

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

- ornamental and medicinal plants -

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Content

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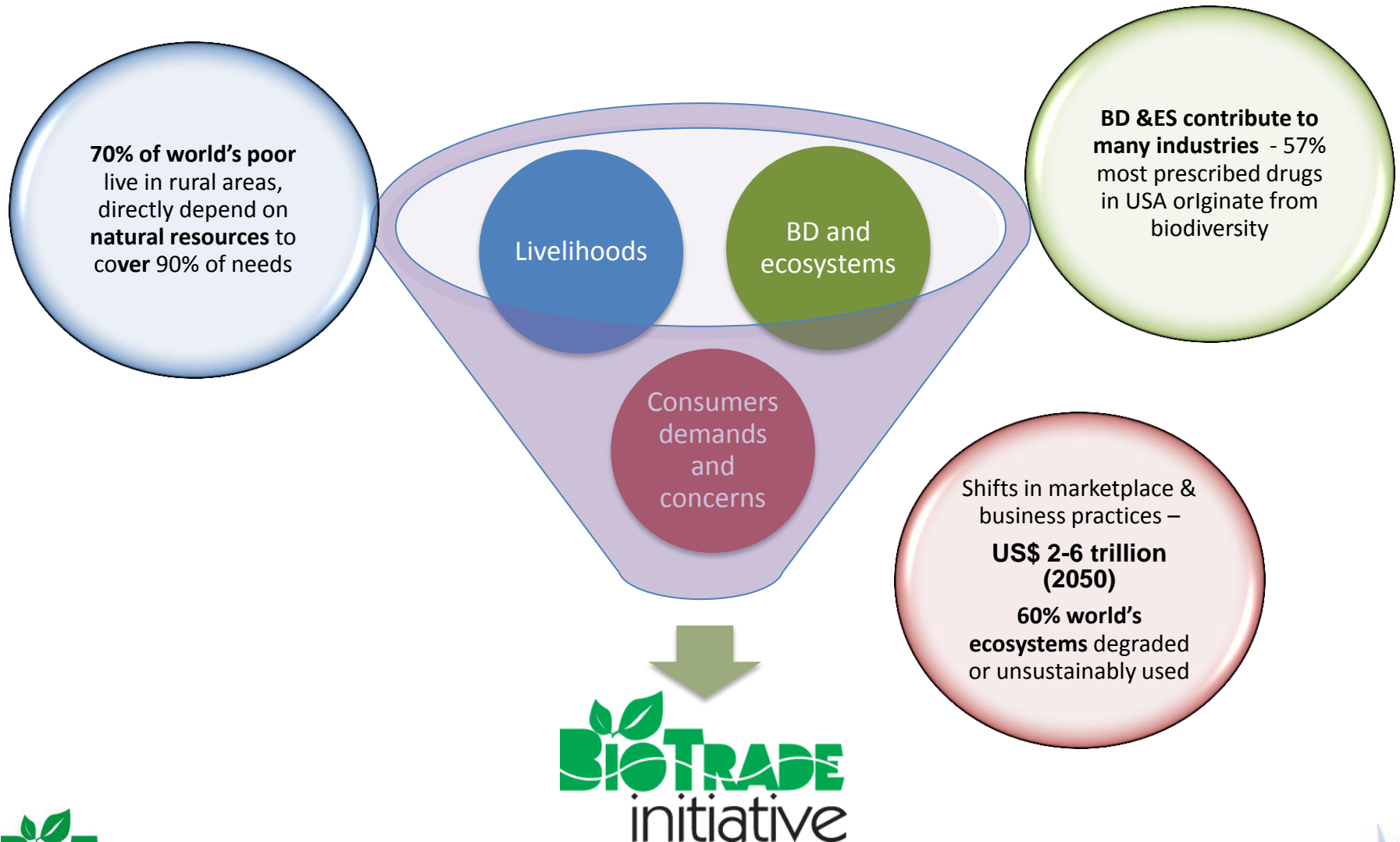
Background: UNCTAD, BioTrade and CITES

2.

Project: Traceability systems for CITES-listed non-timber forest plant species



Linkages between biodiversity, livelihoods and markets



Who we are



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



BioTrade: activities of collection, production, transformation, and commercialization of products & services derived from **native biodiversity** under the criteria of environmental, social and economic sustainability

BioTrade Principles

1. Conservation

2. Sustainable use

3. Fair & equitable benefit-sharing

4. Socio-economic sustainability

5. Legal compliance

6. Respect for actors' rights

7. Clear land tenure & resources access

Approaches

Value chain

Sustainable livelihoods

Ecosystem approach

Adaptive management

Sectors involved in BioTrade activities



Network with national, regional and international partners

Provides economic, social and environmental benefits:

€ 4.3 bn turnover of BT companies/associations (2015)

3.500 value chains

Around 5 million beneficiaries worldwide

(producers/farmers, collectors/hunters, workers, etc.)

- **Africa:** Botswana, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- **Asia:** Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Viet Nam
- **Latin America:** Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru



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.



Examples of UNCTAD BioTrade-CITES cooperation

Multilateral level

(e.g. CITES-UNCTAD, CITES-UNCTAD & focal points)

- **Provide guidance and advice to national partners/focal points:**
 - Include CITES listed species in BioTrade methodologies
- **Sharing of experiences**
 - BioTrade Congresses and high-level events: UNGA, and related to SDGs
- **Joint development of studies and workshops**
 - Joint workshops on the sustainable trade in *Arapaima gigas* and *Caiman yacare*
 - Study on traceability issues for pythons skins in South-East Asia

Arapaima gigas

Market Study

Current status of Arapaima global trade and perspectives on the Swiss, French and UK markets



Examples @ country level:
particularly as supporting the development of value chains and sectors

IX. IMPORTANCE OF TRACEABILITY SYSTEMS - SHARING OF EXPERIENCES AND KNOWLEDGE

Moderator
Mr. MATHIAS LÖRTSCHER
CITES Focal Point, Authority of Switzerland, Director of Section for the Protection of Species, Federal Food Safety and Veterinary Office (FSVO)

Speakers
Mr. TOM DE MEULENAER
CITES Secretariat

Ms. ROSSELLA RANGLI
Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility Manager, Swiss

Mr. FILIPPO NISHIO
Project Manager, Swiss

Mr. LUCA BOLTRI
Italian Tarzan's Association, ITALY

Ms. BONARIA ONIGUGLO
CITES Focal Point, Department of Environment and Sustainable Development of Swiss UNCTAD

Ms. VANESSA INGAR
Ministry of Environment, Peru

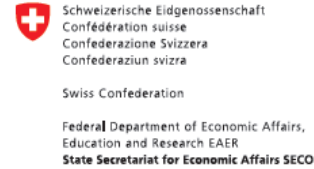
Summary of the panel
This session discussed the importance of traceability systems to the sustainable sourcing of flora and fauna species, which is legal, sustainable and provides livelihoods to rural communities. Traceability plays a major role in implementing CITES' mandate to regulate the international trade in listed flora and fauna species in order not to threaten its existence. It is also essential for the private sector, as consumers become increasingly concerned about the origins of the products they buy.

CITES – the international convention which, for the last 40 years, has provided a framework to guarantee that international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora is legal, sustainable and traceable – was introduced by a system of accreditations at borders. The 178 States coverage, in which the quality of the trade is enforced, for almost the entire world.

Rosella Rangli presented the headline of the social importance: in recent years much effort has been put into assuring that these factors are assured throughout the whole chain of production. An example of product which incorporates all these aspects was presented. Tanned skins play a crucial role in the chain of custody of the production of reptile leather for the fashion industry. As a result of the low number of tanners for reptile leathers worldwide they form a bottleneck in the trade flow. Controls at this level and traceability up to that level are therefore crucial elements in this trade. The challenges this situation presents were discussed by the Italian Tarzan's Association (ITAN), looking at how tanneries can contribute to sustainability and traceability.

UNCITAD/CITES meeting
Traceability systems for managing international trade in South East Asian
pythons skins

- *Caiman yacare*
- *Arapaima gigas* (paiche)
- Orchids
- Amphibians
- Candelilla
- Wildlife trade: birds, reptiles, insects and amphibians



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

*ornamental plants in the Andean subregion/LAC region
medicinal plants in the Greater Mekong subregion*

Activity implemented under the third phase of the BioTrade Facilitation Programme (BTFP III)



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:

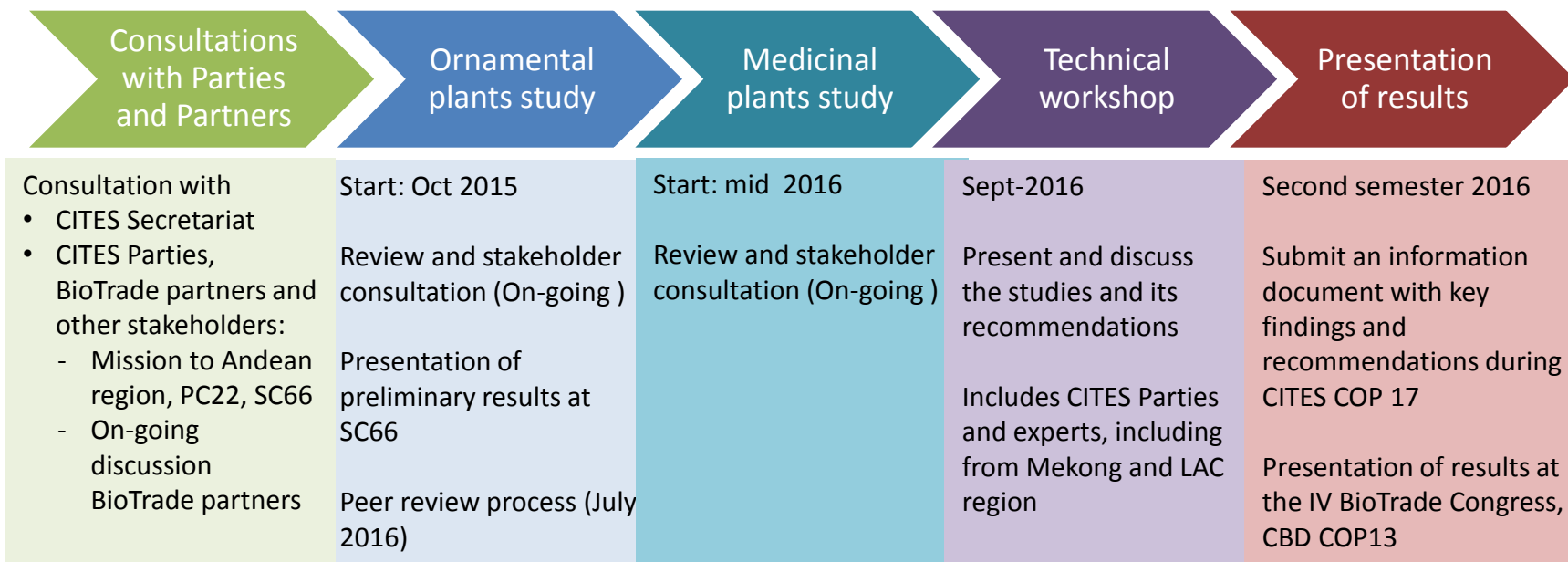
- **ornamental plants** in the Latin American region, with emphasis on the Andean subregion
- **medicinal plants** in the Asian region with emphasis in the Mekong subregion

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)

Actions implemented



Over 60 public, private and civil society experts and organizations were consulted – importing and Range States



Questions and answers



Working together for a better world



Thank you

For further information: www.biotrade.org