

STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR BRAZILIAN PRIMATES CONSERVATION: ADVANCES AND PRIORITIES

L. Jerusalinsky^{1,2,3}

¹*Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade, Centro Nacional de Pesquisa e Conservação de Primatas Brasileiros. João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brasil.* ²*Universidade Federal da Paraíba, PPGCB Zoologia. João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brasil.* ³*IUCN/SSC Conservation Breeding Specialist Group – CBSG Brasil.*

Presenter's Email: leandro.jerusalinsky@icmbio.gov.br

Brazil holds the largest primate diversity on Earth with 134 taxa. A third of these are threatened with extinction, deserving special conservationist efforts. The aim here is to analyze the application of species conservation strategic planning tools for Brazilian primates, as Red Lists (RL), Action Plans (AP) and Population Viability Analysis (PVA). The Global RL (GRL-2008) contains 43 primates totally or partially distributed in Brazil, comprising the 26 listed in Brazilian RL (BRL-2003). While broadly coincident for Atlantic Forest primates, the GRL – more up-to-date – includes previously undescribed species (e.g. *Cebus flavius*) and 15 Amazonian taxa impacted by recent intensification of infrastructure enterprises in Amazon. Seven Brazilian States have RL, indicating four regional threatened primates absent from BRL and GRL. Only *Leontopithecus* and *Brachyteles* have AP, with goals supported by PVA. A PVA workshop indicated critical management actions for *Callicebus coimbrai* and *Cebus flavius* and identified research priorities for *Alouatta ululata* and *Chiropotes satanas*. The pioneer International Committees for Conservation and Management (ICCM) of *Leontopithecus* species inspired ICCM for five other taxa. Rearranged in 2004-2006, the current five ICCM encompass all primates from BRL and manage Captive Studbooks for 14 taxa. Major challenges to broaden and effectively implement these tools include scarcity in funding, insufficiency of institutional capacity and lack of monitoring systems. Recently, Brazil integrated these tools to the National Biodiversity Policy toward face such difficulties and benefit further species. Priorities may include an updated BRL and AP-PVA for taxa occupying severely fragmented habitats and/or areas impacted by infrastructure expansion.

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