

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



Twenty-second meeting of the Plants Committee
Tbilisi (Georgia), 19-23 October 2015

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Species trade and conservation

Trees

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE ITTO-CITES PROGRAMME FOR CITES LISTED TREE SPECIES
(RESOLUTION CONF. 14.4)

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.
2. Resolution Conf. 14.4 on *Cooperation between CITES and ITTO regarding trade in tropical timber* directs the Secretariat to cooperate closely with the Secretariat of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) on matters related to tropical timber species threatened by international trade and the sustainable management of tropical timber producing forests. In view of the close linkage with the work of the Plants Committee, the present document summarizes this cooperation since the last similar report to Parties, which can be found in document [CoP16 Doc. 13](#) on *Cooperation with organizations and multilateral environmental agreements*.
3. The *ITTO-CITES programme for implementing CITES listings of tropical timber species* (Phase I) ran from 2006 to 2011. In view of its success, a Phase II entitled *CITES Implementation for Tree Species and Trade/Market Transparency (TMT)* was financed by the European Union through the European Commission (EC).
4. Phase II of the programme has an approved budget of about USD 10 million and has so far received funding pledges from the European Union (through the EC), the United States of America, Germany, Norway, the Netherlands and the private sector. The second pre-financing of EUR 1.2 million under the ITTO-EC contract, which currently accounts for two-thirds of the Phase II budget, was received from the EC in April 2013. The United States pledged USD 180,000 and the Netherlands USD 70,000 during the 48th Session of the International Tropical Timber Council (ITTC) in November 2012; these funds were made available during the first half of 2013. ITTO continues to encourage donors to continue providing funds to meet the co-financing provisions of the ITTO-EC contract as requests for support under the programme continue to exceed available resources.
5. The Advisory Committee of the programme has met on two occasions in 2014. The first meeting took place on 8 May in Veracruz, Mexico, during the 21st meeting of the Plants Committee (PC21); and the second was held on 4 November in Yokohama, Japan, during the 50th meeting of the ITTC. These two meetings were attended by about 20 participants from the participating countries, donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and representatives from the Secretariats of ITTO and CITES.
6. The impact of the programme can be summarized as follows:

In range States of the tree species targeted during Phase II

- improved forest management and regulation of trade in CITES listed tree species, mainly through the work done by the Scientific Authorities, but also jointly with the Management Authorities;
- increased awareness and cooperation in research, silviculture and CITES compliance; and
- promoted integration of knowledge on sustainable forest management (ITTO) and species conservation, management and international trade (CITES), providing a coherent policy framework.

In other countries Party to CITES and trading in the target species:

- improved awareness, and increased worldwide capacity to manage and regulate international trade in CITES listed tree species; and
- support to bodies like the Scientific Review Group of the European Commission which uses the ITTO-CITES programme's team on a regular basis for gathering information on specific cases they assess. This also happens with other non-EU countries that often ask the programme's team to provide information.

The management of and trade in target tree species in particular benefited from Phase I and II, along with many other species that have benefited from improved forestry systems in these countries. Strong linkages have been developed between programme activities and other activities aimed at promoting forest legality in several countries (e.g. in the Democratic Republic of the Congo where the programme is actively coordinating with the local EU Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) office on matters of mutual concern).

7. An updated list of activities under the programme is presented in the Annex to this document. More information on all national, regional and international outputs can be found at the programme's [website](#). Many lessons have been learnt from the activities under Phases I and II focusing on 1) National and regional projects; 2) Resource inventory design, silviculture, management plans, non-detriment findings, timber marking and tracking systems; and 3-) Regional working groups agreed at the CITES Conference of the Parties; national, regional and international fora, cost-effective regulatory systems, CITES training workshops and outreach. These lessons include the importance of engaging with all stakeholders; improving the understanding of CITES regulations and their implementation; and the importance of clear communication between CITES authorities in countries and the private sector. These lessons will be detailed in the final Phase II implementation report to be submitted to the EC by ITTO, which administers the EC funds contributing to the ITTO-CITES programme.

Overview

8. Some figures below reflect the need to continue with a Phase III of the ITTO-CITES programme. At the start of its conception in 1975, 18 species of trees were included in the Appendices to CITES. The number of tree species listed in CITES started to increase significantly in 2002. This increasing number of listings poses implementation challenges in all range States concerned. About 300 species of trees were listed in Appendix II during CoP16 (Bangkok, 2013). For most of these species, there are action plans and Decisions of the CoP that direct the range States to undertake activities to strengthen their capacities to implement the Convention. In this context, the demand to participate in the programme continues to increase and the ITTO and CITES Secretariats are coordinating the implementation of projects that support the efforts of Parties to implement the Convention for these species.
9. During Phase I of the programme, the participating range States established their priorities on:
 - a) making design and confirmatory inventories;
 - b) organizing CITES training courses for Management, Scientific and enforcement officials; and
 - c) implementing marking and traceability systems (radio frequency identification - RFID).
10. During Phase I, 34 activities in eight countries of three regions were implemented, targeting five of the main CITES tree taxa (with 33 timber species and one medicinal tree species).

Region	Africa	Asia	Latin America
Target species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ <i>Pericopsis elata</i> ▸ <i>Prunus africana</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ <i>Gonystylus</i> spp. (around 30 species) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> <i>Cedrela odorata</i>
Countries	Cameroon	Indonesia	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
	Congo	Malaysia	Brazil
	The Democratic Republic of the Congo		Peru

11. The need to continue and complete the work undertaken during the four years of Phase I became evident. This was needed to complete the initial steps and progress made during Phase I, but also because more tree species continued to be listed in CITES, *inter alia* because range States better appreciated the benefits of CITES listings with the support of the ITTO-CITES programme. The number of countries asking to participate in the ITTO-CITES programme has continued to grow. The strength of the ITTO-CITES programme is based on the continuity of the work, the outstanding quality of its results, and the long-term sustainability of the activities. The demand for support from range States has always exceeded the available financial resources.
12. From a specific orientation towards 'timber' species, the ITTO-CITES programme evolved and targets now 'tree' species.
13. Whereas Phase I dealt with five taxa (34 species), Phase II now targets seven highly valuable tree taxa that comprise around 340 species. The number of countries involved increased from the original eight to 14, with one more region added. Burundi can be considered indirectly as the 15th country benefitting from the programme.

Region	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America
Target species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ <i>Pericopsis elata</i> ▸ <i>Dalbergia</i> spp. (48 species, 3 rosewoods and 45 palisanders) and <i>Diospyros</i> spp. (233 spp.) from Madagascar ▸ <i>Prunus africana</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ <i>Gonystylus</i> spp. (around 30 species) ▸ <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. (15 species) ▸ <i>Gyrinops</i> spp. (8 species) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> ▸ <i>Dalbergia retusa</i> and <i>D. stevensonii</i> from Guatemala ▸ <i>Cedrela odorata</i>
Countries	Cameroon	Indonesia	France	Brazil
	Congo	Malaysia	Spain	Guyana
	Ghana			Guatemala
	Côte d'Ivoire			Peru
	The Democratic Republic of the Congo			
	Madagascar			

14. A particularly important activity that is now being implemented is the *Establishment of a forensic laboratory for timber identification and description in the implementation of legal proceedings and traceability systems for CITES listed products*. The worldwide joint work on timber identification in forensic laboratories is a new field that is in very strong demand under Phase II of the ITTO-CITES programme.
15. During Phase I and II, participating countries have made enormous progress on generating information and capacities to sustainably harvest and transparently control the trade in some of the most heavily traded CITES listed tree species. But in the cases where the listing in CITES is at a higher taxonomic level, which is for example the case of the genus *Gonystylus*, the work done on *Gonystylus bancanus*,

the main species in trade, is not sufficient to implement CITES for the whole genus. So range States have the challenge to continue making progress on the other 29 species of ramin that are also included in CITES. There is therefore an evident need to continue supporting the ITTO-CITES programme to avoid that the work accomplished to date remains incomplete, or that data and information becomes obsolete. There is also a need to complete the work in all instances where tree taxa are listed at a higher taxonomic level (i.e. listing of a whole genus rather than a single species). In addition, it has become apparent during Phases I and II of the programme that there is a compelling need for a rapid assistance mechanism for countries that for various reasons are unable to comply with CITES requirements for listed tree species and may be subject to the Review of Significant Trade process and/or trade bans. This is currently the case with the Democratic Republic of the Congo under Phase II (where significant efforts are being made to assist the country to comply with listing provisions for *Pericopsis elata* and *Prunus africana*).

16. Phase I of the ITTO-CITES programme alone generated more than 100 technical publications (chapters in books, technical publications and reports), while Phase II has generated a similar number and is still ongoing. All of this information is readily available on the programme's website, but additional efforts are needed (hopefully under the proposed Phase III) to ensure efficient outreach of all programme outputs and achievements through a user-friendly online toolbox.

Relevance of Action (Phase III)

17. The ITTO and the CITES Secretariats are working on a new proposal to continue the work of the ITTO-CITES programme. The action responds to calls by both the ITTO Council and the CITES Conference of the Parties to support range States in implementing CITES tree listings.
18. At the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP16, Bangkok, 2013), 11 Decisions were adopted that are relevant to, or about tree species. Five Decisions directly concern the work of CITES on tree species and ITTO. Finally, the overall joint CITES-ITTO work is framed in line with CITES Resolution Conf. 14.4 on *Cooperation between CITES and ITTO regarding trade in tropical timber* which reinforces the need of cooperation between these two organizations.
19. A key requirement of CITES is the non-detriment finding made by the Scientific Authority of the range State prior to export, certifying that export will not be detrimental to the survival of the populations of the species concerned in the wild, i.e. will be sustainable. This requires information on conservation, type of management and trade for the species concerned (e.g. information on its ecology, regeneration, subsequent protection, growth, status of the populations of the species in the wild, range of distribution, ecology and management, levels of illegal harvest and trade, etc.). Such information is often lacking, incomplete or imprecise, making a proper evaluation of the sustainable levels of utilization and conditions attached, difficult. CITES Authorities also face obstacles due to inadequately trained and under-resourced staff.
20. Another key requirement for CITES is that the national CITES Management Authority certifies that tree products to be exported were obtained legally. Yet, they often lack adequately trained staff and the resources to develop and implement marking, tracking and compliance systems.
21. Finally, the timber processing industry frequently views CITES as a "threat", rather than appreciating that sustainability and transparency are critical for its long-term future. Well organized and effective regulatory systems require the involvement and cooperation of the industry, which can be accomplished by building more trust between it and the CITES authorities, a key outcome of the programme to date (particularly for *Prunus africana* where the European pharmaceutical industry has become a key partner) and one that must be continued in Phase III.
22. The cooperation programme has built on many of the above mentioned key challenges that range States face when implementing CITES. However, many more challenges remain.
23. The implementation of Phases I and II of the ITTO-CITES programme allowed for the identification of a number of important gaps that will require attention. Phase III is therefore proposing to follow up on the preceding two Phases, taking into account best practices and lesson learned, and focusing on priority needs. Phase III intends to maintain the momentum created previously and will build on the accomplishments of Phases I and II, as discussed in the 'Overview' section above. The Action is also intended to apply the acquired expertise to managing other CITES listed tree species of the participating

countries and to tree species from other range States that have not to date benefited from programme support.

24. Some key activities or work areas of particular relevance to be addressed by Phase III are:

- a) Forensic work (identification, marking and tracking);
- b) Support for making non-detriment findings;
- c) *Prunus africana*: there is an urgent need to build the 'evidence' that current practices are sustainable;
- d) Focus on countries with broad CITES compliance needs and provide support for managing tree species with parallel support from various CITES fronts: science, legislation and enforcement;
- e) Chain of custody for tracing target tree products;
- f) Inclusion of countries that have expressed specific interest in receiving support from the ITTO-CITES programme (Cambodia, India, Côte d'Ivoire);
- g) Inclusion of the following additional species:
 - i. *Pterocarpus santalinus* (red sandalwood);
 - ii. *Pterocarpus erinaceus* (Senegal rosewood, bois de vène) [tbc. Côte d'Ivoire has expressed interest in proposing this species for inclusion in Appendix II at CoP17];
 - iii. *Osyris lanceolata* (East African sandalwood);
 - iv. *Dalbergia cochinchinensis* (Siamese rosewood); and
 - v. *Bulnesia sarmientoi* (Holy wood)
- h) Work with non-ITTO member countries that are neighbors of ITTO member countries as part of the overall implementation of CITES for certain species (e.g. the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and Burundi for *Prunus africana*, the Democratic Republic of the Congo being the only ITTO member country);
- i) Strengthening the links with, and contribute to, the EU-FLEGT work (including involving FLEGT facilitators directly in relevant country activities);
- j) Strengthen wildlife enforcement cooperation among law enforcement agencies and wildlife authorities in range, transit and destination countries with the aim to address illegal trade in CITES listed tree species at national, regional and international level; strengthen criminal intelligence and information sharing between countries; strengthen capacities for monitoring and surveillance of suspect illegal timber shipments and risk profiling of illegal timber shipments;
- k) Strengthen capacities to use specialized investigative techniques such as controlled delivery, anti-money laundering and asset recovery, forensic technology, and procedures for disposal of seized products in illegal timber (or other tree product) investigations;
- l) Support the development of SMART technology at site level, as well as smart phone applications for timber stockpile inventory and identification; and
- m) Explore synergies and collaboration with other site-based CITES capacity building programmes such as Minimising the Illegal Killing of Elephants and other Endangered Species (MIKES) (in Africa) (e.g. in Congo: deployment of SMART technology for forest rangers that survey timber concessions, and improve their capacity to combat wildlife crime; assess possibilities of benefitting from MIKES training opportunities and know-how; e.g. in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: assess options for collaboration or exchange of information amongst those monitoring MIKE sites and nearby timber concessions in buffer zones to more effectively manage and protect these areas).

25. The demand from participating countries for support substantially exceeds the available resources under the programme, with many eligible activities submitted by countries pending financing (see Annex). CITES focuses on building science, legislation and enforcement capacities, but Phases I and II have not had the opportunity to build holistically on these three fronts since the funding has been partially sufficient and focused on activities considered a priority (those are usually science and enforcement). Experience from Phases I and II has shown that there is a need to retain some degree of flexibility in such a programme to cope with relatively sudden changes in the need for support from countries who may encounter difficulties in implementing CITES for tree species (e.g. by being placed on the CITES significant trade review process for non-compliance with an existing listing or by encountering difficulties in implementing a new listing which can arise after every meeting of the Parties to CITES). The above listing of activities should therefore be considered indicative and will be subject to regular review during the implementation of Phase III.
26. A detailed project document will be prepared during 2016 on the assumption that the EU and other donors express interest in continuing the programme into Phase III (note that the United States of America, Germany and the Netherlands have already expressed interest in continuing to work on CITES issues relevant to tropical tree species through the program). This project document will include a detailed logical framework reflecting the agreed objectives and activities under Phase III. A detailed outreach plan will be included in the project document to ensure that programme outputs are widely disseminated, including via the ITTO and CITES websites.
27. The Committee is invited to note this report and to provide comments on progress to date.

On-going activities as of 15 July 2015 for PP-A/39-162A

No.	Starting Date	Title	Country	Agency	ITTO budget (USD)	Total budget (USD)	Duration
AFRICA							
1	Nov. '13	Law enforcement and management of <i>Pericopsis elata</i> in production forests in Cameroon	Cameroon	Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Forestier (ANAFOR)	198 666.7	218 533.33	18 months
2	Nov. '13	Sustainable management of <i>Pericopsis elata</i> towards the implementation of the simple management plan of the Bidou II plantation, in the Kienke South Forest Reserve, Cameroon	Cameroon	Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Forestier (ANAFOR)	164 907.51	181 398.26	18 months
3	Apr '14	Pilot implementation of a DNA traceability system for <i>Pericopsis elata</i> in forest concessions and sawmills in Cameroon and Congo	Cameroon, Congo	Double Helix	303 500	303 500	12 months
4	Jun. 14	Pilot implementation of a DNA traceability system for <i>Prunus africana</i> in prunus allocation units in Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo	Cameroon, Democratic Republic of the Congo (D.R.Congo)	Double Helix	343 500	360 675	18 months
5	Mar '11	Non-detriment findings for <i>Prunus africana</i> (Hook.f.) Kalman in North and South Kivu, Democratic Republic of Congo	D.R. Congo	Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN)	215 500	236 550	10 months
6	Oct. '13	Development of non-detriment findings for <i>Pericopsis elata</i> in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	D.R. Congo	Direction de la Conservation de la Nature (Organe de gestion CITES)	264 200	290 620	12 months
7	Nov. '13	Promotion of the sylviculture of <i>Pericopsis elata</i> in North Congo	Congo	Centre National d'Inventaire et d'Aménagement des Ressources Forestières et	219 222.22	241 144.44	18 months

				Fauniques (CNIAF)			
ASIA							
1	Feb. '14	Managing agarwood plantation in Indonesia	Indonesia	Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation	73 855	93 240	12 months
2	Feb. '14	Capacity-building on seedling propagation techniques and awareness-raising on CITES implementation and ramin roadmap	Indonesia	Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation	102 500	124 750	12 months
3	Jul. 14	Development of a ramin conservation concept (<i>Gonystylus spp.</i>) for plantation forest concessions	Indonesia	Association of Indonesian Forest Concessions (APHI)	97 095	127 095	12 months
4	Nov. 14	Ensuring genetic diversity of ramin seed sources and ramin population from rooted cuttings	Indonesia	FORDA	141 450	166 595	12 months
5	Nov. 14	Establishment of an integrated agarwood cluster in Bintan Island, Indonesia	Indonesia	FORDA	99 070	120 977	12 months
6	Jun. '13	Reproductive and genetic studies towards the conservation and management of <i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> in peninsular Malaysia	Malaysia	Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)	141,570.00	231,267.00	24 months
7	Jun. '13	Development of an information database for the conservation and sustainable use of <i>Gonystylus bancanus</i> (Ramin) and <i>Aquilaria malaccensis</i> (Karas) in Malaysia	Malaysia	Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)	90,480.00	169,128.00	22 months
8	Dec. '14	Capacity-building of Forestry Department peninsular Malaysia's staff in identifying <i>Aquilaria</i> to species level and in the grading of Agarwood	Malaysia	Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia (FDPM)	39 840.00	64 824.00	12 months
LATIN AMERICA							
1	Sep. '12	Big-leaf mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) in the Brazilian Amazon: long-term Studies of population dynamics and regenerations ecology towards sustainable forest management (2 nd extension)	Brazil	IFT/Yale University/ James Grogan with support Brazilian Forest Service (SFB)	193,500	210,000	22 months

2	Feb. '14	Ecology and silviculture of mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King) in the western Brazilian Amazon	Brazil	FUNPEA The Federal Rural University of the Amazon (UFRA)	127 448	211 302	24 months
3	Feb. 14	Using the Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS) technique on a pilot scale, as a potential tool for the monitoring of Mahogany trade	Brazil	FUNTEC	137,280	350,000	24 months
4	Apr. 14	Establishment of a forensic laboratory for timber identification and description in the implementation of legal proceedings and traceability systems for CITES listed products	Guatemala	Fundación Naturaleza para la Vida –FNPV (Nature for Life Foundation)	257 891.23	463 415.20	24 months
5	Apr. '14	Population and abundance survey for <i>Dalbergia retusa</i> and <i>D. stevensonii</i> species in their natural range areas in Guatemala	Guatemala	Fundación Naturaleza para la Vida –FNPV (Nature for Life Foundation)	187 429.49	203 378.20	24 months
6	Oct. 14	Non-detriment findings – Practical guidance for CITES listed tree species	Guatemala	Universidad de Córdoba (Spain) CONAP (Guatemala)	100 775.18	327 955.18	15 months
7	Aug. 14	Management of mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> King.) and cedar (<i>Cedrela</i> spp.) seed stands in a forest concession for the conservation of the Tahuamanu Seed Stand in the province of Tahuamanu, Madre de Dios, Peru	Peru	UNALM	199 436	449 436	18 months

TMT Component							
1	TMT-SPD 012/12 Rev.1 (M)	Improving intra-African trade and market transparency in timber and timber products	Ghana	Ghana Timber Millers Organization (GTMO)	111,931	149,987	24 months
2	TMT-SPD 010/12 Rev.1 (M)	Preparation of the publication "Atlas of tropical timber species – 1 st Edition: Technological characteristics and uses of 273 tropical timber species (and 17 temperate species)"	France	CIRAD	138,033	273,789	24 months
3	TMT-SPD 014/13 Rev.1 (M)	Enhancing the sustainable management and commercial utilization of the CITES listed species <i>Cedrela Odorata</i> (Red cedar) in Guyana	Guyana	Guyana Forestry Commission	136,640	252,365	18 months
4	TMT SPD 020/15 (M)	Appui à l'ANAFOR pour un fonctionnement optimal de la base de données sur la gestion de <i>Pericopsis elata</i> (Assamela) au Cameroun (Support for ANAFOR for optimum operation of the database management of <i>Pericopsis elata</i> (Assamela) in Cameroon)	Cameroon	Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement Forestier (ANAFOR)	113 400	127 740	10 months
5	TMT SPD 021/15 (M)	Mise en place d'un observatoire de l'exploitation de <i>Pericopsis elata</i> en République du Congo (Establishment of an observatory of the exploitation of <i>Pericopsis elata</i> in Congo)	Congo	CNIAF	130 000	143 000	12 months
6	TMT SPD 022/15 (I)	Establishment of a fully documented reference sample collection and identification system for all CITES listed <i>Dalbergia</i> species and a feasibility study for <i>Diospyros</i> and look-alike species	Global	Institute of Integrative Biology (IBZ), Switzerland	200,000	270,000	13 months
7	TMT SPD 023/15 Rev.1 (M)	Supporting SMEs and importers of tropical timber for better understanding of CITES and the need to comply with CITES rules in China	China	RIFPI/CAR – Research Institute of Forestry Policy and Information of Chinese Academy of Forestry	150 000	246 860	18 months
8	TMT SPD 017/15 Rev.2 (M)	Improving sustainable <i>Pericopsis elata</i> conservation and trade regulation in Ghana	Ghana	Nature and Development Foundation (NDF)	149 975	190 649	18 months

Proposals pending for approval as of 15 July 2015 for PP-A/39-162A

No.	Date submitted	Title	Country	Agency	ITTO budget (USD)	Total budget (USD)	Duration
AFRICA							
1	Aug. 14 Nominate for possible future TMT calls	Establishment of a laboratory for sample storage and fresh DNA extraction as critical steps for tracking <i>Pericopsis elata</i> and <i>Prunus africana</i> products being exported from Cameroon	Cameroon	Double Helix Tracking Technologies	192 600	211 860	7 months
2	Dec. 14 Nominate for possible future TMT calls	Renforcement des capacités de la chaîne de gestion des unités d'allocation de <i>Prunus africana</i> au Cameroun (Capacity building of stakeholders in the management chain of allocation units of <i>Prunus africana</i> in Cameroon)	Cameroon	ANAFOR	149 900 (latest version – Feb 2015)	164 890	7 months
3	Feb. 15	Conservation and sustainable management of <i>Prunus africana</i> in Cameroon	Cameroon	ANAFOR	208 692	229 542	12 months
4	Mar. 15	Actualisation de l'avis de commerce non préjudiciable (ACNP) sur <i>Pericopsis elata</i> au Cameroun (Updating the non-detrimental finding notice on <i>Pericopsis elata</i> in Cameroon)	Cameroon	ANAFOR	156 720	172 382	7 months
5	Jun. 14 Nominate for possible future TMT calls	Mise en place d'un observatoire sur la gestion, l'exploitation, la transformation et le commerce de <i>Pericopsis elata</i> (Afrormosia) en République démocratique du Congo (Establishment of an observatory on management of, exploitation of, processing of and trade in <i>Pericopsis elata</i> (Afrormosia) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo)	Democratic Republic of Congo	Secrétariat Général au Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme	242 600	266 860	12 months
6	May 14	Avis de commerce non préjudiciable (ACNP) pour la République du Congo (NDF in the Republic of Congo)	Congo	Centre National d'Inventaire et d'Aménagement des Ressources Forestières et Fauniques (CNI AF)	132 780	145 056	8 months
7	Nov. 12 (rev. Jul '14)	Sauvegarde de <i>Pericopsis elata</i> en Côte d'Ivoire (Follow-up on <i>Pericopsis elata</i> in Côte d'Ivoire)	Côte d'Ivoire	Société de Développement des Forêts (SODEFOR)	167 600	304 500	12 months

ASIA							
1	Dec. 13	Enhancing <i>ex situ</i> conservation and sustainable management of <i>Gonystylus</i> species	Indonesia	FORDA	91 700	132 870	12 months
2	Dec. 13	Developing an integrated pests and disease control system for agarwood plantation	Indonesia	FORDA	65 000	81 500	12 months
LATIN AMERICA							
1	Nov 14	Big-leaf mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) in the Brazilian Amazon: long-term studies of population dynamics and regeneration ecology towards sustainable forest management	Brazil (extension)	IFT Jimmy Grogan	123,300	133,300	18 months
2	Nov. 13 Apr. 14 (revised)	Application of silvicultural treatments to encourage the establishment of natural regeneration of mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) and cedar (<i>Cedrela</i> spp.) in areas under forest management in the province of Tahuamanu in Madre de Dios, Peru	Peru	UNALM	196 758	399 953	18 months
3	Mar. 13 (revised)	Estimating age, growth rate and periodicity in cedar trees (<i>Cedrela odorata</i>) through dendrochronological methods to implement sustainable forest management in the Peruvian Amazon	Peru	Camara Nacional Forestal, UNALM Peru and ESALQ/USP Brazil	48 322	69 054	6 months
4	Feb. 15	Diagnóstico en el comercio nacional para exportación de caoba (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) y cedro (<i>Cedrela odorata</i>) desde la inclusion en los Apéndices de la CITES (Diagnosis in domestic trade for export of mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) and cedar (<i>Cedrela odorata</i>) for inclusion in the Appendices of CITES)	Peru	UNALM	150 000	234 100	12 months

List of completed activities (2007-2015) (shaded – completed under Phase II)

Region	Country	Activity title	ITTO budget	Total budget	Duration (actual)	
Asia	Indonesia	Improving inventory design to estimate growing stock of <i>Gonystylus bancanus</i> (ramin) in Indonesia (2010)	111,900	129,835	12 months (20)	
		Identification of information gaps towards the SFM of ramin and thematic programmes to be included in the 2009 and 2010 work programme of the ITTO-CITES Project - "Ensuring international trade in CITES listed timber species is consistent with their sustainable management and conservation" (2009)	19,940	23,500	2 days	
		Exploratory assessment on the population, distribution and potential uses of non- <i>Gonystylus bancanus</i> species in Indonesia (2010)	128,600	161,690	12 months (20)	
		Assessing silvicultural system on ramin: Review of the current practice and re-vegetation of existing permanent sample plots (2010)	97,455	125,873	12 months (20)	
		Review on ramin harvest and trade: CITES compliance, Tri-national task force on trade in ramin, trade control and monitoring (2011)	55,000	67,430	12 months	
		The assessment of ramin plantation requirements and the establishment of ramin genetic resources conservation gardens (2014)	108 935	169,659	12 months (18)	
		Promoting conservation of plant genetic resources of <i>Aquilaria</i> and <i>Gyrinops</i> species in Indonesia (2015)	96,170	117,787	12 months (15)	
		Malaysia	Generation of spatial distribution maps of <i>Gonystylus bancanus</i> (ramin) using hyperspectral technology and determination of sustainable level of harvest of ramin in production forests of peninsular Malaysia (2010)	131,000	183,050	24 months (25)
			Developing DNA database for <i>Gonystylus bancanus</i> in Sarawak (2010)	52,670	111,883	12 months (20)
	Non-detriment findings report on <i>Gonystylus bancanus</i> – A quantitative assessment of <i>G. bancanus</i> in two selected permanent forests of Sarawak (2010)		24,900	55,315	12 months (20)	
	The development of <i>Gonystylus</i> spp. (ramin) timber monitoring system using radio frequency identification (RFID) in peninsular Malaysia (2010)		103,200	174,110	8 months (24)	
		The quantification of dry and wet inland <i>Gonystylus</i> spp. (Ramin), <i>Aquilaria</i> spp. (Agarwood) and <i>Intsia</i> spp. (Merbau) in Peninsular Malaysia (2010)	131,800	198,030	15 months (20)	

		Sawn timber and plywood recovery study of ramin (<i>Gonystylus bancanus</i>) in peninsular Malaysia (2010)	8,478.00	9,325.00	12 months (20)
		National workshop on enforcement compliance for trade in ramin (<i>Gonystylus</i> spp.) (2011)	25,030.00	44,820.00	4 days
		Regional workshop on sharing of findings from the activities implemented in Indonesia and Malaysia under the ITTO-CITES programme on ensuring international trade in CITES listed timber species is consistent with their sustainable management and conservation (2010)	47,315.00	66,315.00	3 days
		Use of DNA for identification of <i>Gonystylus</i> species and timber geographical origin in Sarawak (2014)	123 000	255 600	12 months (19)
		<i>In vitro</i> propagation of <i>Gonystylus bancanus</i> (ramin) in Sarawak (2014)	105 000	192 500	12 months (19)
	China	CITES Timber Identification Manual (2013)	55,000.00	55,275.00	24 months
	Regional	Asian workshop of the ITTO-CITES programme on ensuring international trade in CITES-listed timber species is consistent with their sustainable management and conservation: <i>Gonystylus</i> spp. (Ramin) (2009)	21,110	21,110	2 days
All regions		International meeting on sustainable forest management in CITES (Bali, Indonesia) (2013)	120,000	120,000	3 days
Africa	Cameroon	Non-detrimental findings on <i>Prunus africana</i> (Hook.f.) Kalman in Cameroon (2011)	352,600.00	35,260.00	18 months
		Sustainable management of <i>Pericopsis elata</i> in forest concessions in Cameroon (2011)	152,500.00	15,250.00	26 months
		Rehabilitation of <i>Pericopsis elata</i> plantation in Cameroon (2011)	88,980.00	8,898.00	24 months
		Settlement of a monitoring system for logging and processing of Assamela and training control agents on the use of CITES tools and procedures in Cameroon (2014)	309 555.60	340 511.11	12 months
	Congo, Rep.of	Inventory of <i>Afromosia</i> in a production forest of Congo to manage it sustainably (2011)	140,350.00	14,035.00	20 months
		Dissemination of the CITES convention and its implementation texts in the Republic of Congo (2013)	160 331.523	176 365.00	8 months
	D.R. Congo	Training interested parties on the verification of CITES permits and the use of the "CITES Wood ID" in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2011)	87,516.00	8,752.00	6 months

		Workshops in the Democratic Republic of the Congo on CITES dissemination texts and implementation tools in Kinshaha, Kisangani and Matadi (2011)	56,009.00	5,601.00	Scheduled for 4 months & completed in one year
	Madagascar	Provision of taxonomic data, validation and methods of quantification for the sustainable management of Malagasy valuable timber species (2014)	65 034	70 034	15 months
	Regional	1 st African regional workshop on <i>Afromosia</i> (2008)	41,763.21		3 days
		2 nd African regional workshop on <i>Afromosia</i> (2010)	30,455.76		3 days
		1 st African regional workshop on <i>Bubinga</i> or <i>Guibourtia spp.</i> and <i>Wengé</i> or <i>Millettia laurentii</i> and 2 nd meeting on <i>Pygeum</i> or <i>Prunus africana</i> (2012)	46,647.35		3 days
Latin America	Bolivia	Population density and forest harvesting impact on natural regeneration and diameter growth of mahogany in Bolivia (2011)	126,300.00	152,000.00	12 months
	Brazil	Management of <i>Hypsipyla grandella</i> in <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> plantations in Para and Sao Paulo States, Brazil (2011)	120,016.00	321,522.00	24 months
		Ecology and silviculture of mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) in the Western Brazilian Amazon (2013)	100,980.00	247,293.00	24 months
		Bigleaf mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) in the Brazilian Amazon: long-term studies of population dynamics and regeneration ecology towards sustainable forest management (2010)	93,550.00	133,550.00	18 months
		Bigleaf mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) in the Brazilian Amazon: long-term studies of population dynamics and regeneration ecology towards sustainable forest management (First extension) (2011)	65,940.00	85,940.00	12 months
		Bigleaf mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) in the Brazilian Amazon: long-term studies of population dynamics and regeneration ecology towards sustainable forest management (Second extension) (2014)	19,560.00	19,560.00	14 months
		Ecology and silviculture of mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) in the Western Brazilian Amazon (First extension to be completed in 2016)	101,400	2,385,535	24 months
	Peru	ITTO Project PD 251/03 Rev.3 (F) Evaluation of commercial stocks and strategy for the sustainable management of mahogany – extension to cedar (2009)	209,520.00	-	12 months
		Study of cedrela populations in Peru (2010)			

		Design, validation and adjustment of methodology for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of mahogany and cedar sample plots in Peru (2010)	128,290.00	203,040.00	12 months
		Assessment of regeneration of natural big-leaf mahogany and cedar populations in Peru (2013)	129 729	220 722	12 months
		Confirmatory assessment of forest inventories for cedar and bigleaf mahogany (2014)	133,580.00	245,280.00	12 months
	Bolivia, Brazil and Peru	Market study of <i>Cedrela odorata</i> in Bolivia, Brazil and Peru	40,000.00	-	5 months
	Guatemala and Peru	Support compliance of CITES Convention in Guatemala and Peru: In country technical assistance for the development of the national timber yield tables for mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) standing volume & export grade sawn wood	20,000.00	-	12 months
	Regional	4 th Meeting of the mahogany working group and 1 st Latin American workshop of the ITTO-CITES programme (2008)	27,000.00	42,000.00	3 days
		II Latin American workshop of the ITTO-CITES programme - Experiences in the application of conversion factors to control and monitor forestry activities in Latin America (2009)	25,000.00	28,300.00	3 days
		III Latin American workshop of the ITTO—CITES programme (2011)	44,884.00	-	3 days