

Inventory

Implementation of Articles III.4 and III.5 of the Convention

| Bolivia | | |
|---|--|--|
| Party since 1 March, 2003 | | |
| National Reports submitted: COP 12 (2017), COP 11 (2014), COP 10 (2010), COP 9 (2008) | | |
| Relevant Legislation | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Decree on general and indefinite closed season DS 22641 of 1990. Harassing, capturing, collecting, and conditioning wild animals is prohibited.• Ratification of the Decree on general and indefinite closed season DS 25458 of 1999.•DS 25458 of 1999 establishes sustainable use of certain wildlife species based on sustainable use plans, studies, and inventories by taxonomic groups that determine the feasibility of its use and the admissible quota. The prohibition is lifted on a case-by-case and species-by-species basis.• Law of Environment, Law 1333 of 1992.• Regulation of conservation and management of vicuna DS 24529 of 1997.• Law of the rights of Mother Earth, Law Number 071 of 2010.• Framework law of Mother Earth and Integral Development for Good Living, Law number 300 of 2012.• Sustainable use of natural resources is based in Law 1333, National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (Supreme Decree 26226 of 19 March 2002), and Law on the National Service of Agricultural Reform (Number 1715 of 18 October 1996).• Law Decree Number 12301 of 1975 on Wildlife, National Parks, Hunting, and Fishing. | |
| Article III.5 | | |
| | Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition | |
| | Aquatic Mammals | Unknown |
| | Terrestrial Mammals | Yes, but no law identified |
| | Birds | Yes DS 22641 of 1990 ratified by DS 25458 of 1999. A general and indefinite closed season is in force. Harassing, capturing, collecting, and conditioning wild animals is prohibited. |
| | Reptiles | Yes, but no law identified |
| | Fish | Unknown |
| | Exceptions to the Take Prohibition | |
| | Aquatic Mammals | Unknown |
| | Terrestrial Mammals | Yes but only laws related to vicuna identified. |

| | | | |
|---------------|--|---|---|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D.S. 24529 of 21 March 1997. National Plan for the Conservation and Management of Vicuna. The species is given in trust to the communities that manage vicuna and they are exclusively allowed to utilize the species. • D.S. 24529 establishes mechanisms for the commercialization of vicuna fiber. Benefits obtained from commercialization of vicuna fiber are distributed equally amongst the communities that manage vicunas. • DS 25458 of 1999 establishes sustainable use of certain wildlife species based on sustainable use plans, studies, and inventories by taxonomic groups that determine the feasibility of its use and the admissible quota. The prohibition is lifted on a case-by-case and species-by-species basis. |
| | | Birds | DS 25458 of 1999 establishes sustainable use of certain wildlife species based on sustainable use plans, studies, and inventories by taxonomic groups that determine the feasibility of its use and the admissible quota. The prohibition is lifted on a case-by-case and species-by-species basis. Unclear if this general exception applies to Appendix I birds. |
| | | Reptiles | Yes, but no law identified. DS 25458 of 1999 establishes sustainable use of certain wildlife species based on sustainable use plans, studies, and inventories by taxonomic groups that determine the feasibility of its use and the admissible quota. The prohibition is lifted on a case-by-case and species-by-species basis. Unclear if this general exception applies to Appendix I reptiles. |
| | | Fish | Unknown |
| Article III.4 | | | |
| | Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species | | |
| | | <p>The National System of Protected Areas includes 22 national protected areas and 108 subnational protected areas, covering 22,5 million hectares, which is 23% of the Bolivian territory. Different conservation and sustainable use actions of migratory species are generated in these areas. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.</p> <p>Creation of protected areas. However, insufficient information is provided to determine the content of any obligations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing Private Reserve Barba Azul in the department of Beni for the protection of habitat of <i>Alectrurus tricolor</i>. • Protection of habitat of <i>phoenicopteropus andinus</i> and other migratory birds in the areas of the | |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | | <p>National System of protected Areas, and in the Ramsar sites Lago Poopó, Uru Uru, and la Cuenca de Taczara.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Reserve of Andean Fauna Eduardo Avaroa was created to protect nesting sites of flamingos. • Law 404 of 4 September 2013 on Bofedals (high altitude wetlands). It promotes actions to recover, conserve, and sustainable use bofedals. These are habitats for wild species. • Creation of new Ramsar sites. There are 11 Ramsar sites, 8 of which are of international importance, that represent 13.5% of the Bolivian territory. • National Natural Integrated Management Area Apolobamba for the protection of vicunas. |
| | Laws that prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species | |
| | Windmills (birds and bats) | Unknown |
| | Cell towers (birds and bats) | For flamingos, periodic census, monitoring, and other activities have been carried out and have helped determine migration routes of flamingos in the National Reserve of Andean Fauna Eduardo Avaroa. Precautionary measures concerning power lines have been taken in accordance with the migration routes. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations and to understand the precautionary measures taken. |
| | Dams (fish) | Unknown |
| | Road construction (mammals) | Unknown |
| | Train tracks (mammals) | Unknown |
| | Fishing gear/bycatch (marine mammals, sea turtles, fish) | Unknown |
| | Shipping (marine mammals) | Unknown |
| | Laws that prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of or controlling or eliminating, already introduced species. | |
| | | <p>Initiatives for the repopulation of <i>podecnemis expansa</i>. One of the initiatives is located in the Departmental Park and Natural Area of Integrated Management Iténez and protects nesting sites to increase birth rates and repopulation of juveniles. However, insufficient information is provided as to the content of the measures and whether the initiatives include mandatory obligations.</p> <p>Law 4040 prohibits circuses with wild or domestic animals.</p> |

| | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| | | <p>Strategy of the National Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Vicuna oversees the process of capture and shearing of vicunas. However, insufficient information is provided as to the content of the measures included in the strategy and whether the strategy includes mandatory obligations.</p> <p>Action Plan for the Conservation of Threatened Mammals in Bolivia (2014-2018). However, insufficient information is provided as to the content of the measures included in the action plan and whether the plan includes mandatory obligations.</p> <p>Master Plan of the National System of protected Areas in Bolivia 2012-2022. However, insufficient information is provided as to the content of the measures included in the plan and whether the plan includes mandatory obligations.</p> <p>Action Plan for the Conservation of Threatened Bats in Bolivia. However, insufficient information is provided as to the content of the measures included in the action plan and whether the plan includes mandatory obligations.</p> <p>Administrative Resolution Number 07/2017 approves the regulation of Supreme Decree Number 3048 that establishes the administrative procedures of CITES Convention.</p> <p>Supreme Decree 26556 of 2002 approves National Strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity. However, insufficient information is provided as to the content of the measures included in the strategy and whether the strategy includes mandatory obligations.</p> <p>Action Plan for Threatened Species in the National System of Protected Areas. However, insufficient information is provided as to the content of the measures included in the action plan and whether the plan includes mandatory obligations.</p> <p>Action Plan for the Conservation of Threatened Amphibians in Bolivia. However, insufficient information is provided as to the content of the measures included in the action plan and whether the plan includes mandatory obligations.</p> |
| Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions | | |
| | Reservations | <i>Vicugna vicugna</i> |
| | Territorial Scope | “Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia”. Thus, presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones. |