



Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles

Peru

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IAC Annual Report General Instructions

Annex IV of the Convention text states that each Contracting Party shall hand in an Annual Report. To complete this Annual Report, Focal Points should consult with various stakeholders involved in sea turtle issues. If you have any questions regarding this Annual Report, please write to the PT Secretariat at secretario@iacseaturtle.org

Please note that the date to submit this Annual Report is **April 30th of 2013**.

Part I (General Information)

Please fill out the following tables. Add additional rows if necessary.

a._ Focal Point

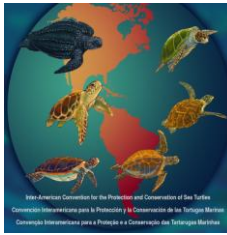
Institution	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Name	Luis Roberto Arribasplata Campos
Date Annual Report submitted	24/05/2013

b._ Agency or Institution responsible for preparing this report

Name of Agency or Institution	Ocean Institute of Peru
Name of the person responsible for completing this report	Javier Quiñones Dávila
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Part II (Policy and Management)

a. _ 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.

As a result, the Party shall report on the action plans, management plan or other types of instruments, describing their location, the species considered and the actions implemented by governmental, non-governmental and private institutions related to sea turtles.

In addition to the above, please fill out the following tables and explain the level of progress in the comments column.

	YES/NO/ In Progress	Comments
Does your country have a national plan of action in accordance with Article XVIII?	<i>NO</i>	
Does your country have policies and programs at local and regional levels in accordance with Article XVIII?	<i>In progress</i>	National Report on Sea Turtle Conservation in Peru. 2011. Done by IMARPE.
Does your country have monitoring programs in accordance with Article IX?	<i>YES</i>	-Monitoring of turtles caught illegally in Pisco. Executed by: IMARPE - Sea Turtles El Ñuro- Piura Executed by: NGO ecOceánica -Nesting sea turtles (Cm, Lo) from El Ñuro to Punta Sal. Executed by: NGO ecOceánica -Nesting sea turtles along the coast of Tumbes. Executed by: NGO Planeta Oceana.

b. _ National legislation and international instruments related to sea turtles adopted in the preceding year

Describe any national regulations, international agreements and other legal instruments adopted during the preceding year related to sea turtles and/or relevant activities. Provide a reference and attach the digital file for the legislation and its



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corresponding number. The laws adopting the international legislation should be included, when they exist.

National Legislation		
Type and name of legal instrument (No.)	Description (Range of application)	Sanctions(s) Imposed
Ministerial Resolution N° 103-95-PE 2 March 1995	Prohibits direct take of all species of sea turtles found in jurisdictional waters of Peru.	In accordance with current legislation.
Supreme Decree N° 026-2001-PE 28 June 2001	Upholds the prohibition of direct take of all species of sea turtles found in jurisdictional waters of Peru.	In accordance with current regulations.
Supreme Decree No. 034-2004-AG 1 August 2007	Approves classification of threatened wildlife species and prohibits their hunting, capture, possession, transport or exportation for commercial purposes.	
Supreme Decree N° 016-2007-PRODUCE	Regulates inspection procedures and penalties that arise from executing inspection rights and sanctioning powers of the competent administrative bodies, before the commission of the offenses described in the fisheries and aquaculture legislation.	Extract, process, commercialize, transport or store legally protected species, is considered a serious offense and the penalty is confiscation and a fine. The fine in the case of legally protected species is 2 UIT for each specimen.
Supreme Decree N° 024-2009-MINAM January 1, 2010	Protect marine species populations that take refuge in the islands, islets and guano points, or use them in their migratory routes.	
International Instruments		



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Treaty, Convention, Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding	Year signed and/or ratified
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES).	1975
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	1966
Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles	1999
Convention for the Protection of the Southeast Pacific Marine Environment and Coastal Zone	1981
Protocol for the Conservation and Administration of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas of the Southeast Pacific	1989

Note: If this is the first time a country is submitting this information, please include all pertinent national legislation and international instruments currently in force.

c. _ Actions for compliance with national and international legislation

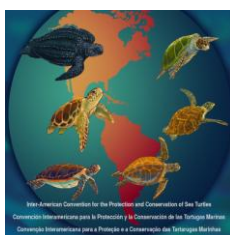
c.1 IAC Resolutions

Fill in the following tables for each of the IAC Resolutions listed below. In the case that a Resolution does not apply to your country, please mark the box RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY, and if a specific question does not apply, please mark the column DOES NOT APPLY. If you need more space to describe these actions, please attach additional pages and note the resolution and question number to which you are responding.

Resolution CIT-COP2-2004 R1: Conservation of leatherback turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP2-2004-R1, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:			RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY	DOES NOT APPLY
	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	
1a) Have you created conservation plans and long-term programs that can reverse the critical situation of the leatherback turtle in the Eastern Pacific?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
1b) Are you implementing these conservation plans and monitoring programs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
2a) Have you taken conservation measures to significantly reduce the use of leatherback turtle products and by-products?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Awareness campaigns with fishermen and parties involved. Executed by: NGOs Workshops for monitoring/control institutions to strengthen the control of illegal activities. Executed by: NGO ACOREMA	



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			Environmental education campaigns on sea turtles in El Ñuro, Lobitos, Los Órganos, Máncora. Executed by NGO ecOceanica since 2010.	
2b) Do you evaluate these conservation measures?		X		
3a) If your country has leatherback turtle nesting beaches in the Eastern Pacific: Have you taken conservation measures to protect the nesting sites and their associated habitats?				X
3b) Do you evaluate the conservation measures taken to protect those nesting sites and their associated habitats?				X
4. Has your country adopted fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture and mortality of this species?	X		Promote successful release of incidentally caught turtles. Executed by: NGO ACOREMA Mitigation techniques are not being implemented at a national level, which is a current necessity.	
5a) Is your country collecting information on incidental capture of leatherbacks in the following fisheries:				
Artisanal fisheries				
i) Long-line	X		Project: Darwin initiative for sustainable artisanal fisheries in Peru. Executed by: NGO Pro-Delphinus Project: Sea turtle conservation. Executed by: NGO ACOREMA President: Julio Cesar Reyes Address: Calle San Francisco 253. of 201-B. Pisco. Accidental capture of sea turtles in longline fisheries in Peru, 2009-2010. Executed by: APECO	
ii) Gillnets	X		Project: Sea turtle conservation. Executed by: NGO ACOREMA Project: Collect information on leatherback turtle interactions with gillnets in Cerro Azul – Paracas through use of standardized surveys. Executed by: IMARPE	
iii) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))		X		
Industrial fisheries				
i) Long-line		X		
ii) Gillnets		X		
iii) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))		X		
5b) Have you provided the IAC with information on incidental capture of leatherbacks in the following fisheries:				
Artisanal fishing				
i) Long-line		X		
ii) Gillnets		X		
iii) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))		X		



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Industrial fisheries			
i) Long-line		X	
ii) Gillnets		X	
iii) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))		X	
6. Have you established agreements and/or understandings with countries fishing within international waters to adopt fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture of leatherback turtles? List which countries:		X	
7. Have you encouraged other non-Party states to the IAC, carrying out activities that affect leatherback turtles, to adopt measures in favor of their conservation, by means of bilateral, multilateral or regional contacts?		X	
8. Have any cooperative agreements or alliances been established with pertinent organizations? List:		X	

(* **Specify actions implemented, name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.**

Resolution CIT-COP3-2006 R-1: Hawksbill turtle conservation (*Eretmochelys imbricata*)

ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP3-2006-R1, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:		RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY			
		YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
1. Has your country promoted synergies with other Conventions, treaties, international organizations, and/or regional fisheries bodies on the management and conservation of hawksbill turtles and their habitats? Indicate which one(s).			X		
2 a) Are you strengthening monitoring of the illegal use and trade of hawksbill turtles and their products?			X		
2 b) Are you enforcing pertinent hawksbill legislation?			X		
2 c) Are activities being carried out in order to stop illegal trade of hawksbill products?			X		
3. Does your country support and strengthen the research and monitoring activities required to improve the scientific basis of conservation measures for the hawksbill turtle? Especially in:	Genetics	X		Project "Conservation genetics: Interactions with fisheries, population structure of sea turtles" Executed by: NGO EcOceanica	
	Migratory behavior		X		
	Location and conservation status of foraging habitats.	X		Hawksbill turtle conservation project Executed by: NGO Planeta Océano President: Kerstin Forsberg Ghio Address: Malecón Armendáriz 199 Dpto.	



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				201.Miraflores. Turtle study, including hawksbills, in the Tumbes National Mangrove Sanctuary Executed by: NGO ecOceanica Turtle study, including hawksbills, in el Nuro. Executed by NGO ecOceanica	
	Location and conservation status of prey species.		X		
	Population dynamics at foraging sites	X		Beginning to monitor El Nuro as an area where hawksbills are found, turtles captured have been tagged. Executed by: NGO ecOceanica	
	Integrity of nesting habitats		X		
	Others (specify) Strandings	X		Monitoring from El Nurot to Punta Sal. Executed by NGO ecOceanica	
4. As indicated in the recommendations from FAO's Technical Meeting on the conservation of marine turtles and fisheries that was held in Bangkok in 2004 and adopted by the 26th Session of FAO's Fisheries Committee (COFI), does your country carry out any activities mentioned in a) and/or b)?	a) Evaluate incidental capture of hawksbill turtles in jurisdictional waters.	X		Project: Hawksbill turtle conservation Executed by: NGO Planeta Océano President: Kerstin Forsberg Ghio Address: Malecón Armendáriz 199 Dpto 201.Miraflores.	
	b) Actions to mitigate incidental capture of hawksbill turtles in their jurisdictional waters.	X		Project: Hawksbill turtle conservation Executed by: NGO Planeta Océano President: Kerstin Forsberg Ghio Address: Malecón Armendáriz 199 Dpto 201 .Miraflores.	
5. Does your country apply the precautionary approach when considering proposals for seismic exploration on priority marine habitats of the hawksbill turtle?			X		
6. 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.	a) Protection of nesting habitats				X
	b) Protection of feeding habitats	X		ecOceanica is helping to establish El Nuro and Punta Sal as protected areas where hawksbills are found	
7. Does your country promote exchange of technical capacity and collaborative research on hawksbill habitats among Parties as well as non Parties and other involved organizations in the Area of the Convention?			X		



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(* Specify actions implemented, name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.

Resolution CIT-COP3-2006-R2: Reduction of the adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles

ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP3-2006-R2, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
1. 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 adverse impact of fisheries on sea turtles				
• Collect information by fishery		X		
• Observer programs	X		Onboard observer program, fishing log. Executed by: IMARPE From 1997-present	
• Research on sea turtle/fishery interactions	X		Project: Monitoring turtles illegally caught in Pisco. Executed by: IMARPE Project: Darwin Initiative for sustainable artisanal fisheries in Peru. Executed by: NGO Pro-Delphinus President: Johanna Alfaro Shigueto Address: Enrique Palacios 630, Lima 18, Miraflores. Sea turtles accidentally caught in longline fisheries Peru, 2009-2010 Executed by: APECO	
• Information on non-Party vessels		X		
• Cooperation with non-Party states to obtain information		X		
B. Mitigation measures for the following fisheries:				
i) Long-line		X	-Peruvian Mahi Mahi, Marine Starship Council Pre Assessment & Fishery Improvement Project. Use of circular hooks to mitigate incidental capture of sea turtles. Executed by WWF Perú Address: Trinidad Moran 853, Lima 14.	
ii) Gillnets	X		Experiments to see if LED lights can decrease incidental capture of turtles in the Sechura Bay. Executed by: NGO Pro- Delphinus President: Johanna Alfaro Shigueto Address: Enrique Palacios 630, Lima 18, Miraflores	
iii) Trawling (e.g., 1. TEDs: specify legally approved TEDs, their dimensions, material, and target species for that fishery, 2. time-area		X		



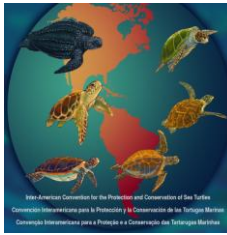
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closures: specify geographical area, time of closure and target species for that fishery, 3. tow times and/or 4. other measures)				
iv) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))		X		
C. Training, education and dissemination				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training, education and dissemination activities 	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Artisanal Fisheries Extension Program Executed by: Ministry of Production -Environmental Education Executed by: Pro Delphinus -Network of Marine-coastal Educators of Northern Peru Executed by: Planeta Océano -Towards community conservation for the protection of sea turtles in Pisco. Executed by: NGO ACOREMA 	
D. Harmonization of policies and legislation				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modifications to instruments 		X		
E. Capacity building				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of a national sea turtle committee/network 		X		
F. Financing				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial support obtained to implement guidelines in this resolution 		X		
G. Socio-economic considerations				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support socio-economic activities that help mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles 		X		
H. Other aspects				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental impact studies for mariculture projects 		X		
2. Sent information and documents on sea turtles created by your country to the Secretariat of the Convention? List documents.				
3. Initiated activities that assist the Convention Secretariat in contacting non Party States through established mechanisms, especially in the area of the Convention, so that they may provide, in a cooperative spirit, the Secretariat with available data on incidental sea turtle catches in their fisheries?		X		
4. Supports the Convention Secretariat, through established mechanisms, to commence discussions with regional fishery management organizations in order to develop Memorandum of Understandings.		X		

(*) Specify actions implemented, name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.



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Resolution CIT-COP4-2009-R5: Adaptation of sea turtle habitats to climate change

ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP4-2009-R5, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTION (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
1 a) Have marine and coastal habitats on which sea turtles depend been included in national plans and programs for adaptation to climate change? Specify habitats and plans		X		
1 b) Are these plans for adaptation to climate change being implemented?		X		
2 a) Are corrective measures and measures on adaptation to climate change included within management plans and/or protection and conservation programs for sea turtles and their habitats?		X		
2 b) Are you evaluating the corrective measures and measures on adaptation to climate change included within management plans and/or protection and conservation programs for sea turtles and their habitats?		X		
3. Have you identified any organizations or pertinent expert groups as possible partners to work on the topic of adaptation by sea turtles to climate change? Please list.	X		- Ministry of Environment - Universities -Non-government organizations: ACOREMA, ProDelphinus, APECO, Planeta Oceano, EcOceanica - Peruvian Navy, Department of Harbors and Ports	
4. Have you carried out research and monitoring to improve knowledge of the effects on, and vulnerability of sea turtles and their habitats, to climate change?		X		
5. Has your country hosted capacity building workshops for monitoring techniques and/or adaptation to climate change?		X		
6. Has your country implemented mitigation measures for non-climatic threats as a way to improve the resilience of populations to the impacts of climate change? Specify which ones.		X		

(*) Specify actions implemented, name of the project or relevant document, location, objective(s), institutions responsible, contact, financial or other support (optional), results (both positive and negative) and duration.

c.2 National and International Mandates

List actions that are being carried out to comply with national and international mandates (Ex: inspections, confiscations, sanctions, etc.)

* Port Authority and Coast Guards from Peru's Navy's Exerts Marine Authority and is responsible for regulating and protecting the environment and its natural resources as well as suppressing all illicit acts; exerting



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control and security over all activities carried out in the aquatic ecosystem, in compliance with the law and international agreements, contributing in this way to the nation's development.

*Public Ministry – District Attorney's Office

The autonomous constitutional organism created by the Political Constitution of Peru in 1979, with the fundamental mission of defending the laws and Human Rights.

- District Attorney's Office Specialized in Environmental Matters
Has the purpose of preventing and investigating environmental offenses. The district attorney specialized in environmental matters is responsible for preventing and investigating the perpetration of environmental offenses, with the fundamental mission of defending the laws and human rights.

* Monitoring and Control Department of PRODUCE

In charge of exerting control and security.

d. _ Application[submission] of exceptions established in the Convention

Describe in detail the exceptions allowed in accordance with article IV, item 3(a,b,d) and Annex IV of the text of the Convention, in accordance to the procedure established by the COP (Doc. CIT-COP5-2011-R2). Attach management program.

Part III (Research information)

a. _ Threats

*Describe threats (Coastal development, incidental capture, direct use, contamination and pathogens, and climate change) by species, with information on the area and activities taken to control them in the following table. Lo = *Lepidochelys olivacea*; Lk = *Lepidochelys kempii*; Dc = *Dermochelys coriacea*; Ei = *Eretmochelys imbricata*; Cc = *Caretta caretta*; Cm = *Chelonia mydas*.*

Species	Threat(s)	Actions
Lo	<i>Incidental capture, coastal development that affects its nesting areas.</i>	<i>Monitor illegal turtle capture in Pisco. Executed by: IMARPE Monitor nesting and conservation activities. Executed by: NGO ecOceanica Accidental capture of sea turtles longline fisheries in Peru, 2009-2010 Executed by: APECO</i>
Lk		



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Dc	<i>Coastal development, incidental capture direct use, contamination, climate change</i>	<i>Monitor illegal turtle capture in Pisco Executed by: IMARPE Accidental capture of sea turtles longline fisheries in Peru, 2009-2010 Executed by: APECO</i>
Ei	<i>Coastal Development, incidental capture, direct use, contamination, climate change</i>	<i>Monitor illegal turtle capture in Pisco Executed by: IMARPE</i>
Cm	<i>Incidental capture, direct take and incidental capture with retention, direct use, contamination, climate change, coastal development that affects its nesting beaches and feeding grounds</i>	<i>Monitor illegal turtle capture in Pisco Executed by: IMARPE Monitor nesting and conservation activities, NGO ecOceanica Accidental capture of sea turtles in longline fisheries in Peru, 2009-2010 Executed by: APECO</i>
Cc	<i>Incidental capture</i>	<i>Accidental capture of sea turtles in longline fisheries in Peru, 2009-2010 Executed by: APECO</i>

b._ Research

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. Provide a list of references for the information used in this report and note how to obtain them when needed.

Project: Relative abundance of Sea Turtles and Food Chain Ecology in Paracas Bay

Executed by: IMARPE

Peru's Ocean Institute in Pisco has been carrying out this project since 2010. The project's general objective is to determine the relative abundance of sea turtles and their temporal variation in Paracas Bay, and to study the food chain ecology of sea turtles. The project allows us to quantify, for the first time, the number of sea turtles that live in the Bay and their variation throughout the year. Up to now, this type of study has never been performed with live turtles in Peru, especially within a setting in which the population is being subjected to illegal captures in the area for more than 70 years. This Project is being executed by Pisco Coastal Laboratory, IMARPE.

Project: Monitoring turtles captured illegally in Pisco

Executed by: IMARPE

In November 2009, the Ocean Institute of Peru through their regional office in Pisco began systematically monitoring places where sea turtle remains are discarded, in



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wastelands around San Andres, in order to understand the magnitude of illegal capture of these species in Pisco. Up to now, more than three years of continuous monitoring has been completed and it will be continued this present year. It was confirmed through this systematic monitoring that there are different sources of demand for sea turtle meat in Pisco, which supports the illegal trade of this product.

**Project: Research on the epibiosis and feeding ecology of green turtles.
Research on the interactions of gillnet fisheries with leatherback turtles.
Executed by: IMARPE**

IMARPE's Higher Predators Research Department in conjunction with the Pisco Coastal Laboratory are developing studies on green turtle (*Chelonia mydas agassizii*) epibiosis in the Paracas Bay, reporting new records for Peru. Also, studies are underway on the feeding ecology of *C. mydas* through aquatic monitoring in the area of Paracas. Further studies were done on leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) interactions with fisheries using gillnets around Pisco and their mitigation measures. The results of these studies have been presented at: CONCIMAR 2010 (Peru), V Regional Sea Turtle Symposium 2011 (Panama), 33rd International Sea Turtle Symposium (ISTS) 2012 (Mexico) and 33rd ISTS (USA).

Estimating the relative abundance, epibiosis and feeding ecology of sea turtles in the north.

Executed by: IMARPE

IMARPE's Higher Predators Research Department has been conducting monitoring in the Virrilá estuary (Parachique, Piura) in order to estimate the relative abundance of turtles in the estuary. Through this project information on biometrics, feeding ecology and epibiosis has been obtained and CPUE analysis done, in addition to tagging and taking skin samples.

Project: Darwin Initiative for sustainable artisanal fisheries in Peru.

Executed by: Pro- Delphinus

The project's main objective is to generate a solid sustainable artisanal fisheries initiative that is applicable in Peru. It will work on all levels, from fishermen and communities to government agencies and NGOs and it will inform the decision makers in key agencies, like the Sea Institute of Peru (IMARPE) and the Ministry of Environment (MINAM) about the project's results.

Other objectives include: evaluating Peru's artisanal fisheries; quantify the protected fauna bycatch including sea turtles and other species; test bycatch mitigation measures; generate data on the spacial ecology of marine vertebrates like sea turtles and birds; strengthen fishermen's capacities through training on environmental topics; and increase the public's environmental awareness.

Sea Turtle Project in Piura and Tumbes

Executed by: ecOceánica



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The objectives of this project are:

- 1) Identify and contribute to the protection of areas of high concentration or critical habitats
- 2) Obtain biological and ecological parameters on sea turtle aggregations in order to design management plans (demographics, residency, growth, etc.)
- 3) Monitor and evaluate nesting activities of olive ridleys and green turtles
- 4) Identify and reduce anthropogenic threats through creating awareness in local and surrounding communities

This program is long term and started in 2010 primarily in El Ñuro, Los Organos, Mancora, Punta Sal and Manglares of Tumbes.

Project Accidental capture of sea turtles in longline fisheries in Peru, 2009-2010

Executed by: APECO

This study describes the species composition, relative abundance, distribution in time and space and the sizes of sea turtles accidentally caught by longliners through onboard observations. A total of 25 trips were made, observing 334850 from September 2009 to August 2010 and 79 sea turtles were caught. The observed hauls were performed between 8 ° and 17 ° South Latitude. The green turtle *Chelonia mydas* was captured the most with the 60% occurrence, followed by the loggerhead turtle *Caretta caretta* with 22%, the olive ridley *Lepidochelys olivacea* 9% and the leatherback turtle *Dermochelys coriacea* 4% and 5 turtles could not be properly identified. The capture per unit effort (CPUE) was 0.236 turtles every 1000 hooks. The green and olive ridley turtles were distributed throughout the study area while loggerheads were captured mostly in the central and south zone.

c. _ Other activities

Include information on: environmental education activities, programs to establish and manage protected areas, and cooperative activities with other Party countries.

Environmental Education Programs

Executed by: Pro Delphinus

An educational component in every one of the institutions' projects aims at reducing the capture of sea turtles, birds and mammals and their use for human consumption. In With this in mind, talks, seminars and workshops aimed at the basic groups involved in the ports are carried out: students, fisherman and fishing authorities. ProDelphinus has delivered educational talks to fishermen in 29 of the country's ports.

They as also developed workshops and talks on rescue techniques and methodology, safe manipulation and release of sea turtles that have been captured during fishing operations to local fishermen and Port Authority members. 418 people have attended the workshops and have received educational/informational materials on rescue and



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release techniques. In addition, they have monitored beaches to determine stranding due to predation, as well as opening a museum in Pucusana.

Network of Marine-Coastal Educators in Northern Peru

Executed by: Planeta Océano

Up to now, more than 50 local volunteers belonging to PRODUCE, the National University of Tumbes and the Contralmirante Manuel Villar Olivera Technological Institute, have been trained and work for the project, connecting over 30 educational institutions and colleges, strengthening marine education to reduce the gurture anthropogenic impact on coastal and marine fauna. Informative material has been handed out and awareness workshops have been carried out with artisanal fisherman and the local population.

Towards community conservation for the protection of sea turtles in Pisco.

Executed by: ACOREMA

In order to continue awareness and informative activities in the city of Pisco, ACOREMA has carried out: talks with school children, university students, teachers, guides and tourism students, among others. Also workshops with rangers, Port Authority and Pisco Costal Laboratory personnel. ACOREMA, along with local entities, has participated in exhibitions in public spaces, puppet shows, production and diffusion of educational material (books, guides, cards, brochures, posters, etc.). These are some of the strategies implemented in order to motivate, raise awareness and inform the different sectors of the community about the need to improve the state of conversation of species like sea turtles.

Part IV: Annexes

Table 1: Species Present

*Place an X in the box when the species listed is present in the oceanographic basins of your country as established in Article III of the text of the Convention. Lo = *Lepidochelys olivacea*; Lk = *Lepidochelys kempii*; Dc = *Dermochelys coriacea*; Ei = *Eretmochelys imbricata*; Cm = *Chelonia mydas*; Cc = *Caretta caretta*.*

Species	Pacific Ocean	Atlantic Ocean	Caribbean Sea
Lo	X		
Lk			
Dc	X		
Ei	X		
Cm	X		
Cc	X		



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Table 2: Important nesting sites for sea turtle conservation

- a. *This table is intended to report information on the priority nesting beaches (for example, sites with greater abundance, endemism, genetic importance, others) for each species. For beaches that have multiple species nesting, enter that beach under the list for the primary nesting species. When entering information on nesting beaches, information is to be entered for each species independently. Indicate the names of nesting sites and the nesting season months for each site.*
- b. *Geographic location: Specify latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes and seconds - provide one or two points of reference for nesting sites (if available).*
- c. *Extension: Provide the total length (in Kilometers) of the nesting beach.*
- d. *Declared protection area: Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area.*
- e. *Protection measures: Indicate if any type of protection measures are in place at the nesting site (For example, turtle safe lights).*
- f. *Annual nesting abundance: Where possible, provide information on the total number of females and/or nests deposited at the nesting beach. If a specific value is not available, please provide a range for annual number of nesting females or nests deposited. If data are unavailable, enter 'unknown' or 'unavailable'. The ranges for annual number of females are: 0-10, 11-100, 101-500, 501-1000, 1001-5000, 5001-10000, 10001-50000, 50001-100000, >100000. The ranges for annual number of nests are: 0-10, 11-100, 101-500, 501-1000, 1001-5000, 5001-10000, 10001-100000, 100001-500000, >500000. On a separate sheet, provide a brief description/justification on why each site that was mentioned is considered important (sites with greater abundance, endemism, genetic, others). Include historical information (graphic and/or tables) showing the population status of each species present at the site.*
- g. *Information from tagging program: Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach. This includes flipper tagging, passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry programs. If possible, on a separate sheet or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available.*
- h. *Tissue sampling: Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, or as attached references, describe these tissue sampling programs in greater detail. For example, were samples collected for genetic, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies?*



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Spp	Name of Priority Nesting Site (Regular nesting)	Season	Geographic Location (Lat/Long) in Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds																								Extension (km)	Declared Protection Area	Protection Measures	Annual Nesting Abundance		Tagging Program	Tissue Sampling
			Beginning												Ending															Females	Clutches		
			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W										
Lo			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
Lk			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
Dc			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
Ei			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
Cm			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
Cc			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														
			°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W	to	°	'	"	N	°	'	"	W														



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Table 3: Important in-water sites for sea turtle conservation

- a. *This table is intended to contain information for the priority in-water sites for each species. For marine habitats that have multiple species present, enter the specific site under the heading for the priority species at that site. Indicate whether or not there is in water occurrence and/or foraging sites for that species.*
- b. *Geographic location: Describe the in-water site in general, providing the name of the site and points of reference at sea, when available. If possible add the geographic location in Lat/Long coordinates.*
- c. *Declared protection area: Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area.*
- d. *Information from tagging program: Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the in-water site. This includes flipper tagging, passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry programs. If possible, on a separate sheet, or as attached reference provide greater detail about the type of tagging efforts conducted. Also provide satellite telemetry maps or flipper tag recovery information if available.*
- e. *Tissue sampling: Indicate if there has been tissue sampling conducted at this site. This includes skin, blood, and other body tissues. On a separate sheet, or as attached references describe these tissue sampling programs in greater detail. For example, were samples collected for genetic, contaminant, and/or stable isotope studies?*

Species		Description of geographic location	Declared Protection Area	Tagging Program	Tissue Sampling
Lo	In water Occurrence	Sechura Ilo Salaverry	No	Inconel Tags	Skin
	Foraging Sites				
Lk	In water Occurrence				
	Foraging Sites				
Dc	In water Occurrence	San Jose Salaverry	No	Satellite transmitters Inconel tags	Skin
	Foraging Sites				
Ei	In water Occurrence	Sechura	NO	Inconel tags	SKIN
	Foraging Sites				
Cm	In water Occurrence	Bahía de Paracas	Paracas National Reserve	Inconel tags	SKIN
	Foraging Sites				



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Cc	In water Occurrence	Constante, Bahía de Sechura Estuario de Virrilá Salaverry Ancón Callao Pucusana Ilo	NO	Inconel tags	Skin
	Foraging Sites	El Ñuro	No	Inconel tags, PITS and satellite transmitters	Skin
		Santuario Nacional Los Manglares de Tumbes	Yes		
		Lobos de Tierra	Yes	Inconel tags	
		Ilo Pucusana	No	Satellite transmitters Inconel tags	Skin