



UNCTAD's work on traceability systems for CITES listed non-timber forest plant species

- ornamental and medicinal plants -

SIDE EVENT AT THE 66TH MEETING
OF THE CITES STANDING COMMITTEE

TRACEABILITY SYSTEMS FOR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Lorena.Jaramillo, UNCTAD

biotrade@unctad.org



Content

1. **Background: UNCTAD, BioTrade and CITES**
2. **Project: Traceability systems for CITES-listed non-timber forest plant species**
3. **Next steps**



UNCTAD is the programme of the United Nations dedicated to promoting the development –friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy



The BioTrade Initiative of UNCTAD – Launched in 1996 – aims to promote trade and investment in biodiversity derived products and services to further sustainable development

UNCTAD's BioTrade Initiative

BioTrade refers to those activities of collection, production, transformation, and commercialization of goods and services derived from native biodiversity (species & ecosystems) under the criteria of environmental, social and economic sustainability

BioTrade Principles

1. Conservation of biodiversity
2. Sustainable use of biodiversity
3. Fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of biodiversity
4. Socio-economic sustainability
5. Compliance with national and international regulations
6. Respect for the rights of actors involved in BioTrade activities
7. Clarity about land tenure, use and access to natural resources and knowledge

Provides economic, social and environmental benefits:

USD\$. 5.2 bn turnover of BT companies/associations

Around 30,000 (producers/farmers, collectors/hunters)

19+ million hectares



Carbon sequestration



Personal care, pharmaceutical, food and fashion industries



Sustainable tourism



Ornament flora and fauna



Handicrafts



Textiles and natural fibres

UNCTAD and CITES



Long standing collaboration to ensure the conservation of species, enhance the livelihoods of the poor in remote and marginal areas and promote business opportunities for entrepreneurs that comply with CITES requirements and national legislation

- 2010 – MOU which is the basis for the close working relationship between CITES and the UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative.
- 2014 – MOU to enhance cooperation in areas related to promoting the automation of custom control and monitoring of trade specimens of CITES-listed species of wild fauna and flora, in particular within the UNCTAD ASYCUDA automated system.



UNCTAD's work on traceability systems for CITES-listed non-timber forest plant species

In consultation and coordination with CITES Secretariat, CITES Parties and BioTrade focal points in the Latin America and Asian regions, UNCTAD is developing a comprehensive study to facilitate the tracing of sustainable trade of CITES-listed non-timber forest plant species, focused on:

- **ornamental plants** in the Latin American region, with emphasis on the Andean subregion
- **medicinal plants** in the Asian region with emphasis in the Mekong subregion

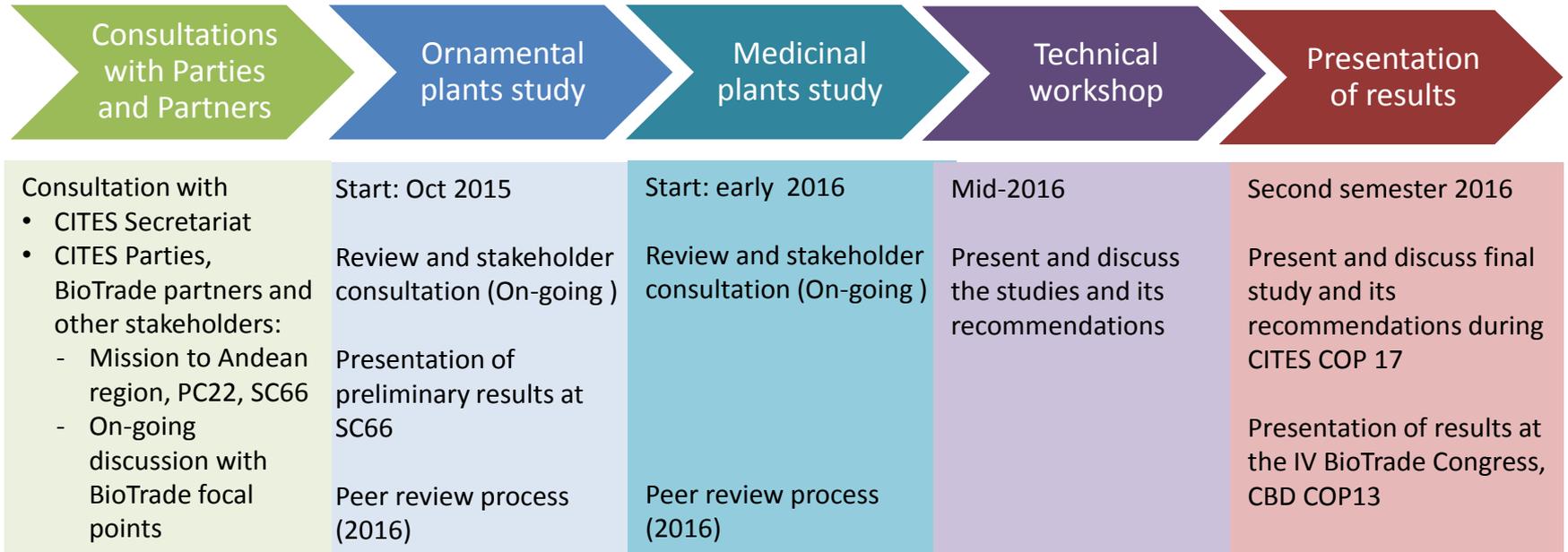
Issues covered in the studies:

- provide a technical summary of traceability systems available and recommendations on how it could be implemented in line with global standards and norms
- assess socio-economic implications and benefits and define capacity-building requirements for the stakeholders involved
- a roadmap for taking the outputs and recommendations of this study forward

The work will also provide additional inputs on the use of a potential "umbrella model" for developing traceability systems for CITES-listed species, (SC66 Doc 34.1)



Timeframe – next steps





Questions and answers



Working together for a better world

BioTrade
initiative

Thank you

For further information: www.biotrade.org

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