

SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSAL

The vicuna (*Vicugna vicugna*), a wild species of the Camelidae, which is native to the South American continent, is a usable natural resource of major economic and social importance to the rural communities in the areas it inhabits. Moreover, it is the most valuable species of Peruvian wild fauna and appears on the national shield as the symbol of our animal wealth.

After more than 20 years of work, major advances have been made in the management of the species. It is almost free of the danger of extinction, and the technology needed for its conservation and utilization has been developed. It has even been possible to produce fabrics and to launch international trade therein using wool from the vicuna population for which trade has been authorized under CITES since 1987.

Now, however, it is necessary to fully develop all of the activities pertaining to the use of this species on a national scale, including all of the populations that are still in Appendix I. This will require their transfer to Appendix II, in order to guarantee their conservation and sustainable management by the country. Measures taken range from protection of the species to the marketing of the products therefrom, with the rural communities being given the freedom of action to achieve these goals.

To this end, the Peruvian Government has promulgated Legislative Decree No. 653, entitled "Law on the Encouragement of Investments in the Agrarian Sector", which provides for broad, direct and integral use and incorporation of the vicuna by the rural communities. However, an international consensus among the countries that are signatories to the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna and to CITES is needed to achieve this. This is the reason why, as a party thereto, the Peruvian government is proposing to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES that the Peruvian populations of vicuna not included in the proposal to the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II. If this measure is not implemented, this would mean condemnation of the vicuna in Peru to extinction.

Currently, the vicuna populations are experiencing a serious decline in numbers because of poaching. Despite the fact that the State is exercising control, protection is inadequate because of the pressure resulting from the high price paid for the wool. For as long as there are prohibitions against marketing it, and the peasant communities do not benefit directly, the Government will not be capable of ensuring the conservation and preservation of the species. Thus it is necessary that CITES approve the transfer of the vicuna populations from Appendix I to Appendix II to ensure their sustainable management and use to the benefit of the rural communities. These communities will be responsible for implementing effective control and supervision in order to safeguard the existence of this species.

INTRODUCTION

The Peruvian Government, through the National Institute for Natural Resources (INRENA) of the Ministry of Agriculture, the CITES Management Authority since 1992 (created by Decree Law No. 25902 dated 27 November 1992) is submitting the following proposal.

The sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (Ottawa, Canada, 1987) approved the transfer of some of the vicuna populations of Peru from Appendix I to Appendix II for the purpose of exploitation under specified conditions (wool obtained by shearing live animals), including the use of the trademark "Vicunandes-Peru" for trade in fabrics and garments made of vicuna wool.

However, the progress made in the development of Peruvian technology for conservation, management and exploitation, on the one hand, and the full readiness of the rural communities to make profitable use of the vicuna, on the other, have led to the adoption of new domestic policies with regard to the protection, management and exploitation of the species policies designed to benefit those communities.

Within the guidelines of this policy, the Peruvian Government promulgated a new law, Legislative Decree No. 653 entitled "Law on the Encouragement of Investments in the Agrarian Sector", in 1991, and provisions strengthening this law. These measures make available the technical and legal options required for the full and immediate utilization of the vicuna on a national level by the rural organizations.

Because the largest vicuna populations in Peru are located on the land of these communities, for which exploitation of the species is one of the principal sources of income, it is essential that the domestic and international conditions needed for the success of this undertaking be clearly and expeditiously established.

Currently, vicuna populations are experiencing a serious decline in numbers because of poaching. Despite the fact that the state is exercising control, protection is inadequate because of the pressure resulting from the high price paid for the wool. As long as there is a prohibitions on marketing it, and the rural communities do not benefit directly, the Government will not be capable of ensuring the conservation and preservation of the species. In this connection, it is necessary for CITES to approve the transfer to Appendix II of the vicuna populations in Appendix I to ensure their sustainable management and use to the direct benefit of the rural communities. These communities will be responsible for implementing effective control and supervision to preserve the existence of the species.

For these reasons Peru has, since the XII Meeting of the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna (Arica, December 1991), been providing the justification for and sponsoring joint agreements to allow the use of the best system for processing the wool and the most desirable methods of marketing the fabrics and garments made therefrom to the direct benefit of the rural communities.

It is important to note that at the XIV Regular Meeting of the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna (Quito, Ecuador, March 1994), the signatory nations, by means of Resolution 138-94, agreed to support Peru in the presentation of this proposal to transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II the vicuna populations located in its High Andes (Altoandina) Region, which had not been included in the proposal approved by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

Other Proposals

A. PROPOSAL

To transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II the populations of *Vicugna vicugna* in the Republic of Peru that are not included in the proposal approved by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, with a view to the sustainable management and use thereof, subject to the following conditions:

COMMITTEE I MUST CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING IN ITS ANALYSIS:

RECOGNIZING, together with the governments that are signatories of the La Paz Agreement, that *Vicugna vicugna* is a species in danger of extinction, and that therefore, its inclusion in Appendix I of the Agreement is justified;

IN THE KNOWLEDGE that it is possible to shear live animals of the vicuna species, and that this form of exploitation, if supervised in a proper fashion, serves both to preserve the animals themselves and to benefit the rural communities in the Andean Region that share their habitats;

IN THE KNOWLEDGE that the vicuna is the principal resource available to the people in the rural communities and that the preservation of the species can best be guaranteed by giving these communities the opportunity to benefit from the proper management and exploitation of this resource, while at the same time ensuring the survival of the species and substantially reducing poaching and illegal trade;

There is support from the member nations of the Agreement on the Preservation and Management of the Vicuna, on the basis of the XIV Regular Meeting of the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna (Quito, Ecuador, March 1994) and the meeting of the Standing Committee of CITES held in Geneva, Switzerland, March 1994;

On the basis of the principles and goals of CITES within the framework of its provisions and the need to ensure their implementation:

THE GOVERNMENT OF PERU IS REQUESTING:

- 1) That the *Vicugna vicugna* populations in the Republic of Peru that were not included in the proposal that was approved by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties be transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II with a view to their sustainable management and use, under the following conditions:
 - a) The sole purpose will be for the international marketing of the wool and fabrics derived from vicuna wool obtained by shearing live animals.
 - b) The industrial processing may be carried out in any country.
 - c) The products will be suitably labelled under the supervision of the Government of Peru so as to permit their accurate identification, and they will be accompanied by the pertinent documentation.
- 2) In accordance to Resolution No. 137-94, dated March 1994, of the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna, special authorization, for one time only, to carry out the industrial processing and subsequent marketing (including export of the whole warehoused stock of vicuna wool, of which quantity the CITES Secretariat will be duly informed.

B. PROPONENT

The Republic of Peru.

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxonomy

11. Class: Mammalia
12. Order: Artiodactyla
13. Family: Camelidae
14. Species: *Vicugna vicugna* (Molina 1782)
15. Common Names: English: Vicuna
French: Vigogne
Spanish: Vicuna
Quechua: Vicuna
Aymara: Huari
German: Vikugna
Italian: Vigogna
16. Code Numbers: 5301419004002002001 (International Species Information System; ISIS)
1.19.031.001 (Food and Agriculture Organization -FAO)

2. Biological Data

21. Distribution:

Argentina. In the north-western region of the country, ranging from 22° 00' latitude south to 29° 10', and from 67° 30' to 69° 20' longitude west, including the provinces of Jujuy, Salta, Catamarca, La Rioja and San Juan. It is estimated that in 1993 the approximate population for the entire country was between 25,000 and 28,000 vicuna, of which 19,000 have been counted (Fig. 1).

Bolivia. The species is found throughout the south-western high plateau region between 14° 40' and 22° 50' latitude south, in small isolated and scattered groups, with the largest concentration located in the Ulla National Preserve.

Chile. In the north-eastern zone of the country, ranging from the boundary with Peru at 17° 30' to 28° 00' latitude south, including the regions of Tarapaca, Antofagasta, and a part of Atacama. Almost all of the population is located in Region I (Tarapaca), and sample counts taken in 1993 estimated a total of 26,336 specimens (Fig. 1).

Peru. This country has the largest population of this species, distributed throughout its High Andes Region ranging from 8° 14' latitude south to the frontiers with Bolivia and Chile (18° 00' latitude south), and includes 14 departments within the La Libertad, Chavin, Andres Bello, Caceres, Lima, Los Libertadores Wari, Arequipa, Jose Carlos Mariategui, and Inca Regions. According to data obtained prior to 1980, the largest populations were located in the departments of Ayacucho (Libertadores Wari Region, 55%) and Puno (Jose Carlos Mariategui Region, 20%). According to the 80% of the national census data processed, the vicuna population in 1994 totals 48,642. It should be noted here that the census was due to be completed on 30 June. The country's actual population total, based on the national census, will be reported in July 1994 (Fig. 1).

Ecuador. Since 1988, thanks to the provisions of the Agreement on the Preservation and Management of the Vicuna, and as a result of the donations of vicuna made by Peru and Chile, vicuna populations have been reintroduced into the area of the Chimborazo Wildlife Preserve, covering an area of 54,000 hectares. In 1994, there are 522 specimens (Fig. 1).

22. Population:

The vicuna populations in Peru are found throughout the High Andes region at altitudes of more than 3,800 metres above sea level. Their habitat covers 14 departments that are included within 8 regions, an area of about 4 million hectares out of the 15 million potential hectares estimated for the entire country (Fig. 2).

Assessments of the size of the vicuna population in Peru have been made since 1980, using ground counting methods, specifically the "direct and total counting method". As the national projects in both Peru and Chile have demonstrated, this is the most reliable and accurate method, and it has also been used for counting within a sampling pattern.

The national censuses carried out within the framework of the territorial control exercised by the State were systematically executed. They did not, however, cover 100% of the area in our national territory over which the species is distributed, so that only approximate estimates of the total domestic population could be made. In 1994, however, a national census designed to cover 100% of the distribution area of the species in the country has been organized. At the time of writing of this report, the census is progressing on schedule, and it should be completed by the end of June 1994. The results showing the population distribution by department and region will be reported immediately after that date.

With the 1994 vicuna census, it will be possible to establish the domestic population and to identify the areas for the management of the vicuna, as well as the areas of greater and lesser population density. This will make it possible to draft management criteria consistent with the real situations existing in those areas. Similarly, the vicuna population in each community and/or Associative Peasant Enterprise in which the species is found will be determined, and populations by district, province, department and region will also be determined. This will make it possible to establish a national registry of vicuna populations in Peru for the first time.

It should be noted that the national census is being carried out over the area in which vicuna might be found, mapped on the basis of altitudinal limits and boundary references taken from earlier censuses. After the process has been completed throughout the country, the 2,784 census sites, covering 6,426,372 hectares (Table No. 1), estimated and established in the census office for this undertaking, will have to be subject to technical correction and confirmation to reflect the actual presence and real distribution of vicuna throughout the country.

It should be added that when the annual censuses were taken in Peru, with a certain regularity up until 1991, the same spatial base was not used in all cases. Instead, it differed considerably from one year to another. In addition, the majority of the counting units were not delimited either physically or on any map, with the result that in many cases the counts reflected the area criterion used by the census taker.

Based on the figures on populations and areas reported prior to 1994, the largest populations were in the departments of Ayacucho and Puno, and the largest local concentrations were in the Pampa Galeras National Preserve and its environs, and within the area of the Tupac Amaru Social Interest Agricultural Association (SAIS) and the rural community of Ondores in the central part of the country.

Almost all of the vicuna populations reported to date inhabit the land areas of rural communities and Associative Peasant Enterprises. There are estimated to be more than 1,000 on the national level, of which 260 have to date already organized their Communal Vicuna Committees.

Despite the effects of poaching, of which there has recently been a high incidence in the principal areas of the country inhabited by vicuna, the development of the national population of vicuna in general can continue to be regarded as positive or stable, as compared to the situation in the 1970s. There is therefore no longer a potential risk of extinction for the species in this country.

Also, the census units have been identified and delimited physically and on maps —thus facilitating the work of the census taker. The results obtained on the basis of 80% completion of the census (Figs. 3 and 4) are shown, by department, in Table 2.

TABLE NO. 1

SUMMARY OF SAMPLING FRAMEWORK FOR THE 1994 CENSUS

DEPARTMENT	CENSUS SITE No.	AREA (ha.)
1. La Libertad	42	165,886
2. Ancash	111	263,136
3. Huanuco	11	32,820
4. Pasco	15	48,592
5. Junin	104	233,929
6. Lima	117	167,092
7. Huancavelica	109	274,240
8. Ayacucho	930	753,000
9. Apurimac	203	530,772
10. Cusco	250	963,806
11. Arequipa	272	774,180
12. Puno	491	1,700,783
13. Moquegua	69	224,408
14. Tacna	60	293,728
TOTAL	2,784	6,426,372

TABLE NO. 2

**PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF NATIONAL VICUNA CENSUS 1994
1 JUNE**

DEPARTMENT	AREA (ha)	TOTAL (specimens)
1. Apurimac	530,772	5,844
2. Ancash	263,136	661
3. Arequipa	774,180	1,927
4. Ayacucho	753,000	18,542
5. Huancavelica	274,240	1,735
6. Huanuco	32,820	429
7. Junin	2,333,939	7,106
8. La Libertad	165,886	100
9. Lima	167,092	2,578
10. Monquegua	224,408	*
11. Pasco	48,592	124
12. Puno	1,700,783	8,843
13. Cusco	963,806	753
14. Tacna	293,728	*
TOTAL	6,426,372	48,642
* Census not yet finished		

23. Habitat:

The habitat of the vicuna is the Andean high plateau region, at altitudes ranging from 3,200 to 4,600 metres above sea level, coinciding with the biogeographic province of Puna.

The ecological formations of the Puna and High Andes in Peru stretch from the department of La Libertad in the north (8° latitude south) to the frontiers with Bolivia and Chile in the south (18° latitude south). The characteristic climate is more humid toward the north, continuing into the high plateau, and drier toward the south. The altitude ranges from 3,800 to 5,000 metres above sea level, with an average temperature of 6° to 8 ° Centigrade and average rainfall between 400 and 700 millimetres.

The climate of this region is characterized by a pluviometric regime in summer, a long dry season, notable daily variations in temperature, low humidity, and winds that contribute to the aridity and the cold. The growing season for vegetation covers the months of January and February, and to a lesser extent, December and March.

Middle Tertiary rhyolitic and andesitic formations are found within the geological substratum, along with more recent basalts and andesites. Volcanic activity is present throughout the region, and the mountain peaks commonly reach heights of 5,000 and 6,000 metres.

The soils of the alluvial-colluvial plains are recent, and can be described as grey to greyish-brown.

The soils in the high altitude plains are organic, and are characterized by very poor drainage. Rocky outcrops, very weakly developed lithosols and soils of moderate to thin thickness are found in the volcanic structures, with erosion layers of gravel and volcanic sands in the intermediary or hillside portions.

The dominant vegetation is made up principally of gramineous species, alternating with limited size composite species and sparse woodlands with *Polylepis*, *Buddleia* and *Puya*.

With regard to fauna, endemic species are found in the Puna and High Andes regions.

The best-represented mammals are the South American Camelidae species, with the vicuna and the guanaco, among the wild ones, and the llama (*Lama glama*) and the alpaca (*Lama pacos*) among the domestic varieties. In addition, there are carnivorous mammals such as the puma (*Felis concolor*) and the Andean fox (*Dusicyon culpaeus*). Where birds are concerned, we might mention the rhea (*Pterocnemia pennata*), the puna tinamon (*Tinamotis pentlandii*), the Andean condor (*Vultur gryphus*) and the flamingo (*Phoenicopterus* sp.).

This biogeographic province on the Peruvian side is a region that narrows toward the north and widens toward the south, covering a total national area of about 18 million hectares.

3. Trade Data

31. National Utilization:

Until the promulgation of Legislative Decree No. 653, entitled "Law on the Encouragement of Investments in the Agrarian Sector", no legal trade existed in vicuna wool or the products derived therefrom.

The wool obtained by shearing live animals, and from the stocks authorized for release in Pampa Galeras and Puno, was warehoused by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Between 1986 and 1990, a portion of this wool was experimentally processed into fabric to be marketed internationally, yielding a stock of 512 metres of fabric.

Legislative Decree No. 653 and the regulation governing it, approved by Supreme Decree No. 048-91-AG promulgated in August and November of 1991 respectively, authorize the sale of vicuna wool obtained from live animals and from authorized cull and the products made therefrom to the benefit of the rural communities. These procedures can be carried out by any organization of rural peoples that has a vicuna population, under the supervision of the State.

32. Legal International Trade:

Prior to 1987, only the export of sterilized live specimens consigned to official zoological establishments and duly accredited scientific institutions, together with the shipment of fertile specimens to the member countries of the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna, was allowed.

In 1987, Peru and Chile obtained authorization, under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, to market the fabrics and garments made of the wool produced by shearing live animals under the trademark "VicunaNDES-PERU" and to market the fabrics and garments produced from the wool of animals in the stocks authorized for release under the trademark "CITES PRE-OTTAWA 1987." Peru completed the formality of registering this trademark in the International Registry as "VicunaNDES-PERU" in 1990. As a preliminary to the international registration of the trademark "CITES PRE-OTTAWA 1987" with a view to the marketing of fabrics and garments, Peru registered this trademark with its competent national authorities.

In 1991, Legislative Decree No. 653 and the regulation governing it, referred to above, authorized the marketing of fabrics and garments obtained from the wool of live animals and technically justified culls.

At the present time, only international trade in fabrics produced from vicuna wool sheared from live animals in the populations included in Appendix II and articles derived therefrom bearing the phrase "VicunaNDES-PERU" stamped on the edge is allowed.

33. Illegal Trade:

Poaching, although its extent has not yet been quantified, is most certainly a factor contributing to the illegal trade that still exists on the international market.

The countries that are signatories to the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna have made repeated efforts to attack the problem of poaching. In addition to the control and protection efforts, a number of resolutions have been proposed dealing with the need for the declaration of stocks existing on the international markets, and the supervised registration of these stocks, with the assistance of CITES.

The participation of the rural communities must be facilitated by granting them the fullest possible authority for the conservation and management of the species, as the most viable option for restraining the increasing poaching that is taking its toll on the vicuna populations.

In this connection, during the last three meetings of the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna, Peru has been negotiating with the European Economic Community for the financing of a project for the control of poaching in the five member countries of the Andean Regional Agreement.

34. Potential Trade Threats

That there is illegal trade in fabrics and garments resulting from poaching has been demonstrated. This is a phenomenon that can not be eliminated either by means of rigid police, court or Customs control unless there is direct participation by the organizations of rural peoples in the exploitation and protection of the vicuna. In addition, there must be control over the entire production process, international recognition of the trademarks and procedures, and also dissemination of the pertinent legislation.

With the transfer of the vicuna populations from Appendix I to Appendix II, the survival of the species in Peru will be guaranteed, since the custody and use of the animals and their management and exploitation will be turned over to the rural communities, under the supervision of the state.

This proposal has been given strong support by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), through its specialist group on South American Camelidae, in the report submitted to the National Institute for Natural Resources in the course of the supervision of the 1994 national census. It said that "the need to facilitate the participation of the rural communities, with the fullest authority possible, in the conservation and management of the species has been confirmed. This appears to be the most viable option for halting the growing practice of poaching, which is considerably reducing the vicuna populations. In order for this to come about, it is vital that it be determined what tangible and direct benefits the communities will obtain from their participation in the conservation and management of the populations of the species located on their communal territory. This will require transferring the existing populations from Appendix I to Appendix II with a view to authorizing their use on the basis of capture, shearing, and release, making it possible in this way for the communities to manage the species and obtain economic benefits from the marketing and processing of the wool under the supervision of the State.

"If this does not come about soon, it will become difficult for the communities to continue to support the conservation of the species, because if they can not see any clear benefit from so many years of protection, they will simply have no interest in conservation. Given

this scenario, the only direct beneficiaries would be the poachers. This is a situation which must urgently be prevented, to the benefit of Peruvian society."

Also, the Peruvian proposal for the transfer of the populations of vicuna from Appendix I to Appendix II was supported at the XIV Regular Meeting of the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna (Quito, Ecuador, March 1994), at which the signatory countries agreed to support Peru in the presentation of this proposal to transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II its vicuna populations located in the High Andes Region and not included in the proposal approved by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

The vicuna populations are currently suffering from a serious reduction in numbers because of poaching. Despite the fact that the State is exercising control, it is inadequate because of the pressure resulting from the high price paid for the wool. For as long as there is a prohibition on marketing it, and the rural communities do not benefit directly, the government will not be capable of ensuring the conservation and preservation of the species. As a result, it is necessary that CITES approve the transfer of the vicuna populations covered by Appendix I to Appendix II so as to ensure their sustainable management and use to the direct benefit of the rural communities. These communities will be responsible for implementing effective control and supervision in order to safeguard the existence of the species.

4. Protection Status

41. National:

In Peru, the vicuna population is subject to a special legal regime differing from that pertaining to the other species covered by CITES Appendices I and II.

The vicuna is one of the few species regarded as in danger of extinction from which an economic benefit can be obtained without sacrificing the animals. This is because the fine wool, which commands a high market price, can be obtained by shearing live animals.

With the endorsement of the principle of the sustainability of natural resources, a formal commitment has been made to engage the participation of the local communities through the transfer to them of the custody and the exploitation of the species. To this end, a new National Plan for the Sustainable Use of the Vicuna is being drafted. The State, however, remains responsible for the protected areas.

ROLE OF THE STATE

The State is promoting the participation of the private sector in the sustainable use of natural resources, and has limited its participation in this development.

411. National Institute for Natural Resources (INRENA):

The National Institute for Natural Resources is a decentralized public body under the Ministry of Agriculture which was created by Decree Law No. 25902 dated 27 November 1992. The Regulation on Organization and Functions governing it was approved by Supreme Decree No. 055-92-AG dated 22 December 1992.

The purpose of INRENA is to manage and ensure the rational and integral utilization of the renewable natural resources and their ecological environment. To this end, it carries out a complex of functions related to the promotion, regulation and support of the sustainable development of the renewable natural resources and solicits the participation of the private sector.

INRENA operates within the framework of the entire national territory, being provided with the personnel, equipment and infrastructure in the various regions of Peru needed to enable it to carry out its various tasks *in situ*, and to achieve the goals for which it was created. Among these goals is the preservation of animal wildlife, and, therefore, the vicuna.

To carry out this legal mandate, INRENA was established as the new CITES Scientific and Management Authority of PERU as of 1992, in accordance with what has been said in the preceding paragraphs.

412. National Council on South American Camelidae (CONACS):

By means of Supreme Decree No. 026-92-AG dated 9 July 1992, the National Council on South American Camelidae (CONACS) was established as a decentralized public body in the agricultural sector. It was established for the purpose of promoting, advising, supervising and regulating the development, conservation, management, improvement and exploitation, on a national level, of all the species included in the South American Camelidae, one of which is the vicuna. Also, on matters pertaining to the South American Camelidae, its duties include co-ordination with the CITES Scientific and Management Authority, which in this case is INRENA.

413. Reinforcement of Protected Natural Areas:

In view of the policy guidelines for the agrarian sector being implemented through INRENA, an effort was launched in 1994 to provide additional personnel and logistic equipment for the current protected natural areas (Huascarán National Park, Pampa Galeras National Preserve and Salinas and Aguada Blanca National Preserve).

At the present time, the Huascarán National Park has the personnel, equipment and infrastructure it needs to manage the area. All of its diverse activities are outlined in its master plan. Its programme for protection and operation includes the conservation and preservation of the vicuna. Also, a strong component of the plan pertains to training and environmental education for the rural communities, in which the vicuna is regarded as a resource.

The 1994 plans for the Salinas Aguada Blanca National Preserve call for providing the personnel and infrastructure required to carry out and complete the various planned activities involved in the management of the vicuna located within the boundaries of the protected natural area.

The Pampa Galeras National Preserve is the protected natural area to which the State has given priority. As a result, plans have been made to rebuild, implement and reinforce the previous complex that was destroyed by the subversive forces. Now that pacification is a reality in Peru, the management of the vicuna to the benefit of the rural communities will be implemented and developed on a continuing basis.

In addition, a project is under way to strengthen and work together with the communal organizations in whose areas there are vicuna populations, as well as to provide them with training and technical assistance in the management and use of this resource.

414. Establishment of New Protected Areas:

The 782,186 hectares included in the natural areas in which vicuna are protected represent only a small percentage of their total habitat throughout the country.

Therefore, analyses are being made in order to locate, delimit and establish a greater number of protected areas throughout the whole of the area of the country in which the species is distributed. This will make it possible to work towards the preservation and management of the populations identified and to preserve their genetic diversity. A first step was taken in this work with the delimitation of two specific areas for protection: one in the north, in the Huascarán National Park; another in the south, in the Salinas and Aguada Blanca National Preserve; in addition to the Pampa Galeras National Preserve in the department of Ayacucho.

415. Military and Police Support:

As a part of the efforts made of the work co-ordinated by the National Institute for Natural Resources and the National Council on South American Camelidae, it has been decided that the armed forces and the police bodies will participate directly in safeguarding the protected natural areas and communal areas inhabited by vicuna. This participation has begun, and it provides one of the potential ways of dealing with the poachers who are devastating the vicuna populations on a daily basis.

NATIONAL EMERGENCY PLAN TO COMBAT POACHING

Because of the increase in poaching, an emergency plan to combat it was drafted and approved in February 1994 in a coordinated effort of the rural communities and the public institutions with an interest in this resource. The main goal of the plan is to prevent any increase in poaching.

416. Legal Provisions:

- a) Legislative Decree No. 653, entitled "Law on the Encouragement of Investments in the Agrarian Sector". In this legal document, the current policy of protecting and developing the vicuna is clearly set forth. It is based on the following considerations:
 - The State declares the vicuna a species of wild fauna under its protection and prohibits the commercial export of live specimens.
 - Management and development activities may be carried out by any communal organization. This provides an incentive for the full and direct participation of these organizations in the protection, management and exploitation of the vicuna.
 - Opportunities for exploitation are ample, since both the products derived from the wool taken from live animals and the stocks duly authorized for release can be used.
 - Since most of the vicuna populations in the country are located in the areas of the rural communities, the law grants them preferential treatment by entrusting to them the custody and profitable use of all of the vicuna populations existing on their land.
- b) Supreme Decree No. 0048-91-AG entitled "Regulation Governing Legislative Decree No. 653". This document sets forth the scope and functions of Legislative Decree No. 653 pertaining to the processing and marketing of vicuna products.
- c) Supreme Decree No. 026-92-AG dated 9 July 1992 established the National Council on South American Camelidae (CONACS).
- d) Decree Law No. 25902 dated 27 November 1992 established the National Institute for Natural Resources (INRENA) and the Regulation Governing Its Organization and Functions approved by Supreme Decree No. 055-92-AG dated 22 December 1992.
- e) The Environmental and Natural Resources Code (Legislative Decree No. 613) establishes precise provisions for the protection of the renewable and non-renewable natural resources, including the vicuna.
- f) The Penal Code of Peru, which defines crimes against the environment, establishes penalties of up to four years in prison for individuals convicted of hunting, trading in or selling specimens of species in danger of extinction, including the vicuna.

- g) Ministerial Resolution No. 01082-90-AG dated 14 September 1990 defines the status of the vicuna in Peru as endangered.
- h) Supreme Decree No. 018-92-AG dated 28 May 1992, entitled "Regulation of Animal Breeding and Hunting Areas", provides that the specimens, products and by-products obtained from animal-breeding establishments, as well as managed natural areas, belong to the owners thereof, and can be freely marketed within the national territory. The export of these goods will be governed by the applicable legislation and international agreements.
- i) Ministerial Resolution No. 219-93-AG dated 21 June 1993 entrusts the care and exploitation of the herds of vicuna to the rural communities and their enterprises.

42. International:

421. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES):

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was approved by Decree Law No. 21080 dated 21 January 1975.

According to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the species *Vicugna vicugna* is included in CITES Appendix I, which means that international trade is prohibited. At the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Ottawa, Canada, 1987), some populations of this species were transferred to Appendix II, which means that international trade is allowed under strictly controlled conditions and for commercial purposes, permitting in addition, the marketing of fabrics under the trademark VicunaNDES-PERU.

Moreover, Peru and Chile, both countries involved in this transfer of populations to an appendix that allows international trade, introduced specific conditions in order to prevent any possibility of illegal trade.

In the case of Peru, the only populations transferred to Appendix II were those in the Pampa Galeras National Preserve and Nuclear Zone, the Osoyacu and Sawacocha Pedregal (province of Lucanas), the Picotani SAIS (province of Azangaro), the Tupac Amaru SAIS (province of Junin) and the Salinas and Aguada Blanca National Preserve (provinces of Arequipa and Cailloma).

422. Agreement on the Preservation and Management of the Vicuna:

The Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna was signed in the city of Lima on 20 December 1979 and approved by Decree Law No. 22984 dated 15 April 1980.

The effective term of this Agreement, which began in 1979, was extended in 1989. It provides a legal and technical tool for the process of making decisions about the vicuna, covering the whole of its area of distribution, thus guaranteeing the preservation of all of the vicuna populations.

Within the framework of this agreement, it is important to mention the incorporation of the Argentine Republic as a regular member thereof, and the repopulation of the territory of Ecuador with vicuna populations from Peru and Chile in 1988.

423. Other Options:

The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), through the Specialist Group on South American Camelidae of the Species Survival Commission, has drafted a plan of action within which it is hoped to develop projects and programmes for the preservation of the species on the continent. Within these

programmes and projects, those pertaining to protection constitute the priority goals of the plan.

In a joint effort, INRENA and IUCN, working through the Specialist Group on South American Camelidae (May 1994), set forth "Proposed Guidelines for the Drafting of a National Strategy for the Preservation and Management of the Vicuna in Peru". In that proposal, a number of issues pertaining to the management and exploitation of the vicuna are set forth, and the participation of support organizations, governmental or non-governmental, is contemplated. Such participation, with the co-operation of the beneficiary communities, would make it possible to broaden the area for the management of the species both inside and outside the boundaries of the protected natural areas established for the purpose.

43. Additional Protection Needs:

431. National:

The legal viability of the methods of ownership, management, and utilization of the vicuna in Peru is a decisive consideration in the issue of protection of the species, since the majority of the vicuna populations are located in rural community areas.

The protection of the vicuna in the three protected natural areas established for this purpose in Peru does not guarantee the survival of the species. This is because the majority of the populations are distributed throughout the Andean region, mainly in territories in which the rural communities are the owners, but for which they are currently obtaining no benefit, despite the fact that the vicuna is a species of economic importance because of the fine quality and highly prized nature of its wool.

In this connection, Legislative Decree No. 653 establishes the legal viability mentioned above, and the guidelines and strategies for the preservation and management of the vicuna are currently being drafted. They will be translated into norms that will be promulgated by the Ministry of Agriculture through its decentralized bodies, INRENA and CONACS.

432. International:

- a) The Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna is a decisive tool for the establishment of the policies and actions needed to control poaching at the international level.

However, there are limitations to this agreement, in that it does not have a solid financial basis or operational continuity. For this reason, it becomes necessary to seek continuing international financing to strengthen its activities and objectives, in this case those oriented toward the protection of the species.

- b) The Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna includes a proposal to control poaching throughout the entire area of distribution of the species. Once put into operation, with the simultaneous training of personnel and the provision of equipment in the member countries, it will greatly limit or reduce the poaching of vicuna. These efforts will be reinforced once the rural communities can market vicuna fabrics nationally and internationally, and poaching will be reduced to a minimum.

5. Information on Similar Species

In connection with this proposal, mention should be made by the agreements of the XII Meeting of the Technical-Administrative Commission of the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna held in Arica, Chile, from 9 to 12 December 1991, among them the one pertaining to the consensus of the member countries on the Peruvian proposal for the transfer of its vicuna populations from Appendix I to Appendix II of CITES.

The resolution on the Peruvian proposal is as follows:

XIII Meeting of the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna
(Arica, Chile, December 1991)

RESOLUTION NO. 121/91

WHEREAS:

The Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna provides in its Article 80 that the signatory nations are required to keep the Parties informed.

Peru has submitted a report to the effect that there are currently in Peru other vicuna populations in the rural community areas that meet the technical requirements for transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II.

The Government of Peru will initiate the procedures required by CITES for the transfer to Appendix II of the vicuna populations that meet the established technical requirements;

THE COMMISSION RESOLVES:

To study the report submitted by the government of Peru to the XII Meeting of the Commission.

It is on the basis of the content of this resolution that Peru is requesting that the Conference of the Parties to CITES approve this proposal.

XIV Regular Meeting of the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna
(Quito, Ecuador, March 1994)

RESOLUTION NO. 138-94

WHEREAS:

During the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES, the transfer of certain vicuna populations in Peru and Chile to Appendix II for the purposes of management and exploitation was authorized;

In the case of Peru, all of the vicuna populations are located in the land areas of rural communities and other owners in the High Andes Region of the country, for whom the exploitation of the species constitutes one of the few opportunities for economic development;

The government of Peru, endorsing the principle of sustainability of the resource by means of suitable agrarian legislation, has transferred to the rural communities the custody and right of exploitation of the vicuna populations located in their land areas in the High Andes Region of the country;

In order for the exploitation and utilization of the vicuna to become a reality, the procedures for the processing and international marketing of the fabrics obtained from vicuna wool must be duly authorized, to which end the areas and vicuna populations involved in this exploitation will have to be included in CITES Appendix II;

To guarantee that the exploitation of these populations does not place the survival of the species at risk, the Government of Peru is implementing a National Emergency Plan To Combat Poaching, and is pursuing activities in multiple sectors with the active and direct participation of the rural organizations that benefit from these measures themselves;

THE COMMISSION RESOLVES:

To support the proposal that the Republic of Peru will submit to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES requesting the transfer of its areas and populations of vicuna

located within the territory of the rural communities in the High Andes Region in the country from Appendix I to Appendix II.

It is with the endorsement of this resolution that Peru is applying to the Conference of the Parties to CITES for approval of this proposal.

6. Comments from Countries of Origin

61. Placement of the Peruvian Populations of Vicuna in Appendix II:

The sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES authorized Peru, in 1987, to transfer to Appendix II only some of its populations, including no more than 50,000 specimens and an area of 600,000 hectares, out of the estimated 100,000 specimens and 4 million hectares reported for the country to date. Moreover, these populations were located in no more than 20 rural communities out of the approximately 1,000 estimated to exist throughout the Peruvian mountain region having herds and the potential for exploiting them. On the other hand, the use of the populations transferred to Appendix II was limited exclusively to the processing of wool obtained from live animals.

These aspects have been legislated and clarified by the spirit and purport of Legislative Decree No. 653, with the transfer of custody and right of exploitation of all of the vicuna populations located on their lands to the rural communities. They are also authorized to effect this exploitation on the basis of the pertinent management plans.

The provisions of the decree referred to above call for the transfer of custody of all the vicuna in the rural community areas (almost the whole of the country) to those communities for the purpose of exploitation. It is understood that this provision does not cover the vicuna populations in the protected areas (national parks and other similar areas established, or to be established, by the State).

It therefore becomes necessary to broaden the scope of authorization granted by the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (Ottawa, Canada, July 1987) to include those populations and communal areas described above.

As can be concluded from the scope of Legislative Decree No. 653, it is also necessary to consider the options for the exploitation of the vicuna populations subject to the management plans, in accordance with Article 3 of the Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna.

62. Communal Policy for the Exploitation of the Vicuna

One of the few alternatives for immediate promotion of the development of the rural communities in the High Andes Region of the country, situated at altitudes higher than 3,000 metres above sea level, is the direct and integral use of their natural resources, in this case the vicuna inhabiting their areas.

It is for this reason that the Peruvian Government has promulgated Legislative Decree No. 653, which makes this important option feasible in flexible, direct and integral fashion, in accordance with the international agreements in effect for the species.

On the other hand, the period of time during which Peru has been implementing measures for the protection, management and experimental exploitation of the species (more than 20 years) has allowed the development of the necessary and suitable technology for the protection, management and exploitation of the species, with a view to placing it in the service and support of the rural communities interested in fully protecting, managing and exploiting the vicuna to their own benefit and to contribute to the development of the country (Tables 3 and 4).

The transfer of the vicuna populations from Appendix I to Appendix II will make it possible to develop a more efficient and participational communal policy, just as it will guarantee the survival of the vicuna. It is for this reason that the Peruvian Government, as a Party to the

Agreement on the Conservation and Management of the Vicuna and CITES, is proposing to the Conference of the Parties to CITES that the Peruvian populations of vicuna included in Appendix I be transferred to Appendix II. It should be noted that failure to take this step would mean condemnation to extinction of the vicuna in Peru.

TABLE NO. 3

ESTIMATED TRENDS OF THE PERUVIAN POPULATION OF
VICUGNA VICUGNA

YEAR	ESTIMATED POPULATION
1980	61.109
1981	69.063
1982	74.784
1983	77.873
1984	84.609
1985	87.392
1986	95.778
1987	96.853
1988	95.068*
1989	95.747
1994	102.542
<p>* Possible effect because of poaching Source: DIM (Military Intelligence Directorate) - PEURV</p> <p>** Real and official population, 80% preliminary figure for 1994 national census</p>	

TABLE NO. 4

Vicuna CENSUS FIGURES FOR PERU

YEAR	AREA (ha)	VICUNA POPULATION	POPULATION DENSITY
1980	2.449.976	61.150	0,025
1981	3.146.360	69.063	0,022
1982	279.915	25.472	0,091
1983	3.006.032	44.516	0,015
1984	2.371.393	51.252	0,022
1985	2.892.914	53.310	0,018
1986	2.701.601	61.224	0,023
1987	2.985.757	63.223	0,021
1988	2.501.222	53.979	0,022
1989	2.732.074	33.173	0,012
1990	761.976	15.412	0,020
1991	920.106	20.931	0,023
Des.Stand	988.236,8	18.057,2	0,021

Source: CONACS files.

PRELIMINARY 1994 NATIONAL Vicuna CENSUS
INRENA

YEAR	AREA (ha)	Vicuna POPULATION
1994	6.426.372	48.642*

* Real and official population, 80% preliminary figure for 1994 national census

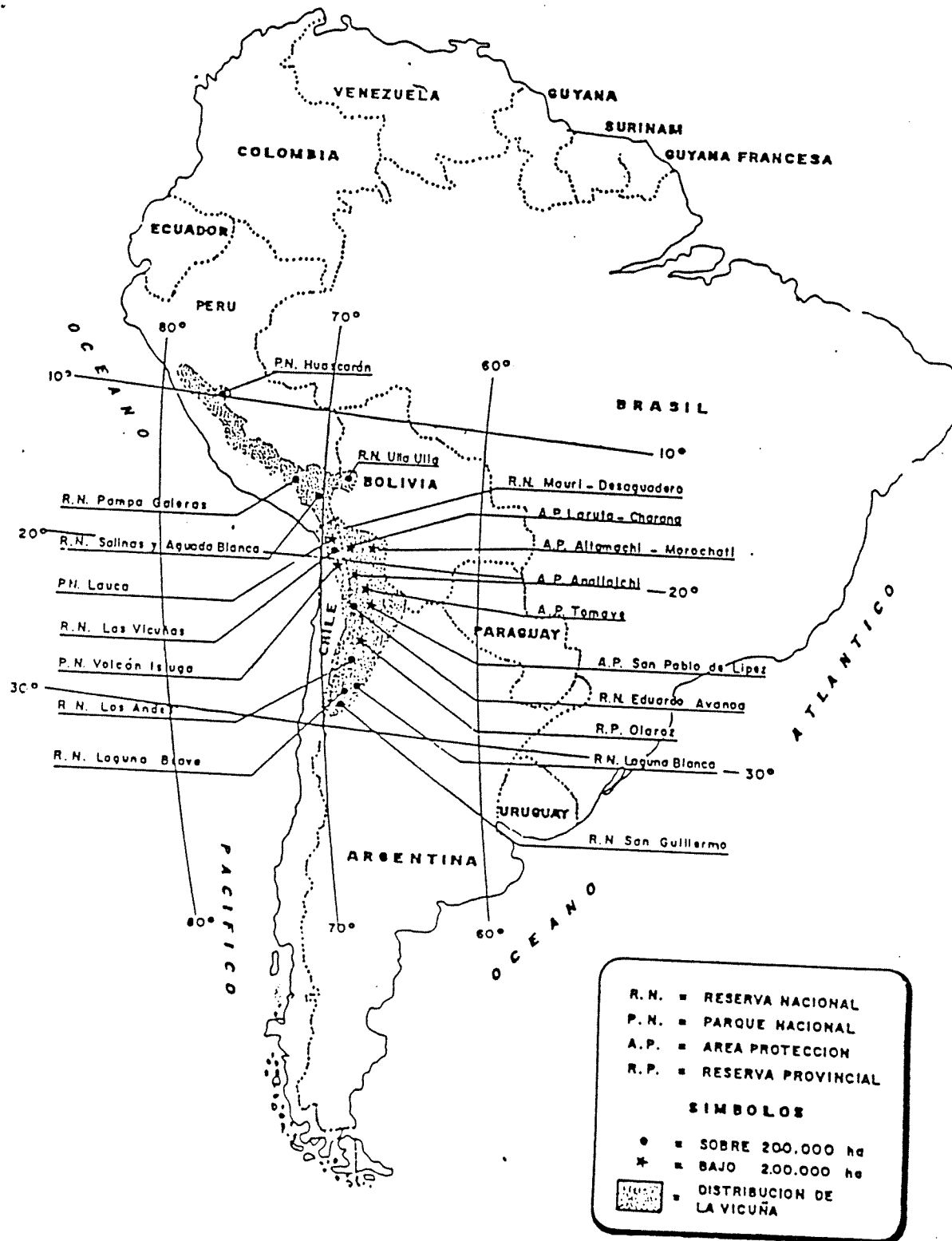
7. Additional remarks8. References

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FIGURA Nº 1

DISTRIBUCION DE LA VICUÑA EN SUDAMERICA Y LAS AREAS DONDE ESTA PROTEGIDA



DISTRIBUCION DE LA POBLACION DE VICUÑA EN EL PERU

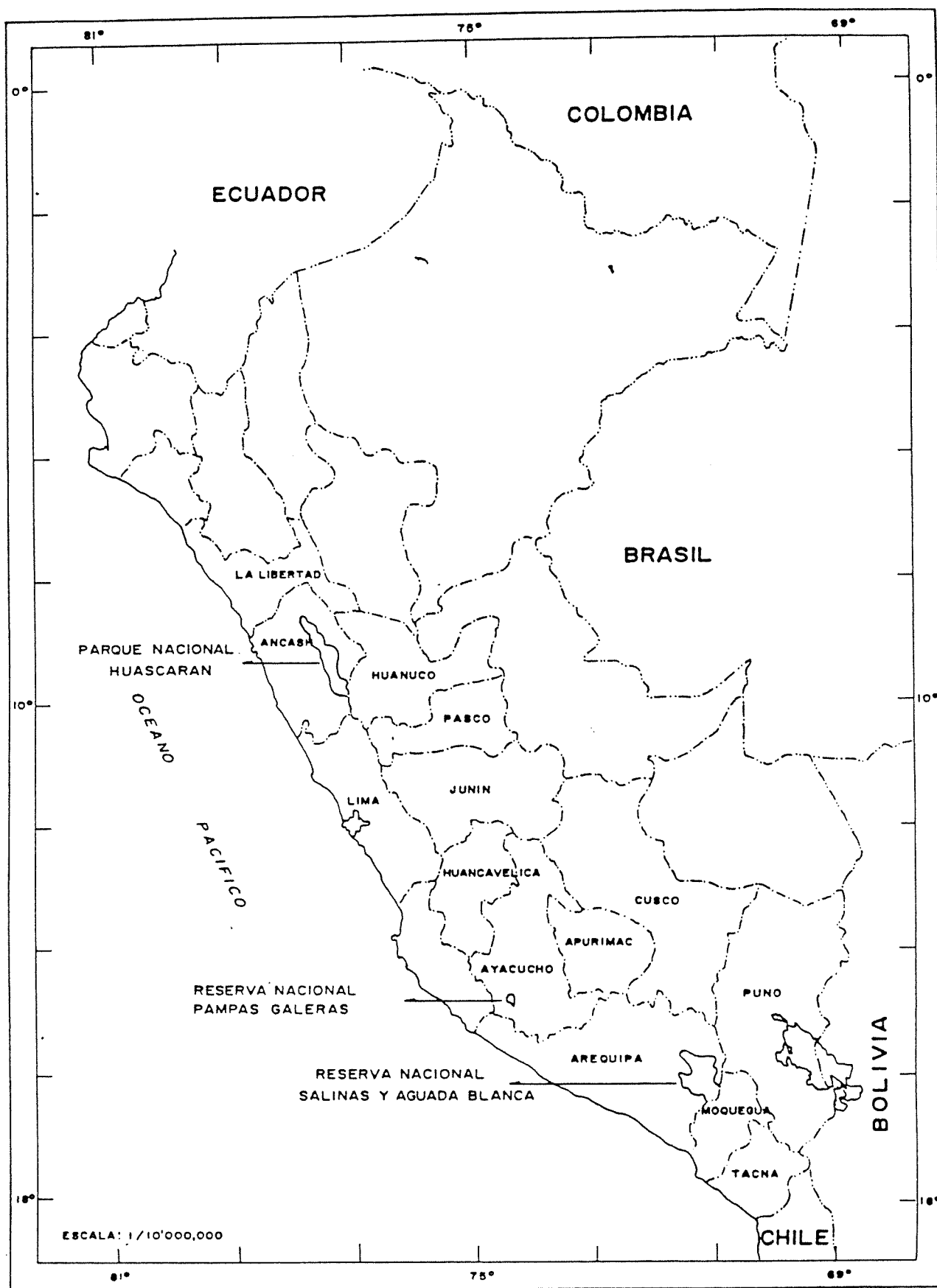


FIGURA Nº 2

DEPARTAMENTOS DONDE SE ESTA REALIZANDO EL CENSO DE VICUÑAS
1994 Y POBLACION CENSADA (80%)

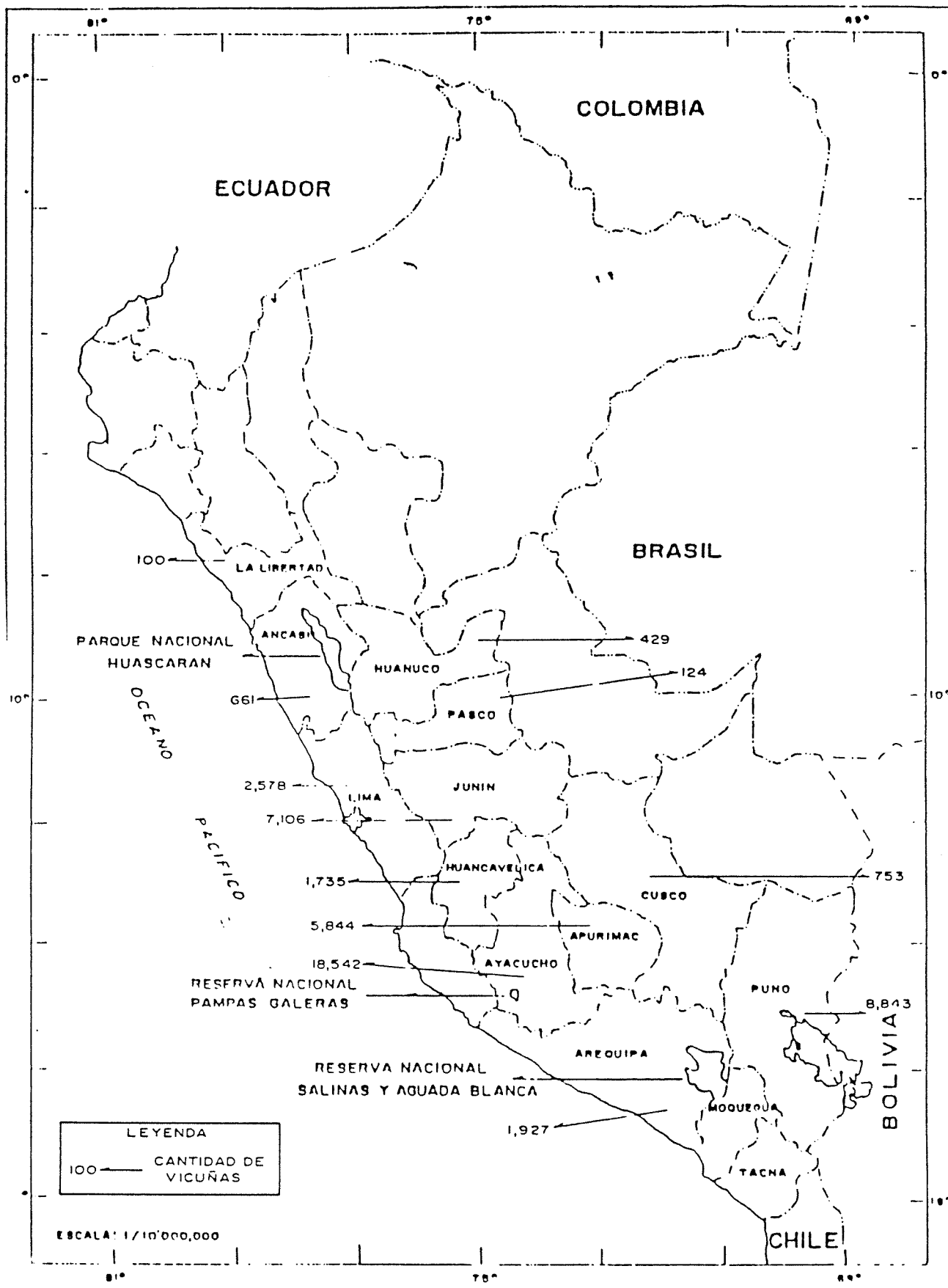
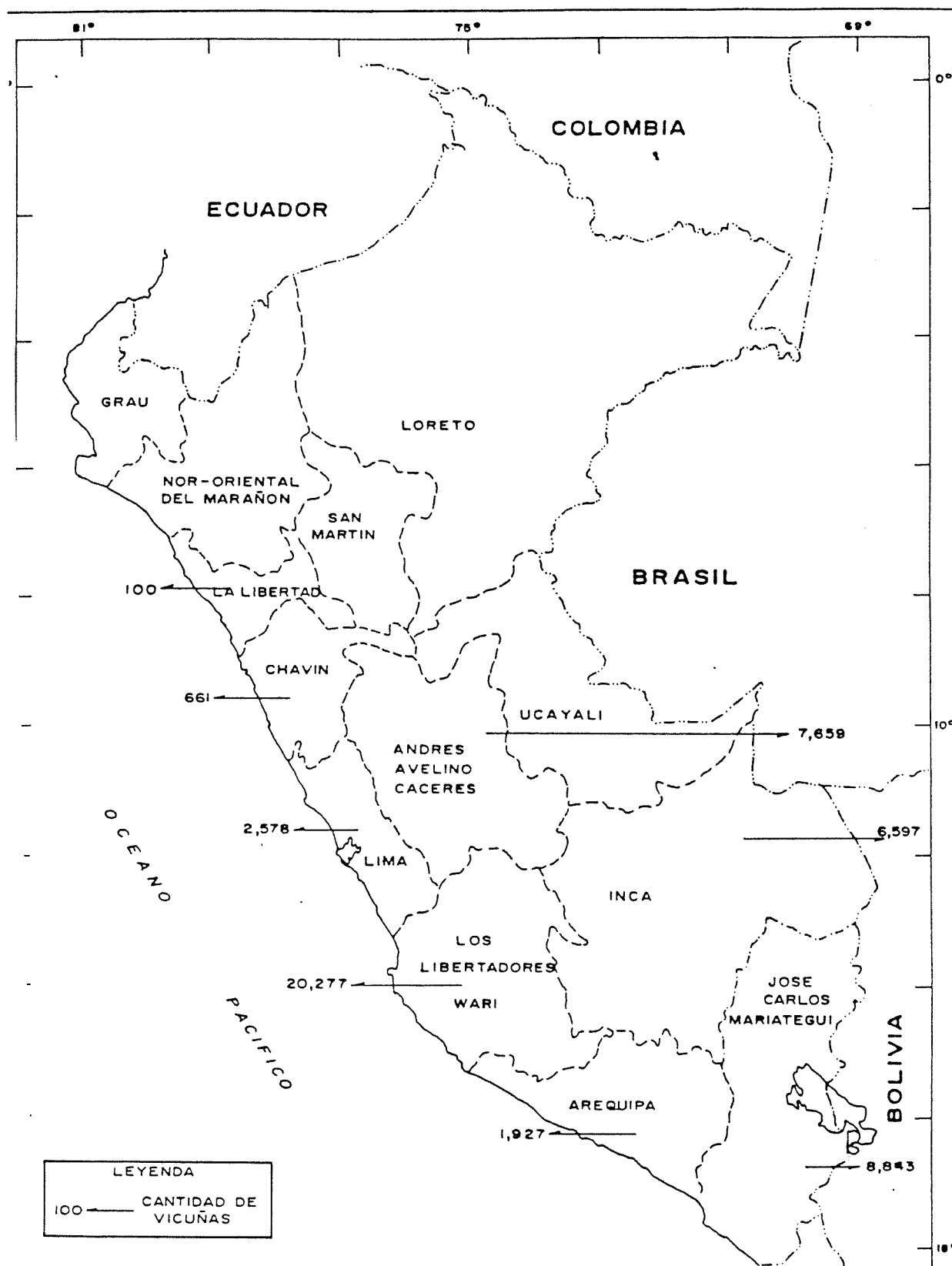


FIGURA Nº 3

REGIONES DONDE SE ESTA REALIZANDO EL CENSO NACIONAL DE VICUÑAS
1994, Y POBLACION CENSADA (80 %)





Decreto Legislativo N° 653

EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA

Por cuanto

El Congreso de la República, de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 188° de la Constitución Política del Perú, mediante Ley 25327, delegó en el Poder Ejecutivo, entre otras, la facultad de dictar Decretos Legislativos que aprueben, dentro del término de los 150 días, normas orientadas a crear las condiciones necesarias para el desarrollo de la inversión privada en los diversos sectores productivos;

De conformidad con lo establecido en el inciso 10) del artículo 211° de la Constitución Política del Perú;

Con el voto aprobatorio del Consejo de Ministros;

Con cargo de dar cuenta al Congreso;

Ha dado el Decreto Legislativo siguiente:

LEY DE PROMOCION DE LAS INVERSIONES EN EL SECTOR AGRARIO

TITULO I

DISPOSICIONES GENERALES

ARTICULO 1°.-

El desarrollo integral del Sector Agrario es prioritario. Corresponde al Estado promover el uso eficiente de las tierras y las aguas, dictando las normas para la protección, conservación y regulación en el aprovechamiento de dichos recursos.

ARTICULO 2°.-

La presente Ley se orienta a otorgar las garantías necesarias para el libre desarrollo de las actividades agrarias, realizadas por personas naturales o jurídicas, sean nacionales o extranjeras.

Con este fin:

- a. El Estado otorga seguridad jurídica sobre la tenencia y propiedad de las tierras rústicas. Los derechos reales sobre ellas, se rigen por el Código Civil y las disposiciones contenidas en la presente Ley.
- b. Se promueve el pluralismo económico, permitiendo el acceso a la propiedad de la tierra a cualquier persona natural o jurídica.

ARTICULO 61°.-

Las comunidades campesinas y nativas, así como las empresas campesinas asociativas, titulares de dominio de tierras de aptitud forestal, podrán celebrar contratos de arrendamiento de éstas, hasta por treinta (30) años renovables con la finalidad de que sean destinadas a la instalación y/o manejo de plantaciones forestales.

ARTICULO 62°.-

El Estado promoverá el desarrollo y el aprovechamiento racional de las especies de la fauna silvestre, otorgándolos en custodia y usufructo a personas naturales o jurídicas para su protección, repoblamiento, investigación y manejo.

ARTICULO 63°.-

Declárase a la vicuña y el guanaco, especies de fauna silvestre sujetas a protección por el Estado. La crianza, al igual que la transformación y comercialización de sus productos, pueden ser efectuados por cualquier persona natural o jurídica bajo supervisión del Estado.

Es libre la crianza, mejoramiento y comercialización interna y externa de los otros camélidos sudamericanos, así como de sus productos.

ARTICULO 64°.-

El Estado fomenta e incentiva la investigación para el mejoramiento genético de los camélidos sudamericanos, así como el repoblamiento de vicuñas y guanacos en nuevas áreas del territorio nacional, lo cual podrá ser efectuado por cualquier persona natural o jurídica.

El Estado garantiza a las comunidades campesinas, a las empresas campesinas asociativas y a otros propietarios de tierras en la región andina, el derecho a participar en la riqueza creada por la utilización racional de la vicuña y el guanaco, para lo cual se les entrega en custodia y usufructo, permitiéndoseles en mérito de la presente Ley, el manejo y aprovechamiento de los hatos de vicuñas y guanacos que se encuentren en sus tierras.

ARTICULO 65°.-

Se prohíbe la exportación de especímenes de vicuña y guanaco, con excepción de los animales no aptos para la reproducción y destinados a fines científicos, exposiciones internacionales o muestras zoológicas, previa autorización del Ministerio de Agricultura.

ARTICULO 66°.-

El Ministerio de Agricultura podrá establecer Cotos de Caza en tierras de dominio público seleccionadas para fines de caza deportiva, y autorizar su establecimiento en tierras de propiedad privada.

Los Cotos de Caza del Estado a través del Ministerio de Agricultura podrán ser entregados en administración o custodia a personas jurídicas, de acuerdo al reglamento de la presente Ley.

ARTICULO 67°.-

El Estado promueve e incentiva el establecimiento de zocriaderos o áreas de manejo conducidas por personas naturales o jurídicas. Cuando se trate de especies vedadas, esta actividad se realizará bajo control del Ministerio de Agricultura.

Los especímenes, productos y sub productos que provengan de zocriaderos, pertenecen al propietario del mismo y podrán ser libremente comercializados. En el caso de especies vedadas, se requiere autorización expresa del Ministerio de Agricultura.

DISPOSICIONES FINALES

Primera. Para efectos fiscales, son aplicables al PROFONANPE las disposiciones establecidas para las asociaciones sin fines de lucro y las que rigen para la Cooperación Técnica Internacional, en lo que resulte más favorable.

Segunda. No son incompatibles los contratos que celebre el PROFONANPE con las instituciones que integran el Consejo Directivo, los que se registrarán por las disposiciones establecidas en el Estatuto.

DISPOSICION TRANSITORIA

Primera. Autorízase al Director General de Areas Protegidas y Fauna Silvestre del Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales, para que en representación del PROFONANPE proceda a la inscripción de dicha institución en Registros Públicos de Lima y celebre todos los actos y contratos requeridos para la operatividad del mismo.

Otorgan Título de Custodia y Usufructo de los Hatos de Vicuña y/o Guanaco a favor de Comunidades y Empresas Campesinas

RESOLUCION MINISTERIAL Nº 0219-93-AG

Lima, 21 de junio de 1993

Visto el Oficio Nº 487-93-INRENA del Jefe del Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA), mediante el cual se solicita el otorgamiento de Títulos de Custodia y Usufructo de los Hatos de Vicuña y/o Guanaco, a favor de las Comunidades Campesinas, Empresas Campesinas Asociativas y a otros propietarios de tierras en la Región Andina;

CONSIDERANDO:

Que, el Artículo 62º del Decreto Legislativo Nº 653, Ley de Promoción de las Inversiones en el Sector Agrario, establece que el Estado promueve el desarrollo y el aprovechamiento racional de las especies de la fauna silvestre, otorgándolas en custodia y usufructo a personas naturales o jurídicas para su protección, repoblamiento, investigación y manejo;

Que, el Artículo 64º del acotado dispositivo legal señala que el Estado garantiza a las comunidades campesinas, a las empresas campesinas asociativas y a otros propietarios de tierras en la Región Andina, el derecho a participar en la riqueza creada por la utilización racional de la vicuña y el guanaco, para lo cual se les entrega en custodia y usufructo, permitiéndoseles el manejo y aprovechamiento de los hatos de vicuñas y guanacos que se encuentren en sus tierras;

Que, es política del Estado promover el desarrollo y la protección de la vicuña y el guanaco fomentando su crianza, mejoramiento genético y el aprovechamiento de sus productos, con participación del Sector Privado, por lo que es necesario formalizar la titularidad de su custodia y usufructo, con el propósito de viabilizar su utilización sostenible;

Que, para dicho efecto, las Comunidades y Empresas Campesinas han presentado sendas declaraciones juradas al Ministerio de Agricultura - Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA), en las cuales constan los detalles poblacionales de vicuñas y/o guanacos que a la vigencia del Decreto Legislativo Nº 653 se encuentran habitando en sus tierras;

De conformidad, con lo prescrito por el Decreto Ley Nº 25902, Ley Orgánica del Ministerio de Agricultura, de fecha 27 de noviembre de 1992;

SE RESUELVE.

Artículo 1º. Otórguese el Título de Custodia y Usufructo de los Hatos de Vicuña y/o Guanaco, con efectividad a la vigencia del Decreto Legislativo Nº 653 y de conformidad con las Declaraciones Juradas de Poblaciones de dichas especies, a favor de las Comunidades y/o Empresas Campesinas siguientes:

REGION LOS LIBERTADORES - WARI

Comunidad Campesina	Distrito
Chipao	Chipao
Chaviña	Chaviña
Laramate	Laramate
Huallhua y Anexos	Leoncio Prado
Tambo Quemado	Leoncio Prado
Uchuymarca	Leoncio Prado
Cochapata	Lucanas
Lucanas	Lucanas
Ccontacc	Lucanas
Santiago de Bado	Lucanas
San Cristóbal	San Cristóbal
San Valentín de Casone	Otoca
Uchiza	Otoca
Barrio de Chaupi	Puquio
San Andrés	Puquio
Ccayao	Puquio
Santa Cruz	Puquio
Ccollana	Puquio
Pichccachuri	Puquio
Chilques	Puquio
San Juan de Lucanas	San Juan
Anexo Pampahuasi	San Juan
Anexo Acola	San Juan
Saiza	Saiza
Tintay	Morcolla
Morcolla	Morcolla
Rupascahuasi	Cora Cora
Pallicarana	Cora Cora
Anexo Condor-Ccocha	Cora Cora
Santa Lucía	Santa Lucía
Uchuytambo	Santa Lucía
Querobamba	Querobamba
Soras	Soras
Paucaray	Stgo. de Paucaray
Anexo de Matara	Stgo. de Paucaray
Paico	Paico
Larcay	Larcay
Caja y Anexos	Santa Lucía
Llauta	Llauta
San Isidro de Totora	Paico

REGION ANDRES AVELINO CACERES

Empresa Campesina	Saiz Pachacútec
Empresa Campesina	Saiz Túpac Amaru
Comunidad Campesina	San Juan de Ondores
Comunidad Campesina	San Francisco de Yantac

Artículo 2º. Autorícese a las Comunidades y/o Empresas Campesinas mencionadas en el numeral anterior, para que realicen las actividades de acopio, transformación y comercialización de la fibra de vicuña y sus derivados, obtenidos de animales vivos de poblaciones consideradas en el Apéndice II de la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres (CITES), las cuales deberán ser previamente inscritas en los Registros a que hace mención el Artículo 153º del Reglamento de la Ley de Promoción de las Inversiones en el Sector Agrario, aprobado por Decreto Supremo Nº 0048-91-AG.

Regístrese y comuníquese.

ABSALON VASQUEZ VILLANUEVA
Ministro de Agricultura

Modifican el Cuadro de Asignación de Personal del Ministerio

RESOLUCION MINISTERIAL Nº 0245-93-AG

Lima, 13 de julio de 1993

CONSIDERANDO:

Que por Resolución Ministerial Nº 00882-92-AG, se aprobó el Cuadro para Asignación de Personal (CAP) del Ministerio de Agricultura;

Que es necesario modificar el Anexo 1 de la precitada Resolución Ministerial;

De conformidad con el Decreto Ley Nº 25902;

1 de febrero de 1994

AUTORIZACIÓN

Autorizan al Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales para que evalúe la población de vicuñas existente en el Perú

RESOLUCION MINISTERIAL N° 0032-94-AG

Lima, 1 de febrero de 1994

Visto, el Oficio N° 143-94-INRENA del Jefe del Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA), mediante el cual solicita autorización para la ejecución de una evaluación poblacional de vicuñas a nivel nacional durante 1994;

CONSIDERANDO:

Que, es política del Ministerio de Agricultura, promover, asesorar, supervisar y normar el desarrollo, conservación, manejo, mejoramiento y aprove-

chamiento a nivel nacional de todas las especies que conforman los camélidos sudamericanos;

Que, la vicuña constituye una de las pocas alternativas de aprovechamiento económico para mejorar las condiciones de vida del poblador altoandino, quien representa al sector más deprimido del país, asentado en áreas donde no prospera la ganadería extensiva y no presentan los mayores problemas de tipo social;

Que, su preocupante estado de conservación, principalmente a causa de la caza furtiva por sus singulares características y alto valor de su finísima fibra, han motivado que el Estado Peruano promueva su protección y desarrollo, fomentando su crianza, mejoramiento genético y aprovechamiento de sus productos, al amparo del Decreto Legislativo N° 663 "Ley de Promoción de las Inversiones en el Sector Agrario" y su Reglamento, aprobado por Decreto Supremo N° 0048-91-AG de 30 de octubre de 1991; Ley N° 9147 de 13 de junio de 1940; Decreto Ley N° 17816 de 16 de setiembre de 1969; Decreto Legislativo N° 613 "Código del Medio Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales", y el Código Penal; todo ello al margen de lo que disponen los Convenios Internacionales como la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres (CITES), aprobada por Decreto Ley N° 21080 de 21 de enero de 1976; y el Convenio para la Conservación y Manejo de la Vicuña, refrendado por el Decreto Ley N° 22984 de 15 de abril de 1980;

Que, la Secretaría General CITES, mediante Carta de fecha 8 de noviembre de 1993, dirigida al Señor Presidente Constitucional de la República del Perú, ha expresado su preocupación por la salvaguarda de la vicuña en nuestro país;

Que, para los propósitos aludidos, se estima pertinente promover, impulsar y ejecutar una evaluación sobre las poblaciones de vicuñas existentes en el Perú, como paso previo para la formulación de estrategias para su adecuado manejo y aprovechamiento sostenible;

Que, siendo atribuciones, fines y por la capacidad técnica y operativa de las instituciones, INRENA, Sociedad Nacional de Criadores de Vicuñas del Perú y el Fondo Nacional Fomento Ganadero (FONAFOG), se considera pertinente encargarnos la ejecución de la referida evaluación poblacional de vicuñas a nivel nacional;

De conformidad con lo dispuesto por la Ley Orgánica del Ministerio de Agricultura, aprobada por Decreto Ley N° 25902 de fecha 27 de noviembre de 1992;

SE RESUELVE:

Artículo 1°.- Autorizar al Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA) la ejecución de la evaluación poblacional de vicuñas existentes en el Perú durante 1994, de acuerdo a las recomendaciones formuladas por la Secretaría General CITES y la propuesta técnica elaborada para tal efecto.

Artículo 2°.- La ejecución de la evaluación, a que se refiere el artículo precedente, será desarrollada en un plazo de 2 meses a partir de la fecha, vía Convenio con la Sociedad Nacional de Criadores de Vicuña y el Fondo Nacional de Fomento Ganadero (FONAFOG), los que deberán aportar personal, servicios, instalaciones, instrumental y recursos económicos propios y/o de otras fuentes.

Artículo 3°.- Las Direcciones Regionales Agrarias, Agencias Agrarias y Distritos Agrarios, en cuyos ámbitos se ejecute la evaluación poblacional de vicuñas, deberán apoyar con personal, servicios, instalaciones y otros recursos necesarios para el logro de los fines propuestos expresados en el Artículo 1°.

Artículo 4°.- Las entidades responsables de la ejecución de la evaluación de poblaciones de vicuñas en el Perú, deberán presentar un informe detallado ante este Despacho, en un plazo perentorio de treinta (30) días luego de concluida la misión encomendada en el Artículo 1°.

Regístrese y comuníquese.

AUSALON VASQUEZ VILLANUEVA
Ministro de Agricultura

Amplían plazo para la ejecución de la evaluación poblacional de vicuñas existentes en el Perú

RESOLUCION MINISTERIAL N° 0172-94-AG

Lima, 18 de abril de 1994

Visto el Oficio N° 376-94-INRENA del Jefe del Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA), mediante el cual solicita la ampliación del plazo para la ejecución de la evaluación poblacional de vicuñas a nivel nacional durante el año 1994;

CONSIDERANDO:

Que, mediante Resolución Ministerial N° 0082-94-AG, de fecha 1 de febrero del año en curso, se autorizó al Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA) para que realice la evaluación poblacional de vicuñas existentes en el Perú, durante el plazo de dos (2) meses, en virtud a los dispositivos legales señalados en el considerando de la acotada Resolución y a las recomendaciones formuladas por la Secretaría General de la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres (CITES);

Que, para los propósitos aludidos, se estima pertinente ampliar el plazo para la ejecución de la evaluación de las poblaciones de vicuñas debido al proceso biológico característico que presenta la indicada especie, así como, por las condiciones climáticas adversas durante el período propuesto;

De conformidad con lo dispuesto por la Ley Orgánica del Ministerio de Agricultura, aprobada por Decreto Ley N° 25902, de fecha 27 de noviembre de 1992;

SE RESUELVE:

Artículo 1°.- Ampliar el plazo para la ejecución de la evaluación poblacional de vicuñas existentes en el Perú, hasta el 30 de junio de 1994, la misma que se realizará en Convenio con la Sociedad Nacional de Criadores de Vicuña y el Fondo Nacional de Fomento Ganadero (FONAFOG), a fin de apoyar tal ejecución con personal, servicios, instalaciones, instrumental y recursos económicos propios y/o de otras fuentes.

Artículo 2°.- Encárguese al Consejo Nacional de Camélidos Sudamericanos (CONACS) la supervisión de la evaluación poblacional de vicuñas a nivel nacional.

Artículo 3°.- Las Direcciones Regionales Agrarias, Agencias Agrarias y Sedes Agrarias, en cuyos ámbitos se ejecuten la evaluación poblacional de vicuñas, asumirán la responsabilidad de apoyar con personal, servicios, instalaciones y otros recursos necesarios para el logro de los fines propuestos.

Artículo 4°.- El Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA), el Consejo Nacional de Camélidos Sudamericanos (CONACS), la Sociedad Nacional de Criadores de Vicuña y el Fondo Nacional de Fomento Ganadero (FONAFOG) quedan encargados del cumplimiento de la presente Resolución.

Regístrese y comuníquese.

ABSA LON VASQUEZ VILLANUEVA

Ministro de Agricultura