



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

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Annual Report 2016

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 2016. **Part I**

Part I (General Information)

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

a._ Focal Point

Institution	Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Name	
Date of Annual Report submitted	April 30 th 2016

b._ Agency or Institution responsible for preparing this report

Name of Agency or Institution	Ministerio de la Producción/ Instituto del Mar del Perú
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c._ Other who participated in the preparation of this report

Name	Agency or Institution	E-mail
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Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles

PERU

Annual Report 2016

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>In progress</i>	<i>Multisectoral coordination meetings</i>
Does your country have policies and programs at local and regional levels in accordance with Article XVIII?	<i>In Progress</i>	<i>National Report on the Conservation of Sea Turtles in Peru. 2011. Enforced by IMARPE.</i>
Does your country have monitoring programs in accordance with Article IX?	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>-Monitoring of Sea Turtle illegally caught in Pisco. Enforces: IMARPE</i> <i>-Project: Occurrence and feeding ecology of Sea Turtles in Pisco area. Enforces: IMARPE</i> <i>-Project: Sea turtle monitoring at Virrilá estuary. Enforces: IMARPE</i> <i>-Monitoring of fauna mortality events in Lambayeque shore and south of Piura. Enforces: IMARPE</i> <i>-Monitoring of sea turtles stranded at Tumbes littoral. Enforces: IMARPE</i> <i>-Project: Sea Turtles abundance assessment at Lobos de Tierra island. Enforces: IMARPE-GEF.</i> <i>-Project: Green Sea Turtle genetic variability characterization at Virrilá Estuary and Paracas. Enforces: IMARPE</i> <i>-Project El Nuro Sea Turtles – Piura Enforces: NGO ecOceánica.</i> <i>-Sea Turtles nesting in the north of Peru, Tumbes – Piura. Enforces: NGO ecOceánica</i> <i>-Sea Turtles nesting (Cm, Lo) from El Ñuro to Punta Sal. Enforces: NGO ecOceánica</i> <i>-Sea Turtles nesting at Tumbes littoral. Enforces: NGO Planeta Océano</i> <i>-Project: Educational strategies on Sea Turtles</i>



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

		<p><i>conservation en the north of Peru.</i> <i>Enforces: NGO Planeta Océano</i> <i>-Project: Sea Turtles difficult situation. Reduction of sea turtle incidental catches I in the Eastern Pacific. Enforces: WWF Peru..</i> <i>-Project: Green Turtle diet in the north of Peru, Sechura Bay. Enforces: NGO Pro Delphinus.</i> <i>-Project: Incidental catches of sea turtles in gillnet fisheries at Sechura Bay. Enforces: NGO Pro Delphinus.</i> <i>-Project: Mitigation and reduction of sea turtles incidental catches in small scale fisheries using lights in gillnets. Enforces: NGO Pro Delphinus.</i> <i>-Project: Hawksbill studies in foraging areas at Peru's north coast. Enforces: NGO Pro Delphinus.</i> <i>-Project: Research on incidental catches of Leatherback turtles in Tambo de Mora area-Pisco. Enforces: IMARPE and Pro Delphinus.</i> <i>-Program in Good Practices on sustainability, awareness and observation of sea turtles in the purse-seine fishery. Food Technology (TASA) and Pro Delphinus.</i> <i>-Program: Releasing sea turtles, a conservation collaborative initiative between fishermen and researches in Peru, throughout the coast but focusing on Tumbes and Tambo de Mora-Pisco. Currently since 2006. Enforces: NGO ACOREMA</i></p>
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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 (April 30, 2014-April 30, 2015) related to sea turtles and/or relevant activities. Provide a 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.

National Legislation		
Type and name of legal instrument (No.)	Description (Range of application)	Sanction(s) imposed
Ministerial Resolution N° 103-95-PE. 2nd of March 1995	Forbids directed catch of all of the sea turtle species inhabiting Peruvian waters.	In accordance with the current legal provisions.
Supreme Decree N° 026-2001-PE. 28th of June 2001	Establishes that the ban to hunt different species of whales and catch all species of turtles stays in place.	In accordance with the current legal provisions.
Supreme Decree N° 016-2007-PRODUCE 4th of August 2007	Regulates inspection procedures and sanctions the rise during the implementation of inspection faculties and sanctioning power of the competent bodies, before the commission of violations typified in fisheries and aquaculture regulations.	Extract, process, trade, transport or store, species legally protected is considered a severe violation. Sanctions are confiscation and fines. The fine in case of species legally protected is 2UIT for each specimen of the



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

		species.
Supreme Decree N° 024-2009-MINAM. 1st of January 2010	To protect marine species populations that inhabit the islands, islets and guano islands, or use them in their migratory routes.	In accordance with the current legal provisions.
Supreme Decree N° 004-2014-MINAGRI	Supreme decree that approves updates in lists of classification and categorization of wildlife endangered species legally protected.	Hunt, catch, capture possession, trade, transport or export with commercial purposes of all specimens, products or byproducts of wildlife species detailed in Annex I is banned.
International Instruments		
Treaty, Convention, Agreements, Memorandum of Understanding		Year signed and/or ratified
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)		1975
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)		1997
Inter-American Convention for the Protection and Conservation of Sea Turtles		1999
Agreement for the Protection of the Marine Environment and Coastal Areas of the Southeastern Pacific		1982
Protocol for Conservation and Management of Coastal Marine Protected Areas of the South East Pacific.		1989
Convention on Biological Diversity		1993

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.



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

Resolution CIT-COP7-2015-R2: Conservation of the Eastern Pacific Leatherback Turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*)

ACCORDING TO RESOLUTION CIT-COP7-2015-R2, REPORT WHETHER YOUR COUNTRY:

		RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY		
IS COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ATCIÓN(*)	DOES NOT APPLY
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"/>		
2. Have you taken conservation measures to eliminate poaching of leatherback turtles?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
3. 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Has your country adopted fishing techniques that reduce incidental capture and mortality of this species?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(*) 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:

		RESOLUTION DOES NOT APPLY		
IS IT COMPLYING WITH THE FOLLOWING:	YES	NO	DESCRIBE ACTIÓN (*)	DOES NOT APPLY
1. Are you strengthening monitoring of the illegal use and trade of hawksbill turtles and their products?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
2. Are you enforcing pertinent hawksbill legislation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
3. Are activities being carried out in order to stop illegal trade of hawksbill products?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

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.	a) Protection of nesting habitats				X
	b) Protection of feeding habitats	X		ecOceanica is supporting with the establishment of Protected Areas where Hawksbill turtles occur in El Niño and Punta Sal	

(*) 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
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		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observers Program 	X		-On board Observers Programs "Bitácoras de Pesca". Enforces: IMARPE since 1997-currently. -System for the Collection of Information on Artisanal Fisheries through fishing harbor observers. Enforces: IMARPE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research on sea turtle/fishery interactions 	X		-Project: Monitoring of illegal catches of sea turtles in Pisco. Enforces: IMARPE. -Project: Darwin Initiative for sustainable artisanal fisheries in Peru. Enforces: NGO Pro-Delphinus. President: Joanna Alfaro Shigueto. Address: José Gálvez Nro. 780 Int. E, Miraflores. -Accidental catch of sea turtles in Peru long line fishing, 2009 – 2010. Enforces: APECO	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on non-Party vessels 		X		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Assessments & Fishery Improvement Project. Use of circle hooks to mitigate incidental catches of sea turtles. Enforces: WWF Peru. de Address: Trinidad	



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

			Moran 853, Lima 14.	
ii) Gillnets	X		-Experiment to test LED lights to reduce incidental catches of sea turtles in Sechura Bay. Enforces: NGO Pro-Delphinus. President: Johanna Alfaro Shigueto. Address: José Gálvez Nro. 780 Int. E, Miraflores	
iii) Trawling, for example: 1. TEDs: specify legally approved TEDs, their dimensions, material, and target species for that fishery, 2. time-area closures: specify geographical area, time of closure and target species for that fishery 3. Tow times and/or 4. other measures	X			
iv) Other fishing gear (indicate which one(s))	X			
v) Training programs for fishermen about best practices for safe handling and release of sea turtles incidentally caught.		X	-Program of Extension of Artisanal Fishing. Enforces: Ministry of Production. -Environmental Education. Enforces: Pro Delphinus. -Peru's Marine and Coastal Educators Network. Enforces: Planeta Océano. -Toward Communitarian Conservation for Sea Turtles Protection in Pisco. Enforces: NGO ACOREMA	
C. Socio-economic considerations				
• Support socio-economic activities that help mitigate adverse impacts of fisheries on sea turtles.		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.)

*Captaincy and Coastguard General Direction of Peru's Navy

Exercises Marine Authority and is responsible for regulating and ensuring the protection of the environment and its natural resources, as well as for preventing any illegal action. It exercises control and surveillance of all activities conducted in the aquatic environment, in compliance with the law and international agreements, contributing to the national development.

*Public Ministry – General Attorney



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

Is the autonomous constitutional organism created by the Political Constitution of Peru in 1979, with the critical mission of defending legality and Human Rights.

- ✓ Special Attorney for the Environment
It has the purpose of preventing and investigating violations of the environment. The special attorney for the environment has the responsibility of preventing and investigating violations to the environment with the critical mission of defending legality and human rights.

*PRODUCE General Direction for Monitoring and Control
It is in charge of exercise monitoring and enforcement.

Training and dissemination for the compliance of regulations

During 2015 and 2016 (January to April 15th), the General Direction for Monitoring and Control has conducted training about the compliance of fishing regulations, responsible and sustainable fishing, and species legally protected (where sea turtles are included), addressed to artisanal fishermen, transporters, traders and regional governments staff according to the detail below:

NUMBER OF TRAININGS PER REGION DURING 2015 AND 2016 (JANUARY TO APRIL 15 TH)		
REGIONS	N° OF TRAININGS	N° OF PARTICIPANTS
ANCASH	32	594
AREQUIPA	24	720
CALLAO	3	101
ICA	5	176
LA LIBERTAD	14	258
LAMBAYEQUE	7	161
LIMA	23	713
MOQUEGUA	8	185
PIURA	10	309
TACNA	7	188
TUMBES	11	206
TOTAL	144	3611

Inspections and joint operations

During inspections, the General Direction for Monitoring and Control audits that legally protected species are not caught, transported or traded. As a product of these inspections during 2015 and 2016 (January to April 15th) 47.61 kg of sea turtle have been confiscated and one report of occurrence has been submitted. The detail of these inspections is described as follows:

INSPECTION ACTIVITIES DURING 2015 AND 2016 (JANUARY TO APRIL 15 TH 2016)						
LOCATION OF INSPECTION	N° OF INSPECTION	N° OPERATIONS	N° RO	CONFISCATION* (Kg)	RESOURCE OF ABANDONMENT *	TOTAL CONFISCATED* (Kg)
COVE/DOCK/HARBOR	15,187	73				
ROAD	272	185				
ARTISANAL FISHING LANDING DOCK	4,963	43		34.02**	34.02**	
CONTROL BOOTH	12,000	91				
MARKET	1,181	74	1	1.99	11.60	13.59
WHOLESALE FISHING MARKET	1,745	27				
RESTAURANT	2,970	61				
TOLL UNIT	1,394	41				



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

ON BOARD INSPECTIONS	4,823					
TOTAL	44,535	595	1	1.99	45.62	47.61

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

Indicate 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Capture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct Use <input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	-Monitoring of sea turtle illegal catches in Pisco. Enforces: IMARPE -Green sea turtle mortality estimation in Virrilá estuary. Enforces: IMARPE -Monitoring of marine fauna mortality events en Lambayeque coast and in the south of Piura. Enforces: IMARPE -Monitoring of nesting and conservation actions. Enforces: NGO ecOceanica -Sea turtle accidental catches in long line fisheries in Peru, 2009 – 2010. Enforces: APECO
Lk	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Development <input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Catches <input type="checkbox"/> Direct Use <input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	
Dc	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Catches <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct Use <input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	-Monitoring of sea turtle illegal catches in Pisco. Enforces: IMARPE -Monitoring of marine fauna mortality events en Lambayeque coast and in the south of Piura. Enforces: IMARPE -Sea turtle accidental catches in long line fisheries in Peru, 2009 – 2010. Enforces: APECO
Ei	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Captures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct Use <input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	-Monitoring of sea turtle illegal catches in Pisco. Enforces: IMARPE - Sea turtles mortality estimation in Virrilá estuary. Enforces: IMARPE
Cm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Captures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct Use <input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	-Monitoring of sea turtle illegal catches in Pisco. Enforces: IMARPE -Sea turtles aquatic monitoring in at Virrilá estuary acuático de tortugas marinas en el estuario de Virrilá (Research on Epibiosis). Enforces: IMARPE. -Monitoring of marine fauna mortality events en Lambayeque coast and in the south of Piura. Enforces: IMARPE -Monitoring of sea turtles stranded in



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

		<i>Tumbes litoral. Enforces: IMARPE</i> <i>-Monitoring of nesting and conservation actions. Enforces: NGO ecOceanica.</i> <i>-Sea turtle accidental catches in long line fisheries in Peru, 2009 – 2010. Enforces: APECO</i>
Cc	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal Development <input type="checkbox"/> Contamination <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Captures <input type="checkbox"/> Pathogens <input type="checkbox"/> Direct Use <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change	<i>-Sea turtle accidental catches in long line fisheries in Peru, 2009 – 2010. Enforces: 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.

In addition to the above please fill out the following table on the type of research being carried out in the country and with what specie(s).

Research	Specie(s) (Lo, Lk, Cm, Ei, Cc, Dc)
Tagging	Cm, Dc, Ei, Cc
Genetics	Cm, Dc, Ei, Cc
Habitat monitoring	Cm
Interaction with fisheries	Lo, Cm, Ei, Cc y Dc

Project: Sea turtles relative abundance and feeding ecology in Paracas Bay **Enforces: IMARPE**

Since January 2010, the Mar del Peru Institute is developing this project from its headquarters in Pisco. The general objective is to determine sea turtles relative abundance indexes and its temporal variation as well as to study their feeding ecology, at Paracas bay. For the first time, this project allows us to quantify the number of sea turtles inhabiting the bay, as well as their variation and population parameters throughout the year. This project is implemented by the Coastal Lab in Pisco, IMARPE.

Project: Monitoring of sea turtles illegal catches in Pisco **Enforces: IMARPE**

In November 2009, the Mar del Peru Institute (Pisco headquarters), started the systematic monitoring of the places where sea turtle remains are discarded, in vacant lands around San Andrés, with the purpose of knowing the extent of the illegal catches of these species in Pisco. More than six years of continuous monitoring have been completed to this date (2009-2015), and it will be conducted this year as well. Through this systematic monitoring it has been proven that there are different sources of sea turtle meat demand in Pisco, sustaining an illegal trade of this product.

Projects:



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

Researches on the green sea turtle epibiosis and its feeding ecology.

Researches on the leatherback sea turtle interaction with gillnets.

Enforces: IMARPE

IMARPE office for Research on Top Predators jointly with Pisco's Coastal Lab is developing studies about the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas agassizzi*) epibiosis in Paracas bay, reporting new records for Peru. Also, studies on the feeding ecology of the *C. mydas* were conducted during aquatic monitoring on Paracas area. Additionally, studies on the interaction of leatherback turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*) with gillnets, and mitigation measures have been carried out in Pisco.

Relative abundance estimation, epibiosis and feeding ecology of Sea Turtles in Virrilá estuary.

Enforces IMARPE

IMARPE office for Research on Top Predators, is conducting systematic monitoring in Virrilá estuary (Parachique, Piura) with the aim of estimating the relative abundance of turtles in the estuary. Information about biometry, feeding ecology, epibiosis and catches per unit effort indices are estimated. Tagging and skin sampling are also conducted.

Sea turtles mortality estimation in Virrilá estuary

Enforces IMARPE

IMARPE office for Research on Top Predators, is conducting systematic monitoring in Virrilá estuary (Parachique, Piura). By following circuits along the estuary edges, carapaces and remains of sea turtles are counted and geo-referenced, while determining the species, and degree of decomposition. To avoid recounting the animals are marked. In some cases it is possible to determine the cause of death, for example due to collisions with vessels.

Monitoring of marine fauna stranding events in Lambayeque coast and the south of Piura.

Enforces IMARPE

IMARPE office for Research on Top Predators, is conducting systematic monitoring of stranding in Lambayeque coast and the south of Piura. Monitoring includes number of stranded specimens, number of species, geo-reference, degree of decomposition according to NOAA scale, body condition assessment, and a series of specific sampling according to the taxon. Reports of green turtles (*Chelonia mydas*), leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*), and olive ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) have been recorded.

Monitoring of stranding events in Tumbes littoral

Enforces IMARPE

Since 2005, Tumbes Coastal Lab is conducting the sea turtle stranding monitoring program in Tumbes coast, from Cáncas cove to the north of Puerto Pizarro. Stranding protocols proposed by IMARPE office of Research on Top Predators in Callao are being used as well. Up to date there have been reports of various species such as leatherback, green, hawksbill and ridley turtles, which are included in a joint database.



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

Project: Genetic variability of green turtles populations in Virrilá estuary and Paracas.

Enforces IMARPE

Since 2014, IMARPE aquatic Bio-technology Lab of Genetics dependent on the Aquaculture Research General Direction is conducting genetic analysis on green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) samples. The mitochondrial DNA control region is being analyzed with approximately 750 base pairs, with the purpose of identifying haplotypes of the individuals in foraging areas and establishing their genetic origin by comparing with worldwide databases of foraging areas (NOAA).

Research project on leatherback turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*) incidental catches in Tambo de Mora area – San Andrés.

Enforces IMARPE – Pro Delphinus

The main objective is to obtain biologic information on leatherback turtles (*Dermochelys coriacea*) incidentally caught by the driftnets fleet in Tambo de Mora area – San Andrés (Pisco), as well as to estimate the levels of incidental catches. The data has the aim to implement management and mitigation measures that help recovering this species critically endangered.

Green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) diet analysis project in the north of Peru.

Enforces: Pro Delphinus

Between 2013 and 2015 the NGO Pro Delphinus analyzed the green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) diet. The stomach and esophagus content of animals dead by incidental catches in artisanal fisheries at Sechura bay (05°12'S, 80°50'W) were analyzed. Frequency of occurrence and wet weight was estimated for all the items.

Incidental catches of sea turtles in gillnets at Sechura Bay project

Enforces: Pro Delphinus

Since 2013, the NGO Pro Delphinus is conducting a project that records incidental catches of sea turtles in Sechura Bay. Green, ridley and hawksbill turtles have been recorded. Mortality evaluations, morphometry, skin sampling for genetics and stable isotopes, tagging and catches per unit effort are assessed

Project: Mitigation and reduction of sea turtles incidental catches in small scale fisheries using lights on gillnets

Enforces: Pro Delphinus

Since 2012, the NGO Pro Delphinus is testing the effect of LED lights to mitigate incidental catches of sea turtles in artisanal fisheries using mostly gillnets, mainly at Sechura Bay. There is a noticeable reduction in catches of green turtles in areas where lights are been used on the nets, and the effect of the system is still being tested in ridley and leatherback turtles.

Project: Releasing sea turtles, a collaborative initiative of conservation between fishermen and researches in Peru, at Tumbes and Tambo de Mora – Pisco.

Enforces: ACOREMA



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

A conservation initiative to strengthen the knowledge of fishermen involved in public-private organizations, in conservation practices of the leatherback turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*). Information includes collecting biologic information and samples of incidental catches, as well as stranded turtles in Peru coastal waters. Since its first stages important information has been collected regarding biology, occurrence, distribution, catching areas, interaction with fisheries and illegal trade of this species byproducts. The project focuses on the north coast of the Country at Tumbes region and in the central south at Tambo de Mora – San Andrés.

Project: Sea Turtles in Piura and Tumbes **Enforces: ecOceánica**

The objectives of this project are:

1. To identify and contribute for the protection of high concentration areas or critical habitats.
2. To obtain biologic and ecologic parameters of sea turtles aggregations for the design of management plans (demographics, residence, growth, etc.)
3. To monitor and assess nesting activities of ridley and green turtles.
4. To Identify and reduce anthropic threats through the awareness of local and nearby communities.

This is a long term program and is being carried out in El Ñuro, Los Organos, Máncora, Punta Sal and Manglares de Tumbes since 2010.

Project: Accidental catches of sea turtles in longline fisheries in Peru, 2009 - 2010 **Enforces APECO**

Through on board observers this study describes the composition, relative abundance, temporal and special distribution and size of the species of sea turtles accidentally caught by longliners. A total of 25 trips were conducted, observing 334850 hooks, catching 79 sea turtles, from September 2009 until August 2010. The sets observed were between 8° and 17° of Latitude South. The green turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) was caught the most with a 60%, followed by the loggerhead (*Caretta caretta*) 22%, the ridley (*Lepidochelys olivacea*) with a 9%, and the leatherback (*Dermochelys coriacea*) with a 4% of occurrence. Five turtle were not identified. The capture rate per unit of effort (CPUE) was 0.236 turtles in 1000 hooks. The green and ridley turtle were distributed throughout the area whereas loggerheads were mostly caught in the central and south areas.

c._ Other activities

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

Programs of Environmental Education **Enforces: Pro Delphinus**

An educational component included in each of the projects that this organization conducts, seeks the reduction of catches of sea turtles, sea birds and marine mammals and their use for human consumption. It includes talks, seminars and workshops



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

addressed to the docks stakeholders: students, fishermen and marine authorities. Pro has provided educational talks to fishermen in 29 docks throughout the country. Also, the organization has developed workshops and talks about technics and methods about rescue, handling and release of sea turtles caught during fishing operations, for fishermen and captaincies members. 418 people have attended the workshops and received the educational/informative material about rescue and release techniques. Additionally, there is beach sampling to determine stranding of top predators, as well as the opening of a museum in Pucusana.

North Peru Marine and Coastal Educators Networks Enforces: Planeta Océano

Up to date, more than 50 volunteers have been trained and work for this project. Volunteers belong to PRODUCE, National University of Tumbes and the Technologic Institute Contralmirante Manuel Villar Olivera. More than 30 educative institutions and schools have been contacted, strengthening marine education to reduce human caused marine and coastal impact in the future. Dissemination material has been given away and awareness workshops have been developed with artisanal fishermen and the local population. The project is still active.

Towards communitarian conservation for the protection of sea turtles in Pisco Enforces: ACOREMA

To continue with dissemination and awareness activities in Pisco city, ACOREMA has developed: talks for students, lecturers, guides and tourism students, among other. There have also been workshops with the rangers, the Captaincy staff and the Coast Lab in Pisco. In coordination with local organizations, it has taken part in local exhibition in public spaces, poppet shows, production and dissemination of educational material (books, guides, booklets, posters, etc). These are some of the strategies used to motivate, raise awareness and inform different sector of the community on the need to improve the status of conservation of species as sea turtles.

Parte 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	Atlantic	Caribbean Sea
Lo	X		
Lk			
Dc	X		
Ei	X		



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

Cm	X		
Cc	X		

Table 2: Index nesting sites or beaches for sea turtle conservation

- a. *This table is intended to report information on index nesting sites or beaches 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 site or beaches, information is to be entered for each species independently. Indicate the names of index nesting sites. On a separate sheet of paper, indicate the selection criteria used for identifying the index beach, for example, because it hosts a significant proportion of the overall nesting population within a region or other defined unit or genetic importance.*
- b. *Nesting season: Indicate the starting and finishing date of the nesting season.*
- c. *Monitoring period: Indicate the starting and finishing date of monitoring efforts.*
- d. *Survey frequency: Indicate the frequency with which the surveys are done (daily, weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, among others).*
- e. *Geographic location: Specify latitude and longitude in decimal degrees.*
- f. *Extension of beach monitored: Provide the total length (in Kilometers) of the nesting beach.*
- g. *Declared protection area: Indicate (yes or no) if the area is declared as some type of protected area.*
- h. *Annual nesting abundance: Provide information on the total number of females and/or clutches or nests deposited at the nesting site or beach in real numbers. Provide the exact count of females based on tagged or uniquely identified individuals. If the exact number of clutches is unknown provide total number of nests.*
- i. *Information from tagging program: Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the nesting beach by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) 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.*
- j. *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 this tissue sampling program in greater detail. For example, were samples collected for genetics, pollutants, and/or stable isotope studies?*
- k. *Indicate what organization or entity is providing the data.*

l.

When inserting new rows, please copy and paste the drop down menus when applicable.



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

PERU

Annual Report 2016

Spp	Name of Index Nesting Site or Beach	Nesting Season		Monitoring Period		Survey Frequency	Geographic Location (Lat/Long) in Decimal Degrees				Extension of beach monitored (km)	Declared Protected Area (Yes/No)	Annual Nesting Abundance			Tagging Program (FT, ST, PIT)	Tissue Sampling (Yes/No)	Organization or entity providing data
		Start	Finish	Start	Finish		Latitud	Longitud	Females Exact Count	Clutches Exact Count			Number of Nests					
Lo								°		°		Choose an item.				Choose an item.	Choose an item.	
								°		°		Choose an item.				Choose an item.	Choose an item.	
Lk								°		°		Choose an item.				Choose an item.	Choose an item.	
								°		°		Choose an item.				Choose an item.	Choose an item.	
Dc								°		°		Choose an item.				Choose an item.	Choose an item.	
								°		°		Choose an item.				Choose an item.	Choose an item.	
Ei								°		°		Choose an item.				Choose an item.	Choose an item.	
								°		°		Choose an item.				Choose an item.	Choose an item.	
Cm								°		°		Choose an item.				Choose an item.	Choose an item.	
Cc								°		°		Choose an item.				Choose an item.	Choose an item.	
								°		°		Choose an item.				Choose an item.	Choose an item.	



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

PERU

Annual Report 2015

Tabla 3. Important foraging sites for sea turtle conservation

- a. *This table is intended to contain information for foraging sites being studied 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.*
- b. *Name and geographic location: Provide the name of the site and geographic location in decimal degrees in Lat/Long (one reference point).*
- c. *Area: Indicate the size of the study site (en Kilometers²).*
- d. *Declared protection area: Indicate if the area is declared as some type of protected area.*
- e. *Life stage: Indicate the life stage or stages found in the study area (juvenile, subadult or adult).*
- f. *Information from tagging program: Indicate if there have been any tagging activities at the in-water site by using the letters of the type of tagging being done: flipper tagging (FT), passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging, and satellite telemetry (ST) 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.*
- g. *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?*
- h. *Indicate the organization or entity providing the data.*
- i. *When adding new rows, please copy and paste the drop down menus when applicable.*



Convención Interamericana para la Protección y Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas

PERU

Informe Anual 2016

Species	Name of the Study Site	Geographic Location (Lat/Long) in Decimal Degrees				Área (Km ²)	Protected Area Declared (Yes/No)	Life Stage (Juvenile, Sub-adult, Adult)	Tagging Program (MA, TS, PIT)	Tissue Sampling (Yes/No)	Organization or entity providing information
		Latitude	Longitude								
Lo	Bahía de Sechura	5°41'S	°	80°58'O	°		No	All	MA	Yes	ProDelphinus
	Ilo	17°38'S	°	71°20'O	°		No		MA	Yes	ProDelphinus
Lk			°		°				Choose an item.		
Dc	San Jose	6°46'S	°	79°58'O	°		No		TS	Yes	ProDelphinus
	Salaverry	8°13'S	°	78°59'O	°		No		MA	Yes	ProDelphinus
Ei	Bahía de Sechura	5°41'S	°	80°58'O	°		No		MA	Yes	ProDelphinus
Cm	Santuario Nacional Manglares de Tumbes	3°24'S	°	80°17'O	°		Yes		MA	Yes	ecOceanica
	Bahía de Sechura	5°41'S		80°58'O			No		MA	Yes	ProDelphinus
	Estuario de Virrilá	5°48'S	°	80°51'O	°		No	All	MA	Yes	IMARPE
	El Ñuro						No	All		Yes	ecOceanica
	Isla Lobos de Tierra	06°25'S		80°51'O			Yes		MA	Yes	
	Salaverry	08°13'S		78°59'O			No			Yes	ProDelphinus
	Ancón	11°46'S		77°10'O			No		MA	Yes	ProDelphinus
	Callao	12°		77°			No		MA	Yes	
	Pucusana	12°28'S		76°47'O			No		MA	Yes	ProDelphinus
	Bahía Paracas	13°51'S		76°15'O			Yes	Juvenile and Subadult	MA	Yes	IMARPE
Ilo	17°38'S		71°20'O			No		MA	Yes	ProDelphinus	
Cc	Ilo	17°38'S	°	71°20'O	°		No		TS	Yes	ProDelphinus



**Convención Interamericana para la
Protección y Conservación de las Tortugas Marinas**
PERU
Informe Anual 2016

	Pucusana	12°28'S	°	76°47'O	°		No		TS	Yes	ProDelphinus
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