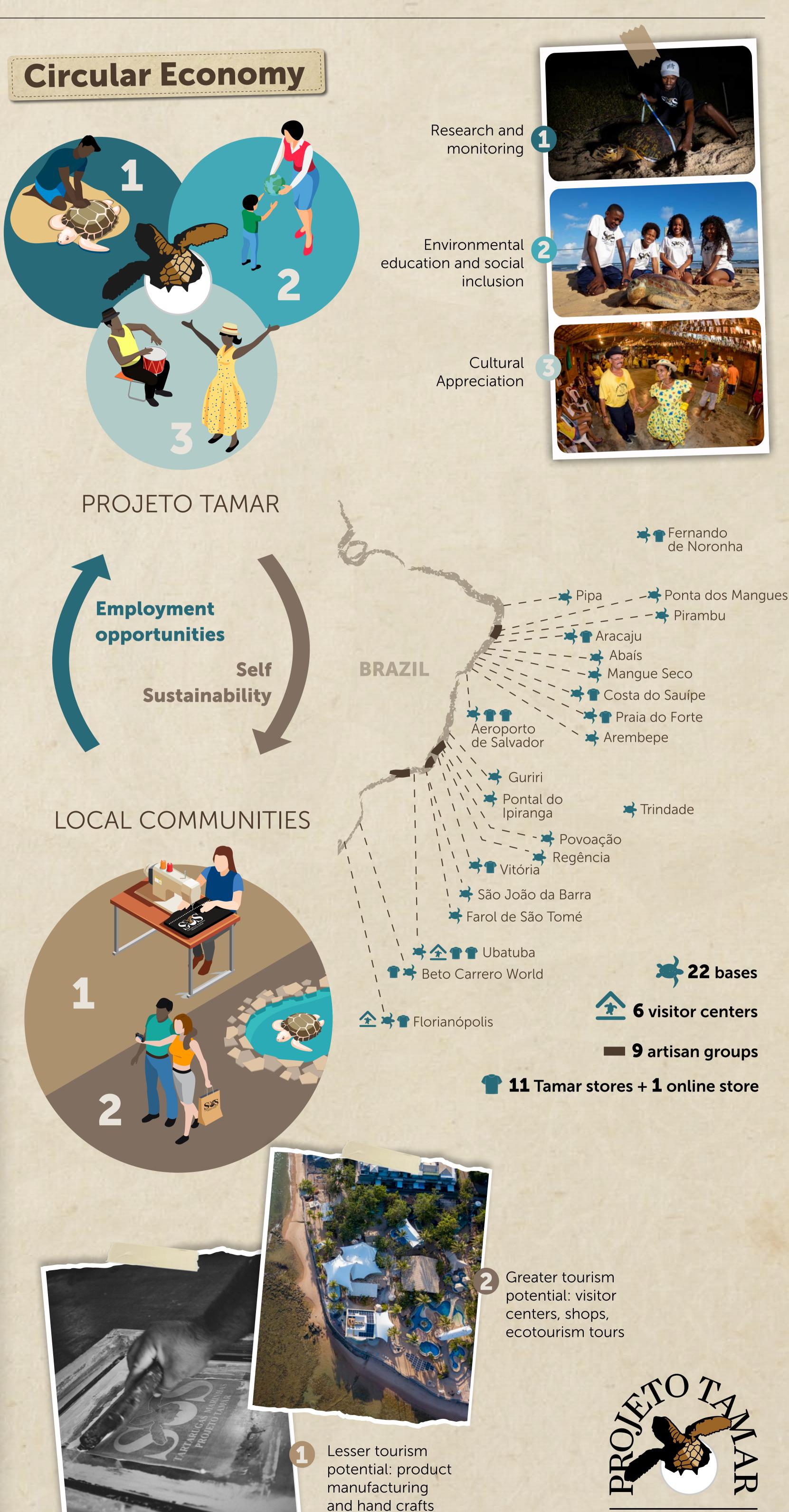
Introduction

The Projeto Tamar has experienced great success protecting sea turtles in Brazil since its creation in 1980. Currently, four populations of turtles (*Caretta caretta, Eretmochelys imbricata, Lepidochelys olivacea,* and *Dermochelys coriacea*) that occur along the Brazilian coast show a consistent growth trend. At the same time, the *Chelonia mydas* population is stable. This recovery is a reflection of successful research and protection strategies in nesting and foraging grounds combined with initiatives that promoted fishermen's and local communities' participation in sea turtle conservation within 22 localities distributed across eight Brazilian states.

Methods

Social inclusion initiatives developed during the early stages of Projeto Tamar in the 1980s remain an important strategy for conservation, becoming an organic part of the institution's sustainability strategy. Such initiatives include support for t-shirt manufacturing and artisan groups formed by women from traditional communities, like fishermen, caiçaras, quilombolas, and indigenous groups. They were implemented in locations with low social and economic incentives and are strategic for conservation. Over the past 40 years, these actions promoted the establishment of a circular economy, where social inclusion and sustainability initiatives from the Fundação Projeto Tamar became interdependent.





FUNDAÇÃO