

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES  
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Twenty-fifth meeting of the Animals Committee  
Geneva, (Switzerland), 18-22 July 2011

Regional reports

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

1. The present report has been prepared by Marcel Calvar and José Alberto Álvarez, regional representatives for Central and South America and the Caribbean .
2. General information
  - a) Countries making up the region: 31
  - b) Countries responding to requests for information between February and May 2011: 11.
3. Only formal communications from the CITES authorities of each of the Parties in the region were considered for the preparation of the present report.
4. It should be emphasized that, between 25 February 2011 and 25 April 2011, three requests for information were sent out, in most cases to more than one email address per country. The notices were sent to 59 recipients in 31 Parties, but the response level obtained was extremely low.

Key topics on which information was reported

**BOLIVIA**

**a) Amendment of the Appendices**

The country took part in the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP15, Doha, March 2010), at which approval was obtained for the proposed listing of *Dynastes satanas* in CITES Appendix II. Three butterfly species (*Agrias amydon boliviensis*, *Morpho godartii lachaumei* and *Prepona praeneste buckleyana*) have also been included in Appendix III.

**b) Capacity-building and awareness-raising campaigns**

During 2010, the Directorate-General for Biodiversity and Protected Areas, as the CITES Management Authority, held three CITES workshop courses, attended by institutions such as the Forests and Land Authority (ABT), the Food Health and Safety Service (SENASAG), the departmental police, the Bolivian Naval Force, departmental governments, the Institute for Agricultural and Forestry Innovation (INIAF), social organizations and civil society organizations. The subjects covered were focused mainly on strengthening knowledge of CITES and of its role, with particular emphasis on the monitoring and control tasks that are needed in the border area in order to support achievement of the objectives of the Convention.

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The country also participated in the regional meeting on “Rescuing and upgrading Amazon biodiversity: towards the adoption and implementation of a Regional Action Plan” (*Rescatando y valorando la biodiversidad amazónica: hacia la aprobación y implementación de un Plan de Acción Regional*), held in Lima, Peru, from 5 to 8 May 2010, in which proposals were presented at the third session, on monitoring and control of trade in wild fauna and flora.

The country participated in the 11th meeting of the Bolivian-Chilean Committee on Border Matters and Integration, held on 1 and 2 September 2010 in Arica, Chile, and specifically in the subcommittee on environmental topics, covering topics relative to biodiversity and CITES.

**c) Management of the vicuña**

A study of the “Population status of the vicuña in Bolivia” was carried out between September and November 2009, and Supreme Decree No. 0385, designed to regulate the conservation, management and sustainable use of the vicuña (*Vicugna vicugna*), was approved on 16 December 2009.

**d) Felidae**

On 25 January 2011 and pursuant to Act No. 4040 referred to below, authorization was given to export 25 African lions (*Panthera leo*) to the Wild Animal Sanctuary in Denver, Colorado, United States of America.

**e) Legislation**

Act No. 4040 of 17 June 2009 was passed, prohibiting the use of wild and domestic animals in circus shows. The law gives the owners of circuses one year to comply.

Progress was made on drafting the CITES Implementing Law to regulate the application of the Convention in Bolivia. The bill is now in its final review stage.

## COLOMBIA

**a) Review of the Appendices**

The Institute for Marine and Coastal Research, Invemar, participated as the member representing the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development in the Scientific and Technical Committee of the regional action plan for the conservation and management of sharks, rays and chimaeras. The objective of the meeting was to assess progress in implementation of the regional plan in the south-eastern Pacific, bringing together the national policy framework and the national plan under the regional guidelines.

Also, it is hoped to have an updated analysis of the risk of extinction for bird species in Colombia by the end of 2011. This project is being carried out under the coordination of the Humboldt Institute, one of the Scientific Authorities.

**b) Capacity-building**

The Scientific Authorities of Colombia (the Institute of Natural Sciences and the Humboldt Institute) were among the trainers for a course on “Training in techniques for management and identification of wild species” given between 26 and 29 October for control and monitoring bodies including the national police and Interpol.

**c) Other**

The Scientific Authorities, in conjunction with the government of Peru and the Management Authority of Colombia, are investigating a possible case of illegal trafficking of owl monkeys *Aotus spp.* in the Colombian-Peruvian Amazon region.

Also, pursuant to Decision 15.85, the Scientific Authorities are involved in several projects on freshwater stingrays (Potamotrygonidae), concentrating on ornamental species in trade.

Currently the Humboldt Institute is working on updating the study of the utilization of wild fauna (bushmeat).

## CHILE

During 2010, the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG), the Management Authority for land-dwelling fauna and non-forest flora, held the first CITES specialized course, out of a total of three scheduled, for 40 officers responsible for monitoring and also for performing related administrative tasks. The purpose of the training is to

strengthen knowledge of the various subjects that fall under the Convention, thereby assisting the relevant officers in dealing with the various situations that arise in the work of the Service.

In addition, at CoP15 in Doha (March 2010), the SAG made an amendment proposal, which has recently been published on the CITES website, namely to list the Chilean frog *Calyptocephalella gayi* in Appendix III. The SAG is working with a group of experts to develop a management plan for this species.

## CUBA

### a) CITES Projects

In 2009, a project was successfully implemented with the collaboration of FAO (TCP/CUB/3201 Facility) for technical cooperation assistance, with a view to designing a more comprehensive project that would enable implementation of the Fishery Management Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of *Strombus gigas* in Cuba. This project has been prepared and will be submitted to FAO for consideration in 2011.

### b) Other related topics

#### 1b) *Strombus gigas*

In compliance with the recommendations emanating from the Review of Significant Trade in *Strombus gigas*, the Republic of Cuba has retained the application of voluntary quotas to harvesting the species and exporting the processed meat, by means of environmental and fishing licences.

In 2009 and 2010, the quota was 50,000 kg and in 2011 it was reduced to 38,350 kg as a result of the classification of an important fishing area as a protected area (Jardines de La Reina National Park), under a law of 2010.

#### 2b) Ranching of *Crocodylus acutus*

Monitoring of nests continued during 2009 and 2010, and studies of the ecology, population dynamics and ethology of *Crocodylus acutus* were pursued.

Hurricanes "Ike" and "Paloma" in 2008 caused damage to gregarious nesting sites, with a consequent reduction in the total number of nests and their productivity. As a result of these impacts, it was not considered feasible to start commercial harvesting of eggs or neonates.

### c) Cooperation with monitoring bodies and NGOs

A national meeting was organized by the CITES Management Authority and the Forest Ranger Corps of the Ministry of the Interior and held in May 2011, bringing together the principal institutions and authorities having to do with monitoring and enforcement, including the police, the Office of the Public Prosecutor and the General Customs Service of the Republic. It resulted in the establishment of coordination activities, information-sharing and other measures to enhance capacity to combat illegal activities.

## COSTA RICA

### a) Review of the Appendices

The Council of CITES Scientific Authorities is currently reviewing the lists of national species in the CITES Appendices.

### b) Training activities

Two training workshops were conducted in December 2010 for various government officials, including Customs officers, police officers, judges and quarantine officers, entitled "Workshop on curriculum and guidelines for the management of confiscated wildlife," with support from the Humane Society International and the Department of the Interior of the United States.

The country participated in the CITES Regional Workshop for Central and South America, on "Strengthening capacity to implement CITES in order to ensure sustainable management of wild species and non-detrimental trade," held in Bogotá in December 2010.

The country also participated in the Capacity-Building Workshop on Non-detriment Findings in Central America and the Dominican Republic, held in Santo Domingo in November 2010 and organized by the Central American Commission for Environment and Development and the Department of the Interior of the United States.

**c) The scientific community in the region and CITES**

Work is in progress on drawing up an updated listing of species of fauna and flora.

**d) Cooperation with monitoring bodies and NGOs**

Work was pursued with: the Humane Society International, the Conservation Society of Flora and Fauna (APREFLOFAS), TRAFFIC, the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), the World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), the *Programa Restauración de Tortugas Marinas* (PRETOMA, Marine Turtle Restoration Programme) and the Wider Caribbean Sea Turtle Network (WIDECAST).

**e) Other related topics**

As part of capacity-building and awareness-raising, a brochure on CITES in Costa Rica was produced and 5,000 copies printed.

**f) Work to be done by the next Animals Committee**

It is intended to finish reviewing the list of CITES species, and to review the Appendices to remove species that are not in trade, in addition to developing protocols for inspection and seizure of CITES species.

## GUATEMALA

**a) Training activities**

A workshop was held in the Dominican Republic with the support of the Central American Commission for Environment and Development, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the CITES Secretariat, to provide training to experts from Central America and the Dominican Republic on the development and application of non-detriment findings for the queen conch *Strombus gigas*. The workshop provided training for personnel of the CITES authorities and officials responsible for fisheries in the region.

Training workshops on the implementation of CITES were organized for national authorities, including the Central Taxation Administration, the Training Unit of the Attorney General's Office and the College of Legal Studies.

**b) Listing of species**

*Ctenosaura plearis* was included in Appendix II at CoP15 (Doha).

**c) Review of the Appendices**

The region of Central America and the Dominican Republic, with assistance from the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) and the Department of the Interior of the United States, published the updated lists of animal and plant species of the region that are included in the CITES Appendices. The lists were handed over officially to the CITES Secretariat by the authorities of the CCAD.

**d) Monitoring activities**

CONAP has introduced 24-hour control of cargoes being loaded in the country's main ports of import and export of wild fauna.

**e) Other**

Guatemala has implemented a computer platform for the automation and generation of electronic permits, making it possible to exchange information on CITES permits and certificates with other countries.

## HONDURAS

**a) Queen conch (*Strombus gigas*)**

Since 2007, Honduras has carried out research on population density, abundance and status of harvesting of the queen conch (*Strombus gigas*), through innovative methods of sampling by diving and development of specialized mathematical models to model the population dynamics of the species. A system of stratified random sampling was designed and implemented in the major fishing grounds in Honduras for this species in 2006, and reported on to CITES in 2007. The research conducted in 2009 was reported to CITES in October of that year. The research has allowed significant progress in the challenging assessment of queen conch populations, which will be of paramount importance to the efforts of CITES for conserving this species.

Honduras is in the final year of the programme of study and research on the queen conch, aimed at establishing protocols relevant to setting annual quotas, based on the minimum population criterion established by CITES.

Honduras requested of CITES a quota of 210 tonnes of 100 % meat annually for queen conch. Such quotas were declared by Honduras under the 2005 Santo Domingo agreement between CITES and Honduras. The annual quota was used up completely in fishing operations designed to assess the population density of the queen conch and to collect biological data relevant to the development of methods for setting of annual quotas.

Honduras has been a leader in the region in research into the queen conch, the information needs and new methodologies and algorithms to set annual quotas for the species. The new methods were presented in workshops in the country and the region through the regional organization OSPESCA.

On 15 May 2011, Dr Nelson Ehrhardt and José Antonio Romero gave an oral presentation at the 2nd International Marine Conservation Congress in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, entitled: "The paradox of managing CITES-protected marine species: the queen conch (*Strombus gigas*) as a case".

Furthermore Honduras has cooperated with NGOs taking part in the Mesoamerican Corridor research programme in the Gulf of Honduras, dealing with all aspects related to the queen conch.

As a result of research carried out on populations of the queen conch in Honduras, it is clear that CITES should establish a standardization of the methods used in the region to set annual quotas for the species. Currently, each State unilaterally declares an annual quota that is assumed to be not detrimental to the survival of the species. However, studies in Honduras clearly show the need to implement stricter statistical protocols and mathematical models for setting the annual quota of non-detrimental harvesting.

## NICARAGUA

### a) Review of Significant Trade

The country participated in a regional meeting on significant trade organized in the Dominican Republic in November 2010, with participation by the CITES Secretariat.

### b) Review of the Appendices

Nicaragua participated in the updating of both regional and national listings of species included in the CITES Appendices.

### c) CITES projects

A feasibility study on international trade in the strawberry poison-dart arrow frog species (*Dendrobates pumilio*) is currently in its final stages.

### d) Promotion of CITES in the region

Work is in hand on the design and creation of the CITES database to record all exports, imports and re-exports of CITES species, as well as an updating of the CITES Nicaragua website.

## PERU

### a) Review of the Appendices

In order to update the list of CITES species of wildlife that are found in Peru, between November 2010 and February 2011, the CITES Scientific Authority [the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM)] conducted a review of the CITES Appendices and the UNEP-WCMC database, obtaining as the outcome a list of Peru's CITES animal species. This was presented and validated by wildlife experts and scientists, and will now become a tool that will help in monitoring these species.

### b) Non-detriment Findings

The Scientific Authority has made non-detriment findings for the following: yellow-spotted river turtle (*Podocnemis unifilis*) from the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, hides and skins of the collared and white-lipped peccaries (*Tayassu tajacu*) and (*Tayassu pecari*) from subsistence hunting, and birds caught for cultural display in zoos. Amongst other activities, it has also established seasons for the commercial hunting of wild animals.

Between 13 and 15 September 2010, the Ministry of the Environment organized in Lima the annual coordination and training workshop for CITES scientific experts, with the main topic being capacity building in making non-detriment findings.

**c) Preparation of special reports – Elasmobranchs**

In response to Notification to the Parties No. 2010/27, the "Report on Conservation of Sharks in Peru" was drawn up by the Management Authority, the Ministry of Production (PRODUCE), the Scientific Authority (MINAM), the Marine Institute of Peru (IMARPE) and non-governmental organizations, among others. Its conclusions include the following.

Peru has a legal system that regulates harvesting activities for the conservation of sharks in the country. Thus Ministerial Resolution No. 209-2001-PE of 26 June 2001 establishes, *inter alia*, minimum catch sizes and maximum tolerance percentages for juvenile specimens, for the capture of six species of chondrichthyes [sharks of the *Carcharhinus* genus, the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), the mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), the humpback smooth-hound (*Mustelus whitneyi*), the speckled smooth-hound (*Mustelus mento*) and the spotted houndshark (*Triakis maculata*)]. Furthermore, Peru has specific fishery management regulations that provide a regulatory framework for various species of chondrichthyes, including the Chilean seabass, the tuna and related species.

Peru has a national action plan for the conservation and management of sharks, rays and related species. Also, as a member of the Permanent Commission for the South Pacific, CPPS, it participates in the Commission's Regional Action Plan for the Conservation and Management of Sharks, Rays and Chimeras in the South-East Pacific (known as "PAR-Tiburón") and the PAR-Tiburón Scientific Technical Committee, which monitors the implementation of the Plan. Shark fishing in Peru is mainly artisanal. The species recorded in landings during the period between 1996 and 2009 are not listed in the CITES Appendices.

**d) Captive breeding**

The Management Authority for fauna breeding on land, including amphibians, namely the Ministry of Agriculture, has conducted inspections of captive breeding centres duly authorized at the national level in order to monitor and evaluate the management of the species and specimens they contain, mainly in the departments of Ica, Lima, Tumbes, Lambayeque, Loreto and Ucayali.

The Management Authority for aquatic species, the Ministry of Production, has carried out inspections of authorized captive breeding centres, mainly in the department of Loreto, where the arapaima species (*Arapaima gigas*) is being bred. In 2009-2010, 79 CITES certificates or permits for export of aquatic species from aquaculture were issued specifically for *Arapaima gigas*. These certificates are issued at the request of those intending to export the species, product or by-product thereof, and are intended to prove the legal origin of the species, which is one of the requirements for trading.

**e) Farm breeding**

On 1 and 2 September 2010, the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve organized a meeting on "Protocol for trade in river turtles managed by the Reserve," with the aim of coordinating the system for trade in these specimens that are being successfully managed through ranching. Participants in this meeting included the Directorate-General of Forestry and Wild Fauna of the Ministry of Agriculture as the CITES Management Authority, the Ministry of the Environment as the CITES Scientific Authority, the regional government of Loreto, the management of the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, organized groups dealing with sustainable management of natural resources in the Reserve and private companies engaged in trade in this species. This meeting addressed the obstacles to trade in the species, with efforts having been made to eliminate them.

However, given that establishing export quotas for this species is not congruent with its biological cycle (hatching season usually September-October and export the following year) and that trade is strictly controlled by the management of the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve and the regional government of Loreto, the Directorate-General for Forestry and Wildlife has not established export quotas for specimens from this mode of management since 2010. However, the CITES Scientific Authority has made a non-detriment finding.

**f) Vicuña (*Vicugna vicugna*)**

In 2009, there were 692 operations nationwide for capture and shearing of live vicuñas. 91,434 vicuñas were captured, of which 36,820 (40.26 %) were shorn, producing 6,450,632 kg of wool shorn from live vicuñas.

In 2010, the vicuña wool obtained amounted to 6,408,738 kg, produced by 673 capture and shearing operations, approved and supervised by the competent authority, in which 97,376 live vicuñas were caught, and 37,410 (38.42 %) shorn.

For 2011, the capture and shearing campaign for productive purposes starts on 15 May.

Table 1. Production of vicuña wool in 2009-2010

Region	2009			2010		
	No. of operations	Vicuñas shorn	Wool obtained (kg)	No. of operations	Vicuñas shorn	Wool obtained (kg)
1 Ancash						
2 Apurímac	23	1640	250,314	20	1396	211,118
3 Arequipa	63	1762	350,663	70	2120	408,146
4 Ayacucho	354	18143	3127,262	302	17368	2863
5 Cajamarca	1	175	26,790	3	190	29,259
6 Cusco	50	1921	347,418	52	1507	259,114
7 Huancavelica	40	2981	565,446	49	3473	657,336
8 Ica	4	163	24,703	5	241	43,126
9 Junín	60	3939	656,437	70	4480	750,045
10 La Libertad	1	134	21,077	2	178	25,377
11 Lima	1	61	11,800	4	176	27,137
12 Moquegua	1	70	15,675	1	88	17,752
13 Pasco	1	212	30,988	1	309	55,100
14 Puno	92	5533	1004,299	94	5884	1062,329
15 Tacna	1	86	17,760			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>36820</b>	<b>6450,632</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>37410</b>	<b>6408,738</b>

Source: Directorate-General of Forestry and Wild Fauna of the Ministry of Agriculture (CITES Management Authority)

**g) Certification system for products of camelids at all stages**

In 2009-2010, 789 certificates of registration in the Single Register of Wild South American Camelids (*Registro Único de Camélidos Sudamericanos Silvestres – RUCSSP*) were issued. Most were for uncleaned wool, or wool with preliminary removal of bristles. These certificates are issued at the request of owners of shearing operations and are intended to prove the legal origin of vicuña wool shorn from live animals, at all stages, which is one of the requirements for trade.

**h) Relocation of vicuñas**

In the period 2009-2010, five vicuña relocation undertakings were authorized:

Table 2. Vicuña relocation undertakings (2009 – 2010)

Year	Place of capture/Place of relocation	Authorizing document	Number of vicuñas to be relocated
2009	AVIGSCIA (Ayacucho)/C.C Pampalca (Huancavelica)	R.M N° 691 -2009-AG	600
	C.C Lucanas (Ayacucho)/ EVA S.A.C de la C.C de Hualla (Ayacucho)	R.M N° 756 -2009-AG	400
2010	C.C Lucanas (Ayacucho) / Asoc. EMANUEL - C.C De Apongo (Ayacucho)	R.M N° 016 -2010-AG	400
	C.C Uruiza (Ayacucho)/ Asoc. Vicuña de Oro (Ayacucho) Fundo Turpo y Nahuinpuquio	R.M N° 298 -2010-AG	275
	Asoc. Vicuña de Oro (Ayacucho)/ C.C de Colca (Apurímac)	R.M N° 712 -2010-AG	240

Source: Directorate-General of Forestry and Wild Fauna of the Ministry of Agriculture (CITES Management Authority)

## **i) Legislation**

The main legal instruments promulgated having to do with the sustainable use of CITES species were:

- Ministerial Resolution No. 560-2010-AG, approving the technical guidelines and activity guide for the conservation, management and sustainable use of South American wild camelids, the terms of reference for the formulation of management plans for South American wild camelids, the technical guidelines on the removal and transfer of South American wild camelids for purposes of restocking populations and the terms of reference for approval thereof, compliance with which is mandatory for all State agencies at all three levels of government.
- Ministerial Resolution No. 0766-2010-AG, approving the technical guidelines for the application of methodology in the evaluation of the population status of the vicuña, and the methodological guide for the same, based on "direct and complete surveying by individual counting".
- Directorate-General Resolution No. 001-2010-AG-DGFFS, setting the maximum quotas for trade in hides and/or skins of the collared peccary and white-lipped peccary from subsistence hunting for the year 2010.
- Directorate-General Resolution No. 0035-2010-AG-DGFFS, setting the export quota for specimens of collared peccary and white-lipped peccary for the year 2010.
- Directorate-General Resolution No. 001-2011-AG-DGFFS, setting the maximum quotas for trade in hides and/or skins of the collared peccary and white-lipped peccary from subsistence hunting for the year 2011.
- Directorate-General Resolution No. 014-2011-AG-DGFFS, setting the export quota for specimens of collared peccary and white-lipped peccary for the year 2011.

## **j) Capacity building**

Since 2009, regional governments have been authorized to strengthen the capacities of grassroots organizations on the protection, management, conservation and sustainable use of South American camelids. To that end, various activities have been undertaken, such as courses and workshops on management and protection of the vicuña, training courses on shearing and regional congresses of vicuña breeders, as well as other activities intended to raise awareness, in shearing operation owners and agricultural technical institutes, of the importance of partnership as a major factor in strengthening negotiating capacity relating to the conservation and sustainable management of the resource. Such activities included the following:

- On 12 and 13 May 2009, a training event was held for regional governments and forestry and wild fauna technical administration bodies, with a view to strengthening the administration of the management and sustainable use of South American camelids, and disseminating the policy document on procedures for management and sustainable use. As well as representatives of the regional governments and the technical administration bodies, owners of shearing operations and traders also took part.
- On 13 and 14 July 2009, a macro-regional training workshop for regional governments was held, aimed at strengthening capacity and providing technical assistance in the management and administration of South American camelids, in the context of the process of decentralization. Representatives from regional governments and the technical forestry and wild fauna administration bodies participated.
- On 14 August 2009, the Management Authority, the Ministry of Production, conducted a workshop on "Implementation of aquaculture fishery management programmes for the arapaima species in free-access areas in the Peruvian Amazon region," in order to learn of the available statistical information on landings and the existing biomass, and also to learn the results of the fishery management programme for this species being pursued in some lakes of the Amazon, which are fished by the indigenous communities living near these lakes, particularly in the department of Loreto.
- In April 2009 and 2010, training was organized in the Pampa Galeras National Reserve for officials from 16 regional governments responsible for overseeing capture and shearing. Training visits were also organized to Ancash, Apurímac, Pasco, Cusco, Junín, La Libertad, Arequipa, Ica and Lima.
- A course on "Management of trade in wool of wild South American camelids (vicuña and guanaco) and derived products" was held on 30 June 2010. It was attended by professionals from the Lima forestry and wild fauna technical administration bodies, representatives of the Customs service, members of the ecological police, Customs officers, etc. This course concentrated on recognition of vicuña wool in its various processed forms and the requirements to be taken into account for issuing CITES permits or certificates, and also on monitoring of the wool and products made from it at the actual time of export.



- In June 2010 an "Experience-sharing workshop on management of birds of prey" was held.
- From 1 to 7 June 2010, a technical mission comprising researchers and producers working with arapaima in the Peruvian Amazon region, as well as representatives of PRODUCE and of the Regional Production Directorates for the Peruvian Amazon region, visited various aquaculture facilities that have been successfully breeding the arapaima species, in the State of Rondonia, Brazil, with a view to observing the technological progress in breeding and farming of the species.
- On 23 and 24 September 2010, the Management Authority, the Ministry of Production, conducted the "First international seminar on the arapaima and other Amazon species" to allow participants to acquire the technology that had been developed in Brazil on breeding, farming and fattening of the pirarucu (an alternative name for arapaima), as well as other species such as the tambaqui and the sorubim, in order to strengthen the aquaculture production chain.
- On 12 November 2010, in Lima, the Management Authority (the Ministry of Agriculture) held a round table on the Control and Monitoring of Species of Wild South American Camelids. The meeting was attended by State agencies such as the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, the Congress of the Republic, the regional governments of Ayacucho, Huancavelica and Lima, as well as representatives of the communities of Ayacucho and Lima. The participants adopted various agreements, highlighting the need for legislation to protect and support the activities of community park rangers, to update the Vicuña Act, to review successful control and monitoring experiences in rural communities such as Lucanas and San Cristóbal, to put in place patrols, and submit a proposal to establish the round table as a formal body.

Under the capacity-building programme for enforcement authorities, a training workshop on CITES was held on 9 and 10 December 2010, for personnel of the National Police of Peru, in which instruction was given on general aspects of the Convention; regulations, taxonomy and nomenclature of CITES species; and monitoring, identification and handling of flora and fauna.

**k) Other**

Work is in the final stages on the process of categorization of wild land-dwelling fauna, the object of which is to develop a list of endangered species of wild fauna that reflects their actual conservation status in Peru, using the evaluation methods and tools of IUCN. This will allow environmental authorities, academics and regional governments to identify priorities for conservation and research. The next step will be to publish a Red Book for each taxonomic group, with information on endangered species of wild fauna.

**l) Priorities and activities by the next Animals Committee meeting**

Implementation of the evaluation plan to determine the population status of the vicuña in 2011, which will include: 1) creation of a national sampling framework, making use of a geo-positioning system or GPS; 2) evaluation of habitat quality in the sampling units by assessing the relative presence of different types of vegetation typical of the Andean high plateau, using satellite imagery; 3) evaluation of the sample design options that might be used; and 4) preparation of training materials covering fundamentals of population dynamics, statistical foundations of population assessments, including sample design and discussion of the accuracy of an evaluation, reading of maps and use of the GPS and practicalities of the vicuña survey.

It is planned to update the technical standard for verification of the reproduction, release and destination of arapaima fry (*Arapaima gigas*) from aquaculture in the Peruvian Amazon region.

It is also planned to carry out population studies of the species *Pecari tajacu* and *Tayassu pecari* as well as regional diagnostic studies on the trade in and traceability and chain of custody of peccary hides, for use in a certification programme.

## **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

**a) CITES activities in the region**

In 2003, a CITES workshop was held in the Dominican Republic on significant trade in *Strombus gigas*. Subsequently, CITES lifted the trade moratorium from both Honduras and the Dominican Republic. However, the Dominican Republic has maintained a voluntary moratorium until studies are carried out to assess the status of conch populations in its territory.

- b) Registration of operations for captive breeding of animals in Appendix I for commercial purposes**  
The first cases of birth in captivity of specimens of the scarlet macaw (*Ara macao*) were recorded with the Biodiversity Directorate, but at the moment the breeding is not for commercial purposes. If it were to become so, it would be registered with the CITES Secretariat.
- c) Promotion of CITES in the region**  
Promotion is an ongoing activity, with training activities undertaken at regional level.
- d) Capacity-building and awareness-raising campaigns**  
Since 2006, various CITES training activities have been undertaken in the Dominican Republic. These have been aimed at the authorities responsible for the implementation of the Convention, such as the Management and Scientific Authorities, technical experts from the Ministry of the Environment, Customs, Legal Office for Environmental Defence and the National Environmental Protection Service. These workshops have been sponsored by several international agencies, including in particular the Humane Society; Central American Commission for Environment and Development, the United States Department of the Interior and CITES; and the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement, under which fall the work plans for the countries involved in this agreement. The last event was a regional workshop on non-detriment findings, held from 15 to 18 November 2010.
- e) Cooperation with monitoring bodies and NGOs**  
Joint work is in hand with the Legal Office for Environmental Defence, the National Environmental Protection Service (SENPA) and Customs, and also with cooperation from various non-governmental organizations, in particular the *Grupo Jaragua*, in the area of surveillance activities covering sea turtles and population studies on them, especially the hawksbill turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*).

## URUGUAY

- a) Training activities**  
Representatives of the Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities participated in the CITES Regional Workshop for Central and South America, on strengthening capacity for implementing CITES in order to ensure sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora and non-detrimental trade, held in Bogota in December 2010.
- b) Registration of operations for captive breeding of specimens for commercial purposes**  
Since the end of 2010, ranching has been under way of juvenile specimens of the grey-breasted parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*), as well as captive breeding of the species. These efforts have developed successfully, and are intended to meet the international demand from pet buyers by satisfying the requirements for exporting specimens with source code "R" or "C".
- A second facility was established for breeding, caviar production and processing of the Siberian sturgeon (*Acipenser baerii*), the Russian sturgeon (*Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*) and the sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*) for purposes of international export.
- c) Tasks to be completed by the next Animals Committee**  
During the current year Uruguay will develop the Single Window for Foreign Trade (VUCE) project, which will be executed in conjunction with the National Customs Directorate and the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, and with assistance from the Inter-American Development Bank. This project will include the allocation and establishment of tariffs for CITES specimens, as provided for in Decree 550/008, initially for species listed in Appendix I.