

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



Sixty-sixth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 11-15 January 2016

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Compliance and enforcement

ALIGNMENT OF SELECTED CITES PRIORITIES AND PROJECTS TO THE GEF-FUNDED GLOBAL
WILDLIFE PROGRAM

This information document has been prepared by the Secretariat in relation to agenda item 10.4 on *Wildlife Donor Roundtable*, item 16.5 on *International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime*, item 29 on *National Ivory Action Plans process*, item 32.1 *Enforcement matters* and item 51.1 on *Rhinoceroses (Rhinocerotidae spp.)*.



CITES inputs to the Global Wildlife Program (GWP)

CITES is a legally binding instrument with a wealth of activities related to the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) and effective compliance mechanisms to foster their implementation. Member States have legally binding obligations under CITES to take certain actions related to tackling illegal wildlife trade – the CITES Secretariat’s main interest is in linking their legal obligations under CITES with available financial opportunities. The GEF-funded GWP offers a great opportunity to bridge these gaps.

Selected CITES priorities and projects strategically aligned to the components of the GWP are summarized below, and linked to the GWP national projects on the following page.

PROGRAM COMPONENT 1. Reduce poaching and improve community benefits and management	PROGRAM COMPONENT 2. Reduce wildlife trafficking	PROGRAM COMPONENT 3. Reducing demand	PROGRAM COMPONENT 4. Knowledge, policy dialogue and coordination
<p>CITES MIKE programme monitors trends in elephant poaching (and law enforcement effort) at 60 sites in 30 African range States, and 25 sites in 13 Asian range States.</p> <p>MIKES (Minimising the Illegal Killing of Elephants and other Endangered Species) expands the focus to other flagship species threatened by illegal trade (e.g. rhinos, great apes, marine turtles).</p>	<p>ICCWC forensic tools include forensic analysis guidelines for ivory and the development of similar guidelines for timber.</p> <p>ICCWC anti-money laundering training materials specific to wildlife crime are being developed by the World Bank and UNODC.</p>	<p>Workshop on demand-side strategies for curbing illegal ivory trade was held in China in January 2015.</p> <p>International workshop on rosewood, focusing on demand-side strategies for curbing illegal trade, planned for 2016.</p>	<p>Wildlife donor roundtable with EU, Germany, UNDP, UNEP, UNODC and World Bank to increase funding sources allocated to wildlife and forest law enforcement and governance.</p>
<p>CITES National Ivory Action Plans (NIAPs) are a practical tool to strengthen national controls to combat illegal trade in ivory in 19 countries across Africa and Asia that are the key source, transit and destination States. There is a progress reporting mechanism overseen by the CITES Standing Committee. Many NIAPs identify substantial funding needs for implementation.</p>			
<p>ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit assessments, led by UNODC on behalf of ICCWC, are underway in over 15 countries. Resulting Toolkit action plans identify the priority actions and recommendations to strengthen national responses to wildlife crime. A national enforcement capacity self-assessment framework is being developed by CITES, on behalf of ICCWC, to build on the ICCWC Toolkit process and enable a ‘rapid’ assessment of enforcement efforts.</p>			
<p>Action to combat illegal trade in rhinoceros horn arising from the <i>CITES Rhinoceros Enforcement Task Force</i> and the <i>Ministerial dialogue for key States implicated in the illegal trade in rhinoceros horn</i>. Actions encompass national implementation and priorities for regional cooperation. Specific work on awareness raising and demand reduction is underway by the CITES Rhinoceros Working Group.</p>			
<p>The CITES National Legislation Project is the Convention’s primary mechanism for encouraging and assisting Parties’ legislation efforts, to ensure that national legislation meets the minimum requirements for implementation of CITES. The Secretariat is supporting priority countries to review and improve their legislation.</p>			
<p>CITES and livelihoods developments include a CITES livelihoods impact assessment toolkit and guidelines. There is also an active CITES Working Group on Livelihoods.</p>	<p>Asian big cat recommendations by the CITES Standing Committee address various parts of the illegal supply chain including enforcement, demand reduction and prevention of illegal trade from breeding facilities.</p>		
<p>KEY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CITES ICCWC Multi-partner 			

Country	Implementing Agency	MIKE / MIKES ¹ (aligned project sites)	National Ivory Action Plan ²	ICCWC Toolkit ³	Action on illegal rhino horn trade ⁴	CITES National Legislation Project ⁵	CITES and livelihoods ⁶
Global	UNDP, WB	Global Coordination and Knowledge Management Project					
<i>Group I – GWP national projects approved by GEF in June 2015</i>							
1. Botswana	UNDP	✓		✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓
2. Cameroon	UNDP	✓✓ (Boumba-Bek)	✓✓	✓*			✓✓
3. Congo (2 projects)	UNDP, WB	✓✓ (Nouabale-Ndoki, Odzala)	✓✓	✓		✓✓	
4. Ethiopia	UNDP	✓ (Babille)	✓✓	✓*			
5. Gabon	WB	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓		✓✓	
6. India	UNDP	✓			✓	✓✓	
7. Indonesia	UNDP	✓			✓		✓
8. Mozambique	UNDP	✓✓ (Niassa)	✓✓	✓	✓✓	✓✓✓	
9. United Republic of Tanzania	UNDP	✓ (Katavi Rukwa, Ruaha Rungwa, Selous Mikumi)	✓✓✓	✓		✓✓✓	
10. Zambia	WB	✓			✓	✓✓	
<i>Group II - GWP national projects awaiting approval by the GEF⁷</i>							
11. Kenya	UNDP	✓✓	✓✓✓	✓	✓	✓✓✓	✓
12. Malawi	WB	✓			✓	✓✓	
13. Mali	UNDP	✓				✓	
14. Philippines	ADB		✓✓✓		✓	✓✓	
15. South Africa	UNEP	✓			✓✓		✓
16. Thailand	UNDP	✓	✓✓✓		✓		
17. Viet Nam	WB	✓	✓✓✓	✓✓	✓✓		✓✓
18. Zimbabwe	UNDP	✓✓			✓		✓

¹ ✓✓=MIKE and MIKES; ✓=MIKE only; listed sites indicate MIKE/MIKES sites that are also target project sites for national projects. Further GEF project sites can voluntarily nominate to become MIKE sites.

² ✓✓✓ = Parties of 'primary concern' in the control of illegal trade in ivory; ✓✓ = Parties of 'secondary concern'; ✓ = Parties of 'importance of watch'.

³ ✓✓ = ICCWC Toolkit assessment completed and report and work plan presented to Government; ✓ = ICCWC Toolkit underway; ✓* = country invited to implement ICCWC Toolkit assessment with ICCWC support.

⁴ ✓✓= Key State implicated in illegal trade in rhinoceros horn; ✓ = Participating State in CITES Rhinoceros Enforcement Task Force and associated strategies and actions.

⁵ ✓✓✓= Parties identified as requiring attention as a priority (beneficiaries of support under the national legislation project in 2015-2016); ✓✓= Parties needing national legislation review, which have been party to the Convention for 20 years or more; ✓=Parties needing national legislation review, which have been party to the Convention for less than 20 years.

⁶ ✓✓= Current/possible case study on CITES and livelihoods; ✓= CITES and Livelihoods Working Group member.

⁷ The second group of national projects were submitted to the GEF in November 2015 for inclusion in the GWP and are awaiting approval by the GEF Council.