

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



Nineteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties  
Panama City (Panama), 14 – 25 November 2022

Strategic matters

CITES TREE SPECIES PROGRAMME

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. At its 18th meeting (CoP18, Geneva, 2019), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decisions 18.14 to 18.17 on the *Tree Species Programme* as follows:

***Directed to the Parties***

**18.14** *Parties are invited to provide information to the Secretariat regarding their experiences, lessons learned and recommendations on:*

- a) *past work under the ITTO-CITES programme for implementing CITES for tropical timber species and its contribution to their implementation of the Convention; and*
- b) *work under the CITES Tree Species Programme for implementing CITES for tree species listed in Appendix II.*

***Directed to the Plants Committee***

**18.15** *The Plants Committee shall consider any reports by the Secretariat on the implementation of the CITES Tree Species Programme, and provide recommendations as appropriate to the Secretariat and the Standing Committee.*

***Directed to the Standing Committee***

**18.16** *The Standing Committee shall consider reports by the Secretariat and the Plants Committee on the CITES Tree Species Programme, and, taking into account other discussions relating to capacity-building activities, provide recommendations to the Secretariat, Parties and organizations, on the CITES Tree Species Programme and its long-term future.*

***Directed to the Secretariat***

**18.17** *The Secretariat shall:*

- a) *collect information on Decision 18.14 and make it available to the Plants Committee;*
- b) *report progress made with the implementation of the CITES Tree Species Programme to the Plants Committee and the Standing Committee;*
- c) *report, in consultation with the Standing Committee, on progress made with the implementation of the CITES Tree Species Programme to the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties; and*

- d) *continue cooperation with organizations working on forest related matters, such as the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), to strengthen the support to Parties for implementing the Convention for listed tree species.*

## Background

3. The CITES Tree Species Programme was established in 2017 [with funding from the European Union](#), building on previous work by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) initiated in 2007. The programme aims to improve and strengthen forest governance to ensure benefits from long-term species conservation and to contribute to rural development in often remote areas; sustainable economic growth at country level and long-term poverty alleviation. The programme contributes to sustainable development and helps CITES maximize its contributions to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, notably Goal 15.
4. The programme provides direct financial assistance to Parties to take conservation and management measures to ensure that trade in timber, bark, extracts and other specimens from CITES-listed tree species is sustainable, legal and traceable. This is achieved through improved practical and technological capacity for the development of non-detriment findings; enhanced silvicultural and ecological knowledge for the management of CITES-listed tree species; increased capacity in the identification of timber and non-timber forest products; and effective information and tracking systems.
5. Three regional coordinators, based in Cameroon (Africa), Malaysia (Asia) and Brazil (Central and South America and the Caribbean) oversee and coordinate the implementation of the national projects. They provide the in-region advisory service of the CTSP; communicate regularly with the country project managers; monitor progress; and ensure the timeliness, quality and relevance of the activities and outputs. The regional coordinators are indispensable for the project implementation given the number of projects and project activities underway. The regional coordinator for the Central and South America and the Caribbean was brought on board in October 2021.
6. Since the start of project implementation in early 2019, the CTSP has provided support through 20 projects to 23 Parties in the three regions: Africa (12 countries, 9 projects), Asia (4 countries, 4 projects), and Central and South America and the Caribbean (7 countries, 7 projects). The support is provided through 17 single-country projects (one of which is funded through ITTO) and three multiple-country projects. Details on the project implementation and the project outputs produced are available in an information document. Support is provided in the following four core areas of work, with some projects addressing several of these:
  - a) Non-detriment Findings (NDF);
  - b) marking and traceability;
  - c) identification; and
  - d) capacity-building and governance.
7. The Secretariat notes that the CTSP and the projects in the individual countries in some cases are a direct follow-up on the programme previously managed by the ITTO and that the current programme is also benefitting from ITTO support. To ensure that all project outputs are captured and made available to stakeholders in-country, other Parties and to international partners, the CITES Secretariat is making all outputs available on the [official website of the CTSP](#).
8. A set of outreach videos are being developed under the programme to communicate more broadly the outcomes of CTSP and to raise visibility on its impact in the beneficiary countries. The national project managers are developing video clips showcasing the work under the projects and the Secretariat is creating short digest videos as well as thematic/regional summaries. These videos are available on the CITES website and broadcast in the margins of the present meeting.
9. In close consultation with the three regional coordinators, the Secretariat is reviewing the project outputs – including their contributions to the implementation of relevant Resolutions and Decisions, and their contribution to the overall implementation of the Convention for trade in CITES-listed trees. An overview of the contribution of the individual projects to the implementation of relevant CoP Decisions is set out in Annex 2 to the present document. A selection of the project outputs that may be of wider interest and relevance for

the implementation of the CITES-listings of tree species is being translated into CITES official languages and published.

#### Progress and preliminary outputs of the CTSP

10. In June 2021, the European Union agreed to a no-cost extension of the agreement with the CITES Secretariat until the end of November 2022, given setbacks related to the COVID-19 pandemic. Subsequently, the CITES Secretariat extended most of the ongoing projects to finalize the planned activities. The Secretariat further approved one additional project in Brazil and the ITTO approved a new project in Ecuador, bringing the total portfolio to 20 projects.
11. Since its inception in 2017 and actual start of project implementation in 2019, good progress has been made. At the time of writing, all the projects are entering into their final phase, if not completed already. An overview of all projects is available in an information document to the present meeting.
12. In Africa, the CTSP covers the following Parties: Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Nigeria, Madagascar, Togo, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The nine projects have delivered *inter alia* the following outputs and results to date:
  - a) State of the art on research, harvesting, management, and control has been established for each target tree species in each country;
  - b) Strategic action plans have been developed for some countries (e.g. Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania), while detailed management plans have been put in place for other countries (Burundi, Benin, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Togo);
  - c) Identification guides have been produced for *Guibourtia* spp, *Pericopsis elata*, and *Pterocarpus erinaceus*;
  - d) Non-detriment Findings have been prepared and export quotas established on the basis of management inventories on *Prunus africana* (Cameroon and Democratic Republic of the Congo) and *Guibourtia* spp (Democratic Republic of the Congo and Gabon) or exploitation inventories on *Pericopsis elata* (Democratic Republic of the Congo);
  - e) A critical analysis and enhancement of the control and tracking systems have been carried out in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
  - f) Domestication/plantation activities initiated on *Prunus africana* have been carried out in Burundi and on *Pterocarpus erinaceus* in Côte d'Ivoire;
  - g) Research results of the programme have been defended for a Master of Science (Burundi, Cameroon), Doctorate of Philosophy (Cameroon), or published in peer review journals (Cameroon). Several PhD students are about to complete their dissertation on different thematic areas related to the conservation of *Prunus africana* (Cameroon).
13. In Asia, several of the projects have already contributed to the livelihoods of the local and rural communities through their direct involvement in project implementation. The four projects have been completed or are nearing completion with the following main outputs, which have all been published on the official website of the [CTSP](#):
  - a) The activities of the project in Cambodia on strengthening the management and conservation of *Dalbergia cochinchinensis* and *Dalbergia oliveri* have been completed resulting in four reports on the two species for the Choam Ksant District, *inter alia* on the taxonomy, biology, ecology, and the status, trend, and population structure, on the conservation status, management practices, and harvest monitoring, and on CITES Non-detriment findings. The project has also produced guidelines on private forest registration in Cambodia; guidelines and incentives to encourage the establishment of private plantations distributed 48,940 seedlings of *D. cochinchinensis* for planting by the local communities; conducted a training workshop for 65 participants on implementing the NDF findings; and business-related training to prepare private sector entities and small-scale farmers to participate in tree plantation establishment.

- b) In Indonesia, a review on taxonomy, biology, ecology and population status of *Dalbergia latifolia* has been prepared and data collection completed for the development of the NDF and the DNA extraction protocol and database for the species. Guidelines for establishing growth and yield plots (permanent sample plots) and the experiments on the vegetative propagation techniques of *D. latifolia* have been completed and six growth and yield plots in West Java, Yogyakarta, and West Nusa Tenggara have been established.
  - c) The project in Malaysia focused on the establishment of arboreta and strengthening the institutional network for the conservation of *Aquilaria malaccensis* in Peninsular Malaysia. It has been completed with four reports published related to the strengthening of networking and outreach as well as guidelines for the establishment of arboretum for the species in Peninsular Malaysia; and establishment of *A. malaccensis* arboreta in Pahang and Selangor, Peninsular Malaysia.
  - d) The project activities in Viet Nam focused on strengthening the management and conservation of *Dalbergia cochinchinensis* and *Dalbergia oliveri*. Eight reports were produced related to the two species on: taxonomy, biology, ecology, and the status, trend and population structure and dynamics; non-detriment findings; a management and conservation plan; and an identification manual as well as an App to identify the species (trees, timbers, and timber products) in the field using mobile devices such as smartphones or tablets in Vietnamese. The project also conducted three workshops for a total of 93 trainees to use the rosewood identification manual and the App, and to implement the NDF findings and the management and conservation plan at the local level.
14. In Central, and South America and the Caribbean, a total of seven projects (including the project supported by ITTO) are underway and close to completion:
- a) In Argentina, the project focused on establishing the basis for the sustainable management of the species *Bulnesia sarmientoi* (palo santo) in the Gran Chaco Region. It has been completed producing *inter alia* the following outputs: Adoption of the Resolution MAdS No 59/21 for the issuance of CITES Certificates for the export of palo santo; a report on the environmental and socioeconomic dimensions of the species; five reports containing a comparison and discussion of methodologies, practices and circumstances related to six Adaptive Management Implementation Sites (SIMA); and Publication of the paper “Potential and current distribution of endangered *Gonocopiodendron sarmientoi*” in native forests of the Chaco region.
  - b) In Brazil, two projects on using the near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) technology for identification of *Dalbergia* products and rosewood oil are complete or almost complete with guidelines on the use of the technology currently being finalized and several intermediate results are available on the CTSP website.
  - c) In Cuba, 3,500 seedlings of four critically threatened species of the genus *Guaicum* have been planted in the protected areas of two provinces.
  - d) In Guatemala, the project focused on preparing a comprehensive analysis of the tree species of the genus *Dalbergia* and similar taxa through the forensic wood laboratory to strengthen the application of CITES in Guatemala. A number of samples have been collected and analysed and a technical manual entitled *Integral characterization of tree species of the genus Dalbergia and 5 similar species: Botany, phenology, habitat, current status of the species and wood characterization* has been produced.
  - e) The regional project, covering Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua is focusing on capacity building and technical management guidelines for the development of non-detriment findings for *Dalbergia* species in the three countries and has *inter alia* produced a manual-guide for the elaboration of a non-detriment finding (NDF).

*Contributions by the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)*

- 15. Under the CTSP, ITTO is supporting a project in Ecuador on the generation of basic information to support the formulation of public policies for conservation, planning and forest management, with emphasis on mahogany. The project, under Ecuador’s Ministry of Environment, is undertaking inventories and developing management plans for key areas containing mahogany in Ecuador’s Amazon region to assist Ecuador to implement CITES provisions.
- 16. ITTO has also prepared a draft study on agarwood producing species, including cultivation and inoculation technologies and best management practices. The study encompasses a review of resources (natural and

cultivated), processing technologies, agarwood products, monitoring for environmental safety, plantations, and current regulatory practices. Malaysia kindly hosted a workshop on 20-22 June 2022 for the main agarwood producing countries in the region as well as the main importing Parties to discuss the findings and recommendations of the draft study. The final study and the report of the Malaysian workshop are available as information documents to the present meeting.

17. ITTO is also supporting a project entitled *Optimising DNA verification tests in supply chains of Prunus africana and Pericopsis elata in Cameroon* and another in Madagascar seeking to implement a monitoring/tracking system for precious wood stockpiles. These projects are complementary to the CTSP and the Cameroon project is working closely with the CTSP African coordinator.

#### *Advisory Committee*

18. On 15 July 2021, the CTSP Advisory Committee held its sixth meeting (online). The Committee members received updates on progress of the 17 ongoing projects; reviewed interim results; and reviewed information on the planned activities in light of the extended project period. The Committee members provided strategic and technical advice. The minutes of the meeting are available on the [CTSP website](#). The Advisory Committee recognized the progress made to date and the contribution CTSP was making to the long-term support for forest management. The Committee provided *inter alia* the following specific advice:
  - a) the need to ensure that the projects involve the national CITES Management and Scientific Authorities from the outset and are integrated with their work to ensure and enhance the uptake of the project outputs in the implementation of the Convention;
  - b) the importance of incorporating inputs received from different stakeholders, such as farmers and traders where appropriate;
  - c) the effectiveness of highlighting the CTSP results and outcomes through its website and visibility materials (videos), which can act as effective outreach tools and potentially motivate other countries to start developing their own projects; and
  - d) the need to consider additional ways to disseminate and share the technical results, good practices and lessons from the various CTSP projects so as to encourage replication by other countries and regions.
19. The next meeting of the Advisory Committee will be held in the margins of the closing workshop, expected to take place in late September or early October 2022.

#### Progress reported to the Plants Committee and the Standing Committee

20. In accordance with paragraphs a) and b) of Decision 18.17, the Secretariat reported progress on the CITES Tree Species Programme (CTSP) to the Plants Committee at its 25th meeting (PC25, online, June 2021) through documents [PC25 Doc. 8](#) and [its addendum](#).
21. The Plants Committee recommended that the Secretariat bring to their attention the future relevant technical and scientific results of the CTSP for its review. The Committee further recognized the value of the CTSP and recommended that the Standing Committee, in its implementation of Decision 18.16, take into account the Plants Committee's support for the further implementation of the programme. See [PC25 Sum.2 \(Rev.1\)](#).
22. In accordance with Decision 18.17, paragraphs a) and b), the Secretariat reported on progress to the Standing Committee at its 74th meeting (SC74, Lyon, March 2022) in document [SC74 Doc.14](#).
23. Members, Parties and observers recognised the success of the CTSP and expressed support for the programme's continuation. ITTO, which has been assisting the Secretariat in its implementation of the CITES Tree Programme since its inception, noted that they looked forward to increasing collaboration with the Convention to ensure tree listings are effectively implemented.
24. The Standing Committee noted the Secretariat's progress report in document SC74 Doc. 14 and its annexes provided under Decision 18.17, paragraph b) and the support by the Plants Committee for the further implementation of the programme. The Committee invited the Secretariat to take into account the guidance provided by the Standing Committee and observer Parties in preparation for its report to CoP19. This included a proposal to extend the CTSP from covering three regions (Africa, Asia and Central and South America and the Caribbean) to covering all six CITES regions. The Secretariat has considered this advice

in preparing the draft decisions proposed for the consideration of the CoP and proposes to include a reference to relevant regions rather than to all six regions. This is to allow for flexibility in the final design of a potential new programme, which could include projects in additional regions, if this was considered to be relevant and funding would be sufficient to cover additional regions, including an additional regional coordinator.

#### Lessons learned and possible way forward

25. As the majority of the 17 individual projects under the CTSP launched in 2019 and extended in 2021 are producing final outputs, it is important that the studies, tools and lessons learned be captured and disseminated to scale up Parties' efforts towards the sustainable management of CITES-listed tree species.
26. Some of the national projects and regional coordinators have already begun to collect lessons learned and specific ideas for follow-up projects in a possible next phase of the CTSP. A closing workshop to be jointly organized by ITTO and the CITES Secretariat in late September with the participation of representatives of all CTSP projects will draw upon the lessons learned more systematically. It will also provide recommendations for follow-up activities in the three regions as well as potential new activities in additional regions/countries. The report of the closing workshop will be made available to the present meeting as an information document.
27. At SC74, the Standing Committee considered concerns on widespread and pervasive illegal trade in *Pterocarpus erinaceus* in West Africa. This resulted in the expedited Article XIII process, which is an indication that more needs to be done to address unsustainable levels of international trade in West African rosewood. In addition to this, a total of eight range States have been selected in Stage 2 of the Review of Significant Trade process for concerns over the sustainability of their timber trade.
28. In recent meetings of the CoP, there has been an increase in the number of valuable flora species included in the Appendices, and in particular of timber-producing tree species. The present CoP is no exception to this trend, with several amendment proposals relating to flora species, including tree species. This may result in new listings of tree species in Appendix II at the present meeting, requiring Parties to collect information on research, harvesting regimes, management measures, processing, transport and export. Parties will need to identify and prioritize actions needed to conserve and ensure sustainable management of the species, including for instance the development of identification materials, development of forest inventories and NDFs as well as improvement of the control and monitoring of harvesting and trade for the additional species included in the Appendices. Furthermore, CoP19 will consider the revision and adoption of a substantial suite of flora-related resolutions and decisions, as summarized in the Plants Committee's report in document CoP19 Doc. 9.3.1.
29. The Secretariat would also like to draw attention to the project on *Support to the implementation of the UN-REDD Initiative for Sustainable Forest Trade in the Lower Mekong project*, with a focus on trade in CITES-listed timber species, implemented in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with generous funding from Norway (see document [PC25 Doc. 12 Add](#)). The project has *inter alia* produced an online tree species identification toolkit. The closing meeting of the CTSP will be held jointly with the FAO to explore synergies going forward; the report of the workshop will be available as an information document to the present meeting.
30. The Secretariat expects that a growing number of similar forest initiatives and projects will require inputs and support from the CITES framework. A new phase of the CTSP could support the implementation of a wider range of Resolutions and Decisions related to the conservation of flora species in forests. The activities mentioned above in paragraph 28 as well as additional activities to implement Resolutions and Decisions of the CoP could be integrated into new projects that could be supported by a potential new phase of the CTSP and/or by other partnerships. The engagement of other organizations and potential donors would be essential since some activities, such as forest inventories, are costly. It would also be essential to engage and involve the local communities, as well as the private sector in the design and implementation of the activities to ensure that their interests and concerns are fully integrated and addressed in new projects. The activities should also include a gender dimension as the role and needs of women and men in the sustainable management of forests resources are different and distinct.
31. The CTSP has been received positively by the beneficiary countries, as well as by the members of the Advisory Committee and the Plants and Standing Committee, as an effective mechanism for providing short-to-medium-term support for the sustainable forest management in key range States of CITES-listed tree species. The projects are producing concrete and tangible products and results that are of immediate use to the local authorities and stakeholders. The programme is attractive to the beneficiaries because they can

ensure that the individual projects correspond to the needs they have identified. The programme contributes significantly to empowering the national and local authorities and institutions that are responsible for the implementation of the individual projects and organizations. This capacity could be further strengthened and solidified with the continuation of a similar programme. The projects are producing manuals, guidance materials, NDFs, management plans etc., which new projects under a continued programme could see through to implementation both in the current CTSP countries and in additional Parties that could be included going forward. A new phase of the CTSP would build on the lessons learned from the activities and from project management to be able to operate more effectively and efficiently.

32. As mentioned above, a possible new phase of a CITES Programme on forests and tree species could be designed to address needs related to sustainability concerns identified in the Review of Significant Trade process, the potential listing of new tree species in the Appendices of CITES and to follow-up on projects undertaken under the current CTSP. The activities could be structured around the following three pillars:
  - a) governance and regulation of trade, including control and monitoring;
  - b) sustainability of tree species; and
  - c) identification, traceability and marking
33. It would be important that the new programme is fully aligned with the CITES mandates (Resolutions and Decisions) on forests and plants species and takes into consideration ongoing work on the capacity-building framework, as well as other capacity-building and compliance support available to CITES Parties for the implementation of the Convention with regard to plant species. The work of the Secretariat on *CITES and forests* (see document CoP19 Doc. 19), including the development of a compendium of valid Resolutions and Decisions relevant to forests, will also be useful for the design of a new programme and any projects that would fall within the scope such a programme.
34. A second phase of the CTSP is dependent on the availability of external funding. The Secretariat has initiated consultations with potential donors to explore their interest and potential support to a new programme. The Secretariat recalls that an external independent evaluation of the CTSP will be undertaken towards the end of the current programme to review its relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact. To a large extent, the evaluation will be based on a review of the project outputs and outcomes, as well as interviews with relevant stakeholders in the beneficiary countries. The Secretariat will ensure that results of the evaluation will be made available to the donor and to all Parties.

#### Recommendations

35. The Conference of the Parties is invited to:
  - a) adopt the draft decisions contained in Annex 1; and
  - b) delete Decisions 18.14-18.17 as these have been implemented.

DRAFT DECISIONS ON *THE TREE SPECIES PROGRAMME*

***Directed to the Parties***

**19.AA** Parties are invited to provide financial and in-kind support for a capacity-building programme that provides long-term support to Parties on their implementation of the Convention for CITES-listed tree species.

***Directed to the Secretariat***

**19.BB** The Secretariat shall bring to the attention of the Plants Committee relevant technical and scientific results of the CITES Tree Species Programme (CTSP) and, subject to external funding:

- a) develop and implement a capacity-building programme covering all relevant regions on the implementation of CITES for tree species included in the Appendices and forests;
- b) seek advice and guidance from the Plants and Standing Committees, as needed;
- c) continue cooperation with organizations working on forest related matters, such as the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations and other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) to strengthen the support to Parties for implementing the Convention for listed tree species; and
- d) report on the implementation of this Decision at the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.



CONTRIBUTION OF THE CTSP PROJECTS TO RELEVANT COP DECISIONS

**Africa**

“√”: the outputs of the project would contribute to the CoP Decision.

“-”: not relevant. Country/Project	CoP Decisions							
	18.234 – 18.237: Rosewood tree species [Leguminosae (Fabaceae)].	18.307 – 18.308: Production of a CITES Checklist for <i>Dalbergia</i> spp.	18.140 – 18.143 & 16.58 (Rev. CoP18): Identification of timber and other wood products.	18.14 – 18.17: Tree species Programme.	18.203 – 18.204: Agarwood-producing taxa ( <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp.).	18.300 – 18.303: Trade in medicinal and aromatic plant species.	18.79: Enforcement	18.49 – 18.51: Cooperation with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.
<b>Benin-Nigeria-Togo:</b> Awareness raising and capacity building for the sustainable management of <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> (Fabaceae)	-	-	√	√	-	-	√	√
<b>Benin-Togo:</b> Capacity building for the development of a non-detriment finding on <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> (Fabaceae)	-	-	√	√	-	-	√	√
<b>Burundi:</b> Capacity building of stakeholders for sustaining <i>Prunus africana</i>	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	√
<b>Cameroon:</b> Action plan and updating the NDF report for <i>Prunus africana</i> in production sites of the Adamawa and Centre regions of Cameroon	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	√
<b>Côte d'Ivoire:</b> Sustainable management of <i>P. elata</i> and <i>P. erinaceus</i>	-	-	√	√	-	-	√	√
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC):</b> Sustainable	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	√

“-”: not relevant. <b>Country/Project</b>	CoP Decisions							
	18.234 – 18.237: Rosewood tree species [Leguminosae (Fabaceae)].	18.307 – 18.308: Production of a CITES Checklist for <i>Dalbergia</i> spp.	18.140 – 18.143 & 16.58 (Rev. CoP18): Identification of timber and other wood products.	18.14 – 18.17: Tree species Programme.	18.203 – 18.204: Agarwood-producing taxa ( <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp.).	18.300 – 18.303: Trade in medicinal and aromatic plant species.	18.79: Enforcement	18.49 – 18.51: Cooperation with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.
management of three CITES listing tree species: <i>Guibourtia demeusei</i> , <i>Pericopsis elata</i> and <i>Prunus africana</i>								
<b>Gabon:</b> Assessing the ecological dynamic, conservation status, and trade traceability of Kewazingo ( <i>Guibourtia</i> spp.) timber species as first step for making non-detriment findings (NDFs)	-	-	√	√	-	-	√	√
<b>Kenya-Uganda-United Republic of Tanzania:</b> Conservation and Sustainable Management of <i>Osyris lanceolata</i> , for Economic Development in East Africa	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	√
<b>Madagascar:</b> Sustainable management of <i>Prunus africana</i> populations in Madagascar: stand stock assessment, agroforestry, harvesting techniques and legal framework	-	-	√	√	-	√	√	√

## Asia

Country/Project	CoP Decisions						
	18.234 – 18.237: Rosewood tree species [Leguminosae (Fabaceae)]	18.307 – 18.308: Production of a CITES Checklist for <i>Dalbergia</i> spp.	18.140 – 18.143 & 16.58 (Rev. CoP18): Identification of timber and other wood products.	18.14 – 18.17: Tree species Programme.	18.203 – 18.204: Agarwood-producing taxa ( <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp.).	18.39: Capacity-building	Dec. 18.132-18.134: Non-detriment findings
<b>Cambodia:</b> Integrating the Development of Guidelines and Incentives for Piloting the Establishment of Small-scale Private <i>Dalbergia</i> Plantations with the Determination of NDF in Preah Vihear Province in Cambodia.	√	-	-	√	-	√	√
<b>Indonesia:</b> NDF Report and A DNA database for <i>Dalbergia latifolia</i> in Java and West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia.	√	-	√	√	-	√	√
<b>Malaysia:</b> Establishment of Arboreta and Strengthening Institutional Network for the Conservation of <i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> in Peninsular Malaysia	-	-	-	√	√	√	-
<b>Viet Nam:</b> Strengthening the management and conservation of <i>Dalbergia cochinchinensis</i> and <i>Dalbergia oliveri</i> in Viet Nam.	√	-	√	√	-	√	√

Central and South America and the Caribbean

Country/Project	CoP Decisions						
	18.234 – 18.237: Rosewood tree species [Leguminosae (Fabaceae)]	18.307 – 18.308: Production of a CITES Checklist for <i>Dalbergia</i> spp.	18.140 – 18.143 & 16.58 (Rev. CoP18): Identification of timber and other wood products.	18.14 – 18.17: Tree species Programme.	18.203 – 18.204: Agarwood-producing taxa ( <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. and <i>Gyrinops</i> spp.).	18.39: Capacity-building	Dec. 18.132-18.134: Non-detriment findings
<b>Argentina:</b> Basis for the sustainable management of the species <i>Bulnesia sarmientoi</i> “palo santo” in the Gran Chaco Region of Argentina	-	-		√	-	√	√
<b>Brazil:</b> Rapid-Field Identification of <i>Dalbergia</i> Woods and Rosewood Oil by NIRS Technology – NIRS ID	-	-	√	-	-	√	√
<b>Brazil:</b> Big-leaf mahogany provenance and timbers identification by NIRS Technology	√	-	√	-	-	√	
<b>Cuba:</b> Building capacity to achieve a more effective implementation of CITES in Cuba for timber species of the genus <i>Guaiaacum</i>	-	-	-	-	-	√	√
<b>Guatemala:</b> Comprehensive analysis of the tree species of the genus <i>Dalbergia</i> and the like through the forensic wood laboratory for strengthening the application of CITES in Guatemala	√	-	√	-	-	√	√
<b>Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua:</b> Capacity building and technical management guidelines for the development of non-detriment findings for <i>Dalbergia</i> species in Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua	√	-	-	√	-	-	√

TENTATIVE BUDGET AND SOURCE OF FUNDING  
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS OR DECISIONS

According to Resolution Conf. 4.6 (Rev. CoP16) on *Submission of draft resolutions, draft decisions and other documents for meetings of the Conference of the Parties*, the Conference of the Parties decided that any draft resolutions or decisions submitted for consideration at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties that have budgetary and workload implications for the Secretariat or permanent committees must contain or be accompanied by a budget for the work involved and an indication of the source of funding.

The budget of the CTSP (2017-2022) managed by the CITES Secretariat has been approximately 7 million USD. In the view of the Secretariat, it is too early to estimate the budget of a possible new capacity-building programme for CITES-listed tree species and forests. However, the Secretariat would need to include in the budget all management costs related to such a project, including administrative and legal support, so that this will not entail any additional workload for the Secretariat's core staff.