



NDF WORKSHOP
WG 6 – Birds
CASE STUDY 2 SUMMARY
Amazona auropalliata
Country – Nicaragua
Original language – Spanish

PROPOSAL FOR MAKING AN NDF BASED ON A PSITTACIDAE RECOVERY PROGRAM FOR NICARAGUA: THE *AMAZONA AUROPALLIATA* CASE

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Amazona auropalliata was listed in CITES Appendix II in 1981. In subsequent years, Nicaragua set export quotas between 650 and 800 individuals for the species. Export quotas for *A. auropalliata* and the rest of the species of the parrot family (Psittacidae) have been suspended since the species was listed in Appendix I in 2003. Therefore, no detriment findings are currently made. The case study proposes an innovative scheme that implies the active participation of local communities in the management of the species. This type of scheme is of major importance for developing countries, where biological diversity is used by local communities. Given that the export of the species is not permitted, the scheme is presented as a hypothetical case. However, it is considered that the scheme can be used for other Appendix-II listed species, particularly those that occur in countries where very poor local communities play an essential role in wildlife management. *A. auropalliata* and the rest of the species of the parrot family are protected in Nicaragua by an indefinite country-wide harvest ban in accordance with the appropriate legislation (*Ley de Veda*).

Recovery Programs for Parrot Populations (designated by the acronym PRP in Spanish) are defined as areas with abundant habitat in terms of size, quality and food availability; they should also include nesting sites and connectivity areas between large fragments to allow parrot populations to recover by using practices such as ranching and the active participation of organized communities as well as habitat management. Communities that are potentially good candidates for a PRP must complete a diagnosis so that a series of ecological indicators about the habitat and target populations can be verified at a later stage. As regards the habitat, it is necessary to consider structural variables, fragmentation, abundance and distribution of plants recognized as sources of food. It is also essential to study the population, availability of nest trees, species used and state of the nests. A PRP implies the participation of indigenous communities under the strict supervision of the competent authorities. Current limitations are more related to the legal and institutional framework of the country than to technical and scientific issues.