

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



Sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Bangkok (Thailand), 3-14 March 2013

Committee II

CITES and livelihoods

This document has been prepared by a drafting group, on the basis of document CoP16 Doc. 19 (Rev. 1), Annex 1 (with all proposed amendments accepted), after discussion in the fourth session of Committee II. Proposed new text is underlined and proposed deleted text ~~crossed out~~.

DRAFT RESOLUTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

CITES and livelihoods of ~~poor rural communities~~

RECALLING Resolution Conf. 8.3 (Rev CoP13), adopted at the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Bangkok, 2004) where the Conference recognized that implementation of CITES-listing decisions should take into account potential impacts on the livelihoods of the poor;

RECALLING ALSO Decision 15.5 requesting the Standing Committee to continue the operation of its Working Group on CITES and Livelihoods and to finalize the toolkit for the rapid assessment at the national level of the positive and negative impacts of implementing CITES-listing decisions on the livelihoods of the poor, as well as voluntary guidelines for Parties to address the negative impacts;

NOTING that these two documents were prepared by the Working Group on CITES and Livelihoods (Information Document CoP16 Inf. 21);

RECOGNIZING that CITES-listing decisions are neither the sole cause nor the sole solution to the livelihood problems of the ~~poor rural communities~~¹, but that the effective implementation of such decisions can form part of a strategy to provide sustainable livelihoods for ~~the poor rural communities~~, in accordance consistent with paragraph 203 of the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference *The Future We Want*,

RECOGNIZING that poor rural communities may attach economic, social, cultural and ceremonial importance to some CITES-listed species;

RECOGNIZING that the implementation of CITES is better achieved with the engagement of ~~poor rural communities~~, specially those which are traditionally dependent on CITES-listed species for their livelihoods;

RECOGNIZING that the ~~proper~~ implementation of CITES listings may enhance livelihoods by delivering long-term species conservation and reducing unsustainable and illegal trade;

RECOGNIZING ALSO that implementation of some listings (particularly Appendix-I listings) may impact livelihoods of ~~the poor rural communities~~ by restricting access to income, employment and other resources such as food, materials and medicines, but that it need not always do so if appropriate implementation strategies are adopted;

RECOGNIZING that livelihoods issues and this Resolution do not pertain to the criteria for the amendment of the Appendices or the requirement to make non-detriment findings;

¹ For the purpose of this Resolution, rural communities include indigenous and local communities.

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

AFFIRMS AGREES that the following principles be considered when Parties address livelihood issues:

Regarding empowerment of ~~poor~~ rural communities

ENCOURAGES Parties to work with key stakeholder groups to design, implement and monitor effective strategies with regard to the implementation of CITES listings recognizing that:

- a) Solutions are likely to be case and situation specific;
- b) Although amendments to the CITES Appendices must, unless indicated otherwise in an annotation, come into effect 90 days after their adoption by the Conference of the Parties, developing appropriate solutions to mitigate negative impacts on the livelihoods of ~~the poor~~ rural communities may require more time to implement relevant policy changes;
- c) Developing guidelines ~~must be~~ is an ongoing process as more knowledge is gained about specific impacts and successful as well as unsuccessful experiences, which means that the monitoring and evaluation of strategies will be priority aspects in the development of appropriate implementation strategies and policies; and
- d) Community and traditional knowledge should be considered, as appropriate and in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and national laws, regulations and policies; in the implementation of CITES; ~~in the implementation of CITES;~~

RECOGNIZES AGREES that:

- a) Empowerment of ~~the poor~~ rural communities should be encouraged through measures that include, as appropriate:
 - i) Promoting transparency and participation of rural communities in the development and implementation of national CITES-related policies regarding poverty and the use of natural resources, and in the value chains concerned; ~~regarding poverty and the use of natural resources, and in the value chains concerned;~~
 - ii) Maximizing the benefits ~~share~~ for poor rural communities of CITES implementation and trade in the value chains concerned, in particular to support poverty eradication; ~~share for poor rural communities of CITES implementation and trade in the value chains concerned, in particular to support poverty eradication;~~
 - iii) ~~Promoting~~ Developing associations of ~~harvesters, managers, growers or any primary users of wildlife, however they are defined;~~ harvesters, managers, growers or any primary users of wildlife, however they are defined;
 - ~~iv) Developing socially responsible trade associations with clear obligations for benefit sharing; and~~
 - iv) Recognizing resource tenure and ownership and traditional knowledge cultural and intellectual property rights for indigenous, tribal and poor of or in rural communities associated with CITES-listed species, subject to any applicable national or international law; ~~and ownership and traditional knowledge cultural and intellectual property rights for indigenous, tribal and poor of or in rural communities associated with CITES-listed species, subject to any applicable national or international law;~~
- b) Support for the implementation of CITES listings should be enhanced by public awareness and education, including ~~education~~ programmes for ~~poor~~ rural communities, to ensure that:
 - i) The positive aspects of CITES and related legislation are understood;
 - ii) CITES-listed species are conserved, and potential benefits to ~~poor~~ rural communities realized; and
 - iii) ~~Poor~~ Communities support policies and activities designed to reduce or eliminate illegal trade in specimens of CITES-listed species; and
- c) As implementation of some listings may have short-term negative impacts on ~~the poor~~ rural communities, mitigation strategies should be adopted as appropriate. These strategies may include:
 - i) ~~Providing~~ Developing aid plans to provide assistance, including short-term financial support, to rural communities the harvesters, managers, growers or any primary users of wildlife, however they are defined, most severely affected by the implementation of the CITES-listing decisions; and ~~to rural communities the harvesters, managers, growers or any primary users of wildlife, however they are defined, most severely affected by the implementation of the CITES-listing decisions; and~~

- ii) Promoting ~~Providing~~ alternatives to rural communities to enhance the effective implementation of CITES-listing decisions, for instance: ~~means of livelihoods~~.
 - a) income generation approaches ~~compensation schemes~~, such as payment for ecosystem services, sustainable tourism, employment in eco-tourism or as game wardens; and
 - b) Licences or concessions for tourism, hunting, fishing and harvesting; the development of alternative products; ~~and~~

Regarding enabling policies

INVITES Parties to initiate or strengthen collaborative partnerships among local, regional, national and international development and conservation agencies to enhance:

- a) Financial support for wildlife conservation and ~~poor~~ rural communities; and
- b) The complementarity of their work and CITES implementation;

~~RECOMMENDS that INVITES Parties to explore the use of registered marks of certification and origin consistent with CITES provisions for products obtained legally and sustainably by poor rural communities, to indicate that the products are obtained legally and sustainably;~~

~~ENCOURAGES INVITES international financial institutions and cooperation agencies to assist Parties in the development of supportive policies and institutions at the regional, national and local levels to address negative impacts of the implementation of listings on poor rural communities.~~

Regarding the potential compensatory mechanisms for the shift from in situ to ex situ production

RECOGNIZES AGREES that:

- a) ~~Implementation of some CITES listings may encourage e~~Ex situ production, ~~which may lead to loss of revenues profits for poor rural communities.~~
- b) Positive incentives to promote in situ ~~Market-based incentives may then be required to encourage benefit sharing and to remove barriers to the development of in situ production systems may encourage benefits for these communities;~~
- bc) Cooperation between exporting and importing countries may include:

~~Consumer countries may work with producer countries to develop effective strategies to support positive impacts and minimize negative impacts of the implementation of CITES listings. These can include:~~

- i) Working with *in situ* and *ex situ* producers and trade associations; and
- ii) ~~Developing supportive strategies through bilateral conservation and development projects; and~~

RECOMMENDS the adoption of that Parties adopt mitigation strategies for human-wildlife conflict with respect to CITES-listed species;

~~, where appropriate, to provide:~~

- a) ~~compensation schemes, such as payment for ecosystem services, employment in eco-tourism or as game wardens; and~~
- b) ~~Licences or concessions for tourism, hunting, fishing and harvesting; the development of alternative products; and~~

RECOMMENDS ALSO that mitigation activities take into account not only ~~not be based on~~ CITES-listed species ~~only~~ but also on the whole ecosystem that contains them.

DRAFT DECISIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Directed to Parties

- 16.A Exporting and importing countries are ~~encouraged~~ invited to carry out voluntary rapid assessments of the impact of implementation of CITES listing decisions on the livelihoods of ~~poor~~ rural communities and to mitigate any negative impacts that are identified through the use of the voluntary guidelines provided in ~~Resolution Conf. 16.xx on CITES and livelihoods of poor rural communities~~.
- 16.B Parties ~~should~~ are encouraged to develop case studies and to facilitate exchange visits between relevant stakeholders from the different ongoing conservation and sustainable use programmes which address issues related to CITES and livelihoods in order to stimulate the exchange ~~the~~ of lessons learnt from ~~positive and negative experiences on~~ regarding CITES-listed species living in similar environments and/or social conditions.
- 16.C Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and public and private donors/investors ~~that are major consumers of wild fauna and flora~~ are encouraged to ~~provide financial assistance in support of~~ rapid assessments of the impact of the implementation of CITES-listing decisions on the livelihoods of ~~the~~ poor rural communities, the implementation of activities which mitigate any negative impacts and cooperation agreements between relevant national government agencies and ~~poor~~ rural communities.

Directed to the Standing Committee

- ~~16.D The Standing Committee shall review at its 66th meeting, Parties' progress in the implementation of Resolution Conf. xx.~~
- 16.~~E~~D The Standing Committee shall continue the operation of its Working Group on CITES and Livelihoods so that it can additional provide guidance, develop and share case studies and monitor progress in addressing livelihoods issues. the Working Group can review the comments on the toolkit and guidelines submitted by Parties, stakeholders and interested organizations and make recommendations to the Standing Committee.
- 16.~~F~~E The Working Group shall continue to work electronically through a forum available on the CITES website. The Working Group may, subject to availability of external funding, recommend to the Standing Committee that a meeting of the working group is required. If funding is available, consideration may be given to holding one or more meetings, if possible in most concerned regions.
- ~~16.F The Standing Committee shall review at its 65th and 66th meetings the progress made with regard to CITES and livelihoods.~~
- 16.~~G~~ The Standing Committee shall present a report to the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the progress made on results of this work.

Directed to the Secretariat

- ~~16.H The Secretariat shall, via a Notification, invite Parties, stakeholders and interested organizations to provide comments on document CoP16 inf. 21. The comments shall be made available for consideration by the Working Group.~~
- 16.~~H~~I Subject to the availability of external funds, the Secretariat shall, in collaboration ~~coordination~~ with interested ~~importing and exporting~~ Parties and relevant international and regional organizations, ÷
- a. ~~Publish, in the three working languages of the Convention, and with an express disclaimer that they have not been endorsed by the Parties to the Convention the final versions of the "toolkit for the rapid assessment at the national level of the positive and negative impacts of implementing CITES listing decisions on the livelihoods of the poor rural communities" and the "Nazca guidelines for Parties to address the negative impacts of implementing CITES listings".~~

~~fFacilitate the organization of Workshops, meetings of the Working Group and side-events to showcase successful livelihood experiences, develop case studies on the application of the toolkit and guidelines and create a section on the CITES Website to publish good-practice experiences~~

and case studies related to CITES and livelihoods submitted by Parties, and stakeholders and interested organizations ~~in order to make them accessible to interested Parties and stakeholders.~~

CITES and livelihoods

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RECALLING ALSO Decision 15.5 requesting the Standing Committee to continue the operation of its Working Group on CITES and Livelihoods and to finalize the toolkit for the rapid assessment at the national level of the positive and negative impacts of implementing CITES-listing decisions on the livelihoods of the poor, as well as voluntary guidelines for Parties to address the negative impacts;

NOTING that these two documents were prepared by the Working Group on CITES and Livelihoods (Information Document CoP16 Inf. 21);

RECOGNIZING that CITES-listing decisions are neither the sole cause nor the sole solution to the livelihood problems of the rural communities¹, but that the effective implementation of such decisions can form part of a strategy to provide sustainable livelihoods for rural communities, consistent with paragraph 203 of the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference *The Future We Want*;

RECOGNIZING that poor rural communities may attach economic, social, cultural and ceremonial importance to some CITES-listed species;

RECOGNIZING that the implementation of CITES is better achieved with the engagement of rural communities, specially those which are traditionally dependent on CITES-listed species for their livelihoods;

RECOGNIZING that the implementation of CITES listings may enhance livelihoods by delivering long-term species conservation and reducing unsustainable and illegal trade;

RECOGNIZING ALSO that implementation of some listings (particularly Appendix-I listings) may impact livelihoods of rural communities by restricting access to income, employment and other resources such as food, materials and medicines, but that it need not always do so if appropriate implementation strategies are adopted;

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THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

AFFIRMS that the following be considered when Parties address livelihood issues:

Regarding empowerment of rural communities

ENCOURAGES Parties to work with key stakeholder groups to design, implement and monitor effective strategies with regard to the implementation of CITES listings recognizing that:

- a) Solutions are likely to be case and situation specific;
- b) Although amendments to the CITES Appendices must, unless indicated otherwise in an annotation, come into effect 90 days after their adoption by the Conference of the Parties, developing appropriate solutions to mitigate negative impacts on the livelihoods of rural communities may require more time to implement relevant policy changes;
- c) Developing guidelines is an ongoing process as more knowledge is gained about specific impacts and successful as well as unsuccessful experiences, which means that the monitoring and evaluation of strategies will be priority aspects in the development of appropriate implementation strategies and policies; and

¹ For the purpose of this Resolution, rural communities include indigenous and local communities.

- d) Community and traditional knowledge should be considered, as appropriate and in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and national laws, regulations and policies;

RECOGNIZES that:

- a) Empowerment of rural communities should be encouraged through measures that include, as appropriate:
 - i) Promoting transparency and participation of rural communities in the development and implementation of national CITES-related policies;
 - ii) Maximizing the benefits for rural communities of CITES implementation and trade concerned, in particular to support poverty eradication;
 - iii) Promoting associations of primary users of wildlife, however they are defined; and
 - iv) Recognizing resource tenure and ownership and traditional knowledge of or in rural communities associated with CITES-listed species, subject to any applicable national or international law;
- b) Support for the implementation of CITES listings should be enhanced by public awareness and education, including programmes for rural communities, to ensure that:
 - i) The positive aspects of CITES and related legislation are understood;
 - ii) CITES-listed species are conserved, and potential benefits to rural communities realized; and
 - iii) Communities support policies and activities designed to reduce or eliminate illegal trade in specimens of CITES-listed species; and
- c) As implementation of some listings may have short-term negative impacts on rural communities, mitigation strategies should be adopted as appropriate. These strategies may include:
 - i) Providing assistance, including short-term financial support, to rural communities most severely affected by the implementation of the CITES-listing decisions; and
 - ii) Promoting alternatives to rural communities to enhance the effective implementation of CITES-listing decisions, for instance:
 - a) income generation approaches, such as payment for ecosystem services, sustainable tourism, employment in eco-tourism or as game wardens; and
 - b) Licences or concessions for tourism, hunting, fishing and harvesting; the development of alternative products;

Regarding enabling policies

INVITES Parties to initiate or strengthen collaborative partnerships among local, regional, national and international development and conservation agencies to enhance:

- a) Financial support for wildlife conservation and rural communities; and
- b) The complementarity of their work and CITES implementation;

INVITES Parties to explore the use of registered marks of certification and origin consistent with CITES provisions;

INVITES international financial institutions and cooperation agencies to assist Parties in the development of supportive policies and institutions at the regional, national and local levels to address impacts of the implementation of listings on rural communities.

Regarding the potential shift from in situ to ex situ production

RECOGNIZES that:

- a) *Ex situ* production may lead to loss of revenues for rural communities.
- b) Positive incentives to promote *in situ* production systems may encourage benefits for these communities;
- c) Cooperation between exporting and importing countries may include:
 - i) Working with *in situ* and *ex situ* producers and trade associations; and
 - ii) Conservation and development projects;

RECOMMENDS the adoption of that Parties adopt mitigation strategies for human-wildlife conflict with respect to CITES-listed species;

RECOMMENDS ALSO that mitigation activities take into account not only CITES-listed species but also the whole ecosystem that contains them.

DRAFT DECISIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

Directed to Parties

- 16.A Exporting and importing countries are invited to carry out voluntary rapid assessments of the impact of implementation of CITES listing decisions on the livelihoods of rural communities and to mitigate negative impacts.
- 16.B Parties are encouraged to develop case studies and facilitate exchange visits between relevant stakeholders from the different ongoing conservation and sustainable use programmes which address issues related to CITES and livelihoods in order to stimulate the exchange of lessons learnt regarding CITES-listed species living in similar environments and/or social conditions.
- 16.C Parties, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and public and private donors/investors are encouraged to support rapid assessments of the impact of the implementation of CITES-listing decisions on the livelihoods of rural communities, the implementation of activities which mitigate any negative impacts and cooperation agreements between relevant national government agencies and rural communities.

Directed to the Standing Committee

- 16.D The Standing Committee shall continue the operation of its Working Group on CITES and Livelihoods so that the Working Group can review the comments on the toolkit and guidelines submitted by Parties, stakeholders and interested organizations and make recommendations to the Standing Committee.
- 16.E The Working Group shall continue to work electronically through a forum available on the CITES website. The Working Group may, subject to availability of external funding, recommend to the Standing Committee that a meeting of the working group is required.
- 16.F The Standing Committee shall review at its 65th and 66th meetings the progress made with regard to CITES and livelihoods.
- 16.G The Standing Committee shall present a report to the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the progress made on this work.

Directed to the Secretariat

- 16.H The Secretariat shall, via a Notification, invite Parties, stakeholders and interested organizations to provide comments on document CoP16 inf. 21. The comments shall be made available for consideration by the Working Group.
- 16.I Subject to the availability of external funds, the Secretariat shall, in collaboration with interested Parties and relevant international and regional organizations, facilitate the organization of workshops and side-events to showcase successful livelihood experiences, and create a section on the CITES Website to publish experiences and case studies related to CITES and livelihoods submitted by Parties, stakeholders and interested organizations.