

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Twenty-ninth meeting of the Animals Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 18-22 July 2017

Regional matters

Regional reports

NORTH AMERICA

1. This report, covering the period from August 2015 to May 2017, was prepared by Rosemarie Gnam, Regional Representative for North America, in collaboration with the CITES authorities of Canada, Mexico, and the United States.*

Overview of major developments

a) Review of Significant Trade

b) Periodic Review

c) Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes

d) Non-detriment findings

2. Canada maintains Standing NDF Reports for frequently traded species. A review of these reports is conducted after every Conference of the Parties or when new substantive information becomes available. The Standing NDF report for polar bear was updated in December 2015. The Standing NDF Reports for terrestrial species and the science advice used as a basis for the NDFs for marine species are available on the Environment Canada website at: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/cites/default.asp?lang=En&n=2942DC30-1>.

3. In compliance with Article IV of the Convention, as well as Res. Conf. 16.7, during the period at hand (August 2015 to April 2017), the Mexican Scientific Authority (CONABIO) has formulated a total of 293 NDFs for covering in total six species of fauna: *Ovis canadensis*, *Puma concolor*, *Lynx rufus*, *Sphyrna lewini*, *Sphyrna zygaena* and *Sphyrna mokarran*. Similarly, a total of 26 technical opinions to management plans were issued by CONABIO, which include guidance on the sustainable harvest from the wild for exportation purposes of five taxa: *Ovis canadensis*, *Puma concolor*, *Lynx rufus*, *Abronia*, and *Isostichopus fuscus*.

e) Capacity-Building

4. The United States finds that effective implementation of CITES is a critical component for the control of international wildlife trafficking, therefore, assistance through capacity building is key to improving CITES implementation. As such, at the request of the countries involved, personnel from the U.S. CITES Authorities

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conducted CITES needs assessments in Uganda and Tanzania in 2016 and in Morocco and Oman in 2017 in order to provide them with recommendations for improving CITES implementation.

5. In September of 2016, the USFWS OLE hosted the International Conservation Chief's Academy (ICCA) at the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, West Virginia. The OLE, along with the National Association of Conservation Law Enforcement Chief's (NACLEC) provided instruction and training for the program which was funded by the Department of State, Bureau of International Narcotics & Law Enforcement Affairs. 40 leaders from global conservation law enforcement agencies, many of them from the African continent, met in an effort to build capacity and collaborate with one another.
6. The USFWS provided a grant to facilitate efforts by the Government of Senegal to host a West and Central Africa preparatory and coordination meeting for the 17th Conference of the Parties (CoP17). The meeting was held March 15-17, 2016 in Dakar, Senegal and 18 countries attended. This meeting resulted in the submission of several species proposals that were considered at CoP17 including the transfer of the four African pangolin species from Appendix II to Appendix I.
7. The USFWS OLE coordinated an unprecedented number of wildlife investigation courses at the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA) in 2016, with two (2) training missions at the ILEA in Bangkok, Thailand, three (3) training missions at ILEA in Gaborone, Botswana, one (1) training mission at ILEA in Budapest, Hungary and one (1) training mission at ILEA in San Salvador, El Salvador. The wildlife investigation course is focused on wildlife Crime Scene Investigation (CSI) and investigative techniques specific to wildlife trafficking investigations.
8. USFWS OLE, in partnership with host country governments and NGO's provided over forty (40) customized, crime scene investigation (CSI) kits, containing appropriate evidence collection materials (i.e. evidence bags, tape, tags, crime scene tape, digital cameras, chain of custody, etc.) and delivered specialized training to national police, game rangers, and other enforcement authorities assigned to wildlife task force(s), in four (4) training missions organized in Uganda, Malawi and in Tanzania.
9. The USFWS National Wildlife Property Repository and the OLE have compiled eleven (11) complete CITES Enforcement Training Kits, containing various CITES wildlife and plant trade specimens (spotted cat furs, various ivory specimens, various reptile skin leather goods, rosewood samples, etc.) for permanent donation to both the ILEA Academy Bangkok, Thailand and various Provincial offices of the Ministry of the Environment, South Africa. The kits will also be utilized by the Southeast Asia Region Attaché and Southern Africa Attaché in future capacity building projects at both the ILEA Academy and in regional law enforcement training.
10. In partnership with Tetra Tech (funding from USAID) USFWS supported government officials from 14 countries in West (12) and Central African (2) to participate in the Master's Degree Program on the Management and Conservation of Species in Trade: the International Framework (CITES Master's Course in Andalusia, Spain) April 2016 to March 2017.

DOI-ITAP

11. *With funding from the U.S. Department of State (DOS) and complementary funding from Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), the U.S. Department of the Interior's Office of International Affairs via their International Technical Assistance Program (DOI-ITAP) engaged in the following activities:*
12. September 17-18, 2015 in San Jose, Costa Rica: National CITES Implementation and Enforcement Workshop for Inspectors. Thirty-two Costa Rican CITES officials and Customs Inspectors received training from a USFWS Office of Law Enforcement Wildlife Inspector and regional CITES authorities on topics such as CITES general background, documentation and reporting requirements, and conducting inspections of CITES specimens.
13. December 10, 2015 in Guatemala City, Guatemala: Bi-national Workshop between 6 Guatemalan and Salvadoran fisheries and CITES officials to discuss implementation of the CITES CoP listing of various shark species in Appendix II.
14. January 26, 2016 in Panama City, Panama - Regional Coordination and Information Exchange Meeting of 6 CITES Administrative Officials from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

15. June 21-22, 2016 in San Salvador, El Salvador: Regional Information Exchange and Coordination Meeting of CITES Officials. Twenty-three CITES officials from Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, the Dominican Republic, and the United States discussed topics of mutual interest in preparation for CoP17.
16. August 30-31, 2016 in San Salvador, El Salvador: National CITES Implementation and Enforcement Workshop for Inspectors. Twenty-three Salvadoran CITES officials and Customs Inspectors received training from a USFWS Office of Law Enforcement Wildlife Inspector and regional CITES authorities on topics such as CITES general background, documentation and reporting requirements, and conducting inspection of CITES specimens.
17. February 21 – March 4, 2017 in Rabat, Morocco: At the request of the Moroccan CITES Management Authority, the High Commission for Water and Forests and the Fight against Desertification (HCEFLCD), 2 USFWS CITES technical experts and a retired Law Enforcement Officer from Environment Canada conducted a CITES technical mission focused on improving protocols and procedures for implementing Morocco's CITES legislation particularly with regard to coordination between their Management Authority and Customs Authorities.

Activities in Chile

18. August 2015-present: Throughout 2015, DOI-ITAP worked closely with Chilean authorities, including the CITES National Committee and the Museum of Natural History to design, develop, and deliver a large-scale visual exhibition regarding the history and importance of CITES in Chile to celebrate 40 years of CITES
19. November 24-26, 2015, Santiago: DOI-ITAP supported the Servicio Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (SERNAPESCA) to organize a South American Workshop to Develop CITES Non-Detriment Findings Using Ecological Risk Assessments.
20. November 30 - December 4 2015, Arica: As a follow-on to previous training events and in recognition of the vicuña's status as a CITES-listed species and an iconic species in the region, DOI-ITAP organized a 1-week Wildlife Crime Scene Workshop using vicuña as the example species in mock and real crime scenes.
21. May 4, 2016, Valparaiso: DOI-ITAP coordinated with a variety of Chilean agencies to present an inter-agency 1-day seminar on implementation and enforcement of CITES at the national and local levels.
22. October 24 2016, Santiago: DOI-ITAP, the CITES National Committee, and its constituent agencies presented a 1-day workshop for government officials and other stakeholders regarding CITES implementation and enforcement.
23. May 30-31 2017, Valparaiso: Regional Workshop for Customs and Police Inspectors to Enforce CITES at Ports of Entry. Instructors included CITES officials and USFWS Office of Law Enforcement Attaché for South America for workshop participants from Chile and Colombia. Topics included best practices in conducting wildlife inspections, application of CITES law, and determination of duties and jurisdiction across the government.

f) Other

24. Appendix III: Effective November 21, 2016, the United States listed the common snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), Florida softshell turtle (*Apalone ferox*), smooth softshell turtle (*Apalone mutica*), and spiny softshell turtle (*Apalone spinifera*) in Appendix III of the Convention, including live and dead whole specimens, and all readily recognizable parts, products, and derivatives. Listing these four native U.S. freshwater turtle species in Appendix III of CITES was necessary to allow us to adequately monitor international trade in these species; to determine whether exports are occurring legally, with respect to State and Federal law; and to determine whether further measures under CITES or other laws are required to conserve these species and their subspecies.
25. In July 2016, the United States finalized regulations instituting a near total ban on commercial trade in African elephant ivory in the United States. The final rule, revising the regulations for the African elephant under section 4(d) of the U.S. Endangered Species Act (50 CFR 17.40(e)), and information about the impacts of new rule are available on our website at <https://www.fws.gov/international/travel-and-trade/ivory-ban-questions-and-answers.html>.

26. Togo Assistance with CWT: As part of a two month long (Jan-Mar 2017) U.S. Department of State Embassy Science Fellowship, the USFWS assisted Embassy Lomé to assist the Government of Togo with Combating Wildlife Trafficking. In particular the USFWS assisted Togo with establishing a Scientific Authority within the University of Lomé.
27. Operation Thunderbird: During the period of January 31 – February 19, 2017, the United States participated a global wildlife enforcement operation, organized through the auspice of the International Consortium to Combat Wildlife Crime (ICWC). The Operation, facilitated by the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group (WCWG), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the CITES Secretariat; provided a snapshot' view of wildlife trafficking globally and established a platform for information sharing between CITES and WCWG partner nations. The operation involved the participation of CITES law enforcement authorities from over 60 countries. The global statistics resulting from the three-week operation were alarming and seizure data provided by the OLE demonstrate the significant role the United States plays in global wildlife trafficking. The overall results highlight the need for the world to tackle wildlife trafficking collaboratively. Building on this success, future international enforcement operations are planned through the WCWG under the auspice of ICWC.
28. International Operations Unit (IOU): In furtherance of the National Strategy to Combat Wildlife Trafficking, the USFWS-OLE has deployed special agent attachés to serve at U.S. embassies in various regions throughout the world. USFWS special agent attachés are experienced criminal investigators specialized in wildlife and natural resource investigations. The mission of the attaché is primarily to support wildlife investigations within the host country and region, to provide training and capacity building and to advise on the leverage of U.S. assets in the host region to Combat Wildlife Trafficking (CWT). With additional attaches assigned to new posts in spring/summer of 2017, the USFWS has posted special agent attachés at U.S. embassies located in: Bangkok, TH, Beijing, CN, Jakarta, IN, Dar es Salaam, TZ, Gaborone, BW, Libreville, GA, Lima, PU and Mexico City, MX.

Activities of Regional Representatives

29. Ms. Carolina Caceres, the Alternate Regional Representative for North America, in August 2016 coordinated the meeting of the North American CITES Region in Ottawa, Canada. In addition, in her previous role as Regional Representative for North America and Chair of the Animals Committee, she prepared or supported the preparation of Animals Committee reports to the 17th meeting of the CITES Conference of the Parties.
30. Dr. Rosemarie Gnam, the Regional Representative attended the Consultation Workshop on the regulation of trade in CITES specimens of captive bred and ranched source. Cambridge, United Kingdom. 29-30 March 2017.

Regional cooperation and priorities

31. The members of the North America Region communicate regularly as part of our ongoing commitment to meet and discuss regional CITES issues. The North American Region meets annually as the CITES Table at the Canada/U.S./Mexico Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management meeting to discuss issues of mutual interest. In this reporting period, meetings were held in Ottawa Canada, August 15-19, 2016 and in Ensenada Mexico, May 15-18, 2017. The three countries discussed CITES implementation issues, preparations for CITES meetings, and other CITES issues of interest to our region.
32. The two year project on *“Strengthening conservation and sustainable production of selected CITES Appendix II species in North America”* funded by the *Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC)*, and developed in collaboration with the North American CITES Authorities, was completed in January, 2017. Based on a comprehensive trade analysis of the selected Appendix II priority species groups – sharks, tarantulas, parrots, turtles and timber–, the project resulted in a set of action plans that provide guidance on reducing illegal and unsustainable harvest and trade, improving biological knowledge to allow science-based management decisions, and promoting traceability, species conservation and livelihoods of stakeholder in their respective trade chains. The final action plans are to be broadcasted in a parallel Reception to the May 2016 meeting of the Canada/U.S./Mexico Trilateral Committee for Wildlife and Ecosystem Conservation and Management in Ensenada, Mexico. A follow-up project under CEC 2017-2018 operational plan, entitled *“Sustainable, Legal and Traceable Production and Trade of CITES Sharks, Turtles, Tarantulas, and Timber in North America”*, is being developed to support the implementation of key priority actions identified in the Action Plans.

33. The wood bison (*Bison bison athabascae*), which was deleted from CITES Appendix II at CoP17, is currently listed as Threatened under the USA Endangered Species Act (ESA). With the successful removal of the wood bison from Appendix II at CoP17, Canada is working with the United States to address the requirements of their Endangered Species Act and ensure that the import of wood bison trophies into the USA may occur where allowed. Canada continues to set specific recovery goals for each of the Wood Bison conservation herds, responding to the unique conditions for each herd. In some cases, trophy hunting is permitted within the scope of the recovery goals in a manner that is consistent with the specific population targets set for that herd.
34. Following recommendations in CITES Resolution Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP16), Canada has established sustainable caviar and meat quotas for Atlantic Sturgeon. Canada would like to finalize the Regional Conservation Strategy for Atlantic Sturgeon with the United States.
35. At the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Mexico:
- a) Submitted the three amendment proposals to Appendix II, all of them adopted by the CoP, as follows:
- Proposal CoP17 Prop. 29 (co-sponsored by the European Union), on the inclusion of the genus *Abronia* (alligator lizards) under Appendix II. Resulting from the consideration of this proposal, together with proposal CoP17 Prop. 25 by Guatemala (which made reference to 5 species of *Abronia*), the CoP adopted by consensus the listing of the genus *Abronia* spp. under the Appendices, as follows: under Appendix I, *Abronia anzueto*, *A. cambpbelli*, *A. fimbriata*, *A. frosti*, and *A. meledona*; and, the remaining 24 species under Appendix II, as *Abronia* spp. (with a zero export quota for wild specimens of *Abronia aurita*, *A. gaiophantasma*, *A. montecristoi*, *A. salvadorensis*, and *A. vasconcelosii*).
 - Proposal CoP17 Prop. 22, on the elimination of the “zero quota” for wild specimens traded for commercial purposes from Appendix-II listing of the population of Mexico of Morelet’s Crocodile (*Crocodylus moreletii*). The proposal was adopted by consensus, and represents a success case of the good practices of conservation, monitoring, management and harvest led by the Mexican authorities in collaboration with local communities.
 - Proposal CoP17 Prop. 47 (Rev. 2) on the inclusion of the Clarion Angelfish (*Holacanthus clarionensis*) under Appendix II, adopted by a 2/3 majority. The proposal will contribute to regulate the trade of this Mexican endemic fish, highly valued by the international aquarist industry.
- b) Additionally, Mexico submitted three documents related to fauna, with the following outcomes:
- Document CoP17 Doc. 74 (Rev. 1), on “Totoaba (*Totoaba macdonaldi*) –Opportunities for international collaboration within the CITES framework”: Based on the recommendations of this document the CoP adopted by consensus Decisions 17.145-17.151. These acknowledge Mexico, USA and China the leaders to contribute the conservation of totoaba (and in consequence the vaquita, *Phocoena sinus*), and will guarantee through international collaboration, the establishment of a process on the exchange of information to combat the illegal trade of totoaba, as well as the implementation of joint broadcasting initiatives on the problematic of these species, amongst other things.
 - Document CoP17 doc. 46, on “Pilot testing of a global traceability information system”. Based on Mexico’s initiative, together with the outcomes of the a working group, the CoP adopted Decisions 17.52 and 17.155 the establishment of a working group (co-chaired by Mexico and Switzerland, per decision of the SC69 Standing Committee) which will give follow-up on the global initiatives regarding the traceability of reptile skins, and which will inform their outcomes at the next CoP18 (Sri Lanka).
36. Morelet’s crocodile (*Crocodylus moreletii*):
- a) “Mexico-Belize-Guatemala Morelet’s Crocodile (*Crocodylus moreletii*) Monitoring Program in Mexico” (2010-to the date): In the regional report of the past meeting of the Animals Committee (AC28 Doc. 23.5), Mexico provided updates on the implementation of this Program during the period 2014-2015. Since then, in August 2016 (Mexico City, Mexico) a “Workshop on the revision of the results and progress on monitoring, ranching, for CoP17 preparations on *Crocodylus moreletii*” was held. Experts evaluated the trend analysis of the 2015 monitoring season in 73 permanent sites. Said analysis shows

that: a) the rate of encounter at the national level is stable (on average 3.23 ± 1.46 individuals per km); b) the potential habitat of the species (recalculated in 2016 through MaxEnt), equals $22,833 \pm 24$ km; c) the estimated population size at a national level is around $73,960 \pm 78$ wild crocodiles. The data from 5 years of monitoring allow establishing a defined population trend in relation to the encounter rates for 40% of the sites. Of these, the majority have a tendency to increase. Since its beginning in 2010, the information provided by the monitoring program of Morelet's Crocodile allows to conclude that the wild populations of this species in Mexico are healthy, and have the potential to be the focus of sustainable production projects in benefit for local communities, the species and its habitat (Rivera-Téllez, et al., 2017 <http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/planeta/cites/Pdf/Informe%202011-2015-v7.pdf>).

- b) "Pilot project on sustainability, production systems, and traceability of Morelet's crocodile skins in Mexico" coordinated by the Mexican CITES Authorities, in collaboration with the *Responsible Ecosystem Sourcing Platform* (RESP): The project will officially begin this year, and builds upon the CoP17 amendment to Morelet's crocodile listing under Appendix II (Mexico's CoP17 Prop. 22; adopted by consensus). Its aim is to generate socioeconomic benefits so as to create incentives for the conservation of the species and its habitat (monitoring, management and sustainable use by the local communities). The hatchlings obtained by carefully selected local communities will be sold to likewise carefully selected Wildlife Conservation Management Units (intensive or ex situ UMA) for the harvest of high quality skins for their exportation to specific fashion brands. All of these will be implemented under an arrangement equivalent to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT) in order to promote the fair sharing of benefits among the stakeholders of the production chain, and will be backed up by a system of traceability, which will complement CITES provisions to ensure the legal provenance and sustainable origin of the skins.

37. Updates on Mexican National CITES Authorities: Since November 1st, 2016, Mr. José Pedro Funes Izaguirre holds the position of Head of the Mexican Management Authority (DGVN-SEMARNAT). This update is currently reflected under the "National contacts & information" section of CITES website.

Meetings and Workshops

Within the Region:

38. The U.S. CITES Management Authority (DMA) participated in a number of zoo and aquarium meetings and conferences, including the Association of Zoos and Aquariums (AZA) National Conferences in Salt Lake City (2015) and San Diego (2016), and presented information on CITES guidelines and permitting requirements for transport of live CITES-listed species.
39. Implementation of Appendix II for shark species listed at CoP17 –Virtual Workshop (April 4th, 2017): In preparation of the entry into force of the CoP17 shark listings, the Mexican Scientific Authority (CONABIO), together with a group of experts from the Colegio de la Frontera Sur (Chetumal, México), the Ensenada Center for Scientific Research and Higher Education (CICESE), and the National Institute of Fisheries (INAPESCA-SAGARPA, México), met in this virtual workshop to assess under the Method on Assessment of Productivity and Susceptibility (PSA, Patrick et al., 2010) the species *Alopias spp.* and *Carcharhinus falciformis*, in a nation-wide approach. The results of the workshop will contribute to the chapter on "Assessment of the vulnerability of CITES-listed sharks under harvest in Mexico", coordinated by Juan Carlos Pérez Jimenez (ECOSUR, Campeche), within the publication on "Mexican CITES-listed sharks" (in press).
40. The U.S. CITES Management Authority has been participating as a core partner in the USAID-ROUTES (Reducing Opportunities for the Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species) partnership consulting with the airline industry and related stakeholders on the transport and transport routes of trafficked wildlife.

Other Meetings and Workshops (Outside the Region):

41. Representatives of Canada and the United States attended the Meeting of the Parties to the Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears (Ilulissat, Greenland; 13 September 2015), along with Parties representing the other range States. Two important documents were reviewed and adopted: the Circumpolar Action Plan and the CITES Range States Trade Working Group Report. Through the implementation of these measures, the polar bear Range States seek to improve the conservation status of the polar bear.
42. At the request of the SADC Secretariat, Ms. Carolina Caceres (Canada) attended the Southern African Development Community Regional Consultation Workshop on June 15, 2016 to provide a one-day training

on the CITES Conference of the Parties procedures. She provided an overview session of the CoP Rules of Procedure and some general guidance on the typical CITES negotiating process.

43. In November 2016, the United States provided assistance for a regional training in Dakar, Senegal. The workshop, co-hosted by the Governments of Senegal and Togo with support from NOAA Fisheries in collaboration with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, was aimed at facilitating the implementation of the shark and ray listings in Appendix II of the CITES. Officials from Benin, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo, Gabon and Cape Verde representing Customs, the environment, and fisheries ministries, attended the workshop. They discussed the identification of shark and ray products in trade, improvements to data collection and monitoring, and how to make legal acquisition findings and non-detriment findings for CITES-listed shark and ray species. In addition to training, roundtable exercises, and discussion, a list of priority recommendations for next steps to further strengthen CITES implementation and interagency and regional coordination was developed. These recommendations (http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/slider_stories/2016/12/en_recommendations_dakar.pdf) build off the 2014 Dakar Action Plan (http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/international_development/west_africa/dakar_actionplan-en.pdf). Additional capacity building sessions are planned in the region (Anglophone nations), where the CITES Wildlife Education Kit may be utilized.
44. U.S. CITES Management Authority participated in the Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Task Force meeting in Singapore (April 2017), designed to implement, in part or in whole, CITES Decisions 17.291 - 296. The meeting was proposed at CoP15 and funded by the U.S. The principal thematic areas discussed at the meeting included targeting wildlife trafficking actions, information and intelligence sharing, illegal Internet trade, species identification, seizures and disposal of live animals, public awareness raising, amendments to Resolution Conf. 11.9, funding for capacity building and training and international cooperation. The meeting agreed on a number of recommendations to be forwarded to the Standing Committee.

Other Regional Information

CANADA

45. At the 2013 Meeting of the Polar Bear Range States, a Declaration of the Responsible Ministers of the Polar Bear Range States was signed by the Parties. Canada and the USA (Dr. Adrienne Sinclair and Dr. Rosemarie Gnam) co-chaired the Polar Bear Trade Working Group, which was established to implement aspects of the Declaration related to trade. The results of the working group, based on a mandate, to explore mechanisms to counter the threat of poaching and illegal trade and to strengthen international cooperation to improve clarity of legal trade data and verification of trade documents were endorsed at the 2015 Meeting of the Polar Bear Range States. These recommendations on Trade in Polar Bears were made public to CITES Parties by Notification No. 2016/032 issued 23 March, 2016 (<https://cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif-2016-032.pdf>)

MEXICO

46. During the period at hand, the Mexican CITES Enforcement Authority (PROFEPA) conducted around 12,500 verifications to the transboundary movements of specimens, parts and derivatives of species of wild origin. The Annex 1 (Spanish only) to this report, and in reference to live animals, shows: the species in movement, the inspectorates that were subject to the largest number of verifications, the main destinies of the exportations as well as the origin of the importations. Additionally, Annex 2 (Spanish only) to this report shows the same information, but related to parts and derivatives of wild fauna.
47. Publication of the new edition of the "Bird and Mammal Identification Guide" (2016): At the last meeting of the Animals Committee, through document AC28 Doc. 23.5, Mexico shared progress on the development of the new edition of this guide (the original edition was published in 1998). This new edition of the "Bird and Mammal Identification Guide" was developed by CONABIO (Mexican CITES Scientific Authority) through a consultancy led by Mr. Oscar Sánchez Herrera, and was officially presented on May 19th, 2006, within the framework of the "7th Week on Biodiversity" (17th to 22nd May, 2016; Mexico City). This Guide was formatted as an interactive PDF that can be accessed on smartphones and tablets to through the *Adobe Acrobat App*, as well as by desktop computers. This new edition is now available for free consultation under the link: http://www.biodiversidad.gob.mx/planeta/cites/publicaciones/guia_am/

UNITED STATES

48. Confiscated rhino horn, worth an estimated \$1 million on the black market, was symbolically burnt at an event co-hosted with San Diego Zoo Global and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife in September 2016. Items included whole horns, ornate objects carved from horns, and items falsely marketed as medicinals. The Service acquired these rhinoceros horn products through seizures associated with illegal activity. Many of the products were seized during federal search warrant executions, while other products were seized as they were being smuggled into or from the U.S. at ports of entry. The burn signified the U.S. commitment to end the illegal rhino horn trade, the severe poaching threat to rhinoceroses, and the overall wildlife trafficking crisis. Media coverage included a live social media feed that was watched by viewers around the world.
49. Illegal trade in totoaba: At the 2016 U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, the United States and China agreed to treat the demand for totoaba as a priority issue for law enforcement exchange and cooperation. In December 2016, the FWS Law Enforcement Attaché stationed in China participated in an interagency workshop in Guangzhou on the illegal trade in totoaba. About 100 enforcement officers attended this workshop, which was organized by Chinese authorities and sponsored by the Natural Resources Defense Council and WildAid. Experts provided training to Chinese law enforcement officials on techniques to identify totoaba parts and products. Following this training, Chinese authorities conducted regional market sweeps early in 2017, with a focus on the major cities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Shantou.
50. The USFWS administers a number of grant-making programs focused on CITES-listed species, including the African Elephant Conservation Fund, Asian Elephant Conservation Fund, Great Ape Conservation Fund, Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund, and the Marine Turtle Conservation Fund (collectively termed the Multinational Species Conservation Funds). The USFWS Division of International Conservation implements a competitive award process for each fund biannually. In **2015**, the combined awards of these funds totaled approximately USD10.10 million, with an additional USD20.19 million leveraged through matching funds. In **2016**, the combined awards totaled approximately USD13.68 million, with an additional USD22.85 million leveraged through matching funds. <https://www.fws.gov/international/wildlife-without-borders/species-programs/>

U.S. Law Enforcement Activities:

51. Operation River Wonders: In late 2015, the subject of a 4-year manhunt led by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) special agents and the Department of Justice (DOJ) was arrested by the Mexican Federal Police near Metepec, Mexico. In 2009, the subject was indicted and subsequently arrested on felony wildlife trafficking, predominantly involving *Arapaima gigas*, a tropical fish that exclusively inhabits the Amazon River Basin of South America, as well as smuggling and trafficking in piranha and freshwater sting-rays. While the subject was free on bond, OLE agents uncovered evidence that the subject continued to smuggle protected species while on pre-trial release. A superseding indictment was filed and the subject fled the country. Movements were tracked through Europe to Israel, and finally to Mexico. After his arrest in late 2015, the Subject was extradited to the United States and subsequently sentenced to 366 days in prison.
52. Operation Syndicate: The host of the cable show "Syndicate Hunting" hunted big game as a non-resident of Alaska without a guide, hunted without the proper non-resident tags and permits, hunted and took game while airborne, and illegally transported and outfitted non-resident hunters in the illegal pursuit and take of game on the Noatak Preserve in Alaska. Multiple subjects were identified in the broad scale investigation, including 10 Subjects and 2 businesses. Resulting prosecutions included a cumulative: \$208,000 in fines, \$220,000 in assets forfeited, including a seized STOL Quest plane, numerous rifles and 28 big game trophies, 28 years of probation and 18 months in prison.
53. Operation Nanook: In a joint USFWS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and Environment Canada investigation involving the smuggling and interstate trafficking of narwhal tusks, investigators documented approximately 250 tusks which were smuggled into the U.S. and sold to customers across the U.S in violation of CITES and the U.S. Lacey Act. A New Jersey man was ultimately sentenced to 33 months in prison, forfeiture of \$85,089, 6 narwhal tusks and a skull, and payment of a \$7,500 fine. The Canadian supplier in the case was indicted and extradited to the U.S.
54. Totoaba Swim Bladder Trafficking: The United States continues to have concerns regarding the smuggling of totoaba swim bladders into the United States from Mexico. Since 2012, thirteen (13) defendants have been charged by the U.S. Attorney's Office in the Southern District of California. Information sharing continues through official channels between Mexico and the U.S. regarding totoaba smuggling cases.

55. Since its inception in 2013, the Wildlife Detector Dog program has been very successful. In calendar year 2016, the Service's 9 detector dogs have found smuggled shipments including but not limited to live reptiles, walrus ivory, giant clam meat, sea turtle, ginseng, and sea cucumber.
56. Reducing demand for illegal wildlife products – In recent years, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) has been increasing efforts to reduce demand for illegal wildlife products with a particular focus on U.S. consumers traveling abroad. These consumers may unknowingly fuel the illicit trade by purchasing or collecting wildlife items, such as jewelry, souvenirs and trinkets, that are illegal to bring into the United States.

On September 7, 2016, the Service and WildAid launched a U.S. demand reduction campaign via joint press conferences held at the Atlanta Hartsfield Airport and at Los Angeles International Airport. Prior to launch, WildAid completed a public survey to assess what percent of the U.S. general public was aware of wildlife trafficking. At the conclusion of the 3-year campaign, WildAid will facilitate another public survey to evaluate the effectiveness of this campaign. To date, the campaign has received more than \$2 million in donated advertising space and reached more than 45 million airport travelers.

USFWS has been leveraging the expertise and communication tools of partners to significantly expand the reach and impact of demand reduction messages. In 2016, the Service and JetBlue worked together to produce an in-flight video that informs customers about responsible travel and shopping practices. Discovery Communications, in conjunction with the Service and other partners, created a public service announcement (PSA), narrated by the actor Edward Norton, that airs on Discovery's networks in the U.S. Earlier this year, USFWS, in coordination with the U.S. Wildlife Trafficking Alliance and its members, including TRAFFIC and World Wildlife Fund, released its "Know Before You Go / Ask Before You Buy" digital toolkit, which provides travel and tourism industry leaders with resources they can use to engage travelers in the fight to stop wildlife trafficking. The toolkit was distributed to members of the Adventure Travel Trade Association (ATTA), American Society for Travel Agents (ASTA), and Cruise Lines International Association (CLIA), which together serve more than 25 million travelers annually.

INFORMACIÓN SOBRE COMERCIO DE ANIMALES VIVOS

Ago - Dic 2015				2016				ENE - ABR 2017			
ESPECIE	INSPECTORÍAS	DESTINOS EXPORTACIONES	PROCE-DENCIA IMPORTACIONES	ESPECIE	INSPECTORÍAS	DESTINOS EXPORTACIONES	PROCE-DENCIA IMPORTACIONES	ESPECIE	INSPEC-TORÍAS	DESTINOS EXPORTACIONES	PROCE-DENCIA IMPORTACIONES
<i>Battus polydamas</i>	AEROPUER-TO INTERNACIONAL CD MX,	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	AEROPUERTO INTERNACIONAL CD MX,	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	AEROPUERTO INTERNACIONAL CD MX,	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
<i>Morpho peleides</i>	ENSENADA, BAJA CALIFORNIA.	HONG KONG	COSTA RICA	<i>Lithobates forreri</i>	NUEVO LAREDO, TAMAULIPAS.	HONG KONG	COSTA RICA	<i>Rana forreri</i>	NUEVO LAREDO, TAMAULIPAS.	HONG KONG	COSTA RICA
<i>Heliconius hecale</i>	PROGRESO, YUCATAN.	COLOMBIA	VIETNAM	<i>Morpho peleides</i>	ENSENADA, BAJA CALIFORNIA.	VIETNAM	CHINA	<i>Dryas iulia</i>	NOGALES, SONORA.	FRANCIA	VIETNAM
<i>Caligo memnon</i>	NUEVO LAREDO, TAMAULIPAS .	CHINA	PERU	<i>Battus polydamas</i>	NOGALES, SONORA.	CHINA	CUBA	<i>Heliconius hecale</i>	PROGRESO, YUCATAN.	JAPON	CUBA
<i>Dryas iulia</i>	NOGALES, SONORA.	JAPON	CUBA	<i>Dryas iulia</i>	MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS.	PAISES BAJOS	VIETNAM	<i>Morpho peleides</i>	MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS.	MALASIA	CHINA
<i>Siproeta stelenes</i>	TIJUANA, BAJA CALIFORNIA.	UCRANIA	CHINA	<i>Caligo memnon</i>	PIEDRAS NEGRAS, COAHUILA.	JAPON	ESPAÑA	<i>Caligo memnon</i>	CANCUN, QUINTANA ROO.	ITALIA	ESPAÑA
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS .	AUSTRALIA	ESPAÑA	<i>Heliconius hecale</i>	TIJUANA, BAJA CALIFORNIA.	REPUBLICA DOMINICANA	PERU	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	ENSENADA, BAJA CALIFORNIA.	CHINA	
<i>Hypna clytemnestra</i>	LOS CABOS, BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR.	ITALIA	BELGICA	<i>Siproeta stelenes</i>	PROGRESO, YUCATAN.	SINGAPUR	AUSTRALI A	<i>Battus polydamas</i>	COLOMBIA, NUEVO LEON.	TAIWAN	
<i>Heliconius charitonius</i>	CANCUN, QUINTANA ROO.	TAIWAN	EL SALVADOR	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	CANCUN, QUINTANA ROO.	CANADA	INDONESI A	<i>Catonephele numilia</i>	TIJUANA, BAJA CALIFORNIA.	ALEMANIA	
<i>Phoebis philea</i>	MANZANI-LLO, COLIMA.	CANADA	REINO UNIDO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE	<i>Eueides isabella</i>	COLOMBIA, NUEVO LEON.	COLOMBIA	EL SALVADO R	<i>Dryadula phaetusa</i>	CIUDAD HIDALGO, CHIAPAS.		

INFORMACIÓN SOBRE COMERCIO DE PARTES Y DERIVADOS DE FAUNA SILVESTRE

Ago - Dic 2015				2016				ENE - ABR 2017			
ESPECIE	INSPECTORÍAS	DESTINOS EXPORTACIONES	PROCEDENCIA IMPORTACIONES	ESPECIE	INSPECTORÍAS	DESTINOS EXPORTACIONES	PROCEDENCIA IMPORTACIONES	ESPECIE	INSPECTORÍAS	DESTINOS EXPORTACIONES	PROCEDENCIA IMPORTACIONES
<i>Caiman crocodilus fuscus</i>	AEROPUERTO INTERNACIONAL CD MX,	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	ITALIA	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	AEROPUERTO INTERNACIONAL CD MX,	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	SUIZA	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	AEROPUERTO INTERNACIONAL CD MX,	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	SUIZA
<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	NUEVO LAREDO, TAMAULIPAS.	SUIZA	SUIZA	<i>Caiman crocodilus fuscus</i>	NUEVO LAREDO, TAMAULIPAS.	SUIZA	ITALIA	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	AEROPUERTO INTERNACIONAL MERIDA, YUCATAN.	SUIZA	ITALIA
<i>Python reticulatus</i>	SILAO, GUANAJUATO.	FRANCIA	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	SILAO, GUANAJUATO.	FRANCIA	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA	<i>Caiman crocodilus fuscus</i>	NUEVO LAREDO, TAMAULIPAS.	FRANCIA	ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA
<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	VERACRUZ, VERACRUZ.	CANADA	FRANCIA	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	GUADALAJARA, JALISCO.	CANADA	FRANCIA	<i>Python reticulatus</i>	TOLUCA, ESTADO DE MEXICO.	CANADA	FRANCIA
<i>Vicugna pacos</i>	TIJUANA, BAJA CALIFORNIA.	ESPAÑA	COLOMBIA	<i>Homalopsis buccata</i>	VERACRUZ, VERACRUZ.	ESPAÑA	CHINA	<i>Crax rubra</i>	SILAO, GUANAJUATO.	ESPAÑA	ESPAÑA
<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	GUADALAJARA, JALISCO.	JAPON	ESPAÑA	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	AEROPUERTO INTERNACIONAL HERMOSILLO, SONORA.	REINO UNIDO	COLOMBIA	<i>Meleagris ocelata</i>	GUADALAJARA, JALISCO.	COSTA RICA	CHINA
<i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	MEXICO, DISTRITO FEDERAL.	GUATEMALA	CHINA	<i>Python bivittatus</i>	MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS.	ITALIA	ESPAÑA	<i>Homalopsis buccata</i>	AEROPUERTO INTERNACIONAL HERMOSILLO, SONORA.	NICARAGUA	COLOMBIA
<i>Homalopsis buccata</i>	MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS.	PERU	HONG KONG	<i>Tupinambis merianae</i>	CANCUN, QUINTANA ROO.	JAPON	INDIA	<i>Varanus salvator</i>	MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS.	EL SALVADOR	INDIA
<i>Varanus salvator</i>	CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA.	AUSTRALIA	SUDAFRICA	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	MANZANILLO, COLIMA.	BELGICA	HONG KONG	<i>Python bivittatus</i>	COLOMBIA, NUEVO LEON.	ALEMANIA	ALEMANIA
<i>Python bivittatus</i>	AEROPUERTO INTERNACIONAL HERMOSILLO, SONORA.	MICRONESIA	AUSTRIA	<i>Vicugna pacos</i>	AEROPUERTO INTERNACIONAL MERIDA, YUCATAN.	GUATEMALA	SUDAFRICA	<i>Caiman yacare</i>	CANCUN, QUINTANA ROO.	PANAMA	AUSTRIA