



INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF SEA TURTLES

IAC – ANNUAL REPORT 2022

PERU

IAC Annual Report General Instructions

Annex IV of the Convention text states that each Contracting Party shall submit an Annual Report each year.

To complete this Annual Report, Focal Points should consult with appropriate stakeholders involved in sea turtle issues. If you have any questions regarding this Annual Report, please contact the Secretariat at secretario@iacseaturtle.org

The submission deadline for this Annual Report is April 30th, 2022.

Translation by Luz Helena Rodriguez – IAC Secretariat

Part I – General Information

Country

Name of the country reporting

>>> Peru

Official Note

If required, please attach here the relevant administrative authority **official note** endorsing the annual report submission.

Are you attaching an official note?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[CARTA AMA 7-10-P-27 RREE.pdf](#) - LETTER-AMA

1) Focal Point

1.1 Name

>>>

1.2 Institution

>>> MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

1.3 Submission Date

>>> April 28, 2022

2) Agency or Institution responsible for preparing this report

2.1 Name of the person preparing this report

>>> ÑAHUI SACCACO ROSA

2.2 Name of Agency or Institution

>>> MINISTERIO DE LA PRODUCCION

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3) Others who participated in the preparation of this report

3.1 Others who participated in the preparation of this report

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Part II – Policy and Management

1) General description of activities

General description of activities carried out for the protection and conservation of sea turtles. In accordance with Articles IX and XVIII of the text of the Convention, each Party shall establish monitoring programs, policies and plans for implementation at a national level for the protection and conservation of sea turtles and their habitat. The Party shall report on the action plans, management plan or other types of instruments.

Please select the options that best apply for your country and provide the link to the corresponding document if available online. If it is in progress add the date is expected to be finalized in the corresponding section.

1.1 The country has a national strategy/plan for the conservation of sea turtles in accordance with Article XVIII.

Please upload the file or attach the links to the corresponding documents using the blue box icons beneath each question
Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ In Progress

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[PNC-TortugasMarinas-Plan.pdf](#) - National Plan for Sea Turtle Conservation

[Resolution 253 Peru SERFOR.pdf](#) - Approves the “National Plan for Sea Turtle Conservation in Peru, 2019-2029”

Species Management Plan

Only applicable to countries that have developed individual management plans for each species.

1.1.1 The country has a **specific strategy/plan** for the conservation of:

Please upload the file or attach the link to the corresponding document using icons below.

- ☒ *Lepidochelys olivacea*
☐ *Lepidochelys kempi*
☒ *Dermochelys coriacea*
☒ *Eretmochelys imbricata*
☒ *Caretta caretta*
☒ *Chelonia mydas*

1.2 Does your country have policies and programs at local and regional scales in accordance with Article XVIII?

Please attach the list of policies and programs and other information relevant to their adoption or implementation.

Please select only one option

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ In Progress

1.3 Does your country have monitoring programs in accordance with Article IX?

Please attach the list of programs and other information relevant to their adoption or implementation.

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ In Progress

2) National legislation and international instruments related to sea turtles adopted during the preceding year

Describe any national regulations, international agreements and other legal instruments related to sea turtles and/or relevant activities that were adopted during the preceding year (**30 April 2021 – 30 April 2022**).

Please provide a literature reference and attach the digital file for the legislation and its corresponding number. The laws adopting the international legislation should be included when they exist.

First time a country is submitting this information: please include all pertinent national legislation and international instruments currently in force.

Countries that have previously submitted this information; please provide information for any changes that have occurred since your country's last report submission (2021).

National Legislation

Type and name of the legal instrument (No.)	Description (Range of application)	Sanctions Imposed
SUPREME DECREE N° 017-2021-PRODUCE		VIOLATIONAS RELATED TO THE DORADO RESOURCE 113. Carry out trips or fishing operations for mahi mahi without counting, as part of the crew, a member trained for the correct handling and release of sea turtles, and other bycatch species under the scope of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission IATTC. 114. Carry out trips or fishing operations for mahi mahi without the tools required to release sea turtles incidentally captured such as the line cutter, dehooker and chinguillo.”
SUPREME DECREE N° 130- 2021-PCM	Supreme Decree that modifies Supreme Decree No. 096-2013-PCM, which creates the Multisectoral Commission for Environmental Management of the Marine-Coastal Environment, which is permanent.	In accordance with Law No. 27790, on the Organization and Functions of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism, this Ministry is the governing body of the tourism sector; and promotes, guides and regulates tourist activity, in order to promote its sustainable development. Likewise, article 5 of Law No. 29408, General Tourism Law, establishes that the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism, in addition to the functions that correspond to it, according to its Organization and Functions Law, competence and functions in the field of tourism, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Tourism participates as a guest in four Specialized Technical Working Groups (GTTE in Spanish) of the Multi-sectoral Commission for Environmental Management of the Marine-Coastal Environment which is permanent: (i) GTTE Protected Marine Species; (ii) GTTE Implementation of the Ocean Health Index; (iii) GTTE Marine Fauna Stranding and Mortality Network; and, (iv) Conservation of Sea Turtles, providing information on the matter and participating in the initiatives promoted in these spaces.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[decreto-supremo-que-aprueba-el-reglamento-de-ordenamiento-pe-decreto-supremo-n-017-2021-produce-1975869- 7.pdf](#) - Supreme decree adopting fisheries management regulations

[decreto-supremo-que-modifica-el-decreto-supremo-n-096-2013-decreto-supremo-n-130-2021-pcm-1970926-2.pdf](#) - Supreme decree modifying decree 096 2013

International Instruments

Treaty, Convention, Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding	Year signed and/or ratified

3) Actions to comply with National and International Mandate

List actions that are being carried out to comply with national and international mandates.

(Ex: inspections, confiscations, sanctions, etc.)

>>> SERFOR

IT N°D000271-2021-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-DGGSPFFS-DGSPFS Annual Evaluation - Report 2020 of the National Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles in Peru on the implementation of surveillance and inspection operations in fishing areas, landing of catches and markets with a background on sea turtle captures and trade

The ATFFS ICA through the report N° D000029-2020-MINAGRI-SERFOR-ATFFS ICA - SEDE PISCO-CHINCHA, reported that on October 2, 2020, it carried out an operation together with the PNP of Paracas at San Andrés harbor, dumps and markets, however, there was no evidence of sea turtle capture or trade.

The ATFFS Moquegua through the report N°D000033-2020-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-ATFFS-MOQUEGUA-TACNA mentions that it carried out three (03) assessments of marine wildlife, including sea turtles in the framework of stranding care in Ilo and Pacocha on 15.07.2020, 27.10.2020 and 23.12.2020.

The ATFFS Piura through Official Letter No. D000067-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-ATFFS-PIURA, reported three (03) monitorings of stranded marine wildlife in Talara and Paita, places with occurrence of stranded sea turtles, actions were coordinated with the municipality of Máncora (Act of verification 19.02.2020, 20.02.2020 and 11.11.2020).

Likewise, the ATFFS Ancash mentions that coordination is being carried out with different institutions such as the DICAPI of Bahía Santa and Bahía Chimbote, FEMA and the National Police to plan surveillance operations in fishing areas and in ports, which was difficult in 2020 due to COVID-19; This was also reported by ATFFS Lima through Memorandum No. D000166-2021-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-ATFFS-LIMA of 08.03.2021.

On Strengthening of State institutions to ensure adequate execution of their functions related to sea turtle conservation within the framework of activity No. 18 of the National Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles in Peru, 2019-2029, there was a training on "Marine Wildlife Management" (October 12 to 16, 2020), which included a session on sea turtle handling in the event of stranding and incidental fishing, managing to train 30 specialists, wildlife managers of the ATFFS and DCGPFFS the SERFOR (20), GOREs (04) and SERNANP (06). Technical Report No. D000627-2020-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-DGSPFFS was produced.

The ATFFS Arequipa through Report No. D000038-2020-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-ATFFS-AREQUIPA-KEL of the 31.12.2020, reported the completion of the Coastal Marine Wildlife Management Training in Islay on January 15, 2020. The national conservation plan was disseminated, and guidelines for proper handling and release were provided, with the support of the NGO Acorema , 63 people participated, including representatives of the Provincial Municipality of Islay, Municipality of Matarani, PNP Commissioner of Mollendo, PNP Commissioner of La Punta, PNP Commissioner of Mejía, PNP Commissioner of La Curva, PNP Commissioner of Arenal , personnel from the Mejía Lagoons National Sanctuary – SERNANP, IMARPE, Ministry of Production – Inspection and Salvage personnel – PNP.

The ATFFS Moquegua through Multiple Official Letter No. D000004-2020-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-ATFFS-MOQUEGUA-TACNA reported the virtual meeting held on 10.12.2020 on attention to wildlife strandings, including the issue of management of sea turtles in Ilo, directed to representatives of public institutions.

Through Official Letter No. 2083-2020-SERNANP-DGANP, SERNANP reported a training carried out on December 9 and 10, 2020 with the support of the NGO Acorema, where 38 people participated.

The MINAM, through Official Letter No. 00019-2021-MINAM/VMDERN/DGDB, reported workshops on "Strengthening the capacities of municipalities in the coastal marine area through virtual technical assistance" where session 5 was on early attention to stranding events of marine fauna (53 people), and session 6 dealt with participatory strategies for the empowerment of citizens for the conservation of marine fauna (50 people). Likewise, the workshop "Regional induction for attention to stranding and mortality events of wildlife and hydrobiological resources" was carried out in August 2020. (80 people).

On the Promotion of sustainable tourism in the activity of sighting sea turtles inside and outside ANP

Through Official Letter No. 362-2021-MINCETUR/VMT/DGPDT of 10.03.2021 and Technical Report No. 007-2021-MINCETUR/VMT/DGPDT/DAAT-ECS, MINCETUR mentions that it held two (02) workshops in Tumbes (Punta Sal and Zorritos) and Piura (Los Órganos and Máncora) from November 4 to 10, 2020, there were 5 sessions on Good Management Practices for the operation of the marine fauna sighting service, which included the observation of sea turtles. The workshops were aimed at tourist services providers and operators, that carry out marine fauna sightings, a total of 53 people participated.

On the Promotion of education and awareness programs at all levels on the conservation of sea turtle habitats.

SERNANP through the San Fernando National Reserve (Report No. 005-2020-SERNANP-RNSF/PELA) carries out puppet activities, a painting contest, and raising awareness regarding the conservation of marine species. Likewise, the Paracas National Reserve (Official No. 433-2020-SERNANP-RNP/J of 18.11.2020), developed education and awareness activities aimed at the local, regional and national population in order to make the different groups of actors that enter the Reserve, about the threats and the state of conservation of the threatened species and within them the sea turtles.

The ATFFS ICA, through Report No. D000059-2020-MIDAGRI-SERFOR-ATFFS-ICA SEDE PISCO, talks were held on "Sea turtles in the Ica region: Importance and Threats", with the participation of 108 people.

Finally, the NGO WWF mentions that it has been working in coordination with the Ministry of Education (Letter No. 014 – 2021 WWF PERÚ) for the development of the environmental education course "Marine Immersion", which will be part of the Peru-Educa virtual platform.

PRODUCE

In accordance with the provisions of article 84 of the Regulations for the Organization and Functions of the Ministry of Production approved by Supreme Decree No. 002-2017-PRODUCE, the General Directorate of Supervision, Inspection and Sanction, is the technical authority at the national level, responsible for the supervision, control and compliance with the regulations on fisheries and aquaculture and what is established in the enabling titles granted on the matters; It is also in charge of managing and supervising the administrative sanctioning procedure in the first administrative instance. For this purpose, through the Directorate of Supervision and Inspection, inspections are carried out to verify compliance with current regulations, among them, the protection measures regarding protected species such as sea turtles, which establish as prohibition, capture, transport and commercialization of these species.

The inspections carried out from April 27, 2019 to April 26, 2021 are detailed below, where no violations and seizures have been noticed.

Audited Unit No. of audits No. of audits

27.04.2019 to 09.06.2020 10.06.2020 to 26.04.2021

Trade 5,470 3,208

Fishing Vessel 37,364 13,864

Collector/gatherer/Fisherman 230 87

Vehicle 4,001 589

Total 47,065 17,748

4) Efforts to increase IAC membership

4.1 Has your country encouraged non-member states to join the IAC?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes (list countries below)

>>> French Guyana

☐ No

4.2 Has your country reached out to Canada, Guyana, French Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago, and/or Suriname to inform these nations about the critical situation of the population and priority actions for the conservation of leatherbacks in the NW Atlantic?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes (list countries below)

☒ No

5) Exceptions under the Convention

5.1 Implementation and monitoring of exceptions established in the Convention

Describe the progress in the implementation of the exception correspondent to the current year (800 words) according to the current resolutions on exceptions.

Resolutions on Exceptions

CIT-COP5-2011-R2 (PDF)

CIT-COP6-2013-R1 (PDF)

CIT-COP7-2015-R1 (PDF)

>>> Does not apply

5.2 Have your country presented a 5-year report on the implementation of the Exception Resolution?

Resolution CIT-COP6-2013-R1 Exception Guatemala and Panama (2013-2020). Resolution CIT-COP7-2015-R1 Exception Costa Rica (2015-2020).

Attach the five-year report.

- ☐ Yes
☒ No

5.3. Does your country have a management plan for the exception?

If yes, attach the exception management plan

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ In progress

5.4 Submission of new exceptions

Should your country present a new exception, please describe in the box below a brief description in accordance with article IV, item 3(a,b,d) and Annex IV of the text of the Convention, using the procedure established by the IAC COP and attach the full report as requested in Resolution CIT-COP5-2011-R2.

»» Peru does not plan to file a new exception

Part III - Compliance with IAC Resolutions

1) Sea Turtle Species Presence

1.1 Sea Turtle Species Present in the Country

Check the box if the species listed is present in the oceanographic basins of your country as established in Article III of the text of the Convention.

	Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean	Caribbean Sea
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Caretta caretta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Additional Notes

Include other information, if required

>>>

2) IAC Resolutions.

2.1 The following resolutions apply to this country

- ☒ Eastern Pacific Leatherback Turtle Resolution
- ☒ Hawksbill Resolution
- ☒ Loggerhead Resolution
- ☐ Northwest Atlantic Leatherback Resolution
- ☒ Fisheries Resolution

Resolution CIT-COP7-2015-R2 - Eastern Pacific Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

1. Has your country created conservation plans and/or long-term programs that can reverse the critical situation of the leatherback turtle in the Eastern Pacific?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> ProDelphinus implements a project to use LED lights to reduce leatherback captures, holds workshops for fishermen and local authorities, and participates in scientific publications through the LaudOPO Network and international researchers.

-WWF implements a project using remote electronic cameras (REM Camera) to monitor bycatch of leatherbacks and uses bycatch reduction devices (BRD) to reduce the bycatch rate. It also holds awareness workshops for artisanal fishermen, regarding the species and the marine ecosystem.

-IMARPE, through the Santa Rosa Coastal Laboratory in the region of Lambayeque, has created a regional network of fishermen for releasing leatherbacks entangled in both, coastal and offshore gillnet fishery of San Jose. The project is carried out by the technician David Sarmiento Barturen. He is informed about the leatherback releases through photos or videos via a WhatsApp network.

2. Are you implementing the country EP leatherback conservation plans?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please indicate the period of validity of these plans

>>> -ProDelphinus project is until 2023

-WWF project runs until 2023

-Lambayeque's fleet remains active throughout 2022

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> More than plans, these are conservation projects.

-ProDelphinus carries out fieldwork activities, workshops for fishermen and authorities, implementation of LED lights, and participation in scientific publications.

-WWF carries out electronic monitoring with cameras in three communities (Máncora, Paita and Matarani), and has used LED devices in the "curtain" fishery (gillnets) in northern Peru.

-IMARPE (Peru's Sea Institute) participated in a scientific publication on the leatherback sea turtle and its relationship with the scyphozoa jellyfish *Chrysaora plocamia* called "HISTORICAL COMPILATION OF RECORDS OF CATCHES OF LEATHERBACK (*Dermochelys coriacea*) IN PERU AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE SCYPHOZOA MEDUSA *Chrysaora plocamia*"

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Newsletter 36-1 Article 9](#)

3. Have you taken conservation measures to eliminate poaching of leatherback turtles?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Although there is not a section for sea turtles' consumption, consumption is always addressed.

Awareness talks are provided to fishermen in San Jose in Lambayeque and in other fishing ports, including illegal consumption of sea turtles, this activity has been carried out by IMARPE, WWF Peru, Pro Delphinus and ACOREMA

4. If your country has leatherback turtle nesting beaches in the Eastern Pacific: Have you taken conservation measures to protect the nests and nesting habitat?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> There are no nesting beaches in the country

5. Has your country adopted fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture and mortality of this species?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Implementation of LED lights in curtain fisheries to reduce bycatch.

Resolution CIT-COP8-2017-R2 - Hawksbill Turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)

1. Is your country strengthening monitoring of the illegal use and trade of hawksbill turtles and their products?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Does not apply

2. Is your country enforcing pertinent hawksbill legislation?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Does not apply

3. Are activities being carried out in your country to stop the illegal trade of hawksbill products?

Please select only one option

- ☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The National Strategy to Reduce Illegal Wildlife Trafficking in Peru, period 2017 - 2027 and its Action Plan 2017 - 2022 are in force

4. Indicate if your country is strengthening the protection of important nesting and foraging habitats by declaring protected areas and regulating anthropogenic activities that adversely impact these habitats

4a. Protection of nesting habitats

Please select only one option

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Does not apply

4b. Protection of feeding habitats

Please select only one option

- ☐ Yes
☒ No
☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Does not apply

Resolution CIT-COP7-2015-R3: Resolution on the Conservation of the Loggerhead Sea Turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

1. Has your country created national action plans and/or monitoring programs to promote loggerhead sea turtle conservation?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> -Peru is a CMS Party, and the loggerhead Single Species Action Plan in the South Pacific was prepared under CMS.

-Within the framework of the Chatham and North Buller albatross satellite tagging program funded by ACAP and implemented by UCSUR - IMARPE, three South Pacific *Caretta caretta* turtles, entangled in an abandoned longline gear, were successfully disentangled and released.

2. State if there are plans or recovery programs, or bilateral or regional cooperation in your country.

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> It is a regional plan for the species

3. Are these action plans or monitoring programs being implemented?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Workshops for fishermen, video tutorials, talks to authorities, and educational material in various fishing ports in the south of the country.

4. Is there protection of the loggerhead turtle at a state or federal level?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Under a project funded by CMS in 2019, there were workshops, on-board observations, and educational material was made available for fishermen.

5. Has your country taken conservation actions to protect nesting beaches and their associated habitats?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ There are no nesting beaches in the country

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>>

6. Are there laws on turtle-friendly lighting in areas impacted by coastal development?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ There are no nesting beaches in the country

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>>

7. Is there long-term (minimum 10 years) standardized data available for population trend studies?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ There are no nesting beaches in the country

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>>

8. Is there exploitation or direct harvest of loggerhead turtles in your country?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> There are no direct captures, but they are sometimes incidentally captured by the artisanal longline fleet from the ports of the central and southern coasts of the country, mainly from Pucusana (12°30'S) and Ilo (17°40'S). In many cases the sea turtles are released, but there is no monitoring of the releases after captures at the moment.

Resolution CIT-COP3-2006-R2 – Reduce impacts of fisheries on sea turtles

Relating to if your country has adopted the 'Guidelines to Reduce Sea Turtle Mortality induced by fisheries operations', of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) including:

A. Research and monitoring of the adverse impact of fisheries on sea turtles

1. Does your country collect information by fishery?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> IMARPE has field observers in almost all fishing ports around the country (national level) where the skippers are asked whether if there was sea turtle bycatch. (low uncertainty)

There is also an observers program on board industrial purse-seine vessels, and the TCI on-board observers program in the industrial tuna fleet, where incidental catches of sea turtles are recorded.

2. Does your country have observer programs?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The observers program for the industrial purse seine fleet through the IMARPE fishing logbook program, and onboard observers on tuna purse seine vessels through the TCI program, by IMARPE as well.

However, it should be noted that there is no onboard observer programs in the small-scale artisanal fleet, where the majority of incidental catches of sea turtles generally occur.

3. Does your country do research on sea turtle/fishery interactions?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> There is a program about interactions with top predators in general, which includes observations of interactions with sea turtle. It is carried out by IMARPE in the artisanal and industrial purse seine fleet.

4. Does your country have information on non-Party vessels and interactions with sea turtles?

Please select only one option

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> Does not apply

5. Does your country cooperate with non-party states to obtain information on interactions with sea turtles?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> A registration program in the artisanal longline fleet of the southern landing ports of Peru (Matarani and Ilo) and in the north of Chile (Arica, Iquique and Tocopilla) is being designed together with Chile. The program would be implemented in the mentioned landing ports to gather information on interactions with *Caretta caretta* and *Dermochelys coriacea*.

B. Mitigation measures

6. Does your country implement mitigation measures in long-line fisheries?

If the answer is **NO** please justify

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The use of tools for sea turtle handling and releasing, such as dehookers and nets, has been implemented in the mahi mahi fishery. In addition, the mahi mahi ROP establishes that, starting in 2024, the mahi mahi vessels must carry at least one artisanal fisherman trained in best practices for sea turtle handling and releasing starting and the mandatory (RM N°00141-2021-PRODUCE)

7. Does your country implement mitigation measures in gillnets fisheries?

If the answer is **NO** please justify

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The use of LED lights in nets, in different fishing communities, from north to south. These communities are also trained in best practices for sea turtles handling and releasing from fishing nets.

8. Does your country implement mitigation measures in trawl fisheries (e.g. TEDs)?

If the answer is **NO** please justify

Please select only one option

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

TEDs: specify legally approved TEDs, their dimensions, material, and target species for that fishery, 2. time-area closures: specify a geographical area, time of closure and target species for that fishery, 3. tow times and/or 4. other measures; or attach any relevant documents

>>> In Peru there is only one semi-industrial trawl fishery targetting hake (*Merluccius gayi peruanus*) which is a bottom trawl fishery where interactions with sea turtles are low.

9. Does your country implement mitigation measure in other fishing gears?

If the answer is **NO** please justify

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Does not apply

If yes, please indicate which fishing gears

>>> ProDelphinus prepared educational material to promote sea turtle handling and release from purse seine.

10. List the fisher training programs about best practices for safe handling and release of incidentally-caught sea turtles carried out by your country during the last year
>>> IMARPE training program on best practices for sea turtles handling and release from the industrial anchovy fishery.
- Training program for Peru's Mahi Alliance fishermen partners, on good practices sea turtle handling and release from the Mahi longline fishery.

C. Socio-economic considerations

11. Does your country support socio-economic activities that help mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Does not apply

Please list the most relevant actions of the year (500 words)

List the activities, workshops, research, publications, or any other relevant material related to your response. Attach supporting documents, if required.

>>> The Peru Mahi Alliance (PMA) is a group of mahi mahi processing companies which purpose is to certify the Peruvian mahi fish fishery under the MSC standards and obtain the sustainability certificate for the fishery. Therefore, the Alliance budget includes different activities focused on the conservation of sea turtles, which are the species most frequently captured incidentally in this fishery.

Part IV – Research Information

Indicate threats (Coastal development, incidental capture, direct use, contamination, pathogens, and climate change) by species

1) Threats

1.1 Indicate threats

Indicate threats (**Coastal development, incidental capture, direct use, contamination, pathogens, and climate change**) by species

Lo = *Lepidochelys olivacea*

Lk = *Lepidochelys kempii*

Dc = *Dermochelys coriacea*

Ei = *Eretmochelys imbricata*

Cc = *Caretta caretta*

Cm = *Chelonia mydas*.

	<i>Lo</i>	<i>Lk</i>	<i>Dc</i>	<i>Ei</i>	<i>Cc</i>	<i>Cm</i>
Direct Use	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Incidental Capture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Coastal development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pathogens	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contamination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

2) Indicate the mitigation actions that apply for each species

2.1 Habitat loss mitigation actions (i.e. coastal development, pollution, climate change)

	<i>Lo</i>	<i>Lk</i>	<i>Dc</i>	<i>Ei</i>	<i>Cc</i>	<i>Cm</i>
Establishment of Marine Protected Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lighting regulations in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Permits required for construction near nesting sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Permits required for scientific research on feeding/nesting grounds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Permits required for recreational activities near nesting sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Beach Cleanups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Predator's removal/control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Use of sea turtle friendly lighting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.2. Bycatch mitigation actions (i.e. Incidental Capture)

	<i>Lo</i>	<i>Lk</i>	<i>Dc</i>	<i>Ei</i>	<i>Cc</i>	<i>Cm</i>
Sea Turtle Excluder Devices (TED)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Time/space closures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research on new fishing gear technology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vessel monitoring using VMS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Marking of fishing gear in commercial vessels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishers trained on sea turtle safe handling and release	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Observers program	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Use of circle hooks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nets are banned	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trawling is banned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nets illumination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.2 Direct use mitigation actions

	<i>Lo</i>	<i>Lk</i>	<i>Dc</i>	<i>Ei</i>	<i>Cc</i>	<i>Cm</i>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nests relocation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Night Patrols	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Day Patrols	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flipper Tagging	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Satellite Tracking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poaching regulations in place	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental education for local communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Seizure of sea turtle products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Livelihood alternatives for local communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Permits required for scientific research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Exception management plan (if applies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3) Research

3.1 Types of research

Please fill out the following table on the types of research being carried out in the country related to each species.

	<i>Lo</i>	<i>Lk</i>	<i>Dc</i>	<i>Ei</i>	<i>Cc</i>	<i>Cm</i>
Tagging	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Migration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Genetics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Habitat monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Fisheries interactions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Disease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3.2 Describe scientific research

In addition to the above, please describe scientific research that is being carried out in the country relating to sea turtle population assessments including tagging, migration, and genetic studies, as well as those relating to conservation issues including habitat monitoring, fisheries interactions, disease, etc.

To report each project, please use the following structure:

- 1) Name of the project
- 2) Objective
- 3) E-mail of the organization/responsible
- 4) Summary (5 lines)
- 5) Annex Number (Use the blue buttons to attach photos and/or the full report, if available)

Describe the file with the same Annex number referenced in the text.

»» **Executed by IMARPE.** Monitoring of Biological, Population, Health and Feeding Ecology Parameters of sea turtles in the Virrilá estuary, Piura. (Due to the health situation it is temporarily suspended)

IMARPE Top Predators Research Office has been carrying out systematic monitoring in Virrilá estuary (Parachique, Piura) to estimate the relative abundance of sea turtles in the estuary, identify the main threats in the area, and to learn about the feeding ecology by esophageal washings and stomach contents, parasitological evaluation and other pathogens; as well as the population parameters such as residence in the area, recapture rates, growth and body condition index. Likewise, the determination of antibiotic resistance of potentially pathogenic bacterial flora. Through this project, information is obtained on biometrics, presence of epibionts, and catch rates per unit effort; tagging and tissue sampling. To date, 20 evaluations have been carried out.

Executed by IMARPE. Estimation of sea turtle mortality in Virrilá estuary. (Due to the health situation it is temporarily suspended).

IMARPE Top Predators Research Office has been carrying out systematic monitoring in the Virrilá estuary (Parachique, Piura). During visits to the margins of the estuary, the sea turtle's carcasses and remains are counted and georeferenced; the species, and level of breakdown and determined, and each individual is tagged to avoid recounting. In some cases, it is possible to identify the cause of death: for example, due to collisions with boats. To date, 20 evaluations have been carried out. Autopsies are also performed on recently dead individuals where the probable cause of death is determined through on-site analysis and sample collection for subsequent analysis in the laboratory.

Executed by IMARPE. Monitoring of marine fauna stranding events on the coast of Tumbes, Piura and Lambayeque. (Due to the health situation, it is temporarily suspended; however, monitoring has been carried out in Lambayeque and attention to stranding events in La Libertad, Tumbes and Lima).

IMARPE Top Predators Research Office has been carrying out systematic monitoring since 2014 to characterize these events and determining the areas of occurrence, affected species, age group involved, level of breakdown, evaluation of body condition, possible causes. and associated anthropic effect. Also, there is database and the office determines mortality parameters over time. Currently (2020) the stranding of green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*), leatherbacks (*Dermochelys coriacea*), olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and hawksbill (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) has been reported.

Executed by IMARPE. Project: Characterization of the green turtle population genetic variability in the Virrilá and Paracas Estuary.

Since 2014, the Genetics Laboratory belonging to the Aquatic Bio-Technology area of IMARPE, dependent on the General Directorate of Aquaculture Research, has been carrying out green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) genetic analyzes, using the control region of mitochondrial DNA, with approximately 750 base pairs, to identify the haplotypes of individuals in

foraging areas, to see their genetic origin in feeding areas by comparing them with world databases (NOAA). In 2020, the paper: "New mtDNA Control Region haplotypes of the EP green turtle (*Chelonia mydas agassizii*)" showing that feeding grounds in north and central Peru are regions with high genetic diversity, was prepared, and is in its final phase.

Executed by IMARPE. Project: Incidental capture of sea turtles in artisanal gillnet fisheries in the Tumbes region. (Due to the health situation it is temporarily suspended) The objective of the project is to identify and quantify the level of impact of gillnet fisheries on sea turtles in the Tumbes region in order to recommend mitigation measures. The project includes CPUE, biometrics and stranding.

Executed by ProDelphinus, Observer Program on board artisanal vessels in Peru.

Pro Delphinus monitoring program collects information on the incidental capture of sea turtles in the artisanal gillnet and longline fishery. However, during the last year this work has been limited.

Executed by ProDelphinus. Project focused on the conservation of the Eastern Pacific leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) population.

It focuses on monitoring leatherbacks bycatch in artisanal fisheries, and we are now working towards the implementation of the use of lights to mitigate these captures. The latest published scientific study is listed.

Bielli et al. "An illuminating idea to reduce bycatch in the Peruvian small-scale gillnet fishery." *Biological Conservation* 241 (2020): 108277.

Executed by ProDelphinus in association with the company **Tecnológica de Alimentos S.A TASA**. Project to strengthen capacities for the promotion of sustainable fishing in the industrial anchovy fishing sector.

In association with the fishing company TASA and with the co-financing of PNIPA, ProDelphinus has been carrying out activities that promote sustainable fishing in the industrial fishing sector. Through the project, training talks on the correct identification, release and handling of sea turtles have been provided.

Executed by ProDelphinus Program for monitoring the incidental capture of sea turtles with a focus on loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the artisanal longline fishery in Ilo. Since 2017, Pro Delphinus has implemented a bycatch monitoring in the artisanal longline fishery, providing training on sea turtles appropriate handling and release to this fishery. Similarly, releasers have been delivered to artisanal fishermen in order to facilitate and promote the proper release of hooked sea turtles. The project has allowed the promotion of the formation of a group of scientific fishermen focused on data collection of sea turtle incidental capture events.

Executed by WWF Peru. Project to mitigate incidental capture of sea turtles in artisanal fishing.

1. Through the use of devices known as LED lights in the gillnets of artisanal fisheries.
2. Training artisanal fishermen on appropriate sea turtle handling and release and with the delivery of handling guides designed for two artisanal fisheries: longline and gillnet.
3. Development of guidelines for sea turtle handling and release to be incorporated into national regulations.
4. Development of 4 videos on good practices for sea turtle handling and release in the artisanal curtain and longline fisheries.

Executed by WWF Peru. Project to mitigate incidental capture of sea turtles in industrial purse seine fishing. Fleet personnel from two industrial purse seine companies have been trained, and on-board monitoring has been developed to implement recommendations for the recovery, handling and release of sea turtles incidentally captured. Electronic registration of incidentally caught sea turtle species is being implemented. Videos have been developed for the industrial purse seine fishery on the appropriate handling and release of 4 different taxa, including sea turtles.

Executed by GRAM. Monitoring of stranding events and mortality of marine fauna, on the beaches of the province of Trujillo and Virú, La Libertad region.

The NGO CONSERVACION, through the Trujillo Marine Animal Rescue Group (Gram-Trujillo), since 2016, has been recording mortality and stranding events of marine fauna in the region of La Libertad, Peru. Among the registered species are sea turtles, of which morphometric measurements are taken and the level of decomposition, the species, age group, sex and possible causes of death are determined, including anthropogenic causes such as interaction with fisheries. Since January 2021, monthly monitoring has been resumed on 3 beaches in La Libertad region, to date, no sea turtle mortality events have been recorded in the provinces of Trujillo and Virú. Additionally, in January 2021 we had a stranding event of a live *C. mydas*, in the district of Huanchaco, province of Trujillo, the turtle possibly died from drowning.

ACOREMA.

1. Monitoring of incidental captures of sea turtles in artisanal fishing.
2. Chats and virtual communications with fishermen for timely reporting and application of recovery, handling and release techniques for sea turtles.
3. Work with regional authorities for training and outline activities for the protection of sea turtles.

ecOceanic. Program for research and conservation of nesting activity of sea turtles in Peru.

ecOceánica has been monitoring sea turtle nesting in Peru since 2010. The organization carries out regular monitoring on some beaches and also manages the Sea Turtle Conservation Network that includes people, hotels and businesses committed to the conservation of sea turtles and who monitor nesting activity in their pieces of beach. Tissue samples are collected for future genetic studies and nesting females are marked when possible. There is also an attempt to reduce nest predation, monitor nests and their development success. Contact email adriana.zavala@ecoceanica.org.

ecOceanic. Population monitoring program for sea turtles in feeding areas of northern Peru.

ecOceánica monitors sea turtle aggregations in Los Órganos and El Ñuro, marking and recapture, biometric information collection, condition of individuals, indications of anthropogenic interactions, sample collection, analysis of recapture rates, growth rates,

residence time, movements between both points. These studies are carried out in coordination with the artisanal fishermen of both localities. Contact email carmen.gonzalez@ecoceanica.org

ecOceanica. Sea turtle stranding monitoring program in northern Peru.

ecOceánica conducts stranding monitoring on various beaches in northern Peru, stranded species are counted, species are identified, morphometric data and samples are taken, and information on possible cause of death is obtained. In some cases, necropsies are performed to assess diet and the plastic content in the gastrointestinal system. In the case of live stranded turtles, it coordinates with SERFOR and with local fishing communities to carry out rehabilitation activities if possible.

Contact email carmen.gonzalez@ecoceanica.org.

4) Other activities

In the case of projects, please include the name of the project, organizations involved, a five lines summary, current status, and contact person.

4.1 Other activities

Include a 500 words summary of information on environmental education activities, programs to establish and manage protected areas, and cooperative activities with other Party countries.

Please attach any other relevant documents using the blue boxes below.

»» **Executed by ecOceanica.** Environmental Education and Dissemination Program. This program is a fundamental part of ecOceánica's objectives, we are constantly holding talks, interventions, conversations with the local inhabitants of northern Peru. We provide talks in universities, courses, workshops, etc. In addition, we disseminate conservation issues and information through our Facebook page and Instagram.

Executed by IMARPE. Project: Training in sea turtle release techniques for artisanal gillnet fishermen in the landing ports of San José and Puerto Eten (Lambayeque Region). Carried out through the Santa Rosa-Lambayeque Coastal Laboratory, with the aim of training fishermen (mainly those who work with driftnets, due to the high probability of bycatch with this type of net) through awareness talks on various techniques for sea turtle handling and release. It is currently focusing on the release of leatherback turtles through various training sessions in the fishermen's union and through a radio program.

Executed by ProDelphinus: Project with Ecuador Mundo Ecológico, for the evaluation and identification of mitigation measures in network fleets in Ecuador, particularly for leatherback turtles. It is a project in collaboration with an entity from Ecuador.

Executed by ProDelphinus: Multidisciplinary studies in collaboration with the University of Oxford, for the evaluation of information in social sciences applied to the conservation of sea turtles.

Executed by WWF Peru. Content regarding the biology and conservation of sea turtles has been included into the summary of the online course of the Ministry of Education called "Marine Immersion". The FESTIMAR manual has been prepared, a sensitization and awareness campaign for fishing communities where various government organizations, fishermen's associations, educational institutions, companies and the general public have participated, in order for other institutions to use it as an example, to prepare other programs in the future.

Executed by GRAM. Environmental Education Program.

Program through which information is provided to the general public on the appropriate actions in the event of a stranding and mortality of marine fauna (including sea turtles). Since 2021, this has been done through information on social networks, information stands, and traveling talks on the beaches of the La Libertad region.

ACOREMA. Environmental Education and Awareness Program. Virtual talks to teachers, who replicate to the students to generate content related to sea turtle conservation (theater, puppets, poetry, stories, drawings, etc.) and reach their families and members of the fishing communities.

Part V – Nesting Information

Index nesting sites or beaches for sea turtle conservation

Use the following drop down menu to select the index sites which you would like to report information for the latest season corresponding to the year of this report

Index Nesting Sites

Attach here other files relevant to this section, if required

Please describe the content of the attachment in the box below and use the blue button to attach the file.

»» An excel has been added below with the main nesting beaches for the year 2021.

Since 2010, nesting events have been reported on 23 beaches in Peru, between Lambayeque and Tumbes, some of the most important were found in the district of Los Organos (Piura) and in the district of Canoas de Punta Sal (tumbes). Nests of two species of sea turtles have been reported: olive ridley turtle (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) and green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*). Two nesting seasons have been recorded, one for each species: between January and April for the green turtle and between July and November for the olive ridley.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Formato Playas Perú.xlsx](#) - Sea Turtle Nesting Beaches in Peru

Part VI – Fisheries Information

If your country does not have data available to fill out the information on longline fisheries, please contact the IAC Secretariat secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Longline Fisheries (Vessels >20m)

Does your country have industrial longline fisheries with vessels over 20m?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

Instructions

Please complete the information according to the type of set. **Shallow sets** correspond to sets with **<15 Hooks per Basket or Hooks between Floats or hooks with <100 m depth**. **Deep sets** correspond to sets with **≥15 Hooks per Basket or Hooks between Floats or hooks with ≥100m depth**.

Fleet Information (vessels > 20m)

a. Period covered: Starting and end date of the fishing operations of the year

b. Area fished: Indicate the area coordinates where shallow set and deep sets fishing operations were carried out during the last year.

c. No. of vessels that fished: Indicate the total number of vessels in the fleet in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of vessels with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of vessels with observers (% observed)

d. No. of trips: Indicate the total number of trips in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of trips with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of trips with observers onboard (% observed)

e. No. of effective fishing days: Indicate the total number of fishing days in each case (deep set and shallow set) when fishing took place, the number of fishing days with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of fishing days with observers onboard (% observed)

f. No. of sets: Indicate the total annual number of sets in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of sets with observers on board, and the corresponding annual percentage of sets with observers onboard (% observed)

g. No. of hooks (in thousands): Indicate the total annual number of hooks in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of hooks with observers on board, and the corresponding annual percentage of hooks with observers onboard (% observed). If the number of hooks is unknown, then include the approximate number of hooks/set instead and note this alternative reporting using an asterisk (*)

h. Predominant hook type/size: Using the IATTC codes indicate the most common hooks (> 50%) used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with onboard observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets). If your Country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-Type: Circle, J, or Other

-Size:

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-Offset: Yes or No

i. Predominant bait type: Indicate the most common bait used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets) using the following bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods), M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.), A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig), O-other, and specify.

Sea Turtles Species (Units expressed in the number of individuals observed)

j. Released alive: Total number of each sea turtle species released alive in each case (shallow and deep sets)

k. Released dead: Total number of individuals of each sea turtle species released dead in each case (shallow and deep sets)

l. Released condition unknown: Total number of each sea turtle species released under unknown conditions as the individual could not be brought onboard or close enough to verify the condition dead or alive.

m. Notes: Include additional information such as turtles caught that had tags (flipper tags or satellite transmitter), in each case (shallow and deep sets), if applicable.

Peru Pacific

1. Target Species

1. Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with an **X** if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

Common name	Scientific name	Shallow sets	Deep sets

2. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Period Covered	
Area Fished	

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>) Bait

codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.) A

– artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig) O-

other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
No. of vessels that fished			
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
No. of effective fishing days			
No. of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>> Eagle Claw 2048 16/0 non-offset

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>			
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>			
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>> There is no observer program on board the artisanal longline fishery in Peru, there is currently no industrial longline fishery, and the percentage of longline vessels greater than 20 m in length is quite low.

3. Deep Sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)

3.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Deep sets
Period Covered	
Area Fished	

3.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>) Bait codes:

SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)
M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.) A
– artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig) O-
other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
No. of vessels that fished			
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
No. of effective fishing days			
No. of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>> Eagle Claw 2048 16/0 non-offset

3.3a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>			
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>			
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>>

Longline Fisheries (Vessels <20m)

Does your country have longline fisheries with vessels less than 20m?

Please select only one option

☒ Yes

☐ No

Instructions

Please complete the information according to the type of set. **Shallow sets** correspond to sets with **<15 Hooks per Basket or Hooks between Floats or hooks with <100 m depth**. **Deep sets** correspond to sets with **≥15 Hooks per Basket or Hooks between Floats or hooks with ≥100m depth**.

Fleet Information (vessels < 20m)

a. Period covered: Starting and end date of the fishing operations of the year

b. Area fished: Indicate the area coordinates where shallow set and deep sets fishing operations were carried out during the last year.

c. No. of vessels that fished: Indicate the total number of vessels in the fleet in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of vessels with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of vessels with observers (% observed)

d. No. of trips: Indicate the total number of trips in each case (deep set and shallow set), the number of trips with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of trips with observers onboard (% observed)

e. No. of effective fishing days: Indicate the total number of fishing days in each case (deep set and shallow set) when fishing took place, the number of fishing days with observers on board, and the corresponding percentage of fishing days with observers onboard (% observed)

f. No. of sets: Indicate the total annual number of sets in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of sets with observers on board, and the corresponding annual percentage of sets with observers onboard (% observed)

g. No. of hooks (in thousands): Indicate the total annual number of hooks in each case (deep set and shallow set), the annual number of hooks with observers on board, and the corresponding annual percentage of hooks with observers onboard (% observed). If the number of hooks is unknown, then include the approximate number of hooks/set instead and note this alternative reporting using an asterisk (*)

h. Predominant hook type/size: Using the IATTC codes indicate the most common hooks (> 50%) used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with onboard observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets). If your Country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

i. Predominant bait type: Indicate the most common bait used throughout the year as a total, and in vessels with observers in each case (deep sets and shallow sets) using the following bait codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods), M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.), A – artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig), O-other, and specify.

Sea Turtles Species (Units expressed in the number of individuals observed)

j. Released alive: Total number of each sea turtle species released alive in each case (shallow and deep sets)

k. Released dead: Total number of individuals of each sea turtle species released dead in each case (shallow and deep sets)

l. Released condition unknown: Total number of each sea turtle species released under unknown conditions as the individual could not be brought onboard or close enough to verify the condition dead or alive.

m. Notes: Include additional information such as turtles caught that had tags (flipper tags or satellite transmitter), in each case (shallow and deep sets), if applicable.

Pacific

1. Target Species

Target Species

Indicate the target species (common and scientific name) of the longline fisheries during the last year. Indicate with an X if the catch was using shallow or deep sets.

Common name	Scientific name	Shallow sets	Deep sets
Perico	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i>	X	
Tiburón azul	<i>Prionace glauca</i>	X	
Tiburón diamante	<i>Isurus Oxyrinchus</i>	X	
Tiburón Zorro	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	X	
Tiburón martillo	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	X	
Merluza	<i>Merluccius gayi peruanus</i>		X
Bacalao de Profundidad	<i>Disostichus eligenoides</i>		X
Congrio rojo	<i>Genypterus chilensis</i>		X

1. Shallow Sets (<15 HPB/HBF or <100m max hook depth)

1.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Shallow sets
Period Covered	
Area Fished	

2.2. Fleet Information - Shallow Sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>) Bait

codes: SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.) A

– artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig) O-

other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
No. of vessels that fished			
Predominant bait type			
Predominant hook type/size			
No. of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
No. of effective fishing days			
No. of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>> Eagle Claw 2048 16/0 non-offset

2.3a Sea Turtle Species – Shallow sets

Number of Individuals Observed

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>			
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>			
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			

2.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>> Peru does not have an on-board observer program in the artisanal spinel fleet; what is being done experimentally is the implementation of remote monitoring through video cameras.

2. Deep Sets (≥15 HPB/HBF or ≥100m max hook depth)

2.1 Period Covered & Area Fished

Please enter information in the following formats:

Period Covered: date range mm/dd/yyyy–mm/dd/yyyy

Area Fished: from (XXX)oW to (XXX)oW and from (XXX)oS/N to (XXX)oS/N

	Deep sets
Period Covered	
Area Fished	

2.2 Fleet Information – Deep Sets

2.3 Please read the instructions before filling out this form

Codes

IATTC Hook codes (<https://www.iattc.org/Downloads/Hooks-Anzuelos-Catalogue.pdf>) Bait codes:

SQ – squid (e.g. Cephalopods)

M – mackerel (e.g. Scomber spp.) A

– artificial lure (e.g. plastic jig) O-

other, and specify.

	Total Fleet	Observed	% Observed
No. of vessels that fished			
Predominant bait type			

Predominant hook type/size			
No. of hooks (in thousands)			
Number of sets			
No. of effective fishing days			
No. of trips			

Hook notation that is not in the IATTC code

If your country uses a different hook notation that is not in the IATTC code, please write in with the following information:

-**Type:** Circle, J, or Other

-**Size:**

J (8 or 9)

Circle (13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20)

-**Offset:** Yes or No

>>> Eagle Claw 2048 16/0 non-offset

2.4a Sea Turtle Species – Deep sets

Please read the instructions before filling out this form

	Released Alive	Released Dead	Released Condition Unknown
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>			
<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>			
<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>			
<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>			
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>			
<i>Caretta caretta</i>			

3.3b Notes (e.g. Tagged turtles, etc.)

>>>

Thank you!

Thank you, you have completed the IAC Online Report questionnaire.

We are very appreciative of the time you have taken to answer all of the questions. The PDF of this document will be published on the Annual Reports section of the IAC

website <http://www.iacseaturtle.org/informes-eng.htm>