Needs-driven capacity building for sustainable fisheries trade and value chains

2nd Ocean Forum on Trade related aspects of SDG14, 17 July 2018, Daniel Kachelriess, Marine Species Officer
CITES is a multilateral agreement

• Operates through an intergovernmental process

• which combines wildlife and trade themes within a legally binding instrument,

• achieving conservation and sustainable use objectives

• …by setting a common procedural mechanism
CITES permits and certificates

- Animals and plants (live, dead, parts and derivatives)

- Permits and certificates issued under certain conditions:
  - Lawfully obtained (LAF)
  - Trade will not be detrimental to the survival of the species (NDF)
Legal Acquisition Finding (LAF)

• For a Party to issue a permit authorizing an export:

“A Management Authority of the State of export is satisfied that the specimen was not obtained in contravention of the laws of that State for the protection of fauna and flora.”

[Convention Article IV 2(b)]
Non-detriment findings (NDFs)

“A Scientific Authority of the State of export has advised that such export will not be detrimental to the survival of that species”  

[Convention Article IV 2(a)]

• NDFs are NOT:
  • One-size-fits-all for all species and countries
  • A prescriptive ‘standard’ with specific thresholds or demands
  • Determined by bodies outside of the State of export/introduction from the sea

(Examples and guidelines for some species @ CITES website)
Introduction from the Sea (IFS)

- The same State:
  - Takes the specimens from the high seas
  - Acts as the State of introduction, and
  - Issues an IFS certificate
CITES capacity building activities: Sharks

- 2013-2016 Project
- Strengthen capacity in developing countries for implementation of CITES provisions for commercially exploited aquatic species
- 2-phased approach
Phase 1: Needs assessment

- Establish geographic focus
- Understand challenges & capacity needs
Phase 2: Addressing identified needs

- 2013-2016 project, activities on:

  - **Legality**
    Training material, FAO legal services, measures database

  - **Sustainability**
    JCU, ICCAT, SEAFDEC, IOTC, NPOAs (Carribean)

  - **Traceability**
    Traceability studies, Costa Rica pilot, Identification material database, isharkfin
2017-2019: Ongoing work

- (Includes Eels + BCF)
- guidance on identified challenges

Decisions 17.209 to 17.216

- improvement of training material
- needs-tailored capacity building workshops
- scale up practical activities
- coordination & outreach
The role of CITES

• CITES role is at the **interface between sustainable use and international trade** for fisheries, focusing on species that have declined to a level that requires strong trade and management measures to maintain or rebuilt stocks.

• CITES plays a well-targeted role in advancing implementation of SDG 14 as a **trade-related measure with effective compliance procedures**.

• CITES **complements the work of other organizations** to improve fisheries management.
CITES & Blue Biotrade principles: Synergies

• CITES vision statement: “Conserve biodiversity and contribute to its sustainable use by ensuring that no species of wild fauna or flora becomes or remains subject to unsustainable exploitation through international trade (…)"

• Resolution Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP17): CITES and livelihoods

• Legally binding international instrument

• P1 Conservation of biodiversity
• P2 Sustainable use of biodiversity

• P3 Fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of biodiversity
• P4 Socio-economic sustainability (productive, financial and market management)

• P5 Compliance with national and international regulations
Thank you for your attention!