

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

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Sixty-ninth meeting of the Standing Committee  
Geneva (Switzerland), 27 November - 1 December 2017

Strategic matters

Livelihoods

REPORT ON THE CITES AND LIVELIHOODS WORKSHOP

1. This document has been prepared by China, Peru and South Africa in consultation with the CITES Secretariat.\*

Background

2. The CITES and livelihood working group conducted a workshop that was held in Cispatá, Colombia in February 2015, but with a broader focus, to review the progress made and to discuss possible intentions and resulted in the development of the CITES and Livelihoods Handbook for the implementation of the toolkit and guidelines as mentioned in Decision 16.20 and Resolution Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP17). The Handbook comprises of two documents:
  - Part I: How to rapidly assess the effects of the applications of CITES decisions on livelihoods of the poor rural communities. This part is used as a tool intended for Management Authorities that are carrying out rapid rural appraisal of the positive and the negative effects resulting from the implementation of the inclusion of the Appendices of CITES on livelihoods of poor people.
  - Part II: Addressing and mitigating the effects of the application of CITES decisions on livelihoods in poor rural communities. This part proposes mitigation and sustainable measures that attempt to address the findings of the appraisal which are carried out in Part I.
3. As a follow-up to the above meeting and with a focus to implement CoP17 decisions on CITES and livelihoods, a workshop on CITES and livelihoods was held in George, South Africa from 23 to 25 November 2016. The workshop was co-organized by the CITES Secretariat and the Department of Environmental Affairs of South Africa.
4. The workshop was attended by representatives from 13 Parties to CITES (Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Namibia, Peru, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe) as well as representatives from the following organisations: Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Conservation Force, International Trade Centre (ITC), IUCN and TRAFFIC.
5. The overall purpose of the workshop was:
  - To promote the use of the CITES and Livelihoods Handbook;
  - To exchange successful experiences in the evaluation of both positive and negative impacts of the application of CITES decisions on livelihoods in poor rural communities, namely to analyse the positive

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\* *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

impacts of the listing of species in CITES Appendices on the livelihoods of poor rural communities and to identify measures to mitigate the possible negative impacts within the CITES framework.

- To discuss the implementation of CoP17 decisions on CITES and livelihoods;
  - To discuss the future work of the CITES and livelihoods.
6. The Day 1 and Day 3 of the workshop were devoted to the presentations by participants and discussions in breakout groups. Details of the presentations can be in the full report of the workshop which is the annex of this document. On Day 2, , participants to the workshop undertook a field trip to visit various communities involved in the harvesting and manufacturing of products of *Aloe ferox*, a medicinal plant species listed in CITES Appendix II.
7. The following key recommendations were concluded on the basis of the presentations by all participants, findings and recommendations of the three break-out groups as well as discussions at plenary sessions on the implementation of CoP17 decisions on livelihoods and funding needs.
- i) Efforts should be made by both the Parties and the Secretariat to enhance the recognition of the conservation and livelihood benefits from legal and sustainable trade in wildlife in line with Resolution Conf. 16.6 and to make livelihoods considerations part of decision making processes, including in the preparation of amendment proposals and the issuance of CITES permits.
  - ii) The CITES Secretariat should organize training workshops for Parties to ensure the proper understanding and use of the Handbook and that the Handbook is adaptable to national and local realities.
  - iii) The Handbook, which is currently available in English and Spanish, should be translated into other languages when possible, and a simplified version that cater to the needs of different countries will be desirable.
  - iv) A template with standard methodologies for future case studies should be established in order to ensure consistency and the quality of the case studies.
  - v) As a concrete step to truly “take into account socio-economic factors” as envisaged in the pre-ambler paragraph of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), the “Format for proposals to amend the Appendices” (Annex 6 of the resolution) should be revised to include a new section on socio-economic considerations, where the importance of the species concerned for the livelihoods of rural communities and possible impacts of the proposed listing should be analysed; sound solution and justification should be provided.
  - vi) A Non-detriment Finding (NDF) report on the livelihoods of rural communities should be requested by national CITES authorities when considering the issuance of CITES permits.
  - vii) Information on livelihoods implications should be incorporated in the process of Periodic review and review of significant trade of species included in the CITES Appendices.
  - viii) To develop an evaluation mechanism to consider the effects on the livelihoods of rural communities when new resolutions and decisions are to be proposed or adopted.
  - ix) To promote the collaboration between future Standing Committee working groups on rural communities and livelihoods including by convening joint meetings of the two working groups during the SC meetings.
  - x) Lastly, participants suggest that South Africa, Peru and China, the former co-chairs of the CITES and Livelihoods Working Group of the Standing Committee, should jointly submit a report with all the recommendations made in the workshop to the 69th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee to be held in Geneva from 27 November to 1 December 2017.

#### Recommendations

8. The Standing committee is requested to consider the recommendations highlighted in paragraph 7 and propose possible way forward.



environmental affairs

Department:  
Environmental Affairs  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## Report on the Workshop on CITES and Livelihoods

23-25 November 2016

George, South Africa



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and Livelihoods workshop was held in George, South Africa from 23 to 25 November 2016 with representatives from 13 Parties to CITES (Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Namibia, Peru, South Africa, Uganda and Zimbabwe) as well as representatives from the following organisations: Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Conservation Force, International Trade Centre (ITC), IUCN and TRAFFIC. The workshop was co-organized by the CITES Secretariat and the Department of Environment of South Africa. The workshop was conducted as a follow-up of previous workshops in Colombia (2015) and Peru (2013) with a focus on the implementation of decisions adopted at the 17<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP17) on livelihoods.

## 2. PURPOSE

The purpose of the workshop was:

- To promote the use of the CITES and Livelihoods Handbook;
- To exchange successful experiences in the evaluation of both positive and negative impacts of the application of CITES decisions on livelihoods in poor rural communities, namely to analyse the positive impacts of the listing of species in CITES Appendices on the livelihoods of poor rural communities and to identify measures to mitigate the possible negative impacts within the CITES framework.
- To discuss the implementation of CoP17 decisions on CITES and livelihoods;
- To discuss the future work of the CITES and livelihoods.

## 3. OPENING

The workshop was officially opened by the CITES Secretary-General, Mr John E. Scanlon, via a video message, who amongst other things, mentioned that illegal trade does not only decimate wildlife populations, but also deprives local people from their livelihoods, and in some cases, impacts national economies and security. Parties to CITES have also long recognized that well-regulated legal trade can benefit both local communities and conservation of the species. He highlighted the fact that engagement of rural communities and enhancement of their livelihoods now forms an essential part of three-pronged approach in CITES to tackling illegal trade in wildlife, which is well reflected in the outcomes of CoP17. He noted that bold decisions adopted at CoP17 are now being translated into concrete actions on the ground, and that the CITES and Livelihoods Workshop serves as a good example.

In welcoming delegates of the workshop, the Chief Director of Biodiversity Planning and Development of the Department of Environmental Affairs of South Africa, Ms Thea Carroll mentioned that it is our responsibility to ensure that the rights of the communities as well as the natural resource base that underpins and supports the livelihoods and economic opportunities are both protected. She stressed that the sharing of information, best practices and lessons learnt relating to livelihoods programmes and initiatives across the world, as has been done during this workshop, is invaluable. Ms Carroll mentioned that the workshop is the first step towards the effective implementation of CoP17 decisions with the overall aim of ensuring that CITES processes fully integrate socio-economic considerations moving forward.

The workshop was chaired by Ms Olga Kumalo the Director responsible for the implementation of CITES at the Department of Environmental Affairs in South Africa.

The workshop was conducted over 3 days, with proceedings reflected as follows:

## 4. PRESENTATIONS

Day 1 of the workshop was devoted to the presentations by participants and group discussions.

To set the scene, Mr Liu Yuan, the Programme and Communications Officer of the CITES Secretariat who leads the work on livelihoods, provided an overview of CITES and livelihoods, the CITES and Livelihoods Handbook, the various decisions made at CoP17 and Resolution Conf. 16.6 as amended at CoP17.

During the presentations, participants shared their unique experiences on a wide range of subjects, from artificial propagation of CITES-listed plants and livelihoods of rural communities, the sharing of tourism revenue with communities as an incentive for conservation, the determinants of sustainable sourcing and livelihood benefits of the wildlife trade, to vicuñas and livelihoods of the High Andean people in Peru, the bushmeat case study in Colombia, case studies on *Crocodylus acutus* and hammerhead shark and current initiatives of IUCN and linkages with CITES processes. The workshop also addressed funding needs, the mandate of the future

working group of the Standing Committee on CITES and livelihoods, the support needed by rural communities to benefit from legal and sustainable trade in wildlife, the criteria to determine a successful CITES and livelihoods experience and best practices and future case studies.

Summaries of the presentations can be found below, which are shown in alphabetical order of countries and organizations, as they were conducted during the workshop.

### **1) Artificial propagation of CITES-listed plants and livelihoods of rural communities - two examples in China**

The *Aquilaria spp.* & *Gyrinops spp.* have been listed in the CITES Appendices in 1995 and are currently used in the aromatics. The *Aquilaria sinensis* is distributed in Hainan, Fujian, Guangxi, Guangdong, Yunnan, Taiwan provinces in the South and Southern China. The agarwood is used in the manufacturing of products such as oils, tea, medicines and bracelets. China has since exported thousands of agarwood to various countries of which 85% are from artificially propagated plants and 15% from the wild. The Chinese government is currently promoting the propagating of agarwood and since 2010, they have seen an increase in the proportions of land that are used for propagation. There is currently a company + base + farmer's household module and the Jingna township of Yunnan province is used as an example. The Qingsong Forestry Co. Limited planted more than 6,000 acres along with 37 local households teaching them how to plant and harvest the agarwood species of which they end up selling the products to the company in Jingna township of Yunnan province. Furthermore, in the Dalu Township of Guangxi Province, 3,000 acres of agarwood are propagated which belong to the rural cooperatives and this is an investment for all the villagers. In terms of benefits for conservation, the artificial propagation reduces the chances for the communities to harvest from wild in China and it meets the reasonable demand for the products from the species in the whole world.

In addition to the agarwood, rural communities are also propagating the *Cistanche deserticola* which is a perennial parasitic herb which grows in desert areas of fine sandy, slightly acidic soil, at elevations of 225-1150m. It is commonly used in traditional Chinese medicine for several thousand years to treat a wide variety of conditions such as kidney problems, constipation, impotence, and infertility. Most of the exports of this species are to Japan. The cultivation of this species covers an area of approximately 9810 hectares and about 5700 tonnes have since been harvested. Xijiang Wesong Ecological co. Ltd plants 1000 000 acre of *C. deserticola* and have commissioned the college of pharmacy in Jinan University to train 1500 local farmers and herdsmen. This has resulted in the stabilization of the wild sourced *C. deserticola* and has improved the income of the local farmers who have since stopped propagating cotton and are now propagating *C. deserticola*. They have much higher returns as this can be harvested twice a year every two years.

#### **Key issues:**

- There is a need for funding
- Cooperation between countries and coordination between international organizations
- In-depth case study is required
- The willingness of rural communities to take part in case studies

### **2) *Saussurea costus* and Livelihoods in India**

Within the Government of India, the management of Forests/Wildlife is with the State Wildlife/Environment Departments. The utilization and cultivation of *Saussurea costus* (Kuth) is authorized through issuance of permits with wild occurrence of the species reported to be found in Jammu & Kashmir. In terms of the IUCN listing, the *Saussurea costus* is classified as critically endangered species and was initially listed in CITES App II from 1975-1985 but later up-listed from App II to App I in 1985. The kuth species is naturally found in India and Pakistan and it is used mainly for its medicinal properties. A kilogram of kuth roots is sold at about \$3. In addition to CITES, there are various domestic legal provisions that are used in the management of utilisation and cultivation of Kuth in India. The cultivation of kuth per hectare is \$400 of which the government subsidises up to 50%. There are about 500 farmers that cultivate kuth and 90 registered nurseries. In terms of institutional support, the Herbal Research and Development Institute (HRDI) is nodal agency for conservation, development and sustainable utilisation of medicinal & aromatic plants. The institution develops cultivation techniques and transfers the technology to farmers. They also provide quality seeds for nurseries. It is important to note that the seeds that are being used now were collected in the wild in 1989 and currently no seeds are being collected in the wild.

### **3) CITES and Livelihoods – a Kenyan perspective**

The Wildlife Conservancy Model A (2013) recognizes and acknowledges meaningful participation of landowners and local communities in wildlife management and conservation in Kenya. 75% of wildlife populations are found outside protected areas, which cover 60 % of the land mass in Kenya. There exist over 140 community conservancies in Kenya covering 7.5 million acres of land and benefit over 2 million people with a very harmonious coexistence between humans and wildlife. Due to various conservation issues that are found in the Northern dry part of Kenya such as human-wildlife conflict, lack of benefits from natural resource as well as overgrazing, the government and NGOs initiated a cooperative that assisted the women of the area to benefit in aloe farming. They are able to export aloe leaves and able to make \$20 000 in the year 2014. Furthermore they are able to manufacture products such as soaps that they sell in the local market. As a result of the cultivation, they are able to sustain their livelihoods.

#### **Key issues:**

- Community conservancies are built around natural parks and the government funds. The focus is mainly on conservation of The Big 5 and other endangered species. They promote non consumptive use of the species and attempt to find ways to reduce the human wildlife conflict.
- The minimum that a household can make will depend on how many individuals are employed from one family and the area. It ranges from \$1000- 1500.
- In addition to the above, the sport hunting of various bird species plays an important role in improving the livelihoods of the individuals in the particular area as the fees are paid directly to the communities.

### **4) Sustainable use of wildlife and livelihoods**

While many conservation efforts tend to separate wildlife and communities, Namibia has a great success story to tell on how conservation in the country plays a role in the improvement of the livelihoods of the communities and recognises that long term conservation can only be successful if it involves the local communities. A legal framework that empowers communities and creates incentives for sustainable development and co-existence with wildlife through the community based natural resource management programme is in place. In 2015, there was a total of 82 registered conservancies covering a total area of 162 million hectares. These conservancies benefit the community through creating employment, Improvements to rural water supplies, human/wildlife conflict mitigation and creation of a voice for rural people amongst others. In Namibia, joint tourism ventures contributes the most to the livelihoods of communities followed by sustainable use of wildlife. Remarkable wildlife recoveries have occurred across Namibia, in communal areas, on freehold land and in state protected areas of species such as the black rhino, cheetah and elephants although Namibia still face a rhino poaching challenge.

#### **Key issues:**

Namibia is faced with a huge problem of poaching within the borders of the country and although most of the poaching occurs outside conservation areas, people in conservancies also play a role in poaching and it's not only local people but individuals from other nationalities. India indicated that they have managed to bring down the numbers of poaching by deploying individuals on the ground who help with monitoring of the situation and placing less trust on technology.

### **5) Vicuñas and livelihoods of the High Andean people in Peru**

With the highest population of the species, vicuñas are the livelihoods of the High Andean people in Peru as they play an essential role in the livelihoods of the people in Peru. All species are currently listed on App II of CITES and constitute a socio-economic alternative for the high Andean settler. The vicuñas inhabit a highly marginal and semi desert area where other animals or livestock do not prosper and has the ability to make use of its native pastures by not trampling on it and destroying it. Although each animal produces 198g of fibre per year, Peru is able to produce about 9, 222.45kg of fibre. The fibre is exported to Europe where it is used to make products like coats and blankets.

### **6) The determinants of sustainable sourcing and livelihood benefits of the wildlife trade – experience from ITC's cooperation with CITES: ITC support to CITES Parties: Strengthening sustainability and livelihood outcomes**

The project has been going on for the past 5 years and the main factor that drives the successful conservation of livelihoods is for governments to develop tools that are clear and useful for the utilisation of wildlife. ITC is looking to find ways to work with governments and NGOs to find ways to cooperate and secure funds for research. The ITC has been established to support parties to enhance the livelihood benefits of rural communities involved in global wildlife trade, to increase the understanding of international markets for wildlife products, and bridge the widening information gap between harvesters, producers, regulators, retailers and consumers by mapping and preparing in-depth analyses of the dynamics of value chains for selected species listed in CITES Appendix II. Species level factors, governance, supply chain factors and end market factors play a critical role in determining livelihoods sustainability and benefits.

### **7) Bushmeat, CITES and Livelihoods: Handbook for assessing and mitigating the impact of CITES regulations on local livelihoods: Example from Colombia**

A handbook on bushmeat and livelihoods was developed in a workshop held in Cispatá in Colombia with the aim of proposing a methodology for applying the Handbook on CITES and Livelihoods to the case of bushmeat. The scale of international bush meat trade is unknown and it mostly occurs as a transboundary trade. Bushmeat is not clearly defined by CITES which poses a challenge with the management of such although bushmeat hunting and national trade are illegal or unclearly regulated in many countries. The approach in the handbook involves three aspects: (a) national level diagnosis of bushmeat trade across borders, (b) assessment of the impacts of CITES regulations on the local livelihoods of rural communities as well as (c) addressing and mitigating the impacts of CITES regulations on the livelihoods of rural communities. Bushmeat in Colombia is important not only for the local people but also to the local hunters for their food security and livelihoods. CIFOR made various recommendations to both the Secretariat and Parties such as the clear definition of the term bushmeat as well as differentiate local international trade from long distance international trade.

#### **Key issues:**

- The trade is concentrated on very specific border towns, but volumes seem significant
- Bushmeat remains an important component of local cultures despite rapid social changes and contributes to the diversity of diets and income.
- Law enforcement is weak in border areas and focuses on other illegal products
- Alternatives to the international trade of bushmeat species listed in CITES need to be carefully discussed with stakeholders involved in the trade
- The formalization of the sector would allow regulating national and international trade for species in Appendix III and II. More efficient law enforcement is needed to protect species from Appendix I

### **8) Enhancing conservation and community livelihoods through wildlife trade and wildlife trade regulation: Current IUCN SULi initiatives and linkages**

The presentation focused on the following key issues: (a) the importance of CITES and Livelihoods (which is mainly to combat illegal wildlife trade); (b) How should approaches to wildlife trade that deliver positive conservation and livelihood outcomes be supported; and (c) How can community voices be strengthened. These issues are explained below as follows:

#### **The importance of CITES and Livelihoods**

There are three issues to consider when dealing with the importance of CITES and Livelihoods, which are: (i) equitable governance: poor rural communities shouldn't bear the costs of addressing illegal wildlife trade; (ii) poverty alleviation: illegal wildlife trade can undermine successful community development strategies; and (iii) conservation incentives: generating benefits (anti-illegal wildlife trade efforts) from wildlife trade.

Communities should be aware that although the outcomes of engaging in illegal wildlife trade are income and status, conserving wildlife is also beneficial as it results in income, food security, empowerment, and cultural benefits. The costs of conserving wildlife are related to human-wildlife conflict, as well as loss of access to land and other resources.

The importance of livelihoods benefitting from sustainable, legal wildlife trade to conservation and community development through the implementation of Resolution Conference (Res Conf) 16.6 (Rev. CoP17) and livelihoods Decisions need to be articulated.

## **How should approaches to wildlife trade that deliver positive conservation and livelihood outcomes be supported**

There should be increased learning and awareness through targeted, clear case studies of legal / sustainable wildlife trade, and using these to develop more supportive policy/practice (implementation of Res Conf 16.6 (Rev. CoP17) and Decisions). There is a need to understand underlying questions better, including the impact of shift to *ex situ* production on conservation and livelihoods. Furthermore, there should be an influence in policy and practice to produce an enabling governance and regulatory environment.

## **How can community voices be strengthened**

The first CITES “Communities Day” was convened at CoP 17. The intention was to support CITES process on increasing representation of rural communities at CITES. In order to advance this, structures and strategies to empower community participation (implementation of Rural Communities decisions) should be established.

### **Key issues:**

- Governance factors: how to enable a smooth regulatory “pathway” to enable communities to harvest and trade
- Supply chain factors: how to increase the bargaining power of communities and value-adding to gain greater benefits

## **9) CITES and Livelihoods case studies: *Crocodylus Acutus* and Hammerhead Shark.**

This presentation was presented *in absentia* of the presenter and *technical* challenges were experienced as the sound was not audible.

The presentation indicated that regulation of legal wildlife trade is an important tool for the management of wild species. Participatory decision making that build accountability, transparency and inclusiveness gives local communities the reason to conserve the species in their area. Maintaining the relationship between communities and legal wildlife trade remains an important aspect as it increases the incentives for the communities willing to protect their wildlife as they will be benefiting at the end of the day. Additionally, it is important to bear in mind that what is better for livelihoods is not always better for conservation and what is better for conservation is not better for livelihoods; so striking a balance between the two is quite essential and not forgetting that these two aspects are both important. Each listing of a species in CITES should be accompanied by recovery strategies. It is important to do evaluations and have indicators. The monitoring is key to building trust between the communities and authorities and academia.

The CITES and Livelihoods handbook is indeed a practical tool for decision makers and other key stakeholders aiming to identify and address the impacts on livelihoods of CITES decisions. There is a need to develop more case studies and establish funding towards development of more case studies and it should be considered to look at other species instead of focusing on CITES listed species in order to broaden the scope of the case studies.

## **10) Sharing tourism revenue with communities as an incentive for conservation - the Uganda experience**

The Government of Uganda shares the revenue generated from wildlife related activities as the communities are mostly suffering from human wildlife conflict (such as loss of access to park resources, crop and property damage and livestock depredation). They share up to 20% generated from the entrance fees into reserves with the communities which gives them incentives for conservation and has ensured that the community members give support to conservation. The conservation parks have generated a total of \$ 4,734,365 from 2005-2015. These revenues that are received by the communities have since been used to develop infrastructure in the communities. Their legislation identifies communities that are situated within 2 km from the park are the ones that are mostly benefiting as they are the ones mostly affected. The government has since implemented measure to ensure that human wildlife conflict is minimized, for example building walls around community areas. Due to the conservation efforts that are being implemented, the wildlife has increased in numbers over the years.

## 11) Legal trade, conservation and rural livelihoods: a Zimbabwean perspective

Zimbabwe's conservation efforts are based on the sustainable use principle and it is the major source of funding for conservation efforts in the country. The country supports consumptive and non-consumptive tourism practises. As a result of implementing the sustainable use approach, the elephant population has grown from 46000 (1980) to 80 000 in 2014. As part of CITES, they use a quota system as a management tool to ensure that the wildlife is used sustainably (500- Elephant, 500: leopard, 200 Crocodile and 50: cheetah. Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) has a combined 2.4 million beneficiaries, made up of 200,000 households that actively participate in the program, and another 600,000 households that benefit indirectly from social services and infrastructure supported by CAMPFIRE income within districts. They are given user rights over wildlife to generate income, some of these districts partake in hunting and some in photographic tourism. 55% of the income generated is allocated to the communities to support the costs of running the CAMPFIRE.

### 5. GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Group discussions took place on the third day of the workshop. Three groups were formed to discuss and report back on the following topics:

- Group 1: Support needed by rural communities to benefit from legal and sustainable trade in wildlife
- Group 2: Criteria to determine a successful CITES and livelihoods experience and best practices
- Group 3: Future case studies

#### ***Findings of Group 1 - Support needed by rural communities to benefit from legal and sustainable trade in wildlife***

(a) Promoting conservation and livelihoods benefits from legal and sustainable trade

CITES Resolutions Conf. 8.3 (Rev. CoP13) and Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP17) recognize that legal and sustainable trade can contribute to livelihoods and conservation, enhancing these benefits should therefore be an important priority for CITES. However, the strong message from CITES on reducing demand for illegally sourced wildlife products and combating illegal wildlife trade has not been balanced by corresponding positive messages and initiatives that support and raise awareness of the benefits of legal, sustainable trade where this supports community livelihoods, and ensure that the demand for products from these sources is maintained and strengthened rather than reduced.

The following actions may be helpful for us to raise the awareness:

To include the issue of import effort of illegal trade in rural communities in high level international meetings, talks or bilateral/multilateral consultations, especially those who have already included the wildlife conservation/ combat illegal trade as a topic, such as APEC, G20 summit, Shanghai Cooperation Organization or US-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue.

To set up an international award to encourage persons/organizations that have engaged in one or more best practices or cases in sustainable trade/ livelihoods to both protect the species listed in the CITES Appendices and the benefit of the local people.

To establish an international coalition of intergovernmental organizations to bring coordinated support to national economic development, livelihoods and conservation authorities and to sub- regional and regional networks to participate in sustainable use and trade of wildlife. CITES, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, Word Bank or other organization in trade, rural community and economic development could be members of such an international consortium on livelihood and sustainable use

To establish the mechanism and system to assess and license the captive breeding farms and merchandising location for sustainable trade of wildlife, in order to protect their legal benefit and strengthen the management both at national- and international level.

(b) Making livelihoods issues part of CITES decision making processes

It is important for CITES Parties and Committees to understand the livelihoods context of wildlife trade regulation, in order for implementation of CITES listings and other relevant CITES decisions to

effectively achieve conservation objectives while minimizing or enabling compensation of any negative livelihood impacts and, where possible, maximizing positive impacts.

### ***Findings of Group 2 - Criteria to determine a successful CITES and livelihoods experience and best practices***

It was discussed that increase in local people's ownership should be encouraged since some members from rural communities are involved in poaching. The communities should be involved in processing of natural resources, for example, through big companies establishing processing plants for finished products rather than only coming into the communities to come and collect the resources. There should be wider community benefits through forming a cooperative, with 30% of benefit going to infrastructure and 70% distributed to cultivators.

There should be a clear understanding of the impact on land use in policy-making. For example, if hunting is banned, it is likely that there will be more agricultural practices and fewer habitats for wildlife. Patterns of poaching – the community may be driven by commercial interests, thus resulting in poaching. This may turn into a revengeful nature due to human-wildlife conflict.

Germany intended to list devil's claw in CITES. Many people are dependent on this species for income. The community opposed this listing proposal as they solely depend on this species for income.

Instead of the communities focusing on one species for exploitation, there are alternative plants to collect. However, there should be an implementation of methodologies to use when practising this. There is also a feeling that Res Conf 9.24 (Rev CoP17) (socio-economic) should be unpacked further. There is a need for linkage to the Biodiversity Economy Strategy and the role for government to broaden distribution of benefits (equity stake).

### ***Findings of Group 3 - Future case studies***

The CITES and livelihoods handbook should be actively used in case studies to assess the impacts of the implementation of CITES listing decisions on the livelihoods of rural communities and the identification of measures to mitigate any negative impacts.

Case studies on sustainable- and legal trade should also be encouraged in order to find out how legal and sustainable trade can generate economic incentives for the conservation of wildlife and improvement of livelihoods of poor rural communities.

The following criteria may be used for the development and selection of future case studies:

- Human/wildlife conflict species: conserve endangered/symbolic species but reducing human/wildlife conflict
- Important for livelihoods, food security and cultural
- Important for income particularly for women (gender)
- Cases where international trade is disconnected from rural communities and potentially harming resources used by rural communities
- Cases where the fairness in international trade chains is questionable
- Cases where the CITES permit processing is difficult due to the fact that communities do not have the capacity and institutional support to apply for such permits
- Split-listing species: species that are listed in two Appendices at a time which may create potential impacts on other countries
- Species whose status has recently changed in the CITES listing
- Species that are representative of different ecosystems

Some of the case studies that may be considered in the future are as follow:

- The African lion Appendix II; impact of trophy hunting on rural livelihoods
- The implications of Appendix I-listing of African Grey Parrots and pangolins
- The *Aloe cicundiflora* inclusion in Appendix II

Some Parties will require funding for the development of the case studies as well as capacity building on implementation of the Handbook.

## 6. TECHNICAL TOUR TO ALBERTINIA

On the second day of the workshop, participants to the workshop undertook a field trip to visit various communities involved in the harvesting and manufacturing of products of *Aloe ferox*, a medicinal plant species listed in CITES Appendix II.

Albertinia is a peaceful little town within the Eden District Municipality in the Western Cape Province that covers approximately 5.76 km<sup>2</sup>. *Aloe ferox* grows prolifically in the area where both raw ingredients and a variety of final products are manufactured for local and international markets. The Albertinia area is known as the hub of the *A. ferox* products.

*A. ferox* is a vascular plant also known as Bitter Aloe or Cape Aloe in South Africa. It reaches a height of 2-3 metres, with erect racemes of red, orange or yellow flowers, and thorny leaves arranged like a rosette. The *A. ferox* species is amongst the most commercially utilised and traded plant species in the country.

The field visit provided an excellent opportunity for the participants to have first-hand knowledge on the production chain of medicinal products from a CITES-listed plant species, to understand how rural communities in South Africa are benefiting from the trade as well as the various obstacles they are facing to maximize their share from the benefits from such legal trade.

## 7. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKSHOP

The following key recommendations were concluded on the basis of the presentations by all participants, findings and recommendations of the three break-out groups as well as discussions at plenary sessions the implementation of CoP17 Decisions on livelihoods and funding needs.

- 1) Efforts should be made by both the Parties and the Secretariat to enhance the recognition of the conservation and livelihood benefits from legal and sustainable trade in wildlife in line with Resolution Conf. 16.6 (Rev CoP17) and to make livelihoods considerations part of decision making processes, including in the preparation of amendment proposals and the issuance of CITES permits.
- 2) The CITES Secretariat should organize training workshops for Parties to ensure the proper understanding and use of the Handbook and that the Handbook is adaptable to national and local realities.
- 3) The Handbook, which is currently available in English and Spanish, should be translated into other languages when possible, and a simplified version that caters to the needs of different countries will be desirable.
- 4) A template with standard methodologies for future case studies should be established in order to ensure consistency and the quality of the case studies.
- 5) As a concrete step to truly “take into account socio-economic factors” as envisaged in the preamble paragraph of Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17), the “Format for proposals to amend the Appendices” (Annex 6 of the resolution) should be revised to include a new section on socio-economic considerations, where the importance of the species concerned for the livelihoods of rural communities and possible impacts of the proposed listing should be analysed; sound solution and justification should be provided.
- 6) A Non-detriment Finding (NDF) report on the livelihoods of rural communities should be requested by national CITES authorities when considering the issuance of CITES permits.
- 7) Information on livelihoods implications should be incorporated in the process of Periodic review and review of significant trade of species included in the CITES Appendices.
- 8) To develop the evaluation mechanism to consider the effects on the livelihood of rural communities while new Resolutions and Decisions will be proposed or adopted.
- 9) To promote the cooperation between rural communities and livelihood workshops under the Standing Committee and to convene the joint meeting of the 2 workshops during the SC meeting
- 10) Lastly, participants suggest that South Africa, Peru and China, the former co-chairs of the CITES and Livelihoods Working Group of the Standing Committee, should jointly submit a report with all the recommendations made in the workshop to the 69th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee to be held in Geneva from 27 November to 1 December 2017.