On the road to Qatar 2010

CITES Work Programme

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

www.CITES.org

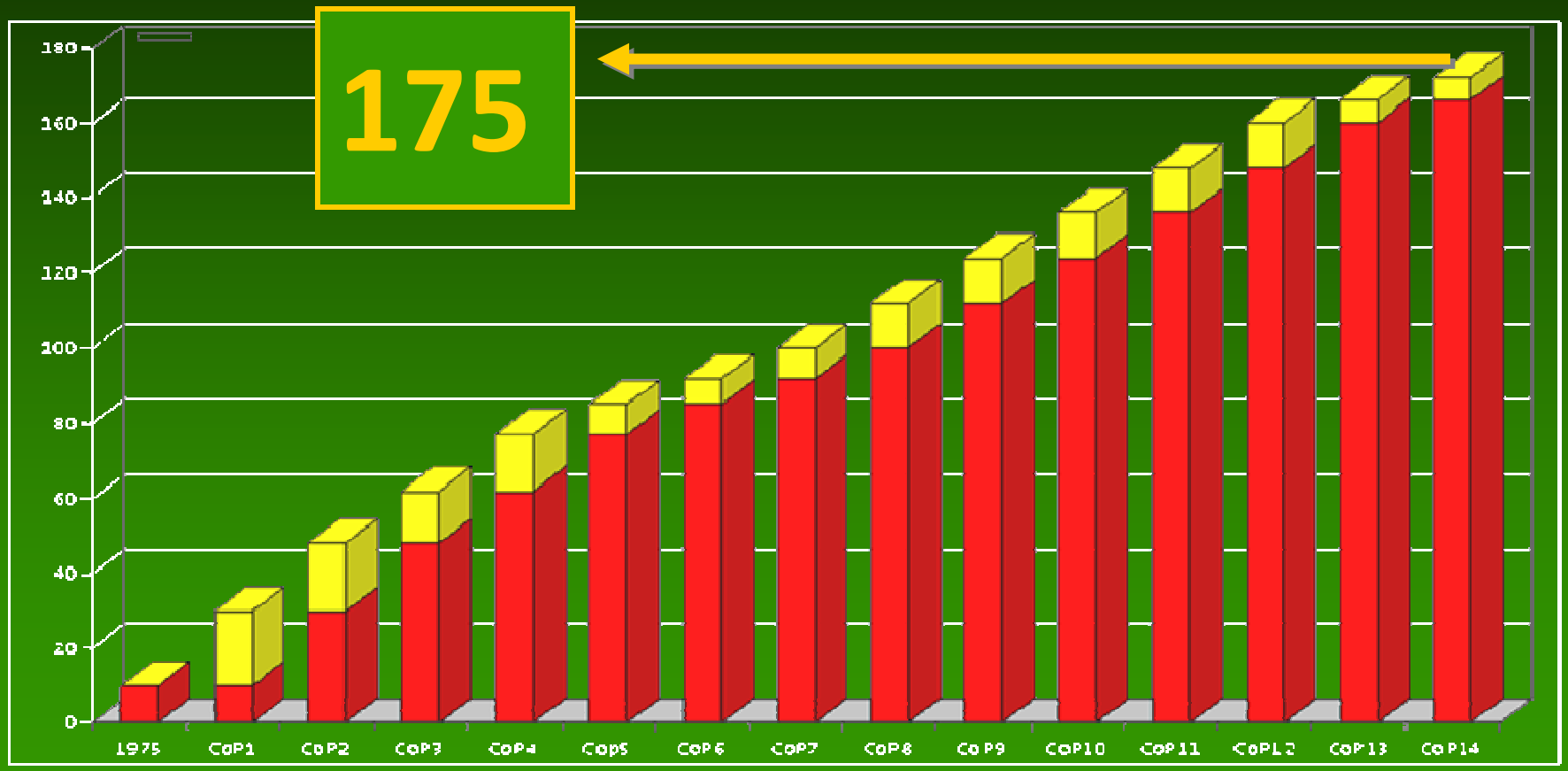
What is CITES?

- CITES is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- It is also known as the Washington Convention, as it was concluded here in Washington D.C. on 3rd March 1973.

CITES has been in operation for over 33 years

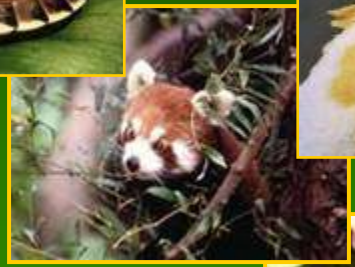
What is CITES?

…is relevant to an ever-increasing number of Parties



CITES-listed species

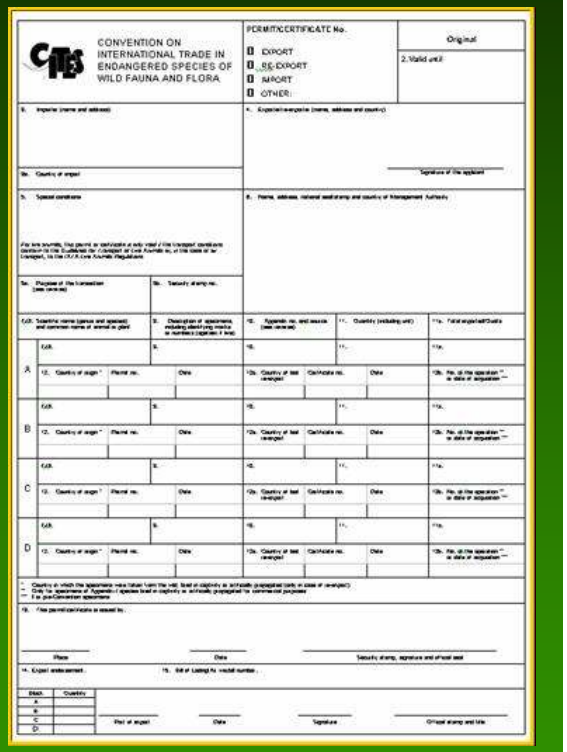
Over 34,000 species are subject to CITES regulations. They are divided amongst three Appendices



CITES permit system

CITES permits and certificates issued only if two conditions are met:

1. *legally acquired;*
2. *trade is not detrimental to survival of species*


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

PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No.

Original

EXPORT
RE-EXPORT
IMPORT
OTHER

Documents must be presented when leaving and entering a country

Developmental value of wildlife trade

Well-regulated wildlife trade contributes to the livelihoods of the rural poor, generates green jobs, creates green markets and helps conservation

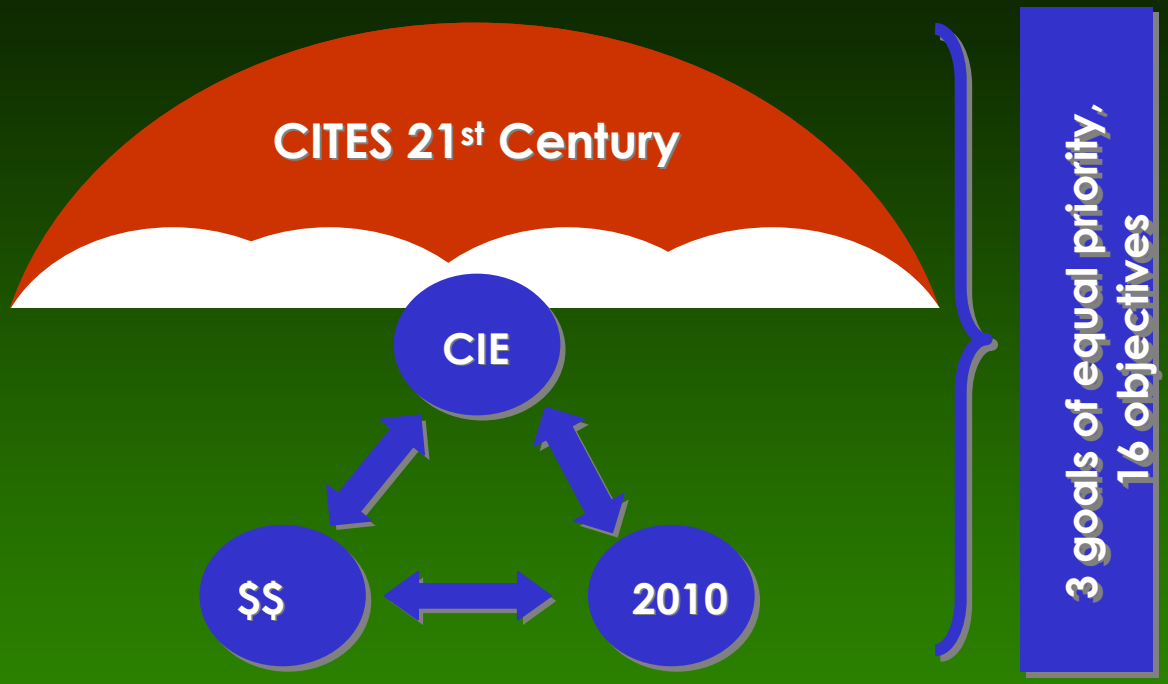
Drivers

- **Others** — Genetic material?
- **Food** — Fisheries, caviar, meat
- **Fashion** — Leather industry, cosmetics, wool , etc
- **Healthcare** — Natural ingredients, medicinal plants&animals
- **Housing** — Timber (mahogany, ramin, cedar, etc)
- **Collections** — Zoos, museums, botanical gardens, circus, etc.
- **Tourism** — Souvenirs, bird-watchers, Rain-sticks, shells, corals, etc.
- **Hunting** — Safaris, trophies, falconry, etc.
- **Pets** — Live specimens (reptiles, birds, ornamental fish)

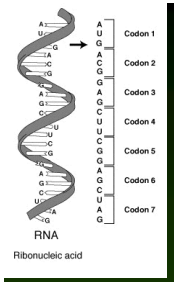
Products

CITES Work Programme 2009-2011

Strategic vision 2008-2013



- International trade in wild fauna and flora is conducted at sustainable levels; and
- CITES policy developments are mutually supportive of international environmental priorities and take into account new international initiatives



CWP - 44 activities - 7 Clusters

"International trade in wild fauna & flora is conducted at sustainable levels"

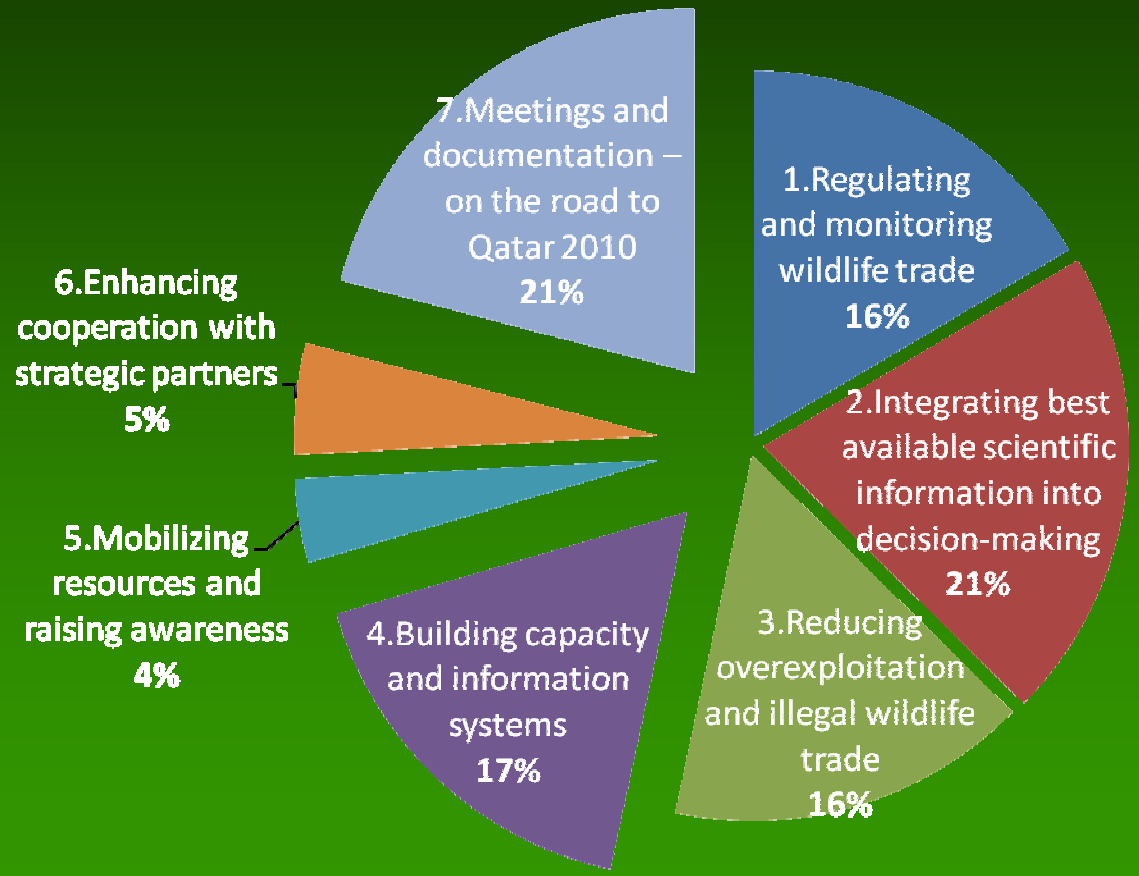
- Regulating & monitoring wildlife trade
- Integrating best available scientific info
- Reducing overexploitation and illegal wildlife trade

Enablers/Activities

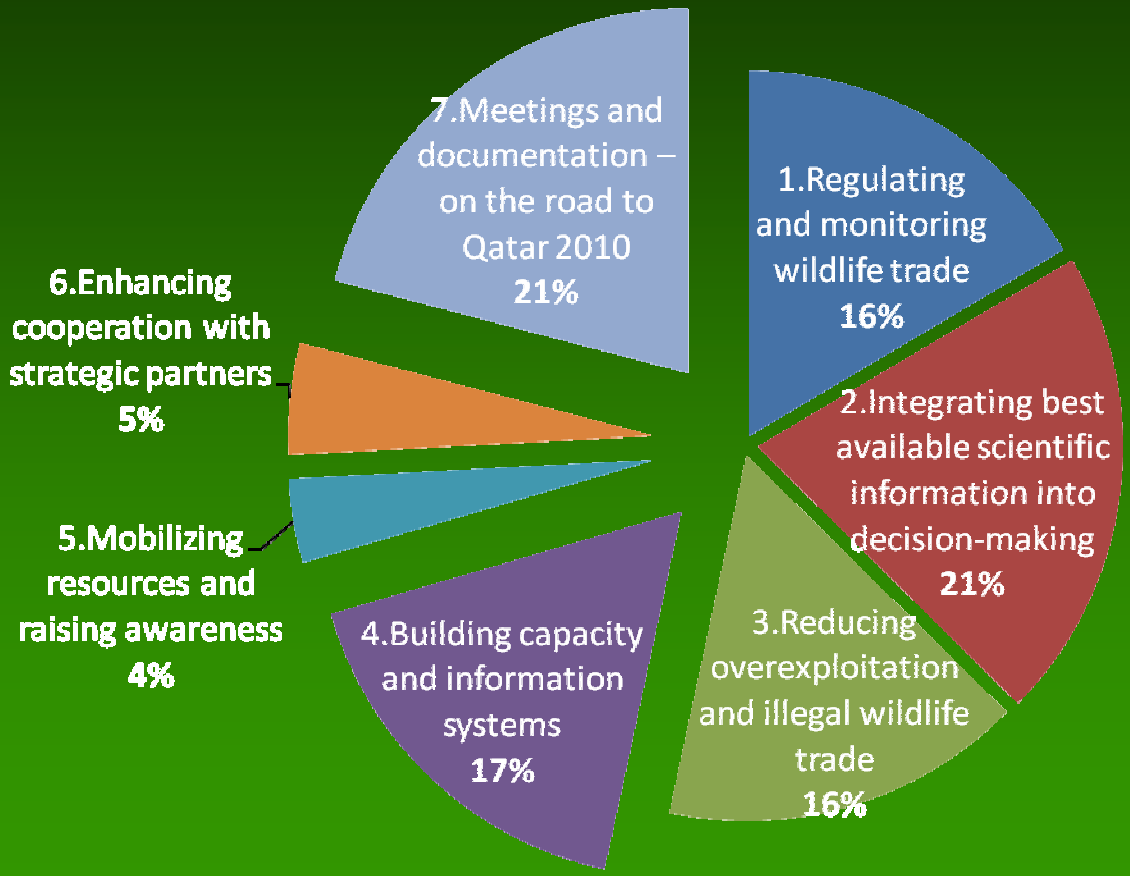
- Building capacity & information systems (31, 43)
- Mobilizing resources and raising awareness (27, 28, 30)
- Enhancing cooperation with strategic partners
- Meetings and documentation services (31, 43)

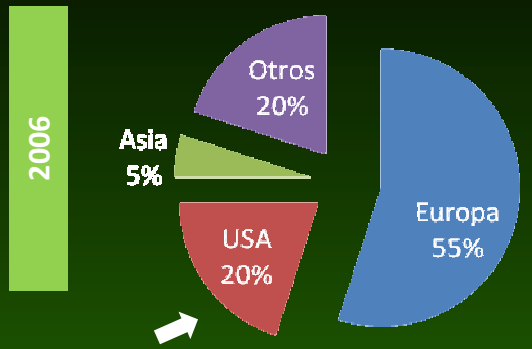
The best bang for your buck

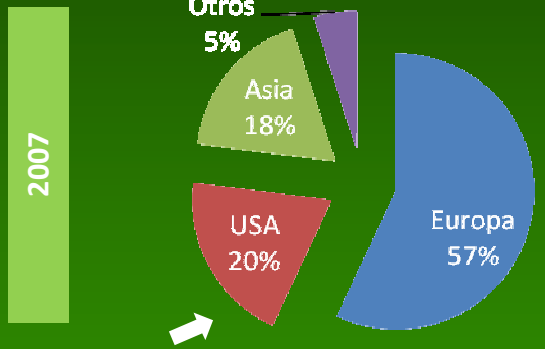
- *To implement its programme of work in 2009, CITES will USD 4,065,000. Distributed as follows:*

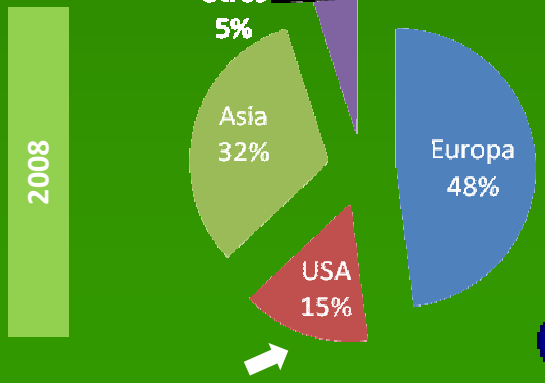


Contributions 2006-2009





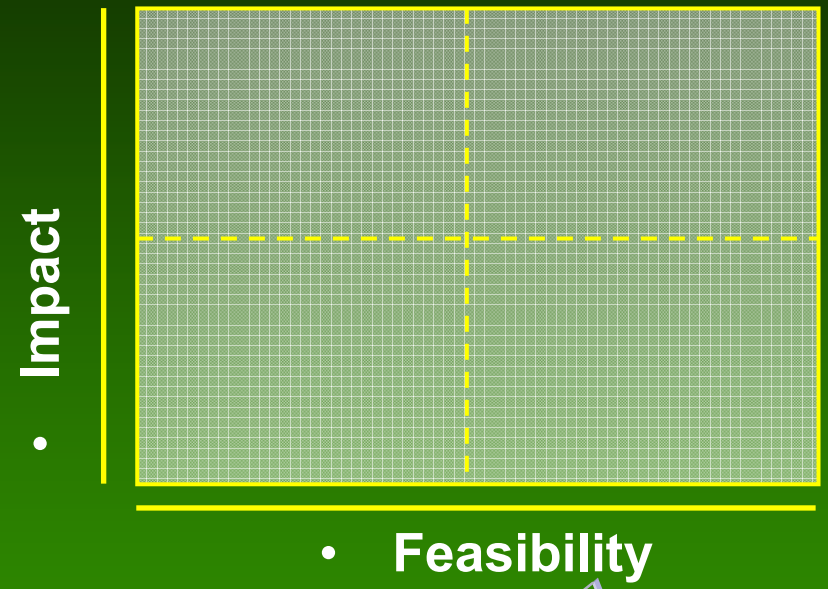




Indicators for prioritisation

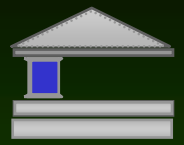
- **Indicators to measure the impact and feasibility of CITES activities**

– Legislation in category 1
– Number of CITES permits issued
– Volume of legal and sustainable trade
– Number of confiscations
– Number of prosecutions
– Contribution to poverty alleviation (livelihoods)
– Income generated by w-trade
– Revenue generated by permit fees



– Time of implementation
– Financial resources required
– Human resources required
– Partnerships required (outsourcing)

1 Regulating & Monitoring Wildlife Trade



Sub-topics & activities (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 32, 33, 34, 35)

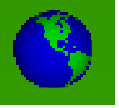
- National legislation
- Reporting (annual & biennial reports)
- Compliance promotion and assessment
- Monitoring trade through permit system

– **Wildlife Trade Policies**

– **livelihoods**

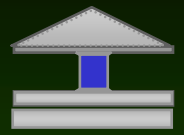
– **Technical assistance and trade recommendations;**

– **Facilitation of legal operations and reduction of administrative burdens, registration, marks, tags, labels, certification, supply chains);**



2

Integrating best scientific info



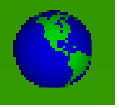
Sub-topics & activities (8, 9, 10, 11)

- Review of significant trade (150,000 x Y)
- Advice on proposals to amend the appendices (75000)
- Periodic review of the appendices
- Support species-specific programmes

– **Status reports on key species (population surveys, indicators, recommendations)**

– **Guidelines on Non-detrimental findings**

– **Timber (mahogany, cedar, etc.), non-timber flora, aquatic species (sturgeon, sharks, etc.), birds (falcons, parrots, etc.), amphibians, reptiles (crocs), mammals (elephants), etc.)];**



3

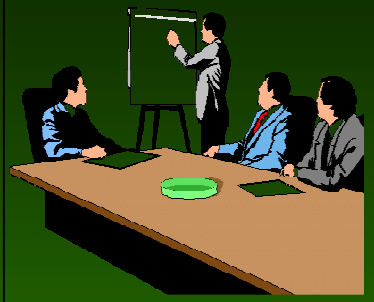
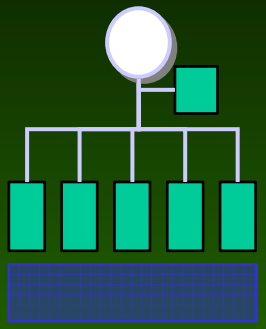
Reducing overexploitation and illegal wildlife trade

Sub-topics & activities (15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26)

- **Enforcement task forces**
  - Tigers, falcons, rhino, great apes
- **Intelligence sharing**
  - Disseminate information & multi-agency approaches (major training event-seminar, e-commerce)
- **Liaison with Interpol, WCO, other agencies**
  - CITES alerts and reports
- **Enforcement needs assessments**
  - Enforcement networks (expert group meets once between CoPs)

Clusters

Activities

Capacity	Mobilization	Cooperation	Meetings
			
Training materials, identification manuals, e-learning courses, problem-solving workshops, knowledge management, e-permitting, statistics, data analysis, website, publications, etc)	Fund raising, Species funds (new Res.12.2), Wildlife night and special events, Revenue-generating activities (permit fees, registration fees,) Media and donor relations	Enhancing cooperation with strategic partners (building coalitions, synergies, partnerships, platforms with GEF, WB, IDB, OAS, CBD, USAID, USTR, DOI, FWS, OTCA, ASEAN, CCAD, IUCN, CI, WWF, TRAFFIC, etc),	On the road for Qatar 2010 (sponsored delegates, documentation, contribution to 2010 target, listing proposals, preparatory meetings, vision 2020)

CITES
Success stories

- 1970's = All 23 species almost extinct or overexploited

- Today = 16 species have recovered

In 1970 less the 5,000 vicunas in the wild. Today all populations are in Appendix II.

Thank you!

For further info please contact:
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