

# PRIMATES PROTECTING PRIMATES



**NPC** | Neotropical  
Primate  
Conservation

# ANNUAL REPORT

# 2025

ENGLISH



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ARGENTINA



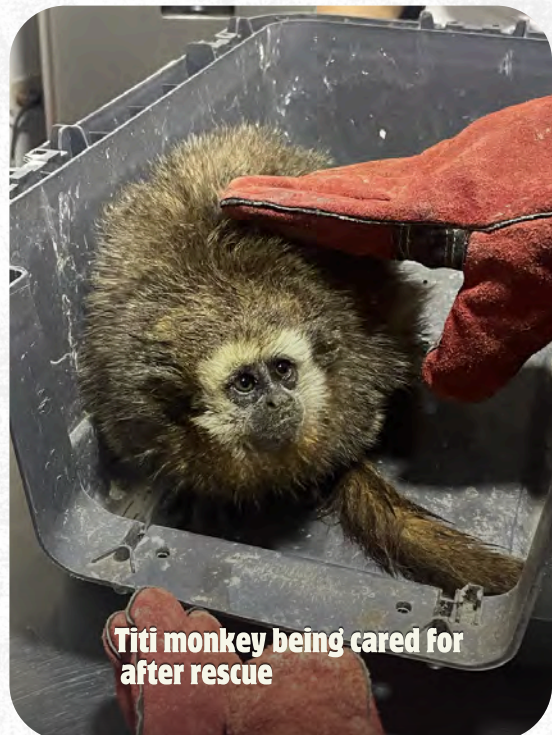
**NPC**

COLOMBIA



## WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING

In 2025, we continued to face numerous challenges related to wildlife trafficking, assisting the authorities with their work in rescuing and caring for animals, as well as identifying cases and prosecuting criminals. We also saw a rise in the number of animals injured or killed due to other human-related causes, such as road accidents, electrocution and dog attacks. In total, we helped in cases involving 82 animals of 32 different species. Primates were the second most common group we helped - more than all other mammals combined - just below birds, such as parrots and parakeets. Even threatened and IUCN Conservation Dependent species were not safe, with many species involved classed as Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered, and even Critically Endangered.



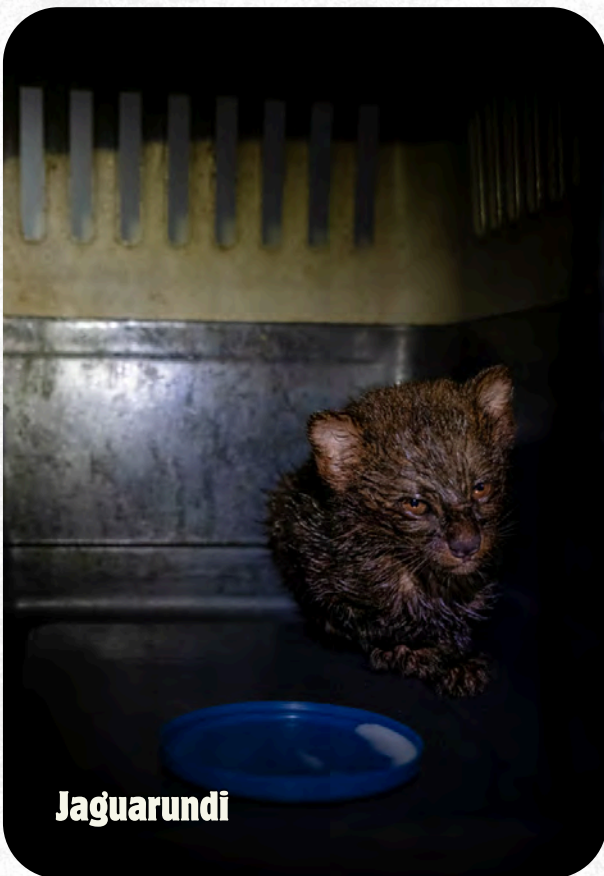
**Titi monkey being cared for after rescue**

Capuchins continue to be the most common primates trafficked, with a large demand for pet baby capuchins. However, as these wild animals grow and mature, they become aggressive and territorial, which often leads to their abandonment or them being tied up or caged, going from family pets to a situation of cruel neglect. We also had to help three individuals of one of our flagship species, the San Martin titi monkey, one of which had been a pet, and the others were found in the streets. Not only is this species Critically Endangered, it is also one of the most threatened species on the planet, completely restricted to a small area of the region of San Martin in northern Peru, where habitats are constantly converted to farmland and lost to urban expansion.



**Toucanet**

When possible, animals are returned to the wild, but this is only possible in cases of mild injury or rapid seizure after capture. In the vast majority of cases, animals cannot be returned to the wild without a lengthy rehabilitation process, if ever. It is incredibly important to understand the damage keeping wild pets is doing to whole species and populations, not to mention the cruelty that is involved in their capture, transport and sale. Thus, we also invest a lot of time in education to reduce the demand for wildlife. See the Education sections below to find out more about this.



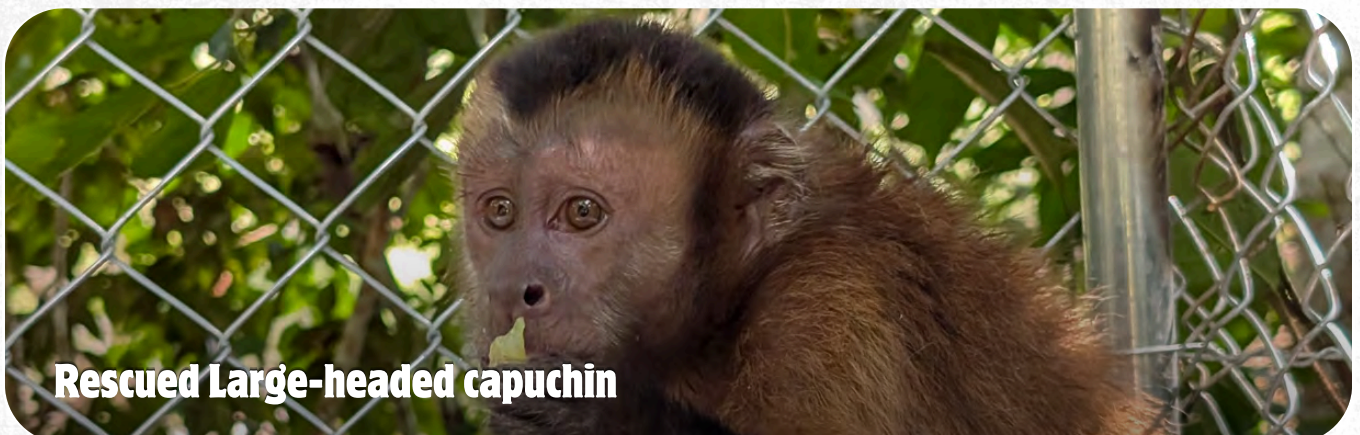
**Jaguarundi**



**Armadillo**

Table 1) **Animals we helped in Peru in 2025**, listed by taxonomic group and species, showing the number of individuals involved and their current international conservation status.

GROUP	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	CONSERVATION STATUS	Nº
PRIMATES	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	Red howler monkey	LC	2
	<i>Ateles chamek</i>	Black spider monkey	EN	1
	<i>Cebus yuracus</i>	Andean white-fronted capuchin	NT	1
	<i>Lagothrix lagotricha poeppigii</i>	Brown woolly monkey	EN	2
	<i>Leontocebus leucogenys</i>	Andean saddle-back tamarin	LC	1
	<i>Plecturocebus oenanthe</i>	San Martin titi monkey	CR	3
	<i>Sapajus macrocephalus</i>	Large-headed capuchin	LC	5
OTHER MAMMALS	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>	Brown-throated sloth	LC	4
	<i>Cabassous unicinctus</i>	Southern naked-tailed armadillo	LC	1
	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	Linné's two-toed sloth	LC	1
	<i>Choloepus sp.</i>	Sloth	-	2
	<i>Cuniculus paca</i>	Paca	LC	-
	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	Nine-banded armadillo	LC	2
	<i>Eira barbara</i>	Tayra	LC	1
	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	South American coati	LC	1
	<i>Puma yagouaroundi</i>	Jaguarundi	LC	1
	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	Southern tamandua	LC	1



GROUP	SPECIES	COMMON NAME	CONSERVATION STATUS	Nº
BIRDS	-	Amazona	-	3
	-	Parakeets	-	10
	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Amazona amazonica	LC	4
	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Southern mealy amazon	LC	1
	<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet macaw	LC	4
	<i>Ara militaris</i>	Military macaw	VU	1
	<i>Asio stygius</i>	Stygian owl	LC	1
	<i>Brotogeris cyanopectus</i>	Cobalt-winged parakeet	LC	7
	<i>Brotogeris versicolurus</i>	White-winged parakeet	LC	8
	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>	Blue-winged parrotlet	LC	2
	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	Common gallinule	LC	2
	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	Black-chested buzzard-eagle	-	1
	<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i>	Amazonian pygmy-owl	LC	3
	<i>Psittacara mitratus</i>	Mitred parakeet	LC	1
<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	Chestnut-eared araçari	LC	1	
REPTILES	<i>Chelonoidis denticulatus</i>	Yellow-footed tortoise	-	2
	<i>Micrurus hemprichii</i>	Coral snake	LC	1
	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>	Giant South American river turtle	CD	1
	<i>Podocnemis sp.</i>	Turtle	-	250*

\* Eggs recovered from bush meat trade during highway inspection.



## SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION

Over the course of 2025, we continued with our groundbreaking investigations of little known primate species and their habitats. At our El Toro field station, the long-term surveys of the yellow-tailed woolly monkey population got a boost through partnering with Boston University in a multiyear genetic study of the species' diet and behavioural ecology. As part of research and training activities, we adopted a detailed ethogram provided by Boston University, written in Spanish and English, for use in data collection on primates - specifically the yellow-tailed woolly monkey - but which is applicable to all primates and most large arboreal mammals. Other studies we carried out included seed dispersal and behaviour of the Endangered Andean night monkey in cloud forests, and ranging, diet and ecology of the Critically Endangered San Martin titi monkey in urban forest patches in the city of Moyobamba.



Table 2) [Investigations](#) at El Toro and time periods each was carried out.

INVESTIGATION	J A N	F E B	M A R	A P R	M A Y	J U N	J U L	A U G	S E P	O C T	N O V	D E C
Woolly monkey ecology												
Woolly monkey seed dispersal												
Night monkey seed dispersal												
Night monkey behaviour												

Our field studies included the involvement of 13 local community members from the villages of La Esperanza, Miraflores and Santa Rosa, providing employment and training in field data collection methods and the use of field equipment such as GPS and cameras. We also hosted 24 students (including 10 Latin Americans) and interns from seven different countries (Peru, Colombia, France, the Netherlands, Spain, UK and USA). All received training in field methods and conservation biology, and some carried out their own dissertation or project research (two MSc, one undergraduate thesis, three intern projects and an ongoing postgraduate study).



We also supported the Regional Government of San Martín, Peru, in reviewing scientific information and developing distribution maps of mammal, bird, amphibian, and reptile species found in the region, using ecological niche modelling. These activities were part of the Fauna component of the new Ecological and Economic Zoning (ZEE) for the San Martín region. The ZEE is a legal instrument that guides authorities on where to approve or deny permits for projects such as infrastructure, housing, new protected areas, and water catchment areas, based on the conservation status of habitats and species throughout the region.





**Yellow-tailed woolly monkey**

## EDUCATION

Throughout 2025, we continued our environmental education and outreach work in many rural towns and communities, as well as with school and university students. In total, we held 48 activities which reached over 2,000 people. All our education work involves teaching about primates, habitats, ecosystems and conservation in general, and we also include a strong message against wildlife trafficking. We ran and participated in several local conservation fairs, with stands for the general public and educational activities for children. Finally, we continued our training of young professionals and local conservation leaders. We were invited as speakers to the San Martín regional governments Forestry week events, presenting on the ‘Current Status of Primate Studies in Conservation Concessions of San Martín’, covering the situation in the region’s 44 conservation concessions. In Amazonas, we joined the Regional Committee for Forest and Wildlife Control and Surveillance, providing talks and training on wildlife monitoring, with an emphasis on population management for conservation. And in the city of Moyobamba, NPC Peru’s base, we held two public exhibitions, one highlighting conservation of the region’s wildlife, and another showing the conservation importance of local ravines for primates and as water sources.



Team members also gave talks in many national and international events, including ECOLINK 2025 – Undergraduate symposium in ecology, evolution and conservation, and conferences held by the Grupo de Investigación Zootecnista en Animales silvestres (GIZAS) and Círculo de Investigación en Manejo de Fauna Silvestre (CIFAUNA) in Lima. The IV Yellow-Tailed Woolly Monkey festival in Uchiza, the II Primatology Week in Lima, the Mesoamerican symposium on the study and conservation of primates held online from Honduras, and the conference on the Effective Management of Regional Conservation Areas in Amazonas.



**Painting the San Martín titi monkey**

Some other highlights included focusing attention on the role of women in conservation during International Day of Women and Girls in Science. We continued our conservation syllabus for 5th and 6th grade primary school students in Moyobamba, and were appointed as Biodiversity Conservation Coordinator in the Management Committee for the Environmental Conservation Areas ‘Barrancos de Moyobamba’ in conjunction with the local municipality. We took part in events in the ‘Environmental Education Strategies for the Conservation of Forests’ and ‘Biodiversity in the Alto Mayo’ panels, and in celebration of World Water Day, we joined parades and visited the conservation events in the communities of Posic and Juningue, each of which is responsible for a local protected area.



**Amazonian wildlife puppet show in Moyobamba**



**Raising awareness about illegal wildlife trafficking**

Table 3) Education activities.

LOCATION	AUDIENCE	Nº TALKS	Nº ATTENDEES	ACTIVITY TYPE
Awajun communities	Children	2	60	Classes
Chachapoyas	University	1	40	Workshop
Copallin	Children	2	70	Classes
Juningue	School	2	40	Classes
La Perla del Imaza	Children	2	100	Classes
Libano	Schools	2	100	Classes
Lima	Professional/ University	6	140	Workshops/courses
Moyobamba	Communities	1	30	Fair
Moyobamba	Public	5	>500	Workshops and stand
Moyobamba	School	16	511	Classes
Online	Academic/Public	2	-	Talk on pet trade
Posic	School	2	100	Classes
Rioja	Children	1	80	Fair
Uchiza	School	2	140	Classes
Yantalo	University	2	100	Workshops/Fieldtrip



**Educational game used at fairs**

# COMMUNITY CONSERVATION

In April, we celebrated the creation of the ‘Bosques Remanentes del Morro y Refugio Sostenible de los Monos Tocones’ Conservation Concession, granting legal management of 170 hectares of Critically Endangered titi monkey habitat to local conservation leaders Association ACVAY. We continue to work with ACVAY on the creation and implementation of the reserve management plan, biological monitoring and protection activities. We also continued to develop other new protected areas with local partners, which include the Guardianes de las Nacientes del Mashuyacu Conservation Concession, a 7,500 ha cloud forest reserve for Critically Endangered yellow-tailed woolly monkeys, and two areas protecting the unique dry forests of northern Peru, the Iguahuana-Bosques Secos de Delta and El Algorrobo Sauce concessions, both home to a yet unidentified species of night monkey!

We continued funding community park guards for both the Gran Simacache Conservation Concession and La Pampa del Burro Private Conservation Area. We also continued actively developing projects with the Indigenous Awajun run Pamau Nain and Tijae Nain CCs and the Jardines Angel del Sol CC. In total these current and new areas cover around 150,000 ha of well-preserved montane and pre-montane forests in San Martin and Amazonas in northern Peru. Together with our partners at Conservation Allies, we developed a new action plan for Gran Simacache, which has received a three year partial financial commitment for its implementation, increasing on the ground presence and capacity of local guards and mid-term stability. Throughout the year, local park guards carried out forest patrols and five passed the examination for official accreditation as ‘Custodios Forestales’ by the San Martín Regional Environmental Authority. We also carried out the bi-annual biological monitoring at Gran Simacache, recording 31 species of mammal, including Endangered white-bellied spider monkeys and Andean bears, two of our conservation targets, as well as over 100 species of birds, amphibians, reptiles and plants.



Awajun community cacao workshops

In the Pampa del Burro Private Conservation Area Park, guards carried out year-round patrols of the main access routes and opened some new inspection trails in the area, as well as carrying out cleaning and maintenance on the control post/visitors centre. Few instances of hunting, logging or deforestation occurred, and none involved non-community members. As such, these can be handled internally by the communal authorities.

To stem future issues within the area, the Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas held a workshop with community members and they have helped in mapping and zonation of some remaining land parcels within the reserve to try and resolve historical land rights conflicts. Remote sensing data from Global Forest Watch shows that there was an 87% reduction in alerts in 2024, suggesting that the patrol work is being efficient in reducing threats.

Through partnership with San Diego Global, we continued the Andean bear conservation project with three community protected areas, the Pampa del Burro and Copallin in Amazonas and Jardines Angel del Sol in San Martin. This work involves monitoring Andean bear presence in the areas through camera trapping and other non-invasive measures, as well as outreach work to find ways of reducing possible conflict between local farmers and bears. The project also included two education campaigns to reduce hunting and conflict with wildlife and increase buy-in by community members in general. These campaigns took place in April and October in many villages around the reserves, and included interviews and questionnaires about human-wildlife conflict to develop further resolution methods.



Together with the Asociaciones Mancomunales of Pamau Nain and Tije Nain, we began implementation of a long-term project to improve the production of environmentally sustainable and organic cocoa in 11 native Awajun communities in Amazonas. The program includes workshops with an Awajun speaking cacao specialist, conservation-related activities with NPC, and provision of materials for the construction and maintenance of tree nurseries and post-harvest care of seeds. Work is made in traditional faenas (communal work days), and part of the project is the signing of conservation commitments, where beneficiaries confirm their active participation in wider conservation initiatives. So far, more than 30 families and 550 beneficiaries are involved in the project. To increase equality in opportunities, we also started running communal day-care activities with villagers, which allows women and young families to also take part in training activities. We also provided other communal activities, reaffirming the Awajun philosophy of 'Tajimat Pujut' - good living - as a key to strengthening collective participation, the sense of belonging and the link with culture and tradition. Participants received certification for their training, recognizing commitment, attendance, and participation in the activities promoted by the project.

Table 4) Overview of impact and results to date in different **Awajun communities** involved in the conservation of Pamau Nain and Tije Nain Conservation Concessions.

INDICATOR	CC TIJAE NAIN	CC PAMAU NAIN
Conservation concessions supported	1	1
Number of Awajún communities	2	4
Communities	Ugkum, Awananch	Shimpuents, Kun Entsa, Bakants, Chigkanas
Number of beneficiary families	58	105
Women beneficiaries	11	42
Training sessions	24	35
People trained	60	115
Community daycare centres	7	-
Cocoa handling kits given	12	18
Cocoa dryers built	10	19
Community nurseries built	2	-
Number of cocoa seedlings planted	5918	-





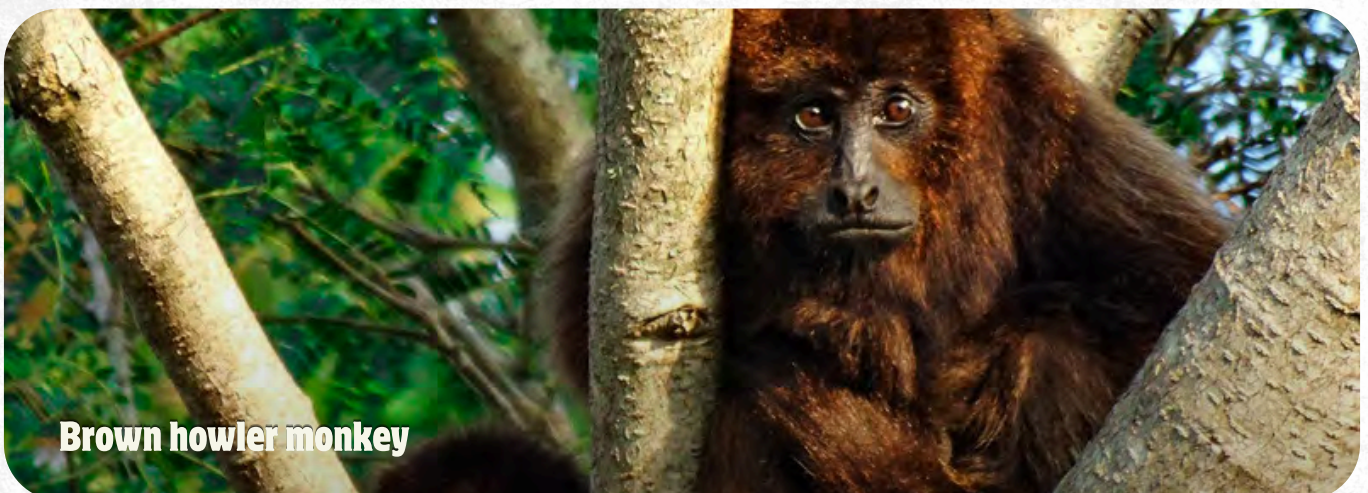
**Preparing cacao seedlings**

## **BROWN HOWLER MONKEY CONSERVATION PLAN**

NPC Argentina continued to lead activities for the implementation of the National Conservation Action Plan for the brown howler monkey in Argentina, a species with fewer than 30 individuals currently surviving in the wild in the country. This binational project between Argentina and Brazil (the only two countries with wild populations of the species) aims to restore a viable, genetically resilient population in Argentina through translocating genetically-compatible social groups from Brazil into protected forests of Misiones Province. Guided by the IUCN One-Plan Approach, the project combines ex situ management with in situ reintroduction, vaccination against yellow fever, habitat preparation, and long-term monitoring, integrating government agencies, zoos, NGOs, and academic partners in both countries. By re-establishing this keystone species, the project seeks to restore ecosystem functions, enhance forest regeneration and carbon capture, and recover a culturally significant species for local and Indigenous communities.

During 2025, we completed surveys to confirm the presence of howler species at 10 sites, as well as other mammals and potential predators, to determine sites for future reintroductions.

Faecal samples were collected and are being analysed to assess population viability and the risk of inbreeding for remaining individuals of the species. We are also taking an active role in monthly meetings with the Brazilian Committee for the conservation of the species, and several rescue centres to prepare logistics and obtain permits for the Argentine population reinforcement.



**Brown howler monkey**

As part of this work, we signed a new agreement with the director of the provincial government's environmental institutes, the Instituto Misionero de Biodiversidad (IMiBio), Mgter. Arq. Viviana Rovira, to strengthen research and conservation in Misiones province. This agreement creates an inter-institutional relationship of assistance and cooperation to develop actions and programs in science and scientific training to achieve goals of mutual interest in social, environmental, scientific, cultural and/or educational matters.

## **BLACK AND GOLD HOWLER MONKEY REINTRODUCTION**

For nearly three years, reintroductions of black and gold howler monkeys have been carried out in the Urugua-í-Foerster Biological Corridor, Misiones, where the species had disappeared due to hunting for pets and outbreaks of yellow fever. Early in 2025, NPC Argentina carried out another successful reintroduction of a group of black and gold howler monkeys to the Karadya private reserve in the northeast of the province of Misiones, which protects more than 100 hectares of forest. This release adds more animals to the local population being built up from previous releases carried out at the same site. This was made possible thanks to collaborative work with the Guirá Oga Rescue Center of the Azara Foundation, responsible for the animals' rehabilitation.

The reintroduced group was transferred from the city of Puerto Iguazú to the Reserve, where they remained for an approximate 40-day pre-release acclimatisation and monitoring period before their release in early March. Following release, the group has been systematically monitored throughout 2025. Results from post-release monitoring show the group's successful adaptation to conditions in the reserve, appropriate habitat use, group cohesion and display of movement and behavioral patterns consistent with established groups of the species.



Today, three groups are once again living freely in the Biological Corridor, and two new young have already been born. The presence of howler monkeys restores a fundamental link in the ecosystem due to their ability to disperse seeds, and confirms that long-term conservation projects, built jointly, collectively and professionally, can generate real change. These successful reintroductions give hope for the placement of future animals rescued from the pet trade or injured through human action, and place the Karadya reserve as a key area for the local recovery of the species.

# CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL AND GLOBAL ASSESSMENTS OF PRIMATE CONSERVATION

In 2025, NPC Argentina actively contributed to national and international assessments of the conservation status of primates in Argentina. NPC team members were part of the expert team responsible for the 2025 national conservation assessments of Argentina's five native primate species, black and gold howlers, brown howlers, cay capuchins, black capuchins and Azara's night monkeys. The assessments were made within the framework of the Argentine Society for the Conservation of Primates Mammal program. Building on this, the NPC Argentina team members participated in updates to the international IUCN Red List assessments for the brown, black and gold howler monkey, contributing their field knowledge and regional expertise to inform global conservation priorities.



## OUTREACH

We continued with our commitment to carry out outreach and education for primate conservation in rural areas, with activities in the Uruguai-Foerster Biological Corridor as part of wider conservation strategies for Argentina's howler monkeys. We participated in the 8th Wildlife Medicine and Conservation Workshop, held by the Universidad Nacional del Nordeste, where our team gave talks on 'Primates, the climate crisis and landscape change' and on emergency responses to wildlife found injured.

NPC Argentina were also featured in several news stories and interviews during the year. You can see them at the following links (Spanish):

Interview with Dr Luciana Oklander, NPC Argentina president on why monkeys are not pets - monos no son mascotas: [You can see here](#)

NPC Argentina visit provinces to avoid the extinction of the Brown howler and to plan for its reintroduction: [You can read here](#)

IMiBio and NPC Argentina sign agreement for the conservation of the brown howler: [You can read here](#)

Argentina and Brazil unite to save the brown howler monkey: [You can read here](#)



**Brown Howler Monkey**



We are extremely happy for NPC Colombia's founding president, Dr Alma Hernández Jaramillo, on her successful PhD defence. Alma's PhD project titled 'Current distribution, threats and scenarios for the conservation of the Colombian black spider monkey (*Ateles fusciceps rufiventris*) in the Colombian Pacific' provides key updates to our understanding of the species' needs and status, as well as highlighting priorities for its conservation. The Colombian black spider monkey is featured on the latest list of the world's 25 most threatened primates, published bi-annually by the IUCN Primate Specialist Group, and data taken from Alma's work is being used to update the species' IUCN conservation status.

## COMMUNITY CONSERVATION

During 2025, we concentrated activities in Colombia in the three main community research and conservation sites where we have been working with our national flagship species, the Colombian black spider monkey: the Alto Amurrapá Special Management, Venado Verde trail, and the Ciénaga de Marimonda. In addition to protecting spider monkeys, this work also protects populations of other sympatric primate species, including Colombian white-faced capuchin, the mantled and red howler monkeys, the lemurine and Central American night monkeys, and the Critically Endangered cotton-top tamarin.

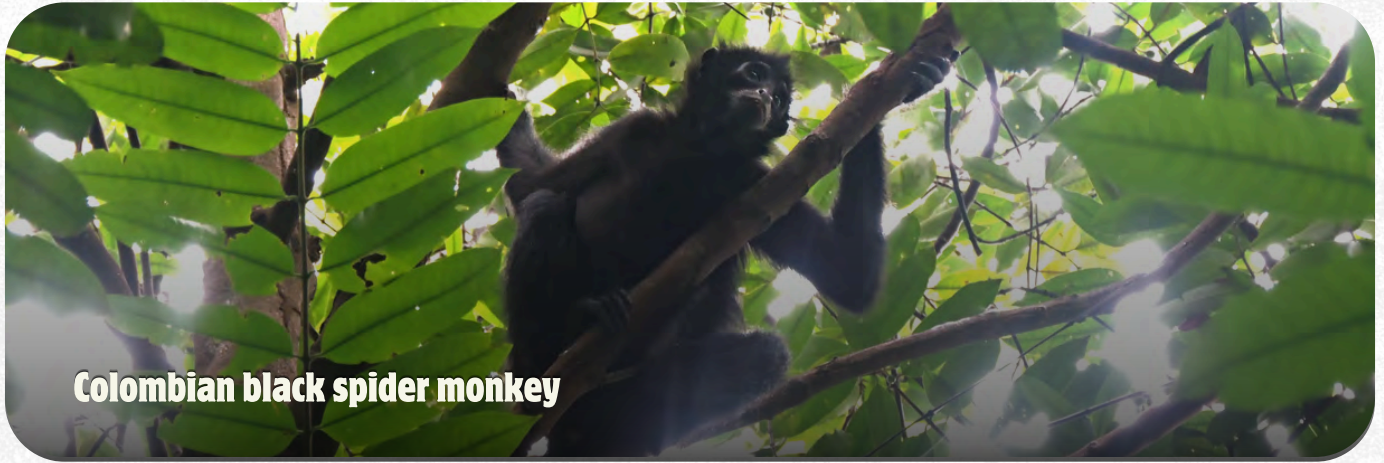


**Cotton-top tamarin**

At Ciénega de Marimonda, the lands where the community research transects are located for spider monkey surveys have changed ownership. Fortunately, through our local partners in the community, the new owner confirmed their intent to continue protecting the forest and for our studies to carry on. Unfortunately though, during the time we were unable to access the area, several of the monkeys' feeding trees were felled for timber, and tragically one of the spider monkeys was killed by hunters, underscoring the urgent need for community presence at the site. At Venado Verde, we carried out activities with the local conservation association to document the best primate spotting sites, whilst teaching techniques for recording forest bioacoustics. During the trip, we were able to record the mantled howlers in all their glory, and also the presence of Colombian white-faced capuchins.

## INVESTIGATION

We carried out various conservation-oriented investigations with our local community partners in the Alto Amurrapá Special Management Area and the Ciénega de Marimonda. We undertook maintenance and preparation of the transects for the species density studies, leaving transects operational for continued surveys by local community members. We also conducted botanical sampling with simultaneous research on the diet and ecological interactions of primates, marking trees used as a food source by primates for subsequent collection and taxonomic identification. On sampling days in the Alto Amurrapá Special Management Area, we were able to observe three diurnal primate species in the area; Colombian white-faced capuchins, mantled howler monkeys, and the Colombian black spider monkey. Similarly, at Ciénega de Marimonda, we continued our visits to see the spider monkeys we have been studying for several years and to collect samples of some of the tree species they utilise.



**Colombian black spider monkey**

On each day's visit we were able to observe a small subgroup of spider monkeys with their young offspring, which was a very encouraging sign for the future of this population. This was our first visit back to the site in a year, and the monkeys were still well habituated to observers, another encouraging sign that they have not been threatened by hunters, and gives us the opportunity to continue monitoring them. At this site, we were also able to see cotton-top tamarins, the red howlers and Colombian white-faced capuchins.

## EDUCATION

As always during our various field trips, we dedicated a lot of time to interacting with local people and children. At Santa Cecilia, we held environmental lessons and games, such as wildlife bingo. We also undertook 'hands on' activities in the forest, with observation walks to encourage sensory awareness and foster an appreciation for the lives of wild animals living near villages, and did body painting with jagua, an ink from local trees.



**Research and conservation with local community at Ciénaga de Marimonda**

At Venado Verde, we made visits throughout the year to carry out environmental education with the Venado Verde Children's Researchers group. These activities were based on discussions about each child's interests and the topics they would like to learn more about during the year. Topics chosen included the local rivers, primates, pollinators, and nocturnal animals.

Activities carried out included native bee and water conservation projects with local children, installing and checking feeding stations for bees, and identifying local fish species that inhabit the stream nearby, a stream that gives the area its name (Venado Verde, the Green Deer). We also held a training activity on bird spotting and how to use citizen science to identify and record birds, and a similar activity with primates and other mammals, also learning basic aspects of their natural history, including a nocturnal trip to the forest. In another workshop, we hosted a local journalist who explained to participants about the responsible use of social media and how to create online content that helps the conservation of the area.

## OUTREACH

The NPC Colombia team carried out a lot of outreach activities during 2025, participating in the VII Regional Biology Symposium organised by the University of Santa Rosa de Cabal (UNISARC) with two presentations, one on population density and another on the diet of the Colombian black spider monkey, using preliminary results from our community-led monitoring work at Santa Cecilia, contributing new data to the knowledge of the species in the region.

In June and July, we participated in the lemurine night monkey management plan workshop organised by the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Risaralda (CARDER) in the city of Pereira. During the workshop, we gave a presentation on the perception of the species among communities in the department and contributed to identifying threats and priority actions for its conservation. Following this, we took part in a workshop on human coexistence with jaguars, spider monkeys and harlequin frogs, organized in the village of Santa Cecilia by WCS Colombia. During the event, we shared updated information on the status of these species in the village and its surrounds, and participated alongside local communities and environmental authorities in carrying out the activities proposed by the organizers to structure plans for the area.





**Ciénaga de Marimonda**

## INTERNATIONAL: PRESS COVERAGE

We were very happy to receive CBS Mornings' David Schechter and his team to accompany us and the wildlife authorities on several operations against trafficking and illegal possession of animals and timber in San Martin and Loreto, Peru. [The short report was televised across the US and is available to watch online.](#) This kind of courage shines a spotlight on the issues surrounding wildlife trafficking, hopefully reducing demand from the cruel trade which is threatening the survival of many species. [NPC founder Sam Shanee was also interviewed on Radio 2050,](#) where he spoke about our years of work in primate protection. Sam also gave a talk as part of the American Society of Primatologists' 'Primates are Not Pets' series.



David Schechter and Sam Shanee

## OUTREACH

We are extremely proud to announce that NPC Argentina's president, Dr. Luciana Oklander, is the new president of the Latin American Primatological Society. Sam Shanee also continues in his post on the society's board.

At the end of July, members of all the NPC family were present at the 30th anniversary congress of the International Primatological Society (IPS) in Antananarivo, Madagascar. Representatives of NPC UK, Peru, Argentina and Colombia presented our various projects on conservation, wildlife rescue, education, and investigation. We also organised symposia and roundtable discussions on activism in primatology, and participated in various meetings and talks.

# SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS

- Aldrich, B. C., Arnaud James, L., & Shanee, S. (2025). [Pet primates: Who and what? The experience of primate professionals across Asia](#). *Primate Conservation*, 39.
- Cabanne, G. S., Lijtmaer, D. A., Barone, L., Kopuchian, L., Grossi, M., Gutierrez, D., Faivovich, J., Tubaro, P., Ramirez, M., Ferreiro, A. M., Lavinia, P. D., Oklander, L., Arrieta, R. S., Bukowski, B., Chemisquy, M. A., Baldo, D., & Teta, P. (2025). [Guía y propuesta de mejora de la implementación del Protocolo de Nagoya en la investigación genética sin fines de lucro en Argentina](#). *Revista del Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales*. 27(2), 217-227.
- Gorostiaga, N., Kowalewski, M., & Oklander, L. (2026). [Population densities of black-and-gold howler monkeys \(\*Alouatta caraya\*\) in northeastern Argentina and the possible influence of a yellow fever outbreak](#). *Primates*, 67(1), 125-135.
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