NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES

No. 2025/023 Geneva, 26 February 2025

CONCERNING:

Jaguars (*Panthera onca*)

1. This Notification is issued at the request of the Standing Committee at its 78th meeting (SC78; Geneva, February 2025) in connection with documents SC78 Doc. 44.1 and Doc. 44.2 on *Jaguars* (Panthera onca), as recorded in executive summary SC78 Sum. 11 (Rev. 1) (08/02/2025) found in Annex 4 to the present Notification.

2. The Secretariat is hereby inviting jaguar range States and other partners, including the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Coordination Committee for the 2030 Jaguar Conservation Roadmap for the Americas, to provide comments on the following:

   a) the draft situational analysis of jaguars (*Panthera onca*) prepared by the CITES Secretariat found in Annex 1 to the present Notification (originally included in document SC78 Doc 44.2, as Annex 2);

   b) elements for a possible resolution on jaguars, taking into account the recommendations of the intersessional working group on jaguars, found in Annex 2 to the present Notification (originally included in document SC78 Doc. 44.1, as Annex).

   c) the "DRAFT *Programme of Work for a range-wide jaguar initiative* - version 14.12.2024" developed by the Secretariat of CMS found in Annex 3 of the present Notification (originally included in document SC78 Doc. 44.2, as Annex 3);

3. Comments on the above should be sent by e-mail with the subject line Notification No. 2025/023 on *Jaguars* to the Secretariat at info@cites.org with a copy to yuan.liu@cites.org by **21 April 2025**.

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Annex 1
(English only / seulement en anglais / únicamente en inglés)

Situational analysis of Jaguars (Panthera onca).

(Draft of January 2025)

Background

Jaguars (*Panthera onca*) are the largest felids in the Americas, with a wide distribution from the southwestern United States to northern Argentina. Jaguars are listed in Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, www.cites.org) and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species classified jaguars as Near Threatened, due to a suspected 20-25% decline over the past three generations (21 years) in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence, and habitat quality, along with actual or potential levels of exploitation (Quigley et al. 2017). However, this does not necessarily reflect the situation in individual Range States and most of them have assigned a more conservative national conservation status to jaguars, considering them either Extinct, Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered (Arias 2021; Kretser et al. 2022; Payán et al. 2023).

The figure of the jaguar, as the main representative of “the feline” in America, has played a leading role in all the areas of ethnic expression throughout the continent (Gómez Garcia-Reyes & Payán Garrido 2017). The jaguar stands as a superior icon of "power" since the Paleolithic era, permeating all cultural stages, and it was apparently only eradicated from the Amerindian collective with the onset of the Iberian conquest that demonized it (Castaño-Uribe 2013).

Jaguars were historically hunted for their skins, which were highly valued in the fashion industry. The listing of jaguars under CITES Appendix I in 1975 helped curbed this trade. Jaguars are also protected by law in all countries, but some countries have legal loopholes and all lack a strict enforcement of the laws in place. Jaguar killing is common, even in strictly protected areas, but detailed records are lacking. Additionally, in recent years the illegal trade in jaguars has remained a concern with thriving domestic markets for jaguar body parts and reports indicating international trafficking. Domestic demand for jaguar body parts is significant, with uses ranging from traditional medicine to decorative items, but there is less robust evidence about the uses of jaguar body parts outside of Range States. There is also evidence of openly-available online illegal jaguar commerce in several countries and that online trade in jaguar parts occurs. Teeth and skins were the first and second most prolifically traded parts online respectively. Jaguar teeth are used as jewellery and amulets, skins for traditional costumes and decorative items, and fat for medicinal purposes (Arias 2021; Elwin et al. 2023; Payán et al. 2023; Polisar et al. 2023b).

The reports submitted by CITES Parties on illegal trade in jaguars between 2016 and 2020 were analysed. A total of 88 reports were received and the results showed that the highest number of reports were from United States of America (n=22) and other countries with significant contributions include France and French Guiana (n=11). There were also reports from Brazil and Belize (n=6), Argentina and Spain (n=5), Germany (n=4), South Africa and Czech Republic (n=3), Netherlands, Costa Rica and Switzerland (n=2), and New Zealand, Sweden, Canada, Poland, Peru and Italy (n=1). The dates of seizure indicate that the highest number of reports occurred in 2019, with a gradual increase in reports from 2016 (n=4), 2017 (n=13), and 2018 (n=19) to 2019 (n=21), followed by a gradual decrease in 2020 (n=15), 2021 (n=9), and 2022 (n=7). It also showed that the most frequent category was tooth (n=35), followed by skin (n=11). Others specimens include body (n=6), claw, skull, leather product (small) and live (n=5), fur products (large) (n=4), garment, trophy and skin piece (n=3), and meat, fur product (small) and carving - bone (n=1). The distribution of reports showed that 19 countries reported the illegal trade of jaguars, from those 53 reports (60.23%) were from range states and 35 (39.77%) were from no range states, which indicate a major proportion of domestic trade than international trafficking. Furthermore 30 of the 35 reports (85.71%) from no range states were from Europe. The results indicate that illegal trafficking is still ongoing, but has been decreasing in recent years, and geographic variability in reporting of cases shows that most of the cases reported are from United States of America and Europe. However, these results could be biased by differences in monitoring levels, detection capacity, or prevalence of trafficking in each region. The data also reflects the diversity of ways in which jaguars and their derivatives have been subject to illegal trafficking, with teeth and skins being the most frequently confiscated specimens as reported in previous studies (Arias 2021; Kretser et al. 2022; UNODC 2024).

The jaguar has experienced a significant reduction of more than 50% in its global distribution and the long-term outlook for its conservation is uncertain. The main threats are habitat loss, human-jaguar conflict, poaching, prey depletion, mining, climate change and weak law enforcement. Major threats vary by country, but deforestation made for agriculture and cattle ranching has the greatest negative impact. Additionally, habitat loss generates a synergy that exacerbates conflicts with livestock, because jaguars and livestock end up sharing the same space and livestock depredation becomes inhabitable. The human-jaguar conflict, driven by fear of their presence and/or livestock predation, often leads to retaliatory killings to reduce the perceived threat. These retaliatory killings significantly contribute to illegal trafficking, as jaguar body parts become available for cultural and traditional uses, driving domestic demand. Additionally, occasional access to international trafficking markets, where higher prices are offered, could provide an additional financial incentive for further poaching. Poaching can be opportunistic or targeted, but opportunistic poaching associated with domestic uses, markets, livelihoods, and conflict appears to account for the majority of killed and traded jaguars. Killing jaguars may be illegal in every country in the jaguar's range, but rural inhabitants, farmers and cattle-ranchers whose lands are inhabited by jaguars usually have a negative view towards them. These attitudes derive from competition for resources, territories and an inherited fear to these large wild cats, even though there are no reports of jaguars systematically attacking and killing humans for consumption (Hoogesteijn et al. 2016; Gómez Garcia-Reyes & Payán Garrido 2017; Valderrama Vásquez et al. 2017; Arias 2021; Jędrzejewski et al. 2023a; Jędrzejewski et al. 2023b; Morato et al. 2023; Thompson et al. 2023; Polisar et al. In prep).

Human-wildlife conflict poses serious challenges to governments and organisations trying to align wildlife conservation with sustainable development, among other pressures. Furthermore, where conservation "successes" has resulted in the growth of wildlife population, or species have recovered and expanded their ranges, human-wildlife conflicts often follow. There are proven strategies to reduce jaguar attacks on livestock, but each case has unique needs and ecological variables, which makes it difficult to be scale up amongst cattle ranchers. Furthermore, weak law enforcement is widespread. Institutions and authorities tasked with countering wildlife trafficking are understaffed, poorly trained, and ill-equipped. High personal turnover further hinders the retention of capacity and institutional memory. There are also challenges for the implementation and evaluations, particularly in remote regions, because of the lack of standardised information to report and dependable channels for citizens to report issues and communicate needs to authorities. There is often poor cattle management and care, coupled with deficiencies in the readiness of both government and cattlemen associations to address these issues. Additionally, there is a lack of awareness about available tools and inadequate organization to effectively promote and utilize these resources for a broader impact. The efficient response from institutions to citizens is crucial to reverse the inherent bad reputation of jaguars and to develop trust and engage communities in the conservation efforts. The killing of jaguars that eventually enter international trade are preventable at a local level, within each country. National legal frameworks and their local implementation play an important role in deterring opportunistic killings and accidental takes (Valderrama Vásquez et al. 2017; Arias 2021; Zimmermann et al. 2021; IUCN 2023; Payán et al. 2023; Polisar et al. 2023a; Valderrama-Vasquez et al. 2024; Polisar et al. In prep).

There is renewed concern due to increasing demand for jaguar body parts, especially from small and fragmented jaguar populations that are highly vulnerable to poaching and illegal trade, that has led to various conservation actions at national and international levels. In the first High-Level Conference on Illegal Wildlife Trade in the Americas in 2019, the jaguar was declared an emblematic species of the Americas and as a symbol of the fight against illegal wildlife trade. The Conventions also produced relevant resolutions or decisions like CITES Decision 19.11 to contribute to the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework, the recommendations of the CITES Standing Committee at SC77, CMS Res 14.14 and CMS Decision 14.178 on the CMS Jaguar Initiative establishment, amongst others. CITES also established the Big Cat Task Force and various other regional alliances and initiatives were established, such as the Jaguar 2030 Conservation Roadmap and the Regional Conservation Strategy for the jaguar in South America. However, some Range States have laws permitting the legal killing of jaguars for hunting, subsistence use, or conflict. It is recommended that these countries modify existing laws to adopt jaguar-specific protection measures, establish and update administrative and criminal penalties, and strengthen legal protections (Arias 2021; CITES 2022b, a; Kretser et al. 2022; CITES 2023; CMS 2024a, b; Declaración de Lima sobre el Comercio Ilegal de Vida Silvestre. 2019).

Conservation priorities are habitat preservation (halt deforestation), mitigate the human-jaguar conflict to reduce the killing of jaguars for retaliation and trade, maintenance of prey availability, increase the number of protected areas, protect ecological connectivity and improve law enforcement. Effective conservation requires robust monitoring systems, international cooperation, and strong enforcement of wildlife laws. Monitoring species distribution over time and understanding factors and mechanisms that determine it is crucial for effective conservation planning. There is a need for stronger international collaboration in monitoring jaguar

populations and conservation efforts and a new approach for estimating species distribution for IUCN Red List assessments (Jędrzejewski et al. 2023a; Jędrzejewski et al. 2023b; Thompson et al. 2023).

1.1. Mapping of main players

The report of the meeting of the jaguar Range States held in Cuiabá, Brazil, from 18 to 22 September 2023, provides an identification of the main players and their roles in jaguar conservation, addressing threats, illegal trade, and other related aspects. Range States at the meeting considered that the following seven areas of work that could be considered in the continental action plan, as well as relevant actors potentially willing to provide support to jaguar range States for the implementation of the most relevant activities:

a) Fulfilment of international commitments to CITES, the CMS and the CBD
[Actors potentially willing to provide support, to be defined later: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), Humane Society International (HSI), Defenders of Wildlife, Panthera, local non-governmental organizations, etc.].

b) Cross-border conservation activities
(Actors potentially willing to provide support, to be defined later: WWF, WCS, HSI, Defenders of Wildlife, Panthera, local non-governmental organizations, academia, research institutes, etc.).

c) Combating illegal cross-border trade
[Actors potentially willing to provide support, to be defined later: UNODC, ACTO, Network for Observance and Application of Wildlife Regulations in Central America and the Dominican Republic (ROAVIS/CAWEN), WWF, WCS, HSI, Defenders of Wildlife; Panthera, local non-governmental organizations, etc.].

d) Information sharing – communication network
(Actors potentially willing to provide support, to be defined later: FAO, ACTO, RED JAGUAR, SIG JAGUAR, WWF, WCS, Panthera, etc.).

e) Raising of joint funds for regional and cross-border activities:
(Actors potentially willing to provide support, to be defined later: UNDP, UNEP, UNODC, FAO, etc.).

f) Awareness-raising and education (this item should include consideration of the demand reduction component in local markets, transit countries and consumer countries).
(Actors potentially willing to provide support, to be defined later: UNDP, ACTO, WWF, WCS, HSI, Defenders of Wildlife, Panthera, local non-governmental organizations, UNESCO – suggested by Costa Rica –, etc.).

g) Legislation
(Actors potentially willing to provide support, to be defined later: FAO, UNEP, UNODC, WWF, WCS, HSI, Defenders of Wildlife, Panthera, etc.).

The Jaguar 2030 Conservation Roadmap for the Americas and the Regional Conservation Strategy for the Jaguar in South America also provided some additional players, as follows:

1. Jaguar Range States. Their roles include:
- Coordinating activities with the different players in their territories.
- Designing and implementing national and regional conservation action plans.
- Reporting illegal trade.
- Participating in cross-border collaboration.
- Promoting conservation corridors.
- Adopting comprehensive laws and enforcement controls to eliminate poaching and illegal trade.

2. International Conventions and Organizations. Their roles include:
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES): Providing legal frameworks and decisions to combat illegal trade in jaguar parts, coordinating efforts, issuing notifications, and preparing reports.
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS): Developing resolutions and decisions to protect jaguar habitats and migration routes, collaborating on conservation initiatives and promoting regional and international cooperation.

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): Developing international agreements and guidelines for biodiversity conservation.
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN): Providing scientific expertise and conservation planning guidelines.

3. United Nations Agencies. Their roles include:
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): Leading the 2030 Jaguar Conservation Roadmap for the Americas and supporting funding mechanisms.
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP): Promoting environmental policies and practices that support jaguar conservation and raise global awareness.
- Other agencies: Providing technical support, monitoring illegal activities and standardizing legislative terms.

4. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Their roles include:
- Amazon Conservation Team (ACT): Working with indigenous communities to protect jaguar habitats and promote sustainable practices.
- Defenders of Wildlife: Advocating for wildlife conservation policies, support habitat protection, and engage in public education campaigns.
- International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW): Supporting anti-poaching efforts, raise awareness, and advocate for wildlife protection policies.
- Global Environment Facility (GEF): Providing funding for environmental projects, including jaguar conservation initiatives.
- Panthera: Focusing on big cat conservation, conducting research, and designing and implementing strategies to protect jaguars and their habitats.
- Rainforest Alliance: Promoting sustainable land-use practices, supporting community-based conservation, and protecting jaguar habitats.
- TRAFFIC: Monitoring and combating illegal wildlife trade, including jaguar parts and derivatives.
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS): Conducting scientific research, implement conservation programs, and engage local communities in jaguar conservation.
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF): Implementing conservation projects, raise public awareness, and advocate for stronger legal protections for jaguars.
- Other NGOs: Supporting conservation activities, combating illegal trade, raising awareness, engaging in on-the-ground conservation efforts and community involvement and advocating for stronger legal protections.

5. Regional Organizations. Their roles include:
- Supporting subregional conservation efforts and collaboration.

6. Academia and Research Institutes. Their roles include:
- Conducting scientific research on jaguar populations, ecology, behaviour, habitat and threats, amongst others.
- Providing data and insights to support conservation strategies and monitor population trends.

7. Law Enforcement Agencies. Their roles include:
- Implementing enforcement actions to combat illegal trade.

8. Local Communities and Indigenous Groups. Their roles include:
- Participating in conservation efforts.
- Providing traditional knowledge.
- Engaging in sustainable practices to protect jaguars and their habitats.

The most important need is for coordinated efforts among these players to ensure the effective conservation of jaguars. The CITES Animals Committee, during the thirty-third meeting of the Animals Committee, was also invited to take note of the Secretariat's progress in the implementation of SC77 recommendations on jaguars and provide comments and feedback. Additionally, the information generated or reported relating to jaguar conservation and threats, illegal trade in their parts and derivatives and other aspects related to conservation come from different sources. These include all the different players listed, such as the environmental authorities, the judicial system, the police, the armed forces, Interpol, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the academia (researchers from universities, governmental and non-governmental organizations and research institutes, amongst others). The level of involvement and the type of information provided by the different players varies greatly depending on the country, but in all cases the Range States are those responsible for coordinating the different players in their territories and compiling, filtering and reporting the information. However, there is no Range State that has an information management system to

monitor the illegal killing of jaguars or the use of their parts, or a similar system (Arias 2021; CITES 2023; SAJCAT 2023; CITES 2024; Jaguar 2030 Conservation Roadmap for the Americas. 2020).

1.2. Data quality

There are significant challenges in obtaining accurate data on jaguar conservation efforts, illegal trade and other related aspects. The quality of data being collected for monitoring jaguar populations and their threats varies significantly depending on the methods and technologies used. These are some key aspects:

1. Inconsistent data: Many organizations and communities use camera traps to monitor jaguar populations. These devices capture images and videos of jaguars in their natural habitats, providing valuable data on their presence, behaviour, and population density. However, the quality of this data can be inconsistent due to varying camera trap placements and settings.
2. Data Sharing Platforms: These initiatives aim to compile and standardize data from various sources to improve the accuracy and comparability of jaguar population estimates. However, it is not always possible when the data has been already collected with different methodologies and methods.

Overall, while there are challenges in ensuring consistent data quality, the use of advanced technologies and community involvement are helping to improve the monitoring of jaguar populations and their threats. Regarding the jaguar illegal trade, the information collected is considered unreliable for several reasons, as follows:

1. Inconsistencies Across Sources. Different sources have different information, providing varying and sometimes conflicting data. This inconsistency makes it difficult to form a clear and accurate picture of the situation.
2. Underreporting and Limited Data. Depending on the country, there are limitations on the information provided due different monitoring and control efforts or due to decentralization in enforcement and lack of a centralized data collection system.
3. Biases in Data. The data is subject to detection bias, where the likelihood of detecting and reporting illegal activities varies across regions and enforcement agencies. And there is also reporting bias because countries with more robust enforcement and reporting systems may appear to have higher levels of illegal trade simply because they are better at detecting and reporting it.
4. Duplicated, Fragmented and Incomplete Information. The information available is often fragmented and incomplete. Different sources also may report the same incidents multiple times or provide aggregated data without specific details, making it challenging to assess the true scale and trends of the illegal activities.
5. Lack of Enforcement Data. There is a lack of detailed information on law enforcement actions following seizures, such as prosecutions and sentences. This gap makes it difficult to understand the effectiveness of enforcement efforts and the actual impact on illegal activities.
6. Geographical and Temporal Gaps. Some regions, particularly remote or conflict-prone areas, may have little to no data on illegal activities due to limited access and enforcement presence. Additionally, the data may be outdated or not collected consistently over time, leading to gaps in understanding trends and changes in illegal activities.
7. Reliance on Opportunistic Seizures. Much of the data comes from opportunistic seizures rather than systematic monitoring. This means that the data may not accurately represent the overall scale of the illegal activities, as it only captures incidents that were detected by chance.

The combination of these factors results in data that is unreliable and insufficient for accurately assessing the conservation status and the scale, trends, and impacts of the illegal trade in jaguars. Improved data collection, standardization, and reporting systems, along with stronger enforcement capabilities, are essential to address these issues effectively (Arias 2021).

All reports submitted by CITES Parties on illegal trade in jaguars between 2016 and 2020 were analysed. The database contains 88 reports with 39 fields. The analysis of the dataset reveals a mixed level of availability, completeness, and consistency in the recorded values. A total of 15 fields (38.46%) relating to Reference number, Date of seizure, Species, Description of specimen and Alleged country of destination were complete with no empty records, showing 100% availability and high consistency in their records. The remaining 24 fields have 1254 empty records (59.38%) and the fields with the highest proportion of empty information are Estimated value in country (96.59%), Country(ies) of transit (92.05%) and Reason for seizure (82.82%). Additionally, certain inconsistencies, such as misspelling, lack of standardization in textual variables and outliers in numerical fields, affect the integrity of the data. Overall, although the set contains valuable

information for analysis, it requires cleaning up and standardization to improve its quality and to ensure reliable interpretation.

1.3. Technological requirements for a monitoring system.
In order to develop a monitoring system that guarantees the interoperability and sustainability of the tool, it is necessary that the system allows any kind of digitalized information to be collected in the system, from excel sheets or digitalized ledgers to properly developed apps that systematically and automatically report directly into the final tool. It will be also required that the tool allows to be used in Windows and IOS to reduce limitations on the use from different locations and sources. It would be also useful if the tool was allowed to collect the information offline or upload the information massively from files to facilitate reporting.

All players should have access to the tool, but the processes and procedures are specific to each player in the system and they could vary greatly and since the handling of information is in many cases confidential, it is necessary that there be types and levels of access depending on the type of user assigned to each player. It is necessary to generate an integrated system that standardizes the management of information and allows having a joint database that is verifiable and involves all players to facilitate the correct interaction between the different players. The report needs to be stored in a secure server to avoid leakages of information and guarantees the safety of the system.

1.4. Variables and indicators.
At the moment, there is no Range State that has an information management system to monitor the illegal killing of jaguars or the use of their parts, or a similar system, in order to standardize the information reported and to be able to analyse it. However, all Range States in their answers to the questionnaire sent by CITES Secretariat based on the main themes of CITES Decisions 19.110 and 19.111 and the actions directed to Parties, agreed with the development of a standardized reporting template in which to enter data on illegal trade in jaguars/jaguar parts based on MIKE (Monitoring the Illegal Killings of Elephants) or other relevant methodology to standardize reporting. It was also stated that the following criteria should be defined: What is the final objective of this template? How would the data flow be like? Who will host the information? How would information governance issues be defined? Could it be consumed by other initiatives and for national reporting and analysis? Also to define the maintenance, frequency of inputs and reporting, among others (Colombia). There could be also logistical and economical limitations for the implementation (Mexico), the template should be adapted on each country to comply with local legislation (Paraguay) and allowed to report poaching and not only illegal trade (Mexico and Panama). It will be very important to receive proper training to use the methodology proposed (Peru), and that the inability to divulge information related to ongoing criminal investigations often results in a “lag” that must be accounted for or, at minimum, acknowledged when conducting analysis of enforcement/ investigative data (USA).

In order to standardize the information reported and to be able to analyse it, is necessary to establish a set of variables and indicators, which should be aligned with the information required for the CITES Annual Illegal Trade Report that is listed in the following table:

No.	Information	Description
1	Reference number	All seizure records must be accompanied by a reference number, which could be from the national reference number system, a specific case number, or a unique number created for reporting to CITES. This number must be consistent for future reference.
2	Date of seizure	The date of the incident as recorded in the official report on the seizure. The day, month, and year of seizure are to be entered.
3	Species	Enter the scientific name of the species or subspecies. Abbreviations and common names should only be used if no other information is available.
4	Description of specimen	Seized specimens should be described as precisely as possible using trade term codes. If the correct term is unclear, describe the specimens directly.
5	Number of specimens	Enter the number of specimens. The quantity should always be recorded as the number of specimens and never in non-standard units.
6	Total Weight / Volume	Enter the numerical value for the total weight or volume of the specimens seized.

7	Weight / Volume Unit	Enter the appropriate unit of measurement for the description of the specimens that have been seized using the units provided in the guidelines.
8	Location of incident	The location where the seizure took place should be indicated, such as the name of a port of entry, airport, city/town, or specific border crossing.
9	Detecting agency	The agency that discovered the offense should be indicated. Options include police, customs, or wildlife agency.
10	Method of detection	Information on the method of detection, such as scanning images, risk assessment, random check, sniffer dog, third-party information, physical inspection, or online monitoring of illegal wildlife trade.
11	Reason for seizure	The legal reason for the seizure, such as no CITES permit, mis-declared, illegal crossing, or other specified reasons.
12	Mode of transport	The mode of transport used at the time of the seizure, such as air, mail, maritime, rail, or road.
13	Method of concealment	A concise description of the way the specimen was concealed.
14	Alleged country of origin	The name of the alleged country of origin using two-letter ISO codes.
15	Country(ies) of transit	All known countries of transit should be indicated using two-letter ISO codes.
16	Alleged country of destination	The final country of destination using two-letter ISO codes.
17	Estimated value in country	The estimated value in the country of seizure, if possible. Provide the value in a globally recognized currency, such as USD or EUR.
18	Nationality of offenders	The nationality of each offender against whom administrative measures, criminal prosecutions, or other court actions associated with the seizure have been initiated or imposed.
19	Law under which charges were brought	The law under which the charges were brought, if applicable.
20	Sanction	The sanction(s) imposed, such as imprisonment, fine, confiscation, etc.
21	Disposal of confiscated specimens	Information on the disposal of seized specimens, such as returned to the country of export, public zoos or botanical gardens, designated rescue centres, approved private facilities, euthanasia/destruction, storage/safekeeping, sale/transformation, educational purposes, or other specified methods.
22	Additional information	Any additional information relevant to understanding and preventing illegal trade in wildlife.

CITES Annual Illegal Trade Report only focuses on international trade and it is necessary to complement the variables and indicators to account also for domestic trade. The only other platform documented, but that is not functional, to report illegal trade is the Colombian PIFFS (Spanish acronym for Information system for the consolidation, analysis and monitoring of data relating to illegal trafficking of wild fauna and non-timber flora). The regulatory framework in force in Colombia regarding illegal trafficking of wild fauna and non-timber flora is robust and provides sufficient administrative and criminal tools for its control. However, the current panorama regarding the available information is quite poor. The consolidation of information has not been carried out systematically, nor with an established periodicity. Most entities present basic and, in many cases, incorrect management of information, mainly in MS-Excel sheets. The following table lists the information required to make a complete report:

No.	INFORMATION	DESCRIPTION
1	REPORT INFORMATION	
1.1	N°	Event ID
1.2	Date DD/MM/AAAA	Event Date
1.3	Time HH:MM	Event Time
2	SITE OF OCCURRENCE OF THE EVENT	
2.1	Estate	Estate/Province
2.2	City	City
2.3	Borough	Borough/Locality
2.4	GPS Location	Latitude/Longitude
3	PROCEDURE INFORMATION	
3.1	Type of procedure	Confiscation/Seizure
3.2	Another	Which

3.3	Type of enforcement	Opportunistic/investigation
3.4	Another	Which
3.5	Institution reporting	Police/environmental authority
3.6	Source	Informant, online, informant
4	SPECIMEN INFORMATION	
4.1	Common name	Common name
4.2	Scientific name	Scientific name
4.3	Order	Order
4.4	Family	Family
4.5	Description	Dead or live animal/part/subproduct
4.6	Quantity	Number of specimens
4.7	Evidence	Images, Videos, specimen
5	SPECIMEN DETAILS	
5.1	Estate	Estate/Province
5.2	City	City
5.3	Borough	Borough/Locality
5.4	GPS Location	Latitude/Longitude
6	SPECIMEN DETAILS	
6.1	Condition	State of the specimen
6.2	Sex	Male/female/undetermined
6.3	Age	Infant/Juvenile/Adult
6.4	Processed	Manufactured or not
7	SPECIMEN DESTINATION	
7.1	Type of destination	Release, Captivity, Collection, Euthanasia, Disposal
7.2	Name of Institution	Institution that receives the specimen
7.3	Date DD/MM/AAAA	Event Date
7.4	Time HH:MM	Event Time
7.5	Type of institution	Captive facility, Rehabilitation centre, Zoo, Collection, Disposal
7.6	Estate	Estate/Province
7.7	City	City
7.8	Borough	Borough/Locality
7.9	GPS Location	Latitude/Longitude

Finally, in order to establish definitive variables and indicators, it is necessary to establish the scope of the information that will be shared. There are also variables and indicators to be defined for jaguar conservation efforts and other related aspects, such as habitat/conservation, promotion of coexistence, prevention, enforcement and funding mechanisms.

1.5. Cooperation initiatives.

Currently, there are three cooperation initiatives, The Jaguar 2030 Conservation Roadmap for the Americas, the Regional Conservation Strategy for the Jaguar in South America and the CMS Jaguar Initiative that aim to ensure the long-term survival of jaguars and their habitats through comprehensive and collaborative conservation efforts.

The Jaguar 2030 Conservation Roadmap for the Americas is a comprehensive plan aimed to conserve jaguar populations and their habitats across their range and the primary goal is to strengthen the Jaguar Corridor by securing 30 priority conservation landscapes for jaguars by the year 2030. This initiative is a collaborative effort involving international conservation organizations and Range States, focusing in protecting jaguars and their habitats through coordinated efforts, using existing conventions and treaties (CITES, CMS, CBD), strengthening and implementing national strategies and contributing to transboundary conservation efforts, implementing measures to reduce jaguar-human conflicts and promote scaling up sustainable development models, and enhancing the financial sustainability of conservation systems and actions (Jaguar 2030 Conservation Roadmap for the Americas. 2020).

The Regional Conservation Strategy for the jaguar in South America has a vision of a network of healthy jaguar populations coexisting with humans across their native South American habitats and a goal that by 2035 priority landscapes will have stable jaguar populations and functional connectivity among them based on effective coexistence. It provides region-specific strategies for jaguar conservation, addressing local threats and promoting sustainable practices. It establishes nine objectives with activities by objectives and results, actors responsible of implementation, indicators for the outcome that should have been achieved and time line for the expected date for finishing or the approximate period for implementation. The nine objectives aim to: 1. Fill knowledge gaps in jaguar ecology and social science aspects associated with jaguar conservation; 2. Understand and reduce human-caused mortalities of jaguars; 3. Evaluate spatial and numerical trends in jaguar populations and the efficacy of conservation interventions; 4. Ensure adequate prey species abundance for jaguars and humans; 5. Minimize loss, degradation, and fragmentation of jaguar habitat; 6. Improve regulation and law enforcement regarding jaguars, prey, and habitat protection; 7. Promote decision-making and political will towards jaguar conservation; 8. Unite forces for jaguar conservation through regional and national cooperation; 9. Make jaguars universally recognized as a positive symbol through awareness and education initiatives (SAJCAT 2023).

The CMS Jaguar Initiative aims to foster coordination and cooperation among Jaguar Range States to conserve the species and its habitat. It focuses on maintaining the integrity and connectivity of jaguar populations, addressing threats such as habitat loss, poaching, and illegal trade. The initiative promotes regional efforts, strengthens legal frameworks, enhances knowledge and monitoring, and supports community engagement and sustainable practices. It also seeks to create strategic alliances, secure funding, and improve education and awareness about jaguar conservation, ultimately aiming to establish a Joint CITES-CMS Jaguar Initiative for greater international collaboration (CMS 2024a).

These initiatives are interconnected, complementary and share common goals such as habitat protection, legal enforcement, community engagement, research, education, and international cooperation. They align their strategies to ensure a cohesive approach to jaguar conservation, pooling resources, securing funding, and leveraging financing opportunities. By facilitating the exchange of information, best practices, and successful conservation strategies, they provide a comprehensive and integrated approach to ensuring the long-term survival of jaguars. While the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap and the Regional Conservation Strategy focus on specific regions, the CMS Jaguar Initiative provides a broader framework for international cooperation, enhancing the overall impact of conservation efforts. These linkages and complementarities ensure that the efforts to conserve jaguars are coordinated, effective, and sustainable. The linkages and complementarities are listed in the following table:

Linkages and complementarities	Jaguar 2030 Conservation Roadmap	Regional Conservation Strategy	CMS Jaguar Initiative
Habitat Protection	Secure and manage 30 priority conservation landscapes; establish wildlife corridors by 2030.	Minimize habitat loss and degradation; incorporate priority landscapes into land use plans.	Maintain integrity and connectivity of jaguar populations; create biological corridors.
Legislation and Enforcement	Strengthen laws to combat illegal trade in jaguar parts and derivatives.	Improve regulation and law enforcement regarding jaguars, prey, and habitat protection.	Enhance legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms to address poaching and illegal trade.
Community Engagement	Involve local communities in conservation efforts; promote alternative livelihoods like eco-tourism.	Engage local communities; promote sustainable land-use practices to reduce human-jaguar conflicts.	Promote coexistence through behaviour change and adoption of jaguar-friendly practices.
Research and Monitoring	Conduct scientific research; implement monitoring programs to track populations and threats.	Evaluate spatial and numerical trends; establish long-term monitoring sites.	Improve knowledge of movement patterns; support monitoring of populations and threats.
Education and Awareness	Raise awareness through educational campaigns.	Launch education and awareness projects; promote cultural significance of jaguars.	Enhance education and awareness about jaguar conservation.

International Cooperation	Foster collaboration among range countries and international organizations.	Unite forces through regional and national networks.	Coordinate regional efforts; promote cooperation among Range States.
Resource Mobilization	Pool resources; secure funding; leverage financing opportunities.		Secure funding; create a Jaguar fund.
Knowledge Sharing	Facilitate exchange of information, best practices, and successful strategies.		Create spaces for experience exchange; standardize data collection and analysis.
Holistic Approach	Address habitat protection, legal enforcement, community engagement, research, education, and cooperation.		Coordinate regional efforts to avoid duplication and leverage synergies.
Regional and Global Impact	Focus on specific regions with a broader framework for international cooperation.	Focus on South America with regional networks.	Provide a broader framework for international cooperation.

There are also other initiatives reported from jaguar Range States to the questionnaire sent by CITES Secretariat based on the main themes of CITES Decisions 19.110 and 19.111 and the actions directed to Parties. From those initiatives only Brazil and Argentina reported to have a binational cooperation to combat illegal trafficking. The initiatives are listed in the following table:

Country	Initiative	Scope	Status and links
Argentina	Plan Nacional de Conservación del Monumento Natural Yaguareté	Promote and support research and monitoring of the species. Generate an international strategy with Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil for the conservation of the jaguar in its southernmost distribution.	Active https://sib.gob.ar/novedades/monumento-natural-yaguarete-la-poblacion-de-la-region-selva-paranaense-se-mantienen-estable
Argentina & Brazil	Estrategia Binacional para la Conservación y Combate al Tráfico Ilícito del Jaguar	The project considers the training of inspection agents to identify feline parts and products as a crucial action to combat illegal trafficking.	Active
Belize	None	N/A	N/A
Bolivia	Alianza Jaguar	Independent researchers, Museums, the Academy, and different NGOs in Bolivia have consolidated a cooperation agreement to fight against trafficking of jaguars and their parts. Each one, from their competencies and work areas, would contribute and share their experiences.	Active https://bolivia.wcs.org/es-es/Recursos-Informativos/Sala-de-noticias/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/21579/Alianza-para-la-conservacion-del-jaguar-suma-esfuerzos-para-proteger-y-combatir-el-trafico-ilegal.aspx
Colombia	Línea Jaguar	Telephone line to report different types of events related to felids sightings and risk associated to their presence.	Active +573133463676 Whatsapp +573102213891 soytransparente@minambiente.gov.co
Colombia	Portal de información sobre fauna y flora silvestre no maderable (PIFFS)	Information system for the consolidation, analysis and monitoring of data relating to illegal trafficking of wild fauna and non-timber flora.	Non-functional prototype

Costa Rica	Unidad de Atención de Conflictos con Felinos (UACFel)	Public-private alliance to address the feline-livestock conflict at the national level. Phone application to record predation data and keep a systematized record.	Active https://app.uacfel.org/
Ecuador	None	N/A	N/A
Guatemala	None	N/A	N/A
Honduras	None	N/A	N/A
Mexico	Sistema Institucional de Información de PROFEPA (SIIP)	Records of all specimens, parts or derivatives that were confiscated and registered in each estate	Active http://www.profepa.gob.mx/
Nicaragua	None	N/A	N/A
Panama	None	N/A	N/A
Paraguay	None	N/A	N/A
Peru	None	N/A	N/A
Suriname	None	N/A	N/A
United States of America	Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS)	USFWS OLE (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Law Enforcement) document criminal wildlife investigations and related activities (not specific for jaguars)	Active

1.6. Indicators and strategic information.
All the Action Plans or National Programs for the Jaguar in the Range States include the monitoring of jaguar populations, however they don´t specify the specific variables, indicators or strategic information that will be collected. Only Argentina reported three different monitoring initiatives for the country and a trinational strategy to articulate the monitoring with Bolivia and Paraguay. USA and Mexico have a specific system to record jaguar sightings. Colombia and Costa Rica have their own systems to record the information related to biodiversity, although the systems are not specific for jaguars, they include the specie. It is important to define the specific variables, indicators and strategic information that will be collected range wide to assess if the initiatives are already collecting the information required or if they could be included in their systems. In addition, the Range States that still don't have those systems, it will be important to include the information required and for the monitoring system proposed to be developed.

The following table lists the different initiatives reported related to variables, indicators and strategic information from jaguar Range States to the questionnaire sent by CITES Secretariat based on the main themes of CITES Decisions 19.110 and 19.111 and the actions directed to Parties.

Country	Initiative	Indicators	Links
Argentina	Plan de Emergencia para la conservación del yaguareté en el Gran Chaco Argentino 2017	Corredores ecológicos para el Chaco Argentino. Monitoring System with methodological details, periodicity, indicators, intensity and frequency of monitoring	https://visorgranchaco.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Corredores_Chaco_Argentina.pdf
Argentina	Plan de acción para la conservación de la población de Yaguareté (*Panthera onca*) del Corredor verde de Misiones 2011	Program III: Monitoring and research: Monitor the jaguar population in coordination with researchers and Brazilian institutes. Continue biannual sampling with camera traps	https://sib.gob.ar/archivos/Plan_yaguarete_paranaense.pdf
Argentina	Plan Estratégico para la conservación del yaguareté en las Yungas Argentinas 2024	Analysis of the Key Ecological Attributes of the Jaguar in relation to the current state of the situation and the future and their prioritization in this Plan.	https://sib.gob.ar/archivos/PLAN_YAGUARETE_YUNGAS_2024.pdf
Argentina, Bolivia y Paraguay	Foro de cooperación trinacional por el Gran Chaco Americano	Build a trinational device to move towards articulated international	https://argentina.un.org/es/238983-concluy%C3%B3-exitosamente-el-foro-de-cooperaci%C3%B3n-

Country	Initiative	Indicators	Links
		cooperation in the Gran Chaco Americano region	trinacional-por-el-gran-chaco-americano-con
Belize	None	N/A	N/A
Colombia	SIB Colombia (Colombian Biodiversity Information System)	National network of open data on biodiversity. Biological Records, Observed Species, Endemic Species and Endangered Species:	https://biodiversidad.co/
Costa Rica	SINAC (National System of Conservation Areas	Biological Corridors Tool to measure the effectiveness of management	https://enbcr.go.cr/sites/default/files/mg2_sinac_2018_herramienta_para_medir_la_efectividad_de_gestion_de_corredores_biologicos.pdf
Ecuador	None	N/A	N/A
Guatemala	None	N/A	N/A
Honduras	None	N/A	N/A
Mexico	None	N/A	N/A
Nicaragua	None	N/A	N/A
Panama	None	N/A	N/A
Peru	None	N/A	N/A
Suriname	National Jaguar Monitoring Strategy	National population data database	In Development
United States of America	Jaguar Observations Database	Observations relevant to the conservation of the jaguar in northern Mexico and the United States of America	https://jaguardata.info/

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Annex 2

Recommendations of the CITES Intersessional Working Group on Jaguars to Range States, and Transit and Destination Countries

- Parties are encouraged to promote coordination between national and international institutions involved in jaguar conservation;
- Parties are encouraged to ensure the availability of human and financial resources to promote jaguar conservation and to combat activities that are illegal or reduce jaguar populations;
- Parties are encouraged to communicate and coordinate with other range countries;
- Parties are encouraged to improve security features in documentation and traceability through watermarks visible when held up in front of a light source and/or with ultraviolet light;
- Parties are encouraged to facilitate the implementation of shared (i.e., interagency) and compatible real-time updated databases in which information can be immediately verified/consulted (e.g., illegal killing, illegal trade, movements for conservation purposes) to enable timely identification of possible inconsistencies in the data and thus *in situ* determination of cases of non-accreditation of legal origin;
- Parties are encouraged to communicate all jaguar-related seizures and arrests to INTERPOL, using the INTERPOL Ecomessage, in real time or as soon as circumstances permit;
- Parties affected by the trafficking of jaguars (i.e., their parts, products, by-products and derivatives) are encouraged to reach out to the World Customs Organization (WCO) to request support in conducting risk assessments to develop jaguar-specific risk profiles, where they do not already exist;
- Parties are encouraged, in cases concerning jaguar trafficking and where possible, to advocate for penalties that will not only address the crime committed but also make provision for penalties in restitution of damage to the environment, and to explore opportunities for proceeds from such penalties to be invested in the monitoring and conservation of jaguars and their habitat;
- Parties are encouraged to involve national Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) [they can help identify money laundering typologies and illicit financial flows] to support financial investigations through:
    - Tracking the illicit financial flows associated with seized and confiscated jaguar specimens;
    - Identifying criminal networks and shell companies involved in jaguar trafficking;
    - Identifying money laundering typologies and illicit financial flows used by jaguar traffickers;
    - Analysing the flow of wildlife crime proceeds;
    - Detecting illicit wildlife activities by analysing Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs) and other financial intelligence.
- Parties are encouraged to strengthen collaboration with national FIUs and key stakeholders on matters related to jaguar trafficking;
- Parties affected by jaguar trafficking are invited to encourage their national FIUs to reach out to law enforcement agencies such as Customs, police, CITES and wildlife authorities, through formal and informal channels. Based on information or intelligence received, FIUs should develop red flags/indicators related to jaguar trafficking;
- FIUs are encouraged to reach out to reporting entities regarding indicators to detect Suspicious Transaction Reporting (STR);

- FIUs are encouraged to strengthen cooperation with NGOs and transport companies (e.g., courier companies, airlines) with the aim to gather information about jaguar trafficking;

- FIUs are encouraged to use and contribute information to the Egmont Secure Web, which provides a platform for FIUs to swiftly exchange information;

- Parties are encouraged, where needed, to reach out to INTERPOL for support in mobilizing financial investigations in the fight against jaguar trafficking, through the INTERPOL Global Financial Crime Task Force.

- Parties are invited to adopt legislation that is comprehensive or sufficient to address various types of criminal conduct involving jaguar specimens;

- Parties are invited to adopt legislation strengthening the structures of national environmental agencies responsible for implementing the conservation and protection of jaguars;

- Parties are invited to adopt legislation making provision for custodial sentences, and not only alternatives, for jaguar-related crimes;

- Transit and destination States are invited to adopt regulations requiring the presence of environmental enforcement officials at airports receiving flights from jaguar range countries;

- Parties are invited to adopt regulations restricting the legal entry and exit of jaguar specimens for their legal import/(re-)export to only designated airports with environmental enforcement officials;

- Parties are invited to adopt regulations requiring that imports/exports of jaguar specimens be necessarily linked to *ex situ* conservation projects approved by national CITES authorities;

- Parties are invited to adopt jaguar-specific protection laws;

- Parties are invited to adopt laws to address negative interactions between livestock and jaguars and to prevent retaliatory killing of individuals of this species;

- Parties are invited to establish clear administrative and criminal penalties for the hunting and trafficking of jaguars and refusal to comply with best practices for coexistence;

- Parties are invited to establish clear administrative and criminal penalties for the hunting and trafficking of jaguar prey species;

- Parties are invited to modify existing legislative language to ensure improved adoption, enforcement and prosecution;

- Parties are invited to include non-binding and and externally-funded structures in their legal system;

- Range States are invited to improve policy harmonization between them.

- Parties are invited to promote jaguar conservation-oriented education at three different levels, according to the target audiences and actions that can be taken:

    - Long-term, ongoing, long-lasting, targeted to children and youth and whose effectiveness can be accurately measured;

    - Ad hoc, aimed at promoting awareness-raising, engagement and increased tolerance towards jaguars (i.e., coexistence), targeted to people directly or indirectly involved in the killing;

    - Ad hoc, aimed at promoting awareness-raising and engagement, targeted to people involved in the demand for jaguars (i.e., their parts, products, by-products and derivatives), whose effectiveness is less measurable.

- In the case of ad hoc strategies, Parties are encouraged to ensure that their content reflects the specificities identified in each situation of killing and demand, also taking into account the differences between countries of origin and destination;

- Parties are encouraged to ensure that the content of environmental education strategies is targeted to specific audiences:

    - In countries of origin, to three types of audiences:

        - consumers of accessories (e.g., skins, claws and teeth for jewellery, clothing, bags);

        - retaliatory hunters (i.e., negative interactions between humans and jaguars) and opportunistic hunters;

        - poachers.

    - In destination countries, to two types of audiences:

        - consumers of accessories;

        - consumers of specimens for medicinal or superstitious purposes.

- Parties are encouraged to ensure that the content of environmental education strategies highlights the negative impact of hunting and the positive effect of habitat conservation and jaguar reintroduction strategies;

- Parties are advised to use education strategies that raise public awareness, for example, by monitoring reintroduced animals, showcasing the number of free-living offspring generated from them;

- Countries of origin are advised to use sustainable economic alternatives to hunting, such as jaguar-based ecotourism or photographic safaris, with ethical and safe practices that respect the natural behaviour of the species;

- Countries of origin are advised to create mobile teams designed to promote the prevention and reduction of negative interactions *in loco*. This refers to teams trained to visit ranchers and address negative interactions, disseminate good prevention practices, provide training in the implementation of such practices, and intervene when negative interactions do occur;

- Parties are encouraged to ensure that enforcement actions combating illegal use are disseminated and publicized;

- Parties are encouraged to ensure that *ex situ* conservation programmes involving live jaguars are not advertised in a way that generates entertainment or promotes illegal trade or use as pets;

- Parties are encouraged to curb the dissemination on social media of digital content promoting or advertising human interaction with jaguars in a way not consistent with the animal's natural behaviour;

- Parties are encouraged to ensure that any dissemination of *ex situ* conservation programmes is conducted for primarily educational purposes. This educational approach should reaffirm the jaguar's presence in its natural habitat, along with its status as a wild animal;

- Parties are encouraged to reduce non-essential interactions between humans and domesticated or pet jaguars, coexistence of jaguars with humans, and their interaction with tourists in *ex situ* conservation programmes;

- Destination countries are encouraged to always investigate the origin of jaguar specimens found within the country but not covered by the corresponding CITES permit;

- Parties are encouraged to adopt and adapt ideas from the *Guidance for CITES Parties to Develop and Implement Demand Reduction Strategies to Combat Illegal Trade in CITES-listed Species* to address the issue in countries of origin, transit and destination, as follows:

  - Defining the target audience more accurately: geographic, demographic, psychographic (e.g., attitudes, values, beliefs) and behavioural characteristics;
  - Implementing adaptive strategies;
  - Recruiting spokespersons and advocates (e.g., celebrities);
  - Considering the best channels for communication campaigns depending on the target audience.

- Countries of origin are encouraged to share prior successful experiences of strategies/campaigns with jaguars;

- Parties are encouraged to exchange information on strategies/campaigns implemented with similar species to draw on lessons learned (e.g., work involving tigers, leopards, lions);

- Professional zoological institutions are encouraged to consider, in their educational programmes and conservation messages, the information published in *CATnews Special Issue 16*, 2023, by the IUCN SSC Cat Specialist Group, with a specific focus on chapters 8 and 9 (8. *Legal status, management and conservation of jaguars,* Payan et al.; 9. *A global perspective on trade in jaguar parts from South America*, Polisar et al.).

DRAFT

Programme of Work for a range-wide Jaguar initiative

Version 14.12.2024

LogFrame

Vision

A network of healthy Jaguar populations coexisting with humans across native Jaguar habitat throughout the species' historic range.

Goal

Strengthen Jaguar conservation throughout the species' historic range by connecting and securing large, mid-sized, and small Jaguar populations, contributing to their expansion, recovering lost populations where possible, maintaining natural prey, reducing Jaguar-human conflict in human-dominated landscapes, combatting illegal killing and trade, increasing the security and ecological integrity of core protected landscapes, transboundary populations and connecting habitats with the full participation of Indigenous People and Local Communities, Women and Youth, thus contributing to the achievement of globally significant goals on biodiversity, climate, health and sustainable development.

Objectives

Objective 1. Cooperation, coordination, and strategic planning

To strengthen the cooperation and coordination between Jaguar Range States and the global conservation community (Conventions, IGOs, and international and local NGOs) for the conservation of the Jaguar through the development of a Programme of Work for the joint CITES-CMS Jaguar Initiative and other relevant inter-governmental agreements and actions, and its implementation through national or landscape-level action plans.

Objective 2. Sustainable Funding

To establish sustainable and lasting financing mechanisms to fund jaguar conservation programmes including the preservation of associated ecosystems and securing sustainable livelihoods.

Objective 3. Policy and Legislation

To ascertain appropriate global, trans-boundary, and national policies and legal frameworks for the conservation and protection of Jaguars, their prey and habitats, while also generating incentives for enhanced political commitment and local community support.

Objective 4. Habitat conservation and restoration, and land use planning

To conserve and, where needed and possible, restore Jaguar habitats and corridors, and promote land-use practices and infrastructure development compatible with Jaguar and wildlife conservation.

Objective 5. Prey base and Jaguar restoration

To prepare and initiate the reinforcement or reintroduction of Jaguar staple prey and Jaguars in key/priority areas within the historic range, with emphasis of promoting connectivity between remnant Jaguar populations.

Objective 6. Conflicts and coexistence

To understand and mitigate human-Jaguar conflicts and to promote coexistence through socio-economic benefits, improved livelihood to local communities and providing incentives for living with Jaguars.

Objective 7. Illegal killing and trade of Jaguars

To understand and prevent all illegal killing of Jaguars and suppress all forms of illegal domestic or international trade in Jaguar parts and derivatives.

Objective 8. Capacity and Awareness

To develop and strengthen human resources and capacity of Jaguar Range States to protect, conserve, and monitor Jaguars, their prey populations, and habitats (including improved management of protected areas), and increase local, national and global awareness for the conservation of Jaguars, their prey and habitats, in collaboration with partners and local communities.

Objective 9. Knowledge and information

To continuously increase the knowledge base on the conservation status, threats to, and effective conservation of Jaguars, their prey, and habitats, and share new information with all Jaguar Range States authorities, the conservation partners, and the local and international public.

Objective 10. Monitoring

To develop and operationalize at range-wide and landscape level protocols to survey Jaguar and prey populations, and monitor key aspects related to Jaguar conservation including illegal killing of Jaguars and associated illegal trade and the effectiveness of measures implemented, and to share the data by means of a centralised depository.

Jaguar Programme of Work – Logical Framework (DRAFT 1)

LogFrame element: Vision – Goal – THEME – **Objective 1.** – Result 1.1 [*Indicator*] – Activity 1.1.1.

Note: This DRAFT 1 follows the layout and the structure of the Programme of Work for the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivore Initiative (ACI) and incorporates Jaguar-specific elements from the following documents:

- CITES Decision 19.11
- CITES SC77 Doc.43
- CMS Res 14.14
- CMS Decision 14.178
- Jaguar 2030 Roadmap (2023)
- Regional Conservation Strategy for the Jaguar in South America (Cat News Special Issue 16, 2023)

LogFrame Element	*Source*
Objective 1. **Cooperation, coordination, and strategic planning** To strengthen the cooperation and coordination between Jaguar Range States and the global conservation community (Conventions, IGOs, and international and local NGOs) for the conservation of the Jaguar through the development of a Programme of Work for the joint CITES-CMS Jaguar Initiative and other relevant inter-governmental agreements and actions, and its implementation through national or landscape-level action plans.	ACI O1; CITES SC77.43 11a, b; CMS Res14.14 6a, d, j; CITES Decision 19.110d , 19.111a, c; JRM 2030
Result 1.1. The POW for the Joint CITES-CMS Jaguar Initiative for the period 2025-2031 is developed under consideration of existing initiatives and programmes for the conservation of the Jaguar, approved and regularly updated. *Indicators: (1) The Jaguar POW is developed and (2) endorsed by the Jaguar Range States and approved by the CITES and CMS Standing Committees, (2) regular Range State meetings are held to review the POW and its implementation, (3) Jaguar Initiative POW is updated based on Jaguar Initiative Range States' feedback, and input of relevant bodies of the Conventions (e.g. CITES Big Cat Task Force) and other partners of the Jaguar Initiative.*	ACI R1.1; CMS Res14.14 6a, 7, 8; CITES Decision 19.110d ; CITES SC77.43 11a ; JRM2030
Activity 1.1.1. Develop a POW and submit it to the Conventions on behalf of the Jaguar Range States, and other partners of the Jaguar Initiative for review and approval.	
Activity 1.1.2. The Secretariats of the Conventions organise regular meetings of the Range States to evaluate the implementation of the POW and assess and improve the Initiative's functionality.	CMS Res 14.14 8
Activity 1.1.3. Regularly review and adapt as needed the POW in consultation with Jaguar Range States and other partners of the Jaguar Initiative, and report changes to the relevant CITES and CMS bodies.	
Result 1.2. Governance structures for the implementation of the POW and the promotion of a broad international partnership	CMS Res 14.14 9

and synergistic cooperation between Jaguar Range States and other relevant institutions and stakeholders engaged in the conservation of Jaguars are established and maintained. *Indicators: (1) Governance structures for operationalizing the Jaguar Initiative POW are established, (2) partnerships and cooperation with other international conventions, scientific institutions, conservation organizations and interested stakeholders are established, and (3) organizational structures are regularly reviewed and updated as needed.*	
Activity 1.2.1. Establish a Steering Committee and Secretariat (Coordination Office) for the implementation of this POW[1].	JRM2030 1.1
Activity 1.2.2. Designate a Jaguar focal point in each Range State government.	
Activity 1.2.3. Integrate the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other relevant UN institutions (e.g., the United Nations Environmental Programme, UNEP) into the Jaguar Initiative.	
Activity 1.2.4. Establish and maintain collaboration with IUCN and relevant NGOs based in Range States and elsewhere and encourage them to participate in the implementation of the POW and to contribute to achieving the POW Results.	
Result 1.3. The POW is implemented at range-wide, national, and landscape level through the development and implementation of Conservation Strategies, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) or Jaguar-specific National Action Plans (NAPs), and landscape-level action plans (e.g. for transboundary Jaguar Conservation Units[2]) and other guidelines and protocols for the conservation of the Jaguar. *Indicators: (1) Guiding documents such as the Regional Conservation Strategies, NBSAPs, NAPs or transboundary action plans are developed, implemented, monitored (see also Result 10.3) and regularly revised, and (2) guidelines and protocols to harmonize procedures are developed and shared.*	CMS Res14.14 5a, 6a, d, g; JRM2030 1.3, 2.1, 3.1
Activity 1.3.1. Review and update existing Conservation Strategies, NBSAPs and NAPs for Jaguars and harmonize them with the POW.	
Activity 1.3.2. Review existing Strategies and Action Plans, identify need for harmonization and synchronization and share a respective report with the Range States and all other partners.	
Activity 1.3.3. Develop, where necessary, new Regional Strategies or National Action Plans for Jaguars for the implementation of the POW or NBSAPs.	
Activity 1.3.4. Develop an implementation plan for transboundary conservation areas based on the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap to inform National Action Plans.	CMS Res14.14 6e
Objective 2. **Sustainable Funding** To establish sustainable and lasting financing mechanisms to fund jaguar conservation programmes including the preservation of associated ecosystems and securing sustainable livelihoods.[3]	CITES SC77.43 11e ; CITES Dec. 19.110d ; CMS Res14.14 5c, 6b ; JRM2030 #4

[1] Possibly combine with JRM2030 Coordination Committee
[2] See Jaguar 2030 Roadmap Chapter 4: Transboundary profiles
[3] Contributing to GBF Targets 18 and 19

Result 2.1. Financial needs for the implementation of the POW are evaluated. *Indicators: (1) Estimation of costs for range-wide implementation of POW available.*	
Activity 2.2.2. Review existing and initiated financial mechanisms and funding efforts for range-wide Jaguar conservation.	
Activity 2.1.2. Estimate the financial needs for the implementation of the POW and prepare diversified financial sustainability plans.	JRM2030 4.3
Activity 2.1.3. Evaluate potential sources for the generation of shared funds (e.g. GEF funding, business-based incentives) for the implementation of the POW.	JRM2030 4.2, CITES Dec. 19.110d
Result 2.2. Possibilities for the management of shared funds (e.g. creation of a Jaguar Fund) are evaluated and a suitable structure is established. *Indicators: (1) Structure for the management of shared funds established.*	CMS Res14.14 6b
Activity 2.2.1. Review existing funding mechanisms and sustainable financing efforts (e.g. through the Jaguar 2030 Sustainable Finance Sub-Committee) to generate and administer funding for Jaguar conservation, to inform the discussion under Activity 2.2.2.	
Activity 2.2.2. Discuss possible financial structures for the management of shared funds for the implementation of the Jaguar POW (e.g. Jaguar Fund) between the Range States, the Conventions, other partners, and with potential donors.	CMS Res14.14 6b
Activity 2.2.3. Establish the relevant structures as agreed.	
Result 2.3. Sustainable funding for the implementation of the Jaguar POW and priority activities is secured. *Indicators: Sustainable funding for (1) administering the Jaguar Initiative including regular Range State Meetings, (2) the commission of overarching projects, and (3) the implementation of priority projects through public calls is secured.*	ACI R1.2; JRM 2030 #4
Activity 2.3.1. Secure funding for the coordination and management of the Jaguar Initiative, including regular Range State Meetings as defined under Result 2.1, e.g. through the organization of a conference with participation from Range States, the banking sector, the private sector and civil society.	
Activity 2.3.2. Secure funding for projects contained in the Jaguar Initiative POW commissioned directly through the Jaguar Initiative governance structures, e.g. through the organization of a conference with participation from Range States, the banking sector, the private sector and civil society.	
Activity 2.3.3. Develop partnerships and adequate tendering procedures to implement projects / actions under the Jaguar Initiative through public calls.	
Objective 3. **Policy and Legislation** To ascertain appropriate global, trans-boundary, and national policies and legal frameworks for the conservation and protection of Jaguars, their prey and habitats, while also generating incentives for enhanced political commitment and local community support.	ACI O9; CMS Res14.14 6g ; CITES SC77.43 11g; RCS-SA O6, O7; CITES Res. 8.4 (Rev. CoP15); CITES Dec. 19.110a; JRM2030 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 3.5

Result 3.1. Effective policies and legislations for the conservation of the Jaguar, their prey, and their habitats in the Jaguar Range States, are promoted (e.g. through NBSAPs).[4] *Indicators: (1) A review report on policies and legislation is shared, (2) national/subnational policy is adapted, (3) and national legislation is adapted accordingly where needed, and (4) range-wide policy is harmonized at a Jaguar Ranges States Meeting.*	RCS-SA O6; CITES Dec. 19.110a ; JRM2030 2.3, 2.4, 4.2
Activity 3.1.1. Compile and assess, in a review report to the Jaguar Range States and relevant bodies of the Conventions, the effectiveness of relevant existing policies and legislation, and identify appropriate policy reform targets and major barriers that need to be removed for the effective conservation of the Jaguar and the management of their prey species, and conservation of their habitats.[5]	
Activity 3.1.2. Review and adapt national policy according to the recommendations produced in Activity 3.1.1.	
Activity 3.1.3. Review and adapt national legislation based on national policy (Activity 3.1.2, see also Result 3.2).	
Activity 3.1.4. Discuss and harmonize range-wide policy at the regular Jaguar Range State Meetings.	
Result 3.2. Key areas for the conservation of the Jaguar and the connectivity of Jaguar Conservation Units are identified and legally protected (see also Objective 4).[6] *Indicators: (1) A gap analysis of protected areas for Jaguars[7], (2) a baseline assessment of Jaguar Corridor functionality has been performed and (3) new protected areas or Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures OECMs have been gazetted in key areas, where needed.*	RCS-SA R5.2; JRM2030 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.1, 3.7, 3.8
Activity 3.2.1. Perform gap analysis of protected areas (including the management of already gazetted PAs) or OECMs for Jaguars throughout the range at national and transboundary level, and a baseline assessment of Jaguar Corridor functionality (see also Objective 10), considering existing area-based concepts, such as Jaguar Conservation Units and the Jaguar Corridor (see also Result 4.1, 4.2).	
Activity 3.2.2. Utilising the shared gap analysis to promote the creation of new protected areas or OECMs and improvement of protected area management where needed (see also Activity 4.1.3).	
Objective 4. **Habitat conservation and restoration, and land use planning** To conserve and, where needed and possible, restore Jaguar habitats and corridors, and promote land-use practices and infrastructure development compatible with Jaguar and wildlife conservation.[8]	JRM2030 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2; 3.7, 3.8; CMS Res14.14 4, 6c, e; CITES Dec. 19.110d; RCS-SA O5; ACI O2

[4] Consider the outcomes of the CITES Intersessional Working Group on Jaguars, which will recommend proposing a resolution on Jaguars to COP20

[5] See also Kretser, H. E., Nuñez-Salas, M., Polisar, J., & Maffei, L. (2022). A Range-Wide Analysis of Legal Instruments Applicable to Jaguar Conservation. Journal of International Wildlife Law & Policy, 25(1), 1–61. https://doi.org/10.1080/13880292.2022.2077406

[6] Contributing to GBF Target 3.

[7] Note that the participants in the 1st Range State Meeting identified a set of 40+ priority landscapes with an emphasis on transboundary populations.

[8] Contributing to GBF Targets 2, 3 and 10

Result 4.1. Important (transboundary) conservation areas for the Jaguar and its prey species are identified, conserved and, where needed and possible, restored. *Indicators: (1) Report on identifying important conservation areas, their potential and conservation measures is available, and (2) habitat restoration programmes are implemented, and (3) demographically vital jaguar populations are achieved and protection is enforced within protected areas.*	CMS Res14.14 4; RCS-SA R5.3; JRM 2030 1.2, JRM2030 3.7, 3.8
Activity 4.1.1. Identify important (transboundary) conservation areas and habitats for Jaguar and its prey, taking into consideration the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap, assess their (future) conservation potential, and define respective conservation measures (see also Result 3.2).	
Activity 4.1.2. Develop restoration projects for important conservation areas and habitats for the Jaguar and its prey species (prioritised according to their conservation potential and implementing the conservation measures identified under Activity 4.1.1).	
Activity 4.1.3. Develop and implement management plans for new and, where needed, existing protected areas and OECMs (e.g. Indigenous lands) and related buffer zones (see also Result 3.2, 4.2).	
Result 4.2. Connectivity between Jaguar Conservation Units is enhanced, especially by promoting transboundary protected areas and ecological corridors. *Indicators: (1) Report on populations and connectivity is available, and (2) connectivity projects are implemented, and (3) sufficient exchange of individuals between neighbouring Jaguar populations is demonstrated.*	CMS Res14.14 4; CITES Dec. 19.110d; RCS-SA R5.5 ; JRM 2030 1.2
Activity 4.2.1. Identify important (transboundary) populations of the Jaguar, taking into consideration the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap, and assess population connectivity (see also Result 3.2).	
Activity 4.2.2. Secure the maintenance and integrity of existing transboundary protected areas (see Activity 4.1.3).	
Activity 4.2.3. Establish identified priority transboundary protected areas (see also Result 3.2, 4.1).	
Activity 4.2.4. Develop projects aiming to improve ecological corridors, where needed and possible, in order to mitigate habitat fragmentation and to enhance connectivity between Jaguar Conservation Units.	
Result 4.3. Best practice land-use guidelines (incl. sustainable development models) for the conservation of the Jaguar and its prey species within and outside protected areas and OECMs are developed and promoted. *Indicators: (1) Report on the impact of existing land-use practices is available, (2) best practice land-use guidelines are available, and (3) are implemented.*	CMS Res 14.14 6d, 6e; RCS-SA R5.4; JRM2030 2.2, #3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.8
Activity 4.3.1. Review existing land-use practices and guidelines (e.g. “Jaguar friendly” practices) at local, national and regional level with regard to their impact on the conservation of Jaguar, prey and their habitats.	
Activity 4.3.2. Develop best practices land-use guidelines with regard to habitat maintenance/restoration and coexistence between local communities and wildlife to facilitate the conservation of the Jaguar and its prey, and discuss them at a Jaguar Range State Meeting.	

Activity 4.3.3. Support the implementation of best practices land-use guidelines at range-wide, national and landscape level.	
Result 4.4. Best practice guidelines for the mitigation of the negative impact of existing and planned linear infrastructures (e.g. roads, railways, fences, pipelines, etc.) within the Jaguar Conservation Units and the Corridor are developed and applied. *Indicators: (1) Review on the impact of linear infrastructures is available and shared, (2) best practice guidelines on impact mitigation are available and shared, (3) impact of critical existing linear infrastructures is reduced, and (4) guidelines are applied in the planning and realization of future linear infrastructures.*	CMS Res 14.14 6d, 6e; RCS-SA R5.5; JRM2030 1.2, #3, 3.2
Activity 4.4.1. Review the negative impact of linear infrastructures.	
Activity 4.4.2. Develop best practice guidelines based on the review (Activity 4.4.1) and on experience from elsewhere.	
Activity 4.4.3. Develop, in cooperation with the responsible national/subnational institutions, projects to mitigate the negative impact of existing linear infrastructures within the Jaguar Conservation Units and the Corridor.	
Activity 4.4.4. Promote the application of the best practice guidelines in the planning and realization of new linear infrastructures among responsible national/subnational institutions.	
Objective 5. **Prey base and Jaguar restoration** To prepare and initiate the reinforcement or reintroduction of Jaguar staple prey and Jaguars in key/priority areas within the historic range, with emphasis of promoting connectivity between remnant Jaguar populations.	CMS Res14.14; JRM2030 3.3, 3.7, 4.3; ACI O3, O4
Result 5.1. Prey base for the Jaguar is restored where needed, and sustainably managed across the Jaguar's range (see also Result 4.1, 4.2).[9] *Indicators: (1) Overview report on the prey situation for the Jaguar is available, (2) strategies and action plans for priority areas are developed and implement, and (3) best-practice guidelines for prey management are available, applied and their effect is monitored.*	RCS-SA O4; JRM 3.3, 3.7, 4.3;
Activity 5.1.1. Assess the conservation status of Jaguar wild prey species incl. the impact of uncontrolled / illegal taking across the Jaguar Conservation Units and the Jaguar Corridor, and identify landscapes where prey enhancement is critical to the survival / recovery of the Jaguar.	
Activity 5.1.2. Develop and implement strategies and respective action plans for the wild prey recovery / restoration in priority landscapes where improved prey conservation is a prerequisite for the conservation / restoration of the Jaguar.	
Activity 5.1.3. Develop and apply best practice guidelines for the sustainable management of wild prey, including community-led management and governance of wild meat, and to prevent unsustainable and / or illegal use, and implement them in Jaguar Conservation Units and Jaguar Corridors (see also Result 4.1, 4.2 and Activity 5.1.1).	
Result 5.2. Potential sites for the recovery / reintroduction of the Jaguar across its range have been identified, general guidance for their recovery / reintroduction are available, and potential source populations have been identified, and translocations are initiated.	JRM2030 3.7

[9] Contributing to GBF Targets 4 and 5.

Indicators: (1) Areas for restoration of Jaguar populations are identified and mapped, (2) guidelines for the reinforcement and reintroduction of the Jaguar are available, and (3) in-situ and ex-situ source populations of Jaguars are identified and properly managed.	
Activity 5.2.1. Identify and map areas where habitat, prey base and potential conflict level would (in the future) allow the restoration of Jaguar populations within its historic range (see also Result 4.1, 4.2).[10]	
Activity 5.2.2. Develop, on behalf of the Range States, general guidelines and protocols for the reinforcement and reintroduction of the Jaguar.	
Activity 5.2.3. Identify suitable in-situ source populations of Jaguars and define rules for taking animals for translocations.	
Activity 5.2.4. Establish rescue centers for Jaguars in each Range State.	
Activity 5.2.5. Establish and maintain, in cooperation with the zoo community, a (genetically) healthy ex-situ source population for Jaguars.	
Activity 5.2.6. Initiate, in suitable priority areas, the reintroduction or reinforcement of Jaguars.	
Objective 6. **Conflicts and coexistence** To understand and mitigate human-Jaguar conflicts and to promote coexistence through socio-economic benefits, improved livelihood to local communities, and providing incentives for living with Jaguars.[11]	CMS Res14.14 6d, f; CITES Dec. 19.111c ; JRM2030 3.3, 3.4; RCS-SA R2.1; ACI O5
Result 6.1. Coexistence of local communities with the Jaguar is promoted and improved. *Indicators: (1) Review report on existing best practice experience for minimizing conflicts is available and shared, (2) best practice guidelines for conflict minimization are developed and applied, (3) priority areas with high human-carnivore conflict levels are identified, and (4) conflict mitigation and livelihood / incentives projects are implemented and decrease of conflict-based mortality of Jaguars is demonstrated.*	JRM2030 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, CITES Dec. 19.111a, c ; CMS Res 14.14 6d, f; RCS-SA R2.1
Activity 6.1.1. Compile and review existing best practice experience for minimizing conflicts of local communities with the Jaguar.	
Activity 6.1.2. Develop, as necessary, based on Activity 6.1.1, additional best practice guidelines for enhancing the coexistence of local communities with the Jaguar and its prey (incl. e.g. livestock husbandry practices, sustainable livelihood ventures, community-based ecotourism, awareness raising to decrease fear and behaviour change approaches) and discuss and promote them at a Jaguar Range State Meeting.	
Activity 6.1.3. Identify landscapes where human-Jaguar conflicts are a threat to the species, and where there is a need and / or opportunity for action.	
Activity 6.1.4. Implement the best practice guidelines for local communities in the priority areas identified under Activity 6.1.3 and monitor their effect.	

[10] See e.g. NASA Act Green project.
[11] Contributing to GBF Target 4.

Activity 6.1.5. Develop, in cooperation with local communities, projects improving their livelihood and coexistence with Jaguars, e.g. co-management of Jaguar landscapes.	
Activity 6.1.6. Develop projects to generate socio-economic benefits for local communities living with the Jaguar.	
Objective 7. **Illegal killing and trade of Jaguars** To understand and prevent all illegal killing of Jaguars and suppress all forms of illegal domestic or international trade in Jaguar parts and derivatives.[12]	CITES SC77.43 11c; CITES Dec. 19.110 ; CMS Res 14.14 6d, g ; ACI O7; RCS-SA O2; JRM2030 2.3, 3.5;
Result 7.1. Recommendations to mitigate illegal trade and illegal killing are developed in consultation with the CITES Big Cat Task Force and relevant institutions, and conclusions shared with the Jaguar Range States. *Indicators: (1) Recommendations have been submitted and (2) are implemented, and (3) information is shared with relevant bodies.*	
Activity 7.1.1. Formulate recommendations to mitigate illegal offtake and trafficking based on the outcomes of the study on The Illegal Trade in Jaguars, commissioned by CITES[13], considering the findings and recommendations of other relevant bodies (e.g. CITES Big Cat Task Force[14], CITES AC), and submit them to the Jaguar Range States and the relevant CITES and CMS bodies.	
Activity 7.1.2. Integrate the recommendations into all conservation strategies and action plans relevant for the Jaguar, and into national policies and legislation (see also Result 1.3 and 3.1).	
Activity 7.1.3. Share information and conclusions on the illegal trade in Jaguars between the Jaguar Range States and the CITES Big Cat Task Force and other relevant bodies and stakeholders (see also Result 10.2 and 10.4).	
Result 7.2. Jaguar Range States are empowered to detect illegal and unreported killing and trade in Jaguars, and to combat illegal killing and trafficking of the species. *Indicators: (1) Forensic-type techniques are promoted and experts trained, (2) capacity has been strengthened, (3) detection and enforcement rates have improved in relation to Jaguar abundance, and (4) cases of jaguar killing and trade are monitored and reported (see also Result 10.4).*	JRM2030 2.3, 3.5; CMS Res 14.14. 6g; CITES Dec. 19.110b
Activity 7.2.1. Develop and promote, in consultation with relevant experts, the use of appropriate forensic-type techniques to identify and trace specimens of Jaguars in trade.	
Activity 7.2.2. Strengthen capacity to enable effective law enforcement and prosecution (e.g. by establishing quick response teams, training provided by INTERPOL, and improving inter-agency cooperation) in Jaguar Range States, transit countries and destination countries.	
Activity 7.2.3. Include the Jaguar as a priority species to be targeted as part of enforcement operations, measures and controls	CITES Dec. 19.110b

[12] Contributing to GBF Target 4.
[13] See CITES SC74 Doc. 75, Annex 2
[14] See Outcome Document CITES Big Cats Task Force meeting 24-28 April 2023

deployed to respond to and address wildlife crime.	
Result 7.3. A strategy for the reduction in demand for illegally traded Jaguar products has been developed and implemented. *Indicators: (1) Demand reduction strategy is developed, (2) campaigns targeting potential consumers are implemented, and (3) levels of trade and use is monitored and reported.*	CITES SC77.43 11f, JRM2030 1.3, 3.5
Activity 7.3.1. Develop a strategy for the reduction in demand for illegally traded Jaguar products, targeting domestic and international consumers, taking into consideration CITES Resolution Conf. 17.4 on Demand Reduction Strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species, and discuss it at a Jaguar Range States Meeting.	
Activity 7.3.2. Implement campaigns at local, national and international levels.	
Objective 8. **Capacity and Awareness** To develop and strengthen human resources and capacity of Jaguar Range States to protect, conserve, and monitor Jaguars, their prey populations, and habitats (including improved management of protected areas), and increase local, national and global awareness for the conservation of Jaguars, their prey and habitats, in collaboration with partners and local communities.	CMS 14.14 6g, h; ACI O10; JRM2023 1.6, 2.2, 3.4, 3.8, 4.1; CITES SC77.43 11f
Result 8.1. Capacity (human resources and technical means) of Jaguar Range States to protect and monitor Jaguar populations and sustainably manage and monitor the prey populations is strengthened. *Indicators: (1) Review on capacities, gaps, and opportunities is available, and (2) training opportunities and technical means are available.*	CMS Res14.14 6g; CITES Dec. 19.110d ; JRM2030 1.5, 3.8
Activity 8.1.1. Review and evaluate capacities and training opportunities, identify gaps in and the needs for national and regional training in the Jaguar Range States for the conservation and monitoring of Jaguar populations, and wildlife management in general.	
Activity 8.1.2. Support capacity-building and transfer of skills relevant for conservation, sustainable management and monitoring of the Jaguar, especially to the local wildlife and enforcement authorities (incl. management of protected areas) in and between the Jaguar Range States.	
Activity 8.1.3. Provide the necessary infrastructure and equipment to trained personnel for the implementation of their tasks.	
Result 8.2. Landscape-level, national and global awareness for the conservation of the Jaguar across its range is increased, and Jaguar and wildlife conservation is integrated into educational curricula at national and subnational levels. *Indicators: (1) Review report on existing educational tools and opportunities is available, (2) appropriate further awareness campaigns and educational tools are developed and implemented, (3) public awareness is integrated into curricula in all Range States are designed and implemented, and (4) levels of information are assessed in all Range States.*	CMS Res 14.14h; CITES Dec. 19.110f, h; RCS-SA O9, R9.1; JRM2030 1.6, 4.1
Activity 8.2.1. Review available propagation materials and educational tools on conservation of the Jaguar, and identify opportunities at national and subnational levels for further integration into educational curricula in schools, universities and professional training colleges and other public outreach efforts.	
Activity 8.2.2. Design and implement outreach and (public) awareness campaigns (e.g. “All4Jaguars”) targeting people and	RCS-SA R9.1; JRM2030 1.6, 3.4

communities living with Jaguars, and other relevant stakeholders in all Jaguar Conservation Units and the Jaguar Corridor and designated recovery areas.	
Activity 8.2.3. Recognize the Jaguar as the flagship species and a positive symbol in all Range States to improve awareness of the need of protection and conservation of the species and its habitat.	CITES Dec. 19.110h; RCS-SA O9
Objective 9. **Knowledge and information** To continuously increase the knowledge base on the conservation status, threats to, and effective conservation of Jaguars, their prey, and habitats, and share new information with all Jaguar Range States authorities, the conservation partners, and the local and international public.	CMS Res14.14 6i, j; ACI O11; RCS-SA O1; CITES SC77.43 11d
Result 9.1. A web portal for the Jaguar Initiative to host and share all relevant information related to Jaguar conservation is developed and operational ("Jaguar Hub"; see also Result 10.4). *Indicator: (1) The "Jaguar Hub" is operational.*	CMS Res 14.14 6c
Activity 9.1.1. Develop a web portal for the dissemination of all relevant information and documents for the conservation of the Jaguar.	
Activity 9.1.2. Synchronize and harmonize data and information shared in the "Jaguar Hub" with existing national and other repositories (see also Result 10.4).	
Result 9.2. All relevant information on Jaguars (reports and publications) is shared with all Ranges States, relevant bodies of the Conventions (e.g. CITES Big Cat Task Force) and other partners. *Indicator: (1) Range States, relevant bodies of the Conventions and other partners are informed on all relevant findings in the frame of the Jaguar Initiative.*	CMS Res. 14.14 6j, CITES SC77.43 11d, CITES Dec. 19.110c
Activity 9.2.1. Use all appropriate available mechanisms, e.g. "Jaguar Hub" (Result 9.1), "Jaguar Database" (Result 10.4), Jaguar Initiative Range States Meetings (Activity 1.1.2), and CITES Annual Illegal Trade Reports for the sharing of information between Range States, relevant bodies of the Conventions, and other stakeholders for species conservation.	
Result 9.3. Knowledge gaps in Jaguar ecology and human-dimension aspects (social science questions) associated with Jaguar conservation are identified and addressed. *Indicator: (1) Knowledge gaps and open questions are identified, and (2) research projects to address them are launched.*	RCS-SA O1, CMS Res.14.14 i;
Activity 9.3.1. Identify knowledge gaps and open questions relevant to the conservation of the Jaguar across its historic range.	
Activity 9.3.2. Support the implementation of projects in cooperation with and by integration of national/local academia to address the identified knowledge gaps under Activity 9.3.1.	

Objective 10. **Monitoring** To develop and operationalize at range-wide and landscape level protocols to survey Jaguar and prey populations, and monitor key aspects related to Jaguar conservation[15] including illegal killing of Jaguars and associated illegal trade[16] and the effectiveness of measures implemented, and to share the data by means of a centralised depository.	CMS Res14.14 5d, 6c, g, i, j; CITES Dec. 19.110e, 19.111b; CITES SC77, Doc 43; RCS-SA O3; JRM2030 1.2, 1.4, 2.2; ACI R11.1, R11.2
Result 10.1. Standards for surveying the populations (demography, genetics, health) of Jaguar and its most important prey species are established in Jaguar Conservation Units and the Jaguar Corridor. *Indicators: (1) Survey guidelines for populations of Jaguar and its most important prey species are available, (2) capacity for monitoring is developed, (3) monitoring of demography (abundance and trend) is performed in the key areas and according to the guidelines, (4) genetic monitoring and (5) health screening at individual and population level is established in all Range States, and (6) monitoring results are shared (see Result 10.4).*	
Activity 10.1.1. Develop guidelines for the survey and monitoring methods for the Jaguar (demography, genetics, health) and its most important prey species, and submit them to the Jaguar Range States and all other partners.	
Activity 10.1.2. Identify appropriate institutions for performing *in situ* monitoring, genetic analysis, and health screening and build appropriate partnerships within and between Range States.	
Activity 10.1.3. Build, where necessary (Activity 10.1.2), the capacity to implement the survey guidelines across the historic range of the Jaguar according to the spatial implementation scheme (Activity 10.1.4).	
Activity 10.1.4. Develop and apply a spatial implementation scheme for the survey guidelines (Activity 10.1.1), prioritising identified priority/key areas for the Jaguar (see also Result 4.1), transboundary conservation areas and areas with a lack of data.	
Result 10.2. Develop and apply schemes for the monitoring of the most important direct threats to Jaguars incl. e.g. conflict levels, illegal killing and trade, and important pathogens (see also Objective 8). *Indicators: Protocols for the monitoring of (1) conflict levels, (2) illegal killing and trade, and (3) pathogens are developed and applied.*	
Activity 10.2.1. Develop and implement a protocol for the monitoring of human-Jaguar conflicts.	
Activity 10.2.2. Develop and implement a protocol for the monitoring of illegal killing and trade in Jaguar parts and their derivatives (see also Result 7.2).	
Activity 10.2.3. Develop and implement, in cooperation with veterinarian institutions, a necropsy protocol for Jaguars incl. screening of most important pathogens (see also Result 10.1).	

[15] See also recommendations on "Data to Support the Monitoring Framework of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework" through a monitoring framework, based primarily on data collated at the national level.

[16] CITES SC77, Doc. 43 recommends a "modular system for monitoring illegal killing of jaguars, illegal trade in their parts and derivatives and other aspects related to conservation", which implies standardization and harmonization of monitoring and data sharing, e.g. through a common database (see Result 10.3).

Activity 10.2.4. Develop and implement other protocols as needed.	
Result 10.3. The impact and effectiveness of conservation projects within the frame of the CITES-CMS Jaguar Initiative is evaluated. *Indicators: (1) Conservation impact protocols are developed, and (2) applied and shared.*	
Activity 10.3.1. Develop a template for a standardized impact monitoring protocols (Monitoring & Evaluation Framework) for *in situ* projects.	
Activity 10.3.2. Ensure that each conservation project applies and shares a conservation impact protocol.	
Result 10.4. Develop and establish a long-term system for the collection and sharing of data from the monitoring of Jaguar populations and data on mortalities (e.g. road mortality, illegal killing) from all partners across the Jaguar range ("Jaguar Database"). *Indicators: (1) The Jaguar Database is established and operational, (2) Terms of Use are agreed with all Range States and other partners, and (3) the management and maintenance of the Jaguar Database is secured.*	CITES Dec. 19.110e, 19.111b; JRM2030 1.4
Activity 10.4.1. Support the development and establishment of the Jaguar Database.	
Activity 10.4.2. Develop, in cooperation with all Range States and other partners, Terms of Use for the Jaguar Database.	
Activity 10.4.3. Secure the management and maintenance of the Jaguar Database (see also Objective 2).	

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Programme of Work for a range-wide Jaguar initiative

Version 14.12.2024

Appendices

Appendix I – Overview National Action Plans (NAP) and other strategic documents

Appendix II – Jaguar Conservation Units and the Jaguar Corridor

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Appendix I – Overview National Action Plans (NAPs) and other strategic documents

National or Regional (transboundary) Action Plans, developed in a participatory approach considering national legislation and including all important sectors and national/local stakeholders and communities concerned, are an important tool for the implementation of over-arching, range wide conservation Results and principles. Several Range States already have developed such plans, which should considered being updated, other Range States are invited to develop NAPs.

National Action Plans:

Country	Year	Title	Elements
Bolivia	2020	Plan de Acción para la Conservación del Jaguar (Panthera onca) 2020-2025	7 *Objetivos estratégicos*; 4 *Lineas estrategicas de acción* with 109 *acciones*
Brazil	2013	Plano de Ação Nacional para Conservação da Onça-Pintada	4 *Objetivo traçado*, 6 *linhas temáticas* with a total of 33 *problemas*, 47 *metas*, 174 *ações* and an estimated cost of 12,670,000 R$
Ecuador	2022	Plan de Acción para la Conservación del Jaguar en el Ecuador 2022-2031	14 *Objetivos*, 5 *Lineas de acción*, 39 *Actividades*
Honduras	2011	Plan Nacional para la Conservación del Jaguar (Panthera onca), Honduras	7 *Objetivos específicos*, 7 *Lineas de acción*, 52 *Acciones*
Mexico	2009	Programa de acción para la conservación de la especie: Jaguar (Panthera onca)	17 *Componentes,* 67 *Actividades*
Paraguay	2016	Plan de Manejo de la Panthera onca Paraguay 2017-2027	5 *Líneas de Acción*, 16 *Objetivos específicos*, 53 Actividades
Peru	2021	Plan Nacional de Conservación del Jaguar (Panthera onca) en el Perú, período 2022-2031	4 Objetivos específicos, 8 *Lineas de Acción*, 21 *Actividades*
U.S.A.	2018	Jaguar Recovery Plan	3 Recovery Units, 8 Recovery Objectives, 32 Recovery Actions

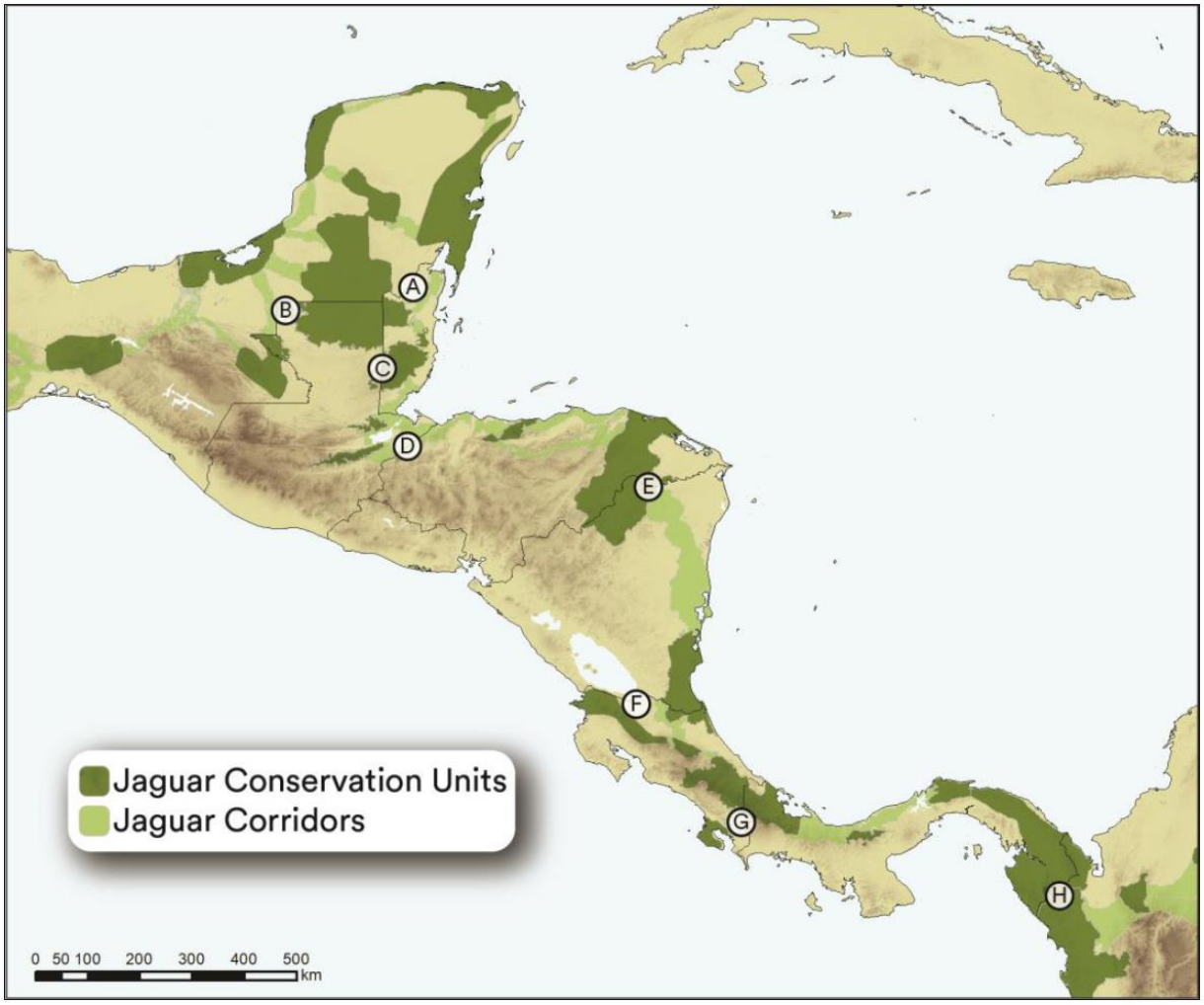
Range-wide or Regional Plans:

Region	Year	Title	Publisher	Elements
Rangewide	2019	Estrategia de conservación Jaguar 2020-2030	WWF	5 *Objetivos*
Rangewide	2022	Jaguar 2030 Conservation Roadmap for the Americas	Jaguar 2030 Coordination Committee*	4 Pathways, 92 Steps
South America	2023	Regional Conservation Strategy for the Jaguar in South America	IUCN SSC Cat Specialist Group	9 Objectives, 30 Results, 100 Activities
Gran Chaco	2011	El Futuro del Jaguar en el Gran Chaco	SERNAP, PNANMI Kaa Iya & WCS	12 *Amenazas encontradas* and *41 Acciones* over three countries
Misiones	2011	Plan de Acción para la conservación de la población de Yaguareté (Panthera onca) del corredor verde de Misiones	Subcomisión Selva Paranaense	7 *Programas*, 38 *Acciones*

*Jaguar 2030 Coordination Committee. 2022. Jaguar 2030: Conservation Roadmap for the Americas. UNDP, UNEP, UNODC, Panthera, WCS, WWF & Endorsing Jaguar Range Countries: 91 pp. Available from: https://internationaljaguarday.org/

Appendix II – Jaguar Conservation Units and the Jaguar Corridor

The Jaguar 2030 Roadmap uses the concept of „Jaguar Conservation Units" (JCUs) and the „Jaguar Corridor", terms also used in this POW. JCUs are „areas with stable prey community that contain a population of at least 50 breeding jaguars", and „areas with fewer than 50 breeding jaguars but with sufficient habitat and prey base such that jaguar populations could increase under favourable conditions". The Jaguar Corridor includes „least-cost path corridors connecting the JCUs". Together, JCUs and the Corridor, will ascertain the viability of populations. The maps from the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap depict the Transboundary Priority Areas for Mesoamerica and South America. More detailed maps (e.g. by country) can be found in the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap.



A – Selva Maya (Mexico-Guatemala-Belize)
B – Montes Azules – Sierra del Lacandón
C – Maya Mountains, Belize-Guatemala
D – Guatemala-Honduras
E – Honduras-Nicaragua
F – The Cerro Silva-Indio Maiz-Tortuguero
G – Talamanca Cordillera Central
H – Darien, Panama-Colombia border

A – Darien, Panama Colombia border

B – Colombia-Venezuela border

C – The Southwestern Colombia-Ecuador border

D & E – The northern Amazon, Colombia-Peru-Brazil

F & G – Eastern Venezuela

H, I, K & M – The northern Guyana shield

J, L & N – Guyana-Suriname-French Guiana borders

O – Ecuador-Colombia-Peru

P – Peru-Brazil

Q – Greater Madidi-Tambopata Landscape – Yungas – Amboro National Park

R – Noel Kempff

S – Chaco and Yungas

T – Bolivia-Paraguay-Brazil border

U – Paraguay-Brazil border

V – Paraguay-Argentina border

W – Paraguay-Brazil-Argentina border

Appendix III – Threats to the Jaguar as identified in other over-arching strategic plans (see Appendix I)

The problem analysis, hence the identification of threats, underlaying causes and drivers, and constraints to the conservation of a species is an important exercise to define the Objectives of a Conservation Strategy or Action Plan (see IUCN SSC Guidelines for Species Conservation Planning). Such exercise was not possible for drafting this Programme of Work, but some documents refer to the threats, e.g. CMS Resolution 14.14, Article 1 indicates that the jaguar is threatened by "loss and growing fragmentation of its range and habitat, and increased poaching and trafficking in parts". Two range-wide strategic documents have been consulted for the definition of the Objectives, the Jaguar 2030 Conservation Roadmap for the Americas and the Regional Conservation Strategy for the Jaguar in South America.

The Jaguar 2030 Roadmap presents a short narrative about general threats range-wide including their drivers, plus the main threats per country in the country profiles. Overall, habitat loss and fragmentation were identified as the main threat, which is driven by expanding agriculture and cattle ranching as well as by large-scale infrastructure development. Direct killing is the second most important threat. This is driven by actual or suspected livestock depredation, and by fear of attacks on people. Additionally, sport and trophy hunting still exist and appear to be increasing due to demand for jaguar parts for trade. Jaguars are also threatened by vehicle-jaguar collisions. See compilation in Table 1.

The Regional Conservation Strategy presents threats (but also weaknesses, strengths and opportunities) ranked according to their importance. Habitat loss and direct killing were top ranking. However, the analysis differentiated threats according to their drivers, so that e.g. direct killing simultaneously received the highest possible rating and the lowest possible rating depending on the underlying cause / driver. For direct killing, the highest-ranking drivers were retaliatory killing (livestock, dogs) and trade/trafficking. Meanwhile, direct killing driven by fear / preventative / casual received the second-highest ranking, whilst direct killing for sustenance / trophy received the lowest ranking and was basically not considered a threat. The highest-ranking drivers for habitat loss were infrastructure (hydro, transport, urbanisation), mining, agriculture (palm, soy, …) and ranching. Habitat loss driven by fire, unsustainable logging and urban development were ranked lower. Prey base depletion was also identified as a threat, where sustenance and commercial hunting were ranked as higher drivers than the same causes as above (habitat loss and direct killing), and invasive and feral species. Climate change, and civil unrest received the second-lowest ranking.

Table 1. Threats compiled from the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap (Range-wide and per country) and from the Regional Conservation Strategy for South America (South America) per region and Range State.

Threat	Range-wide	South America	AR	BO	BR	BZ	CO	CR	EC	GF	GT	GY	HN	MX	NI	PA	PE	PY	SR	VE
Habitat	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Killing	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x				x	x	x		x	x	x
Vehicle	x																			
Prey		x	x*			x		x			x		x		x	x	x			
Climate		x																		
Unrest		x																		

*Indiscriminate hunting, even in protected areas

The Regional Conservation Strategy for South America also identified Weaknesses (sometimes synonymised with Constraints or Shortcomings). These Weaknesses are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2. Weaknesses identified by the Regional Conservation Strategy for South America. Four independent working groups identified the weaknesses. Consequently, they can have a ranking between 4 (identified as important weakness by all working groups) and 0 (not identified as important weakness by any working group).

Weakness	Ranking	Weakness	Ranking
Poor regulation & law enforcement (presence & prosecution)	4	Political instability / Slow political traction / poor governance / poor will	2
Lack of biological / social science knowledge/information	4	Lack of education and awareness and misconception of general public	2
Suboptimal collaboration between institutions/NGOs	3	Lack of suited PAs and proper management of Pas, and PADDD	2
Limitations to reach decision-makers	3	Inadequate resources / investments – limited funding	1
Corruption	2	Lack of biodiversity mainstreaming into different sectors	1
Poverty/Lack of alternative/sutainable livelihoods and opportunities for people	2	Lack of political will	0
Poor land-use planning	2	Poor communication / lack of multidisciplinary cooperation	0
Inadequate capacity (knowledge, patrol, PA management)	2		

Appendix IV – Summaries of the Red List and the Green Status of Species for the Jaguar *Panthera onca* in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™

Tabea Lanz and Elliot Carlton, IUCN/SSC Cat Specialist Group, with thanks to Molly Grace, IUCN Green Status Working Group and Melissa Arias, ZSL

Note: The Red List – estimating the extinction risk – and the new Green Status of Species – evaluating the recovery status – of a species are important assessment to inform the development of large-scale conservation plans. Both assessments are presently in process by a group of Jaguar experts and are expected to be published end of 2025. We summarise here the 2017 Red List Assessment (RLA; Quigley et al. 2017) and a preliminary Green Status of Species assessment (GSS; Carlton 2024).

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™, known as the IUCN Red List, has been established in 1964 and is the world's most comprehensive inventory of the global conservation status of plant, fungi and animal species (IUCN 2019). The IUCN Red List assesses the extinction risk of a taxon based on a comprehensive, objective and scientifically rigorous approach (IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee 2024). The goal of the IUCN Red List is to inform and catalyse action for biodiversity conservation and policy change. It aims to convey the urgency and scale of conservation problems to the public and policy makers, and to motivate the global community to reduce species extinctions (IUCN 2019). To evaluate the extinction risk of taxa, the IUCN Red List uses five Criteria to classify them into one of nine Red List Categories (Fig. 1; IUCN 2012).

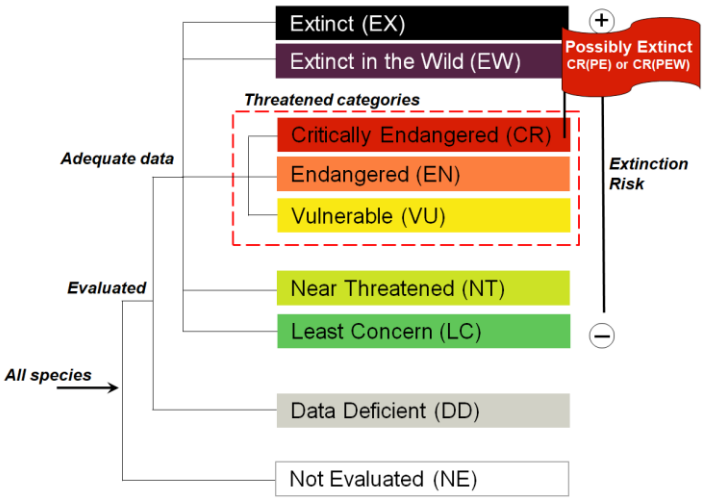


Fig. 1. The nine IUCN Red List Categories. Species which were never evaluated against the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria are labelled as NE, for species where very limited data is available and where it is not clear if they classify for LC or CR are DD. Species with a low risk of getting extinct in the near future are classified as LC, species that nearly meet the threatened Categories are NT, species with a high risk of getting extinct in the near future are classified as VU, with a very high risk of getting extinct as EN and with an extremely high risk of getting extinct in the near future as CR. When individuals of a species only remain in captivity they are classified as EW, if all individuals have gone and nowhere the species is existing it is EX (IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee 2024).

The IUCN Red List has a strong scientific base. Assessments are done by the world's leading species experts and go through a thorough review process before publication. The IUCN Red List is not just a list of taxa and does not only evaluate the extinction risk of a taxon but also provides important background information and analyses on the status of the taxon in a global or regional perspective such as on its range, population size and trend, habitats and ecology, use and trade, threats and conservation actions (IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee 2024). It establishes a baseline from which to monitor the future status of a taxon. The periodic assessment process for the IUCN Red List is important to identify improvements and aggravations of a taxon's situation. In this regard, the IUCN Red List helps to define the most urgent conservation measures for a taxon and is widely used to inform and influence biodiversity conservation. Ultimately, the IUCN Red List informs policy and provides information to international agreements such as the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES; IUCN Standards and Petitions Committee 2024).

The IUCN Red List assessments of the Jaguar (*Panthera onca*)

The Jaguar (*Panthera onca)* has already been assessed eight times for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™. In the first four evaluations, the Jaguar was assessed as Vulnerable (1982, 1986, 1988 and 1990). In 1996 it has been down-listed to Near Threatened (NT) and stayed NT in the 2002 and 2008 assessment. In the last Red List assessment of 2016 (Quigley et al. 2017), the Jaguar has been re-classified as Near Threatened under the Criteria A2cd in spite of a suspected population decline of 20–25% over the past three generations (21 years) based on declines in area of occupancy, extant of occurrence and habitat quality, together with actual or potential levels of exploitation (Fig. 2a, b).

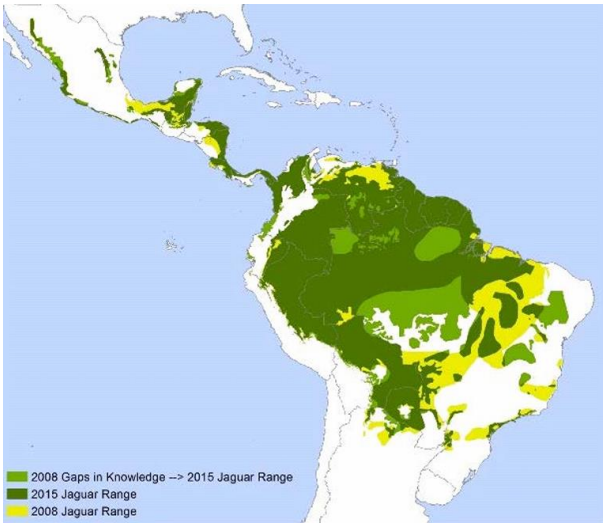


Fig. 2a. Comparison of the range of the Jaguar from 2008 and 2015 and identified gaps in knowledge from 2008 (2,006,502 km2).

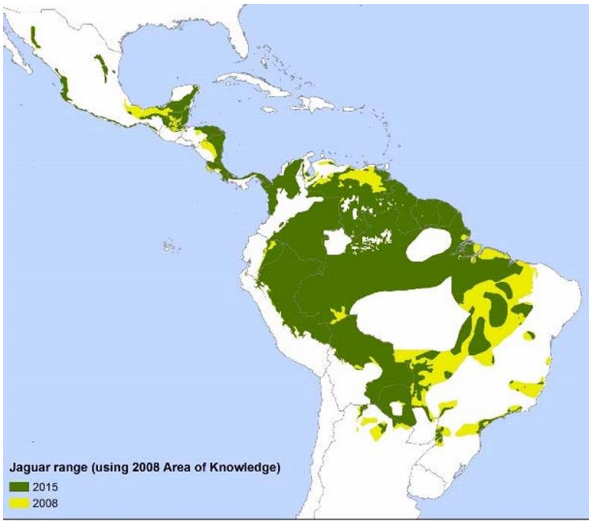


Fig. 2b. After eliminating gaps in knowledge from the 2008 assessment, there is a documented 20% decline in Jaguar range from 2008 to 2015. (Figures taken from Quigley et al. 2017.)

In most of the range countries, declines in the Jaguar population and habitat loss have been documented and connectivity among Jaguar populations has been lost at local and regional scales. The population trend of the Jaguar has been assessed as decreasing and its population assumed to be severely fragmented. However, the Jaguar is difficult to assess, has low densities and the effects of small population and habitat degradation is unclear. Thus, according to the 2017 assessment, the suspected population decline could have been a significant underestimate and the species could likely qualify for VU again in the near future.

Since 2008, threats to the Jaguar have continued to intensify and there have been indications of increasing fragmentation of Jaguar populations, particularly in eastern and south-eastern Brazil, northern Venezuela and the Maya Forest of Mexico and Guatemala. Beside habitat loss and fragmentation, Jaguar-livestock conflict has been assessed to be a serious threat to the survival of the species across its range in 2016. Additionally, even in nominally protected areas, Jaguars were stated to often suffer from human impacts such as illegal hunting. The stronghold of the Jaguar is the Amazon basin. In much of the drier northern part of its range, in Arizona and New Mexico in the United States and the extreme northern Sonora state in Mexico as well as northern Brazil, the pampas scrub grasslands of Argentina and throughout Uruguay, the Jaguar is virtually extinct. Overall, Jaguars were estimated to only remain in around 51% of its historic range.

Jaguar viability was assessed by Sanderson et al. (2002). For populations in 70% of the Jaguars range (Amazon Basin rainforest and adjacent areas in the Pantanal and Gran Chaco, tropical moist lowland forest in Mesoamerica and a small strip of the Choco-Darien of Panama and Colombia to northern Honduras) a high probability for survival was estimated. In 18% of the Jaguar range (areas adjoining the areas with high chance of survival and including large part of the northern Cerrado, most of the llanos in Venezuela and Colombia, the northern part of the Colombian Caribbean coast, highlands of Costa Rica and Panama, southern Mexico and Sierre de Taumalipas and Sierra Madre Oriental) populations were estimated to have a medium probability of long-term survival. In 12% of the range (Atlantic Tropical Forest, Cerrado of Brazil, parts of the Chaco in northern Argentina, the Gran Sabana of northern Brazil, Venezuela and Guyana, parts of coastal dry forest in Venezuela and remaining range in Central America and Mexico), Jaguar subpopulations were estimated to have a low chance of survival and to be of high conservation concern.

Jaguar densities were estimated at 0.75 to 6 adults per 100 km^2 in Mexico. The Jaguar population in the Selva Maya in Yucatan Peninsula (Mexico) was estimated at 2,000 individuals, in the greater Lacadona Ecosystem in southern Mexico, Jaguar population was estimated at 62 to 168 individuals within protected areas. Mexico's national Jaguar census estimated 4,000-5,000 individuals in 2011. In the northern and central areas of Mexico Jaguars were becoming increasingly isolated and disappearing where they were previously detected.

In Central America Jaguar densities ranged from 0.74 to 11.2 per 100 km^2 and was found to be declining across the human-influenced landscape. The Talamanca Mountains of Costa Rica and Panama support a Jaguar population but the probability of long-term persistence was assessed as medium to low. Furthermore, Jaguar populations in protected areas in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua were evaluated to be under great pressure from deforestation and hunting.

In South America Jaguar density in the Brazilian Pantanal reached from 6.6 to 11.7 per 100 km^2. In the Bolivian Amazon 2.8 per 100 km^2, and in the Colombian Amazon 4.5 and 2.5 per 100 km^2. In the Savannas of the Brazilian Cerrado density was 2 individuals per 100 km^2, 3.5 per 100 km^2 in the semiarid scrub of the Caatinga, 2.2 per 100 km^2 in the Atlantic Forest and 2.2–5 Jaguars per 100 km^2 in the Bolivian Gran Chaco. The Atlantic forest subpopulation in Brazil was estimated at 200 +/- 80 adults. Jaguar populations in the Chaco region of northern Argentina and Brazil and the Brazilian Caatinga showed low-density and were assessed to be highly threatened by livestock ranching and related persecution.

Across the Jaguar range, 34 subpopulations were identified by de la Torre et al. (2017). 97% met the criterium for Critically Endangered (25 subpopulations) or Endangered (8 subpopulations). The large Amazonia subpopulation, estimated to hold 89% of the total species population (57,000 out of 64,000), was the only one assessed as Least Concern (Fig. 3).

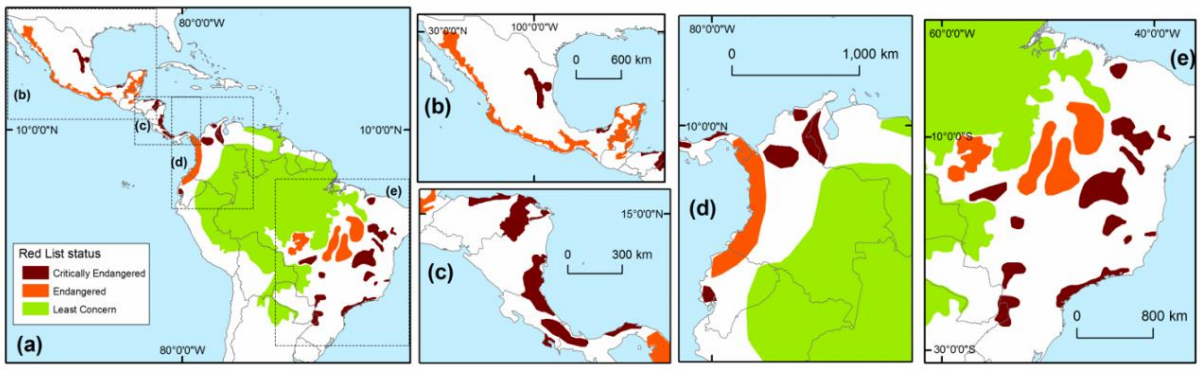


Fig. 3. Red List Categories of Jaguar subpopulations according to de la Torre et al. (2017); (a) throughout the Jaguars range, (b) in Mexico, (c) in Central America, (d) in northern South America and (e) in southern Amazonia (Figure taken from Quigley et al. 2017).

Main threats to Jaguar populations identified in 2016 were habitat loss and fragmentation (e.g. deforestation due to industrial and subsistence agriculture such as for soy, palm oil and cattle ranching), killing for trophies and illegal trade in body parts and pro-active or retaliatory killings associated with livestock depredation and due to competition for wild meat with human hunters. Fragmentation and displacement were stated to lead frequently to a reduction in Jaguar and prey densities in leftover forest patches due to easier access by humans and Jaguars feeding on the replaced livestock, enhancing Jaguar-livestock conflict. Generally, the increasing human population is threatening the Jaguar by leading to more habitat loss and fragmentation and making wildlife easier accessible for hunting. Persecution is another big problem and only few areas within the Jaguar range could be considered to be safe. There is still a demand for Jaguar paws, teeth and other products, especially in local markets. Jaguars are also considered a replacement for tiger bone for traditional medicine purposes by the increasing Asian community in Latin America.

Although the Jaguar is fully protected at the national level across most of its range, is included in CITES Appendix I and specific conservation plans have been developed in several Range States (Appendix I), there is a need for further conservation actions. Jaguars have lost about 49% of their historical geographic range and are considered extinct in El Salvador, Uruguay and the United States. Jaguar population declines and habitat loss were documented for most of its range countries and connectivity among Jaguar populations has been lost at local and regional scales. Connectivity of Jaguar habitat, for example, has almost gone between Honduras and Guatemala, similar gaps have been documented across the Chaco Iguazu and Atlantic Forest, and between Tamaulipas and Veracruz. Additionally, corridors connecting Jaguar subpopulations lie mostly outside of protected areas making them even more vulnerable to human impacts. Many Jaguar populations require improved connectivity between core sites to survive in the long term. Evidence of little genetic differences among Jaguar populations further suggests that maintaining connectivity across the range is important. There is also a need for improved habitat protection, enhanced area and trade management, awareness raising, improvement of legislation at national and sub-national level and improved livestock management and compensation schemes. Better surveillance is needed regarding Jaguar population size and trend as well as the distribution and habitat trends, threats and trends in trade. More research is recommended regarding Jaguar life history and general ecology.

Important conservation actions conducted so far include reduction of Jaguar-livestock conflicts by improving livestock management practices and responding to reports of livestock depredation, further research to understand and address the hunting of Jaguar prey, awareness raising regarding the laws governing the hunting of wildlife and the necessity to adopt sustainable hunting practices, monitoring and safe-guarding Jaguar core populations (Jaguar Conservation Units (JCU); see Appendix II), maintaining of national and regional connectivity between populations by identifying Jaguar corridors

between the JCUs and conserving them, as well as the development of national, regional and local monitoring programmes for Jaguars and their prey.

The IUCN Green Status of Species assessment of the Jaguar (*Panthera onca*)

The IUCN Green Status of Species (GSS) provides a standardised assessment of recovery status, complementing the Red List to provide a more complete picture of a taxon's status and incentivise more ambitious conservation goals (IUCN GSSWG 2024).

The GSS has two main goals: (1) to assess recovery status and (2) to assess conservation impact. To assess current recovery status, the GSS considers viability, spatial representation, and ecological functionality to calculate a Species Recovery Score and Category including the following steps (IUCN GSSWG 2024):

1. Determination of the indigenous range (distribution of taxon in the absence of human impacts, informed by historical and current distribution).
2. Division of the indigenous range into spatial units (subdivisions of the entire indigenous range, e.g., based on genetic or ecological divisions).
3. Assessment of the recovery status at the level of spatial units. Spatial units can be assigned one of four states: Absent (extinct or extirpated from the spatial unit), Present (the taxon is assessed as either threatened or Near Threatened with continuing decline under the regional Red List criteria in the spatial unit; IUCN 2012), Viable (the taxon is assessed as either Least Concern or Near Threatened with no continuing decline under the regional Red List criteria in the spatial unit; IUCN 2012), and Functional (the taxon is Viable and the taxon is fulfilling ecological functions at baseline levels across a majority of the spatial unit).
4. The states are weighted and based on this the Species Recovery Score (SRS) is calculated, and Species Recovery Category defined (ranging from 0% = Extinct in the Wild, to 100% = Fully Recovered or Non-Depleted; Fig. 4).

Under the GSS, a taxon is described as "Fully Recovered" if it is both Viable and Functional at baseline levels across its indigenous range. Within the GSS framework we can also assess the past and expected future impact of conservation by assessing the recovery status under several hypothetical scenarios; (1) counterfactual: hypothetical present status of the taxon if there had been no past conservation actions, (2) future-without-conservation: status in 10 years' time if all conservation actions were halted today, (3) future-with-conservation: expected status in 10 years' time given all planned conservation actions, and (4) long-term aspirational: potential status of the taxon in 100 years' time if all possible conservation actions are implemented. The scores calculated under these scenarios are compared to the current SRS to calculate the four Conservation Impact Metrics: Conservation Legacy (the past impact of conservation), Conservation Dependence (the expected short-term impact of halting conservation), Conservation Gain (the expected short-term impact of planned conservation actions), and Recovery Potential (an aspirational recovery target for the next 100 years; Fig.4). The outputs of the GSS are published alongside the Red List of the corresponding taxa and together these provide important inputs regarding conservation planning and definition of priority conservation actions to enhance the recovery of taxa.

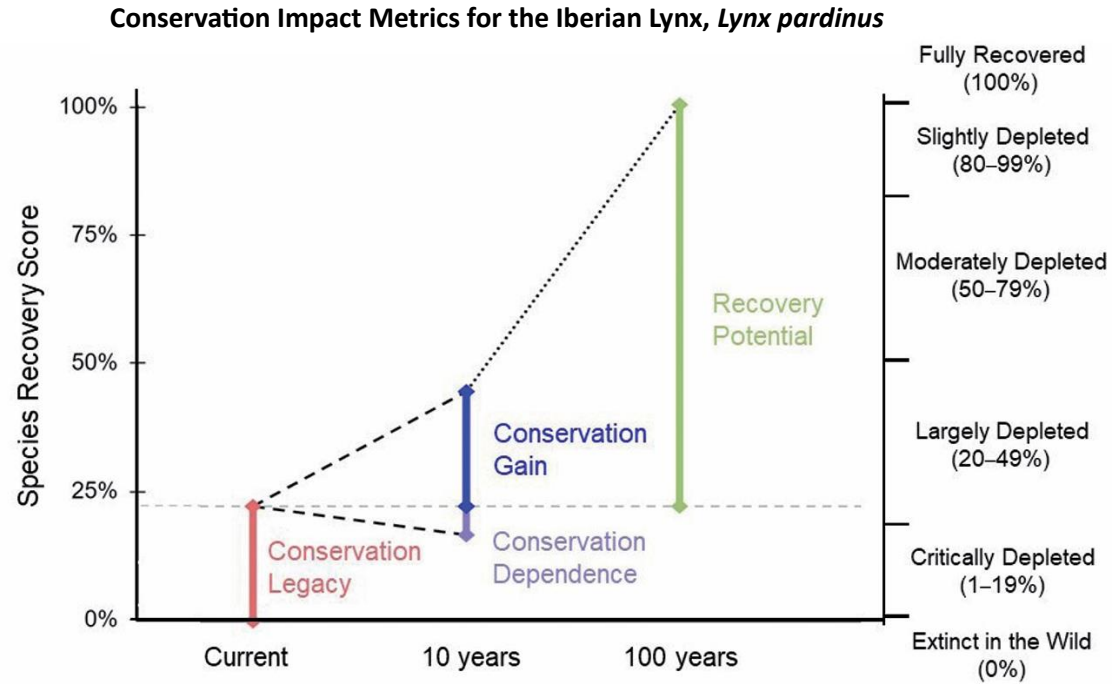


Fig. 4. The four conservation impact metrics as calculated for the Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*). Please note that these are not yet calculated for the jaguar and may take on very different values. The Green Score (left y-axis) and Category (right y-axis) are calculated under four hypothetical scenarios. The difference between these Green Scores and the current SRS (represented by the horizontal grey dashed line) gives the Conservation Legacy (pink), Conservation Gain (blue), Conservation Dependence (purple), and Recovery Potential (green; Salcedo et al. 2023).

A preliminary Green Status of Species assessment for the Jaguar (*Panthera onca*):

A Green Status of Species assessment for the Jaguar has not yet been published. However, a preliminary Green Status of Species assessment of the current recovery status of the Jaguar found the species to be Largely Depleted (Carlton, E. 2024). This preliminary result highlights that whilst the Jaguar is faring well in the Amazon (hence the latest Red List assessment of Near Threatened; Quigley et al. 2017), the species faces regional declines and extirpation across much of its indigenous range. The preliminary GSS assessment (i.e., estimation of the current state in each spatial unit) was conducted as part of master's research on the GSS using the assessment materials made available by the IUCN Species Survival Commission and mainly based on the last Red List assessment of the species (Quigley et al. 2017). It should be noted that the GSS assessment of the species is not final until it has been reviewed and published on the Red List website.

Historically, the Jaguar ranged from southwestern US, through central America, to as far south as central Argentina (Fig. 5; Panthera 2024). For the preliminary assessment, this historical range was delineated into 10 spatial units primarily based on the 8 Jaguar eco-regions of South America identified by Jędrzejewski et al. (2023b) – with two further spatial units based on the biogeographic regions of the Jaguar 2030 Roadmap (Forum for Jaguar Conservation 2018) representing the Jaguar's indigenous range in Central and North America (Fig. 5). The Jaguar was assessed as Functional in one spatial unit (Amazon) and Present in all other spatial units given the threatened status of these subpopulations (de la Torre et al. 2018, Jędrzejewski et al. 2023a, Thompson et al. 2023). This resulted in the recovery status being assessed as Largely Depleted. By highlighting regional threats and extirpations the GSS can emphasise the need for continued and intensified conservation action for the recovery of the species. This is particularly important as regional declines and extirpations of Jaguar also means the loss of critical ecosystem functions. Alongside an updated Red List assessment, species experts will do a GSS assessment for the Jaguar. The completed assessment will provide important infor-

mation on the species' current recovery status. The Conservation Impact Metrics (which are not yet assessed within the preliminary assessment) will also provide information on the past, expected, and potential future impact of conservation on the status of the species.

Fig 5. Rough sketch of preliminary spatial units – adapted from historical range map taken from Panthera website (Panthera 2024), with spatial units primarily based on the Jaguar ecoregions identified by Jędrzejewski et al. (2023b); Pink: North America, Yellow: Central America, Dark Blue: Andes, Dark Green: Los Llanos and Guiana Highlands, Brown: Amazon, Light Blue: Cerrado East, Orange: Caatinga, Light Green: Cerrado West and Pantanal, Red: Atlantic Forest, Purple: Gran Chaco, Patagonia, and Pampas.

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

Seventy-eighth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 3 - 8 February 2025

SUMMARY

SATURDAY 8 FEBRUARY
MORNING

44. Jaguars (*Panthera onca*) *(Decisions 19.113 and 19.114)*

44.1 Report of the intersessional working group ..... SC78 Doc. 44.1

and

44.2 Report of the Secretariat ..... SC78 Doc. 44.2

The Committee:

a) noted documents SC78 Doc. 44.1 and SC78 Doc. 44.2 and the recommendations of SC77;

b) requested the Secretariat to issue a notification with the CMS Secretariat as soon as possible to request comments from jaguar Range States and other partners, including CBD and Coordination Committee for the 2030 Jaguar Conservation Roadmap for the Americas, on:

i) the draft situational analysis;

ii) the draft included in Annex 3 of document SC78. Doc. 44.2; and

iii) elements for a possible resolution on jaguar, taking into account the Annex to document SC78 Doc. 44.1 of the intersessional working group on jaguar, which took up the results of the meeting of Range States in Cuiabá, Brazil;

c) invited the CITES Secretariat, in collaboration with the CMS Secretariat to propose a schedule of activities, identifying next steps on jaguars in preparation for CITES CoP20 in Uzbekistan and CMS CoP15 in Brazil and to support the organization of a virtual meeting between the jaguar range countries and other partners in second quarter of 2025 to:

i) review the outcomes of recommendation b);

ii) identify elements for a joint work programme between CITES and CMS, taking into consideration Annex 3 of document SC78 Doc. 44.2;

iii) review the progress of the implementation of Decisions 19.111 and 19.112 and the outcomes of SC77; and

iv) define details for preparing a second in-person meeting of the jaguar range countries, subject to availability of external funding.

d) invited the Secretariats of CITES and CMS, and other partners to seek financial resources to organize the second in-person meeting of the jaguar range States in September or October 2025 to discuss the outcomes of the virtual meeting, together with other developments in the implementation of Decisions 19.111 and 19.112 and the recommendations of SC77.

e) requested the Secretariat to incorporate the outcomes of the virtual and in-person meetings in an addendum to its report for consideration at the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP20).

82. Nomenclature of Appendix-III listings [*Decision 18.314 (Rev. CoP19)*]..... SC78 Doc. 82

The Committee:

a) agreed to submit the proposed amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.25 (Rev. CoP18) on *Implementation of the Convention for species in Appendix III* in Annex 1 and Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP19) on *Standard nomenclature* in Annex 2 to document SC78 Doc. 82 as amended by New Zealand (Oceania) and the United States of America on behalf of the North American region to be considered at the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and

b) agreed that Decisions 18.313 (Rev. CoP19) and 18.314 (Rev. CoP19) have been implemented and can be proposed for deletion to the Conference of the Parties.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION CONF. 9.25 (REV. COP18) ON *IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION FOR SPECIES IN APPENDIX III*

The Plants and Animals Committees agreed the following amendments to Resolution Conf. 9.25 (Rev. CoP18):

Text proposed to be deleted is ~~crossed out~~ and proposed new text is underlined.

1. RECOMMENDS that, when considering the inclusion of a species in Appendix III, a Party:

a) ensure that:

i) the species is native to its country;

ii) if the species concerned is included in one of the standard lists of scientific names or taxonomic references adopted by the Conference of the Parties, the scientific name provided by that reference be used; if the species concerned is not included in one of the adopted standard references, the Party provide references as to the source of the scientific name used as indicated in sub-paragraph e) below, and in cases where there is any doubt regarding the nomenclature to follow, consult the nomenclature specialist of the Animals Committee or the Plants Committee, as appropriate;

~~ii~~iii) its national laws and regulations for the conservation of the species are adequate to prevent or restrict exploitation and to control trade, and include penalties for illegal taking, trade or possession and provisions for confiscation; and

~~iii~~iv) its national enforcement measures are adequate to implement these regulations;

[…]

c) inform the Management Authorities of other range States, the known major importing countries, the Secretariat and the Animals Committee or the Plants Committee that it is considering the inclusion of the species in Appendix III and when a non-standard reference has been used, provide the Nomenclature Specialist of the Animals or Plants Committee with the reference as to the source of the scientific name used to describe the species being proposed, and seek their opinion on the potential effects of such inclusion;

[…]

e) after due consultation, and having satisfied itself that the biological and trade status of the species justify the action, submit to the Secretariat its considerations under paragraph 1 a) to d) above, specifying the following, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article XVI of the Convention:

i) the scientific name of the species it is submitting for inclusion in Appendix III:

A. if the species concerned is included in one of the standard lists of scientific names or taxonomic references adopted by the Conference of the Parties, the reference citation and the scientific name provided by that reference should be submitted;

B. if the species concerned is not included in one of the adopted standard references, the Party(ies) should provide reference(s) as to the source of the scientific name used; and

C. if there are nomenclature uncertainties concerning the species, Party(ies) should consult the nomenclature specialist of the Animals Committee or the Plants Committee, as appropriate; and

ii) any readily recognizable parts and derivatives to be included, unless it intends to include all readily recognizable parts and derivatives

…..

6. URGES Parties having included species in Appendix III to:

a) review periodically the status of these species, seek assistance of the Animals or Plants Committee in undertaking the review mentioned in paragraph 5 of this Resolution, if necessary, and taking into account these guidelines and any recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees, to consider the necessity to maintain the species in Appendix III;

b) inform the Secretariat and the Animals and Plants Committees about any proposed taxonomic or nomenclatural changes affecting species included in Appendix III to determine whether these changes would also result in changes in distribution that would affect the determination of which countries would be required to issue export permits or certificates of origin, and proceed to amend the Appendix-III listing, if needed; and

c) respond in a timely manner to requests from the Secretariat on proposed nomenclature changes for Appendix-III listed species recommended by the Animals or Plants Committee through its process for updating current standard nomenclatural references in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP19) on *Standard nomenclature* to inform amendments to Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP19) and proceed to amend the Appendix-III listing, if needed.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION CONF. 12.11 (REV. COP19) ON *STANDARD NOMENCLATURE*:

The Plants and Animals Committees agreed the following amendments to Resolution Conf.12.11 (Rev. CoP19) [Note the Secretariat made an editorial amendment in paragraph g) to replace '(see definition in paragraph 2.h)', with ', as defined in subparagraph h) below']:

Text proposed to be deleted is ~~crossed out~~ and proposed new text is underlined.

2. RECOMMENDS that:

……

f) whenever a change in the name of a taxon included in the Appendices is proposed, the Secretariat, in consultation with the Animals or Plants Committee, determine whether this change would alter the scope of protection for fauna or flora under the Convention. In the case where the scope of a taxon is redefined, the Animals or Plants Committee shall evaluate whether acceptance of the taxonomic change would cause additional species to be included in the Appendices or listed species to be deleted from the Appendices and, if that is the case, a range state Party or the Depositary Government should be requested to submit a proposal to amend the Appendices in accordance with the recommendation of the Animals or Plants Committee, so that the original intent of the listing is retained. Such proposals should be submitted for consideration at the next regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties, at which the recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees will be considered;

g) if the Animals or Plants Committee become informed of taxonomic or ~~proposes~~ nomenclatural changes in a published taxonomic authority, as defined in subparagraph h) below relating to taxa included in Appendix III, they should advise the Secretariat of such proposed changes and whether they ~~these changes would~~ also result in changes in species distribution that would affect the issuance of ~~determination of which countries would be required to issue~~ certificates of origin by range States. To ensure the Party (or Parties) that included the species in Appendix III are aware of the potential changes and their potential impacts on implementation, the Secretariat will inform the Party (or Parties) of the nomenclature changes and any resulting changes in distribution that potentially alter the scope of protection for fauna and flora (inclusion or deletion of species or populations) included in Appendix III and in consultation with the nomenclature specialist(s) as appropriate, encourage the Party (or Parties) to revise the nomenclature of their Appendix-III listing in accordance with the procedure described in Resolution Conf. 9.25 (Rev. CoP18) on *Implementation of the Convention for species in Appendix III.*

……

8. AGREES that the adoption of a standard checklist or reference by the Conference of the Parties does not by itself change the status vis-à-vis CITES of any entity, whether it is listed in the Appendices or not, and the status of the entity remains as intended in the proposal adopted by the Conference unless specifically changed by the adoption of a further amendment proposal; any Party that identifies a change in the status vis-à-vis CITES of any entity as a result of the adoption of a new standard reference should consult the Secretariat and nomenclature specialist as soon as possible.

83. Higher taxon listings in the Appendices (*Decision 19.273*) ..... SC78 Doc. 83 (Rev. 1)

The Committee:

a) agreed to submit the amendments to Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP19) on *Standard nomenclature* in paragraph 11 of document SC78 Doc. 83 (Rev. 1) to be considered at the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and

2 f) whenever a change in the name of a taxon included in the Appendices, or the taxonomic level in which a taxon is included in the Appendices, is proposed, the Secretariat, in consultation with the Animals or Plants Committee, determine whether this change would alter the scope of protection for fauna or flora under the Convention. In the case where the scope of a taxon is redefined, the Animals or Plants Committee shall evaluate whether acceptance of the taxonomic change would cause additional species to be included in the Appendices or listed species to be deleted from the Appendices and, if that is the case, the Depositary Government should be requested to submit a proposal to amend the Appendices in accordance with the recommendation of the Animals or Plants Committee, so that the original intent of the listing is retained. Such proposals should be submitted for consideration at the next regular meeting of the Conference of the Parties, at which the recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees that are determined not to alter the scope of protection for fauna and flora under the Convention will also be considered by the Conference of the Parties;

b) agreed that Decisions 19.272 and 19.273 have been implemented and can be proposed for deletion to the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

36. Possession of specimens of species included in Appendix I (*Decision 19.67*) ..... SC78 Doc. 36

The Committee agreed to submit the report in document SC78 Doc. 36 and its recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its 20th meeting.

50. Purpose-of-transaction codes (*Decision 19.149*) ..... SC78 Doc. 50

The Committee:

a) agreed to submit to the Conference of the Parties the following draft definition for purpose-of-transaction code 'P', noting the comments made in plenary on the definition:

Purpose code 'P' (personal) should be used for the non-commercial movement of personal property of the person trading the specimen, not intended for commercial trade after the import/export/reexport. Not for the initial movement of personal property sold, purchased, or otherwise transferred outside the individual's State of usual residence.

Including for cross-border movement of a musical instrument in accordance with Resolution Conf. 16.8 (Rev. CoP17) on Frequent cross-border non-commercial movements of musical instruments *or for cross border movement of personally owned live animals in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.20 on* Frequent cross-border movement of personally owned live animals.

b) agreed that the default purpose-of-transaction code is 'T', unless another purpose-of-transaction code clearly predominates. Therefore, a definition for purpose-of-transaction code 'T' may not be required once all other purpose-of-transaction codes are defined.

c) agreed to submit to the Conference of Parties draft decision 20.XX to replace Decision 19.149 that has been implemented.

DRAFT DECISION ON *PURPOSE-OF-TRANSACTION CODES*

Directed to the Standing Committee

20.XX The Standing Committee shall re-establish an intersessional joint working group to review the use of purpose-of-transaction codes by Parties, with the following terms of reference:

a) the working group shall be composed of Parties from as many of the six CITES regions as possible, and appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, when possible, with expertise in the issuance of CITES documents and use of purpose-of-transaction codes for evaluation within the permit issuance process and trade data analysis;

b) the working group shall~~, communicating through electronic media,~~ focus on clearly defining purpose-of transaction codes, other than those adopted as of CoP20, to encourage their consistent use, and consider the possible elimination or amendment of current codes or the inclusion of new ones. In particular the working group shall continue the discussions on purpose codes 'Q', 'B'. 'G', 'P', ~~and~~ 'S' and 'Z', with purpose code 'B' as a priority;

c) the working group shall also consider any Resolution related to or affected by purpose- of-transaction codes, to ensure coherent interpretation; and

d) the working group shall submit a report and any recommendations for amendments to Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *Permits and certificates*, or to any revision thereof, and recommendations for amendments to any other Resolution identified under paragraph c) above to the 82nd meeting of the Standing Committee, which shall report, with its recommendations, at the 21st meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

51. Electronic systems and information technology (*Decision 19.151*) ..... SC78 Doc. 51 (Rev. 1)

The Committee:

a) noted of the progress made in the implementation of Decisions 19.151 and 19.152;

b) agreed that Decisions 19.150 to 19.152 have been implemented, and can be proposed for deletion to the Conference of the Parties, noting that Decision 19.151, paragraph g), which has been integrated into the new draft decisions contained in Annex 1 to document SC78 Doc. 51 (Rev. 1);

c) agreed to submit to the Conference of the Parties the draft decisions contained in Annex 1 to document SC78 Doc. 51 (Rev. 1) with the correction to the cross-references on reporting in draft decisions 20.BB, paragraph g) should refer to paragraphs a) to f) and 20.CC, paragraph h) should refer to paragraphs a) to g);

d) agreed on the *Guidelines on the use of two-dimensional (2D) barcodes on CITES permits/certificates* contained in Annex 2 to document SC78 Doc. 51 (Rev. 1); and

e) noted the comments made in plenary about the need to mobilize resources for e-permitting.

DRAFT DECISIONS ON
ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Directed to Parties

20.AA Parties are invited to:

a) use the *eCITES Implementation Framework*, the latest edition of the CITES electronic permitting toolkit, Guidelines and specifications for Electronic Permit Information eXchange (EPIX) of CITES permits and certificates, and the *Guidance on CITES electronic signatures*, and the *Guidelines on the use of two-dimensional (2D) barcodes on CITES permits/certificates* in planning and implementing electronic CITES systems;

b) consider the implementation of electronic CITES systems in a manner designed to meet CITES requirements, including those provided in Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *Permits and certificates* to increase transparency and efficiency of the permit issuance and control process, to prevent use of fraudulent permits, and to provide quality data for reporting and improved sustainability assessment;

c) work with the customs, National Plant Protection Organizations (NPPOs) and other relevant agencies to ensure that trade in CITES-listed specimens is in compliance with CITES requirements and, where appropriate, in line with, or integrated into, other relevant national cross-border trade systems and procedures;

d) share experience, challenges and know-how with other Parties on the development and implementation of electronic CITES permit management systems and use of the electronic equivalent of paper-based permits and certificates, and provide inputs to the Secretariat for continuous improvement of eCITES reference materials;

e) take note of the *eCITES BaseSolution* as an automated permit management system option that is now available to Parties for implementation;

f) call upon donor countries and agencies to provide financial support towards the implementation of electronic CITES permit management systems in developing countries;

g) submit to the Secretariat information on the use of HS codes for risk-based control procedures;

h) maintain reliable back-up systems for ensuring continuity of electronic permits systems;

i) plan the electronic permitting system in a holistic manner considering the interoperability and integration between the CITES systems and other national, regional or global solutions, as appropriate; in particular explore opportunities for integrating National Single Windows systems in their respective countries;

j) follow a phased approach for implementation of the e-permitting systems;

k) consider designating specific ports of entry and exit for streamlining trade controls of CITES species;

l) recognizing the importance of the requirement for endorsement of permits and certificates at export, consider implementing pilot projects on possible alternatives to the physical endorsement of CITES permits/certificates based on the *Guidelines on the use of 2D barcodes on CITES permits/certificates*; and

m) notify the Secretariat when QR codes are used in electronic permits and certificates, the security features implemented and the standards being used in them.

Directed to the Standing Committee, in consultation with the Secretariat

20.BB The Standing Committee shall, in consultation with the Secretariat, undertake the following tasks:

a) work with relevant partners and Parties on the further development of standards and solutions for Electronic Permit Information eXchange (EPIX) for the exchange of CITES permit and certificate data and the improvement of the validation of CITES permit data by CITES Management Authorities and customs officials;

b) recognizing the importance of the requirement for endorsement of permits and certificates at export, monitor Parties' pilot projects on possible alternatives to the physical endorsement of CITES permits/certificates based on the *Guidelines on the use of 2D barcodes on CITES permits/certificates*;

c) monitor and advise on Parties' work related to the development of traceability systems for specimens of CITES-listed species to facilitate their harmonization with CITES permits and certificates;

d) continue to monitor the use of HS codes in implementing risk-based control procedures in different Parties;

e) support building capacity of Management Authorities, especially those with the greatest needs, in line with the guidance developed, to electronically collect, secure, maintain, and transmit data, using e-permitting systems compatible with the technical specifications of the Secretariat and other Management Authorities;

f) consider ways in which electronic CITES permitting systems can simplify procedures for the non-commercial movement of musical instruments; and

g) submit reports on activities undertaken under paragraphs a) to f) of the present Decision and make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties at its 21st meeting, as appropriate.

Directed to the Secretariat

20.CC Subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, the Secretariat shall:

a) finalize the study on the information used by different Parties in a risk-based approach for CITES trade controls;

b) collect information from Parties on any issues encountered with regard to the application of national data protection laws that affect implementation of Electronic Permit Information eXchange (EPIX) for the exchange of CITES permits and certificates;

c) support the work of the Standing Committee under Decision 20.BB through the organization of workshops, consultations, preparation of studies and guidance materials on relevant topics as identified by the Standing Committee;

d) provide capacity-building and advisory services including feasibility studies to support Parties interested in implementing electronic solutions for the management and control of CITES permits and certificates and support Parties in establishing electronic permit systems and information exchanges;

e) work with the United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the World Bank, the World Customs Organization (WCO), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Secretariat of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), and other relevant partners, to continue the exchange of information and the development and implementation of joint projects that would facilitate Parties' access to advance the implementation of the electronic permitting systems that comply with CITES requirements and where appropriate are aligned with international trade standards and norms;

f) continue to exchange information with relevant partners and participate in relevant fora for contributing to the use of HS codes in implementing risk-based control procedures.

g) in accordance with the *Guidelines on the use of 2D barcodes on CITES permits/certificates,* continue to work with Parties and relevant partners to advance the use of 2D bar codes, in particular with the view of ensuring security aspects to prevent fraudulent use of electronic permits and certificates and developing standards for their use; and

h) report to the Standing Committee on the activities undertaken under paragraph a) to g) of the present Decision.

56. Rapid movement of wildlife diagnostic samples and musical instruments (*Decision 19.160*)…… ..... SC78 Doc. 56

The Committee:

a) agreed to submit the draft decisions in the Annex to document SC78 Doc. 56 as amended by the United States of America (North American region) and the CITES Secretary-General for consideration by the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and

b) agreed that Decision 19.160 has been implemented and should be deleted.

DRAFT DECISIONS ON *RAPID MOVEMENT OF WILDLIFE DIAGNOSTIC SAMPLES AND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS*

Directed to the Secretariat

20.AA The Secretariat shall:

a) issue a Notification to the Parties, requesting that Parties:

i) describe their individual implementation arrangements (including relevant website links) for existing exemptions and simplified procedures for the ~~rapid~~ efficient movement of wildlife samples for diagnostic and/or conservation purposes, and the rapid non-commercial movement of musical instruments for purposes of performance, display or competition;

ii) identify and describe any specific challenges facing Parties in implementing the existing exemptions and ~~rapid~~ efficient movement arrangements available to them under Resolution Conf. 11.15 (Rev. CoP18) on *Non-commercial loan, donation or exchange of museum, herbarium, diagnostic and forensic research specimens*, Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19) on *Permits and certificates* and Resolution Conf. 16.8 (Rev. CoP17) on *Frequent cross-border non-commercial movements of musical instruments*;

iii) advise, for Parties that are not implementing the existing exemptions and rapid movement arrangements, why that is the case;

iv) if they did not communicate updates to the Register of scientific institutions at the end of December 2024, consider providing updated or more detailed information on registered scientists and scientific institutions ~~for inclusion~~ that are included in the Register of scientific institutions published on the CITES website in advance of the 5-yearly request by the Secretariat called for under Resolution Conf. 11.15 (Rev. CoP18); and

v) invite other affected stakeholders to comment on specific challenges faced when trying to access or utilise existing implementation arrangements.

b) make the results available to the Standing Committee for their information and consideration in undertaking Decision 20.DD.

20.BB Subject to extrabudgetary resources, t~~T~~he Secretariat shall, taking into account the responses received to the Notification issued under Decision 20.AA, develop for publication on the CITES website

a) a new 'rapid movement of wildlife samples for diagnostic and/or conservation purposes' webpage to ~~bring together~~ provide information on relevant exemptions and special trade provisions for the rapid movement of wildlife samples, including the scientific exchange arrangements under

Resolution Conf 11.15 (Rev. CoP18) and the simplified procedures under Resolution Conf. 12.3 (Rev. CoP19), and including hyperlinks to relevant Resolutions, meeting documents and guidance materials.

b) a register of individual Parties' existing rapid wildlife sample movement arrangements and links to further information.

c) a new '~~rapid~~ efficient non-commercial movement of musical instruments for purposes of performance, display or competition' webpage to ~~bring together~~ provide information on relevant exemptions and special trade provisions for the ~~rapid~~ efficient movement of musical instruments, including the arrangements under Resolution Conf. 16.8 (Rev. CoP17), musical instrument certificates and travelling exhibition certificates, and personal and household effects arrangements, and including hyperlinks to relevant Resolutions, meeting documents and guidance materials.

d) a register of individual Parties' existing ~~rapid~~ efficient musical instrument movement arrangements and links to further information.

20.CC The Secretariat shall, subject to external funding and in consultation with Parties and stakeholders, develop 'one-page' or simplified guidance materials on the rapid movement of wildlife samples for diagnostic and/or conservation purposes, and the rapid non-commercial movement of musical instruments for purposes of performance, display or competition, for review, appropriate amendment and endorsement by the Standing Committee.

Directed to the Standing Committee

20.DD The Standing Committee shall:

a) review the report of the Secretariat on the implementation of Decision 20.AA; and

b) review the 'one-page' or simplified guidance materials on the rapid movement of wildlife samples and of musical instruments prepared under Decision 20.CC, agree appropriate amendments, and request publication of endorsed guidance on the relevant CITES webpage.

57. Specimens produced through biotechnology (*Decision 19.161*) ..... SC78 Doc. 57

The Committee agreed to propose the renewal of Decisions 19.161 to 19.163 to the Conference of the Parties at its 20th meeting.

Directed to the Standing Committee, in close collaboration with the Animals and Plants Committees

19.161 (Rev. CoP20) *The Standing Committee, in close collaboration with the Animals and Plants Committees, shall:*

a) continue to discuss trade in products of biotechnology, which might potentially affect international trade in CITES-listed specimens in a way that would threaten their survival, including enforcement of CITES provisions. The Committee's discussion shall consider the need for new guidance material or updates to existing guidance material on the following issues, in relation to trade in specimens produced through biotechnology:

i) whether an update is needed in the Guidance on the use of the scientific exchange exemption and the simplified procedures to issue permits and certificates*, endorsed by the Standing Committee at SC73 (online, May 2021), to include a section on specimens produced through biotechnology;*

ii) whether there is a need for additional guidance on making legal acquisition findings in relation to specimens produced through biotechnology;

iii) whether there is a need for guidance on the application of source codes to specimens produced through biotechnology;

iv) *whether guidance is needed to improve permitting and enforcement of trade in specimens produced through biotechnology in order to address the risk of natural specimens of illegal origin being passed as synthetic and thereby entering the market with a valid CITES permit;*

v) *whether guidance is needed on traceability issues to improve permitting and enforcement of trade in specimens produced through biotechnology in order to ensure a clear link (e.g., marking, other means of identification) between a specimen produced through biotechnology and CITES documentation in order to prevent misuse;*

vi) *whether biotechnology issues concerning animals and plants should be addressed distinctly; and*

vii) *any emerging issues or cases not considered in the document AC31 Doc. 17/PC25 Doc. 20, such as hirudin and squalene;*

b) *continue to communicate to the Animals and Plants Committees any matters that may require scientific advice and guidance, as appropriate; and*

c) *make recommendations for consideration at the ~~20th~~ 21st meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including appropriate updates to existing guidance materials, the development of new guidance materials on trade in specimens produced from biotechnology or changes to any pertinent Resolutions.*

Directed to the Animals and Plants Committees

19.162 (Rev. CoP20) *The Animals and Plants Committees shall inform implementation of Decision 19.161 (Rev. CoP20) and provide any relevant scientific advice and guidance on matters relevant to international trade in specimens produced through biotechnology and communicate it to the Standing Committee, as appropriate.*

Directed to the Secretariat

19.163 (Rev. CoP20) *Subject to the availability of external funds, the Secretariat shall convene and organize a meeting to facilitate the discussions mentioned in Decision 19.161 (Rev. CoP20) and develop guidance on the implementation of the amendment to Resolution Conf. 9.6 (Rev. CoP19) on* Trade in readily recognizable parts and derivatives*. The Secretariat shall extend invitations to concerned Parties as well as relevant entities, including the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the World Health Organization (WHO) and other relevant organizations as appropriate.*

58. Disposal of confiscated specimens (*Decisions 19.173 and 19.174*) ..... SC78 Doc. 58

The Committee:

a) agreed to submit to the Conference of the Parties the two amendments of Annex 1 to Resolution Conf. 17.8 (Rev. CoP19) on *Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species* as contained in the Annex to document SC78 Doc. 58 and as amended by Belgium, Israel and New Zealand;

b) recommended to maintain Decisions 19.169, 19.171 and 19.173 to the Conference of the Parties; and

c) recommended the deletion of Decisions 19.170, 19.172 and 19.174 as they have been implemented.

DRAFT AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTION CONF. 17.8 (REV. CoP19) ON *DISPOSAL OF ILLEGALLY TRADED AND CONFISCATED SPECIMENS OF CITES-LISTED SPECIES*

New text is underlined and deleted text is in ~~strikethrough~~.

New paragraph 3 a) under ***Regarding the disposal of confiscated live specimens***:

3. RECOMMENDS:

a) Parties to make use of the information and materials on the disposal of live confiscated specimens made available on the CITES website;

Annex 1 CITES guidelines for the disposal of confiscated live animals.

Question 7: Is there a commercial facility breeding this Appendix-I species, is that facility interested in the specimens, and are there ~~no~~ grounds for concern that transfer will stimulate further illegal or irregular trade?

As discussed above, captive-bred offspring of Appendix-I species offer the potential for commercial breeders to breed animals in captivity to replace wild-caught animals as a source for trade. These breeding programs must be carefully assessed and approached with caution. It may be difficult to monitor such programs, and they may unintentionally, or intentionally, stimulate trade in wild animals. ~~The conservation potential of this transfer, or breeding loan, must be carefully weighed against even the smallest risk in stimulating trade which would further endanger the wild population of the species. Answer: Yes: Execute agreement and transfer. No: Destroy and dispose of carcass as described above.~~ In all circumstances, the confiscating authority should be satisfied that: 1) those involved in the illegal or irregular transaction that gave rise to confiscation cannot obtain the animals or their offspring; 2) the transfer does not compromise the objective of confiscation; and 3) the transfer will not increase illegal or irregular ~~or otherwise undesired~~ trade in the species. The conservation potential of this transfer, or breeding loan, must be carefully weighed against even the smallest risk in stimulating trade that would further endanger the wild population of the species. As in the preceding instances, such transfer should be subject to terms and conditions agreed with the confiscating authority; in addition to those already suggested, it may be advisable to include terms that stipulate the types of record keeping the authority considers permissible**.**

Answer: Yes: Destroy and dispose of carcass as described above.
No: Execute agreement and transfer, if legally permitted.

Directed to Secretariat

19.169 *The Secretariat shall:*

a) continue to collect information on existing networks and resources on the management of seized and confiscated live animals and make it available to Parties on the CITES website.

b) subject to the availability external funding, develop and make available materials that may assist Parties in implementing Annex 3 to Resolution Conf. 17.8 (Rev. CoP19) on Disposal of illegally traded and confiscated specimens of CITES-listed species*, as needed; and*

c) report to the Standing Committee on the implementation of this Decision.

Directed to Parties and relevant stakeholders.

19.171 *Parties and relevant stakeholders that have not already done so are invited to share with the Secretariat information on existing networks and resources on the management of seized and confiscated live animals in place in their country, including any action plans, protocols, regulatory measures, standard operating procedures developed to coordinate actions among public authorities, and guidelines for the management of specific species or genera.*

Directed to the Standing Committee

19.173 *The Standing Committee shall consider the report submitted by the Secretariat under Decision 19.169 and make recommendations, as appropriate.*

59. Labelling system for trade in caviar (*Decision 19.176*) ..... SC78 Doc. 59

The Committee:

a) noted document SC78 Doc. 59;

b) encouraged Parties interested to use the QR codes to carry out a pilot to test the use of QR codes for caviar labelling and present the information on the results to the Standing Committee at its 81st meeting to facilitate further discussions; and

c) agreed that Decisions 19.175 and 19.176 have been implemented and can be proposed for deletion.

29. Demand reduction to combat illegal trade (*Decision 19.56*) ..... SC78 Doc. 29

The Committee:

a) noted the progress made in implementing Decision 19.55;

b) agreed to submit the draft decisions on demand reduction to combat illegal trade contained in the Annex to document SC78 Doc. 29 and amended by Brazil and the Wildlife Conservation Society to the Conference of the Parties at its 20th meeting; and

c) agreed that Decisions 19.55 to 19.57 have been implemented and can be proposed for deletion.

DRAFT DECISIONS ON
DEMAND REDUCTION TO COMBAT ILLEGAL TRADE

Directed to Parties

20.AA Parties are invited to:

a) share their experience in using the *Guidance for CITES Parties to develop and implement demand reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species* and other materials on science-based behaviour changes with other Parties and the Secretariat;

b) communicate to the Secretariat information on priority species for potential pilot projects that require extrabudgetary resources; and

c) promote the use of the *Guidance* by organizing pilot projects and providing support to the potential pilot projects mentioned in paragraph b) above.

Directed to the Secretariat

20.BB The Secretariat shall:

a) collect and analyse the experiences in using the *Guidance* shared by Parties;

b) subject to extrabudgetary resources, and in consultation with donors and potential target Parties, organize pilot projects to promote the use of the *Guidance* for priority species and Parties with necessary adaptation to suit local context as well as consideration of the implications of international demand in range States;

c) subject to extrabudgetary resources, support interested Parties in implementing demand reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species; and

d) report on the progress made in the implementation of this Decision to the Standing Committee.

Directed to the Standing Committee

20.CC The Standing Committee shall review the report of the Secretariat on the implementation of Decision 20.BB and make recommendations to the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.

10. Emerging operational matters of the committees (*Decision 19.3*)..... SC78 Doc. 10

The Committee:

a) requested the Secretariat to continue using the risk matrix for convening CITES meetings contained in Annex 1 to document SC78 Doc. 10;

b) agreed that, under exceptional circumstances such as those during the COVID-19 pandemic, online Committee meetings be organized based on the following modalities:

i) The length of the meeting may be two to three times longer than an in-person meeting, i.e., over two to three weeks, with one three-hour session every day. The Secretariat will aim to ensure that the timing of any online or hybrid meeting be equitable for all regions.

ii) The plenary would break for two to three weeks in order to organize, hold and conclude the work of possible in-session working groups.

c) requested the Secretariat to include the two modalities above in the *Guidance on the application of the Rules of Procedure of the Standing Committee in an online or hybrid meeting* in Annex 2 to document SC78 Doc. 10;

d) agreed to use the *Guidance on the application of the Rules of Procedure of the Standing Committee in an online or hybrid meeting* as amended in Annex 2 to document SC78 Doc. 10 when exceptional circumstances warrant the organization of an online or hybrid meeting and requested the Secretariat to publish it on the CITES website;

e) agreed to submit to the Conference of the Parties the amendments to Resolution Conf. 18.2 on *Establishment of Committees* as collated in Annex 3 to document SC78 Doc. 10 and as amended by New Zealand and the United States of America on behalf of the North American region;

f) agreed that Decisions 19.1 to 19.3 have been implemented and can be proposed for deletion; and

g) requested the Secretariat to submit a proposal for amending Rule 20 of its Rules of procedure taking into account the comments made at SC78 in order to formalize a practice of establishing intersessional working groups and organizing the programme of work through a simplified intersessional decision-making procedure for its consideration at its 81st meeting.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO
RESOLUTION CONF. 18.2 ON *ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEES*
(new text is underlined; additional text following SC77 is shown as double underline)

Regarding exceptional circumstances

9. DECIDES that:

a) should a meeting of a Committee be postponed due to circumstances that are either global or at the location of the meeting preventing its organization, the postponed meeting should take place no later than six months after its original date. If no alternative location is found within **~~two~~ three** months of its original date, the meeting is to be organized fully online (possibly with an adapted agenda and working programme and ensuring an equitable timing for all regions);

b) should exceptional circumstances prevent Committee Members from several regions from being present in person at a meeting and thereby affecting the quorum, the meeting of that Committee should be held in a hybrid format. The scientific committees' Members who are unable to travel to the location of the meeting would be connected online. The Standing Committee Members who are unable to travel to the location of the meeting **~~and who do not have a diplomatic representation available at the location of the meeting~~** would be connected online; and

Annex 1 Terms of Reference of the Standing Committee of the Conference of the Parties

13. During meetings of the Committee, if so requested by the Management Authority of a Party of its region not present at the meeting, a regional Member may read a short statement presenting concise information on their behalf when a specific agenda item directly affects the absent Party. In exceptional circumstances, when an observer Party directly affected by compliance procedures cannot ensure in-person participation, ~~**its remote participation could be considered**~~ **the observer Party can request the Secretariat to arrange for their remote participation** when the agenda item is discussed as an opportunity to present additional information and answer questions from the Committee. However, decision-making by the Committee should not be delayed due to technical problems preventing affected Parties from making online statements.

Annex 2 Terms of Reference of the Animals and Plants Committees of the Conference of the Parties

Functions

2. The Animals and Plants Committee shall, in accordance with instructions from and authority delegated by the Conference of the Parties in its resolutions and decisions:

[…]

h) during meetings of the Committee, if so requested by the Management or Scientific Authority of a Party of its region not present at the meeting, the Member may read a short statement presenting concise information on their behalf when a specific agenda item directly affects the absent Party; In exceptional circumstances, when an observer Party directly affected by compliance procedures cannot ensure in-person participation, ~~**its remote participation could be considered**~~ **the observer Party can request the Secretariat to arrange for their remote participation** when the agenda item is discussed as an opportunity to present additional information and answer questions from the Committee. However, decision-making by the Committee should not be delayed due to technical problems preventing affected Parties from making online statements.

52. Risk assessment and analysis for border control of CITES-listed species (*Decision 19.155*)……. ..... SC78 Doc. 52

The Committee:

a) noted document SC78 Doc. 52;

b) encouraged Parties to participate in the online consultation for the finalization of the guidance on risk assessment and inspections for CITES trade controls; and

c) agreed to propose to the Conference of Parties the renewal of Decisions 19.153 to 19.155.

18. World Wildlife Trade Report (*Decision 19.31*) ..... SC78 Doc. 18 (Rev. 1)

The Committee:

a) noted the comments from Parties, other stakeholders and the Animals and Plants Committees summarized in document SC78 Doc. 18 (Rev. 1);

b) noted the discussion and views made in plenary;

c) agreed to submit the draft decisions in the Annex to document SC78 Doc. 18 (Rev. 1) as amended by the Chair of the Standing Committee to the Conference of the Parties; and

c) agreed that Decisions 19.30 and 19.31 have been implemented and can be proposed for deletion.

DRAFT DECISIONS ON
WORLD WILDLIFE TRADE REPORT

Directed to the Standing Committee

20.BB The Standing Committee shall:

a) review and provide feedback on the outline of an Overview Report~~, the initial outline of a comprehensive World Wildlife Trade report,~~ submitted by the Secretariat under Decision 20.CC, paragraph a);

b) review the report by the Secretariat prepared under Decision 20.CC, paragraph c); and[1]

c) make recommendations to the 21st meeting of the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate.

Directed to the Secretariat

20.CC Subject to extrabudgetary resources, the Secretariat shall:

a) prepare an outline of the Overview Report based on feedback and views of Parties provided in document SC78 Doc. 18 (Rev. 1) and at the 78th meeting of the Standing Committee ~~and an initial outline of the comprehensive World Wildlife Trade Report for publication at CoP21 and CoP22 respectively~~ with explanations on the content, authorship and methodology to be used for the preparation of the reports for consideration by the Standing Committee; and

b) taking into account the advice of the Standing Committee, prepare an Overview Report providing information on global trade in CITES-listed species, covering the trends and patterns of global trade in CITES-listed species as observed during the reporting period, and submit it as an information document to the 21st meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP21)~~; and~~

~~c) compile Parties' inputs from Decision 20.AA and share the findings with the Standing Committee~~.

[1] *The Secretariat notes that, with the deletion of Decision 20.CC, paragraph c), this paragraph should be deleted, but this was not explicitly agreed in plenary.*