



CITES, AfCFTA, and Livelihoods

Implications of the COP19 Appendices Proposals

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The 19th Conference of the Parties (COP19)² of the **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)** is the first to be held since the commencement of trading under the **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)**.³ Hence, it is useful for African Parties to CITES to consider how they might ensure policy coherence for sustainable development (SDG Target 17.14) between CITES and AfCFTA. This note suggests that further attention to the livelihoods implications of CITES COP19 decisions could be useful.

AfCFTA aims “to eliminate trade barriers and boost intra-Africa trade... [and] contribute to establishing regional value chains in Africa, enabling investment and job creation... The bulk of the AfCFTA benefits will be realised if State Parties efficiently manage and eliminate NTBs [non-tariff barriers].”⁴

CITES, on the other hand, “works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls.” These controls are non-tariff barriers requiring that imports and exports of wildlife products be “authorised through a licensing system.”

With respect to establishing regional value chains in Africa, the AfCFTA aim to eliminate trade barriers may be at odds with the CITES aim to establish trade barriers to conserve species.

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² See: <https://cites.org/eng/cop19>

³ See: <https://au-afcfta.org/>

⁴ NTBs – non-tariff barriers to trade, i.e., “a wide range of restrictive regulations and procedures, imposed by government authorities, that make importation or exportation of products difficult and/or costly”

In this note, we make preliminary comments on the possible livelihood implications of current and proposed amendments to the listing of species on the CITES Appendices. Our purpose is to encourage all Parties to take into further consideration the livelihood implications of these listings as discussed, in part, in Cooney et al (2021).⁵

Our preliminary review of the COP19 Proposals⁶ suggest the following issues need more focus:

- Global value chains for wild products – from harvesting and processing to trade and consumption – can enhance the livelihoods of those involved in these value chains;
- Habitat loss or degradation and illegal trade – as major threats to species conservation – may be linked to the impact of CITES trade barriers on livelihoods across value chains;
- A decrease in non-tariff barriers – e.g., a transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II – may facilitate legal trade leading to enhanced livelihoods and conserved species and habitats;
- An increase in non-tariff barriers – e.g., a transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I – may inhibit legal trade leading to diminished livelihoods, illegal trade, and habitat loss;
- The AfCFTA Non-Tariff Barriers Reporting Mechanism⁷ might be a useful instrument for addressing CITES barriers on intra-African trade in wildlife products; and
- Greater consideration of the livelihood impacts of Appendices proposals may help to improve the effectiveness of decision-making by CITES Parties.

These preliminary observations are based on a reading of the COP19 proposals, information on the current listings and threats, and a cursory assessment of possible livelihood implications. (The African proposals are highlighted below.) The implications are presented to stimulate discussion on whether livelihood impacts should be more thoroughly assessed and considered in decision-making on proposed amendments to the Appendices. The implications are not definitive statements on the impacts of the proposed amendments.

Socio-economic factors may have a major influence on whether the aims of CITES trade measures will be realised. If the measures negatively impact on the livelihoods of people engaged in wild product value chains, these impacts might be mitigated by engaging in activities – e.g., illegal trade or habitat degradation – that undermine species and habitat conservation. Further, for African Parties to CITES, these trade measures may also be at odds with AfCFTA, and livelihood impact assessments could identify pathways for policy coherence.

⁵ See: Cooney et al (2021) - <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fevo.2021.631556/full>. This note has also benefited from comments on earlier drafts by several IUCN SULi members.

⁶ See: <https://cites.org/eng/cop/19/amendment-proposals>

⁷ See: <https://www.tradebarriers.africa/>

COP19 Proposals	Current listing, threats, and livelihood implications	Proposed amendment and livelihood implications
<p>CoP19 Prop. 1</p> <p><i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> (Hippopotamus)</p>	<p>Appendix II</p> <p>“Habitat loss and degradation is one of the primary threats to the hippo...” Hippo products enter domestic and international value chains enabling full use of a wild-harvested hippo. “Hippos are hunted for meat but also for international commercial trade in teeth, tusks, ivory carvings, and skins, and skin products.” The livelihoods of people engaged in these value chains benefit from the trade.</p>	<p>Transfer Hippopotamus amphibius from CITES Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>An Appendix I listing would impose additional non-tariff barriers to international trade that may hinder the ability of people to benefit from full use of wild-harvested hippos, e.g., domestic sale of the meat and international trade in bones and hunting trophies. This could impact negatively on the livelihoods of people engaged in trade which may encourage illegal trade or further habitat loss.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 2</p> <p><i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> (White rhinoceros)</p>	<p>Appendix I</p> <p>“Illegal killing and illegal trade in rhinoceros products constitute the greatest threat to this species.” “Domestic consumptive use of white rhinoceros and trade in rhinoceros horn and other products is currently not permitted in Namibia.” “The only parts in trade are hunting trophies.” The livelihoods of people involved in rhino-related hunting tourism, as well as photographic tourism, benefit from this trade.</p>	<p>Transfer the population of Ceratotherium simum simum of Namibia from Appendix I to Appendix II with the following annotation...</p> <p>The proposal to amend the annotation to also allow for international trade in “live animals for in-situ conservation only” could enhance the livelihoods of those involve in this trade. This in turn may help to reduce illegal killing and trade.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 3</p> <p><i>Ceratotherium simum simum</i> (White rhinoceros)</p>	<p>Appendix II</p> <p>“Illegal and uncontrolled poaching has been primarily responsible for reducing the surviving number... despite massive security and conservation effort.” “There is no trophy hunting of white rhino in Eswatini because all rhinos in the Kingdom occur in Big Game Parks reserves where sport and trophy hunting is not permitted.” “There is no legal trade in any rhino products within Eswatini.” In addition to rhino-related photographic tourism, there has been some legal trade of live with South Africa providing livelihood benefits to those involved tourism and live sales.</p>	<p>To remove the existing annotation on the Appendix II listing of Eswatini’s southern white rhino population...</p> <p>Removal of the annotation that limits trade to live sales and hunting trophies would enable the sale of a full range of rhino products including horn, hide, meat, and bones. The livelihoods of people engaged in the trade in the products could therefore be enhanced.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 4</p> <p><i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African elephant)</p>	<p>Appendix II</p> <p>Elephant numbers “were severely reduced to current levels because of various factors, chief among them being habitat loss and illegal/unsustainable use.” The current annotation specifies the elephant products that can and cannot be traded. In this regard, it places additional non-tariff barriers to those already set out for an Appendix II listing which limits the ability for people to engage in legal trade for elephant products and benefit from this trade. This in turn can encourage illegal use and trade as well as further loss of habitat.</p>	<p>Amendment to Annotation 2 pertaining to the elephant populations of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe</p> <p>The proposed amendments to the annotation would allow Zimbabwe to export elephant leather goods for commercial purposes as well as stockpiles of ivory. Removal of these non-tariff barriers would enable revenues to be generated that could be used for conservation programmes including “supporting community-based initiatives for securing elephant habitat, dispersal areas and movement corridors.” As well, the livelihoods of people engaged in the leather goods value chain and the sale of stockpiled ivory could be enhanced. This could help to reduce illegal harvesting and trade, and habitat loss.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 5</p> <p><i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African elephant)</p>	<p>Appendix II</p> <p>“Habitat loss, through conversion of forests, savanna and corridors to plantation, subsistence agriculture and settlement is the most significant long-term threat to elephant populations.” “Elephants are utilized in a variety of ways in Africa: ivory, skin and hair are made into a variety of products; elephant meat is consumed in parts of West, Central and Southern Africa; elephants are hunted for sport; and live elephants are caught for entertainment purposes.” The current Appendix II listing with annotations of southern African elephants imposes non-tariff barriers to international trade limiting the potential livelihood benefits to people engaged in this trade. In so doing, the listing may encourage illegal trade and further habitat loss.</p>	<p>Transfer populations of <i>Loxodonta africana</i> (African elephants) of Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>Listing the southern African elephants on Appendix I would impose additional non-tariff barriers to international trade, specifically by the requirements imposed on importing countries. These additional barriers could diminish livelihood benefits and could further encourage illegal trade and habitat loss.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 6</p> <p><i>Cynomys mexicanus</i> (Mexican prairie dog)</p>	<p>Appendix I</p> <p>“The main anthropogenic threat is habitat loss due to agriculture, livestock farming, hunting and poisoning, as the species is considered an agricultural pest.” “There is no record of national utilization of the species.” “Since the species was included in the CITES Appendices in 1975, only two cases of international trade have been recorded.” As there is no demand for the species – either domestically or international – there are no opportunities for enhancing livelihoods from trade.</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p>As there is no demand for this species, removing the non-tariff barriers of an Appendix I listing is unlikely to have any implications for livelihoods.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 7</p> <p><i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i> (Aleutian cackling goose)</p>	<p>Appendix I</p> <p>“Historically, predation by introduced arctic foxes (<i>Alopex lagopus</i>) and to a lesser extent by Norway rats (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>) on breeding islands caused the near-extinction of the Aleutian cackling goose.” There is “a very limited amount of international trade... for wild birds for commercial or hunting purposes.” Domestically, however, hunting with offtake regulations is permitted and this provides livelihood benefits for people engaged in this value chain.</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II as the species no longer meets the biological or trade criteria for inclusion in Appendix I</p> <p>As most use of the species is domestic, a transfer to Appendix II is unlikely to have any impact of significance on livelihoods.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 8</p> <p><i>Kittacincla malabarica</i> (White-rumped shama)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>“The primary threat to the species comes from trapping of live animals for the caged bird trade.” This trade is both domestic and international and enhances the livelihoods of people engaged in the value chain.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II (Malaysia and Singapore) due to volume of seized individuals and rising incidences of international smuggling</p> <p>An Appendix II listing would impose a non-tariff barrier on international trade that could diminish the livelihood benefits of people engaged in the trade and encourage an increase in illegal harvesting and trade.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 9</p> <p><i>Pycnonotus zeylanicus</i> (Straw-headed bulbul)</p>	<p>Appendix II</p> <p>“The species is... declining extremely rapidly across its range as a result of trapping of wild birds for the cage-bird trade as the main threat, compounded by habitat loss...” This trade is both domestic and international and enhances the livelihoods of people engaged in the value chain.</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I as it appears to meet the biological criteria for inclusion in Appendix I. There is sufficient evidence to conclude that the species is affected by trade.</p> <p>An Appendix I listing would impose additional non-tariff barriers on international trade that could diminish the livelihood benefits of people engaged in this trade and encourage an increase in illegal harvesting and trade. However, as the level of international trade appears to be small, these impacts are likely to be minimal.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 10</p> <p><i>Phoebastria albatrus</i> (Short-tailed albatross)</p>	<p>Appendix I</p> <p>Bycatch of the species from commercial fishing and contaminants do pose a threat to the species from human activity." "Currently, there is no national utilization" and the limited international trade was "mainly for scientific purposes." With little demand for the species, there are few livelihood benefits generated.</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p>As there is minimal trade in the species and domestic regulations are in place, a reduction in the non-tariff barriers by transferring the species from Appendix I to II is unlikely to have an impact on livelihoods.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 11</p> <p><i>Caiman latirostris</i> (Broad-snouted caiman)</p>	<p>Appendix I</p> <p>"Activities such as draining wetlands, deforestation, habitat reduction, pollution, urban expansion and intensive use of pesticides are constant threats." The species is found in the wild and farmed. Farmed species are harvested and traded from five farms enhancing livelihoods through employment, meat, and skins.</p>	<p>Transfer the population of Brazil from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p>An Appendix II listing will reduce the non-tariff barriers and enable the government of Brazil to directly manage exports from legal and sustainable sources. In so doing, it could facilitate a growth in caiman farming and associated livelihood benefits.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 12</p> <p><i>Crocodylus porosus</i> (Saltwater crocodile)</p>	<p>Appendix I</p> <p>"Human-crocodile conflict is the major constraint on rebuilding <i>C. porosus</i> numbers." Communities are hostile to wild saltwater crocodiles because they are dangerous. As there is "no domestic or international trade in wild animals, there are no livelihood benefits from harvesting wild species. However, "there are currently three CITES-registered farms, which export raw skins" and benefit the livelihoods of people engaged in this value chain.</p>	<p>Transfer the population of Palawan Islands, Philippines from Appendix I to Appendix II with a zero-export quota for wild specimens</p> <p>The aim is to incentivise conservation through enabling local communities to ranch the species and is a good example of securing livelihood benefits from the commercial sale of skins and by-products.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 13</p> <p><i>Crocodylus siamensis</i> (Siamese crocodile)</p>	<p>Appendix I</p> <p>The species in the wild is threatened by “habitat destruction or habitat degradation, hydropower construction, road construction, local villager encroachment which altered habitats.” However, there is no utilisation of wild species. Rather, “all commercial utilization... derives from captive breeding operations.” The livelihoods of people engage in this value chain are enhanced.</p>	<p>Transfer the population of Thailand from Appendix I to Appendix II with a zero quota for wild specimens</p> <p>An Appendix II listing would remove a non-tariff barrier and could support further growth of the captive breeding industry with associated livelihood benefits.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 14</p> <p><i>Physignathus cocincinus</i> (Chinese water dragon)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>“Harvest of specimens for local food consumption and to supply the domestic and international pet trade poses a serious threat to the survival of wild populations.” The livelihoods of people engage in these value chains are enhanced by the trade.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>Placing the species on Appendix II will impose a non-tariff barrier that may limit legal international trade, negatively impact on livelihoods, and stimulate illegal trade.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 15</p> <p><i>Tarentola chazaliae</i> (Helmethead gecko)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>“The main threats to the species are from habitat loss, habitat degradation, forest fires, mining activities, tourism and selective collection for illegal trade of the species.” However, the proponents of the listing acknowledge that “there is no official report of live trade of the species” even though it is found in the pet trade internationally. Presumably some harvesters are supporting their livelihoods by trading in this species.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>If the loss and degradation of habitat is the main threat to this species, then the non-tariff barriers imposed by an Appendix II listing may lead to a decline in what trade already exists and lead to a loss of incentives for local communities to conserve, manage, or restore critical habitat.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 16</p> <p><i>Tarentola chazaliae</i> (Helmethead gecko)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>“This species is threatened... by urbanization and fragmentation of its coastal habitats.” It is harvested for the pet trade, notably for exports. Presumably this is mostly wild harvesting, but little information is available. What harvesting and trade that exists will be enhancing local livelihoods.</p>	<p>Inclusion of the helmethead gecko, <i>Tarentola chazaliae</i>, in Appendix II</p> <p>Listing in Appendix II would impose a non-tariff barrier that could limit legal trade and associated livelihood benefits and, in turn, stimulate illegal trade and promote further habitat fragmentation.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 17</p> <p><i>Phrynosoma platyrhinos</i> (Desert horned lizard)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>“Populations... have been locally reduced or eliminated due to habitat loss, fragmentation, and direct mortality as a result of urbanization, agricultural development, energy development, recreational off-road vehicle use, livestock grazing, drought, pesticides, and impacts of non-native species.” The species is mostly harvested for the pet trade, both domestic and international, with associated livelihood benefits for people engaged in the value chain.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>Listing in Appendix II would impose a non-tariff barrier that could limit legal trade and associated livelihoods benefits and stimulate illegal trade.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 18</p> <p><i>Phrynosoma spp.</i> (Horned lizards)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>Threats include habitat loss and degradation, invasive species, and harvesting for the pet trade. People involved in the pet trade benefit from wild harvesting and trade.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>An Appendix II listing will impose a non-tariff barrier on the export of live animals for the pet trade. This could increase costs, diminish benefits to people in the value chain, and could encourage illegal trade and further habitat loss.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 19</p> <p><i>Tiliqua adelaidensis</i> (Pygmy bluetongue lizard)</p>	<p>Appendix III</p> <p>Trade in the species is not allowed and thus the presumption is that those found in the international pet trade were harvested illegally. So, some are benefiting from the illegal trade.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix I</p> <p>As Australia is already regulating the domestic trade and have listed the species on App III, a listing on App II is unlikely to incentivise communities to halt the current level of illegal trade.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 20</p> <p><i>Epicrates inornatus</i> (Puerto Rican boa)</p>	<p>Appendix I</p> <p>“The most influential threats for this species are habitat loss and fragmentation from human development.” There is little evidence of wild harvesting of the species. Where it is harvested, it is used for oil or the pet trade. Expect for some local use, there are few livelihood implications.</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix I to Appendix II</p> <p>As there little if no international trade, an Appendix II or even III is a more appropriate listing. This reduction in non-tariff barriers could further facilitate efforts to harvest and trade the species sustainability with associated livelihood benefits.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 21</p> <p><i>Crotalus horridus</i> (Timber rattlesnake)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>The species is “subject to ongoing road mortality, persecution, illegal collecting and poaching, habitat loss and fragmentation range-wide.” There is a diversified trade in rattlesnake products – “live pet trade, skin trade, venom trade, in rattlesnake roundups, and for sale as “novelty” items (e.g., taxidermy, rattle jewellery).” Most of this trade is domestic providing livelihood opportunities across the value chains.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>An Appendix II listing would impose a non-tariff barrier on exports which could impact negatively on exports and livelihoods and, in turn, encourage illegal trade.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 22</p> <p><i>Chelus fimbriata</i> (Matamata turtle) <i>Chelus orinocensis</i> (Orinoco matamata turtle)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>The “threats are basically anthropogenic, that is, human activities that cause the degradation and pollution of the environment, habitat loss and fragmentation and also direct overexploitation.” Wild harvesting of both turtles for the pet trade and for food is sizeable. This delivers livelihood benefits to both harvesters and others in the value chain.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>As the level and impact of international trade is unknown, listing in Appendix II would impose non-tariff barriers which might have a negative impact on the trade and associate livelihoods and, in turn, stimulate illegal trade and further habitat loss.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 23</p> <p><i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> (Alligator snapping turtle) <i>Chelydra serpentina</i> (Common snapping turtle)</p>	<p>Appendix III</p> <p>Threats include “habitat loss and modification; harvest and collection (both legal and illegal).” Harvested turtles are mostly bred in captivity and sold for meat and for pets both domestically and internationally. There are livelihood benefits for breeders, harvesters, and others in the value chains.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>A listing on Appendix II would impose a non-tariff barrier on international trade leading to an increase in production costs and a decrease in the returns from captive breeding and harvesting. This may impact negatively on livelihoods and encourage illegal wild harvesting and trade.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 24</p> <p><i>Graptemys barbouri</i> <i>Graptemys ernsti</i> <i>Graptemys gibbonsi</i> <i>Graptemys pearlensis</i> <i>Graptemys pulchra</i> (Map turtles)</p>	<p>Appendix III</p> <p>Threats include “human alterations to river systems, pollution and declines in water quality, sport shooting, harvesting and take for the pet trade.” Harvesting from the wild or from captivity seems to mostly be destined for the domestic pet market. There is a small international trade most of which are said to be captive bred. Livelihoods of breeders, harvesters, and others in the value chains benefit from this trade.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>A listing on Appendix II would impose a non-tariff barrier to the international trade leading to an increase in production costs and a decrease in the returns from captive breeding and harvesting. This may impact negatively on livelihoods and encourage illegal wild harvesting and trade.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 25</p> <p><i>Batagur kachuga</i> (Red-crowned roofed turtle)</p>	<p>Appendix II</p> <p>“As a main river turtle, the species is highly susceptible to major hydrological projects.” Domestic harvesting and trade have been illegal for decades. Nevertheless, there is an illegal trade for meat and pets providing livelihood benefits to those engaged in this trade.</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>It is unclear how the additional non-tariff barriers of an Appendix I listing will prevent the current level of illegal harvesting and trade. To the extent that it does, it could impact negatively on those engaged in the trade.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 26</p> <p><i>Cuora galbinifrons</i> (Indochinese box turtle)</p>	<p>Appendix II</p> <p>“The primary threat... has been collected for trade.” There is a domestic and international trade in the species for meat and pets. These are both captive-bred and wild-harvested, the latter of which is illegal. The trade provides livelihood benefits to those engaged in these value chains.</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>It is unclear how the additional non-tariff barriers of an Appendix I listing will prevent the current level of illegal harvesting and trade. To the extent that it does, it could impact negatively on those engaged in the trade.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 27</p> <p><i>Rhinoclemmys</i> spp. (Neotropical wood turtles)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>The species is threatened by habitat loss and fragmentation and by overexploitation for the pet trade. The species “are eaten by rural and indigenous peoples in many parts of their range and are used as a source of traditional medicine in some areas. Local trade, including sale as pets or as tourist souvenirs, has been recorded for several species.” These value chains provide benefits for harvesters, traders, and consumers.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>An Appendix II listing would impose a non-tariff barrier on exports increasing costs in the species value, decrease benefits to harvesters and traders, and potentially encourage illegal trade, as well as further land degradation.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 28</p> <p><i>Claudius angustatus</i> (Narrow-bridged musk turtle)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>The main threats are “e illegal harvesting for meat consumption and harvesting for the pet trade” and “habitat loss resulting from land use changes.” The proposal notes that “catching turtles is a deeply-rooted activity among fishermen, as is the consumption of turtle meat among local communities” and “the sale of turtle meat is an important source of income for fishermen and local communities where the species occurs.” There is also a considerable international trade for both meat and pets.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>An Appendix II listing will impose a non-tariff barrier to international trade which could negatively impact on livelihoods of local fisherman and communities. This in turn could encourage illegal trade and/or further habitat loss.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 29</p> <p><i>Kinosternon</i> spp. (Mud turtles)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>“The main threats... are habitat destruction, consumption by humans and illegal trade for use as pets domestically and internationally.” The proposal notes that “Turtles of this genus also have economic, social and cultural importance; for example, throughout their range there are farms where they are bred for legal trade, they are a source of protein for many neighbouring communities and they are kept as a symbol of fertility, abundance of water resources and longevity in many cultures of the Americas where they occur.” International trade is for meat, medicine, and pets.</p>	<p>Include <i>Kinosternon cora</i> and <i>K. vogti</i> in Appendix I and all other species of <i>Kinosternon</i> spp. in Appendix II (except the species...</p> <p>Listing on Appendices I or II will impose non-tariff barriers to international trade which may have a slight negative impact on local livelihoods as most of the trade is domestic. To the extent it does have a negative impact, it may further encourage habitat destruction.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 30</p> <p><i>Staurotypus salvinii</i> (Giant musk turtle) <i>Staurotypus triporcatus</i> (Mexican musk turtle)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>The species is threatened by “land-use change for agriculture, which has led to the loss of more than half the original vegetation where the species occurred” and “offtake of individuals from the wild for consumption and for the sale of meat and captures for sale abroad.” People in the value chain as well as consumers benefit from this trade.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>“Hunting is a longstanding practice among fishermen and local communities near where the species is found, and represents an important source of income... There is a high local demand for its meat during Lent and just before Easter. Further, “Since the year 2000, Mexico has authorized the export of some 24,500 individuals.” An Appendix II listing will impose a non-tariff barrier to exports increasing costs, decreasing benefits to people in the value chain and potentially encouraging illegal trade and further land conversion and thus habitat loss.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 31</p> <p><i>Sternotherus</i> spp. (Musk turtles)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>The species is “primarily threatened by habitat modification, degradation and loss.” It is wild harvested for pets some of which are traded internationally. Livelihoods in the value chain benefit for the trade.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>Listing on Appendix II will add a non-tariff barrier to international trade which may have a negative impact on local livelihoods. To the extent it does have a negative impact, it may further encourage habitat modification, degradation, and loss.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 32</p> <p><i>Apalone</i> spp. (Softshell turtles)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>“Even minor over-exploitation can have drastic negative impacts on species persistence... Commercial turtle farming has become a lucrative aquaculture business in the southeastern United States” generating livelihood benefits across the value chain. This includes some wild harvesting as well as domestic and international trade.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II (except the subspecies included in Appendix I)</p> <p>Listing on Appendix II will impose a non-tariff barrier to international trade which may have a negative impact on local livelihoods. To the extent it does have a negative impact, it may further encourage illegal wild harvesting and habitat degradation.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 33</p> <p><i>Nilssononia leithii</i> (Leith's softshell turtle)</p>	<p>Appendix II</p> <p>The species is harvested from the wild for meat providing livelihood benefits for those engaged in harvesting and trade. However, these activities are illegal. “By 2011, the species was considered very difficult to find, with no viable population known, and interviews indicating that hunters were no longer pursuing the species as it was no longer worth the effort.”</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I</p> <p>An Appendix I listing would place an additional non-tariff barrier which is unlikely to have much of an impact on livelihoods as the market for this species is mainly domestic.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 34</p> <p><i>Centrolenidae spp.</i> (Glass frogs)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>“The main threat to glass frog populations is habitat loss and fragmentation due to the expansion of the agricultural frontier to accommodate small farms, agro-industrial agriculture, cattle ranching, and illegal plantations.” Domestic and international trade of wild-harvested species is primarily for the pet market. Those benefiting from this trade might have an incentive to maintain habitat for the species.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>An Appendix II listing would place an export non-tariff barrier to international trade which may impact on the livelihoods of those engaged in this trade and reduce incentives to maintain habitat for the species.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 35</p> <p><i>Agalychnis lemur</i> (Lemur leaf frog)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>The species decline is primarily due to disease and habitat loss. “There is no available information on the national utilisation of A. lemur in Costa Rica, Panama or Colombia.” With limited if any use for the species domestically or internationally, livelihood benefits are unlikely.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II with a zero annual export quota for wild-taken specimens traded for commercial purposes</p> <p>An Appendix II listing, including a zero-export quota for wild-harvest and commercial traded species, is an export trade barrier that is unlikely to impact on livelihoods as there is little trade in species either domestically or internationally.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 36</p> <p><i>Laotriton laoensis</i> (Lao warty newt)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>The species is threatened by habitat loss and degradation and also by overharvesting. There is a domestic market for the species for meat and also for medicinal purposes. There is also an export market for pets. Livelihoods benefit from this value chain.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II with a zero-export quota for wild-taken specimens traded for commercial purposes</p> <p>An Appendix II listing, including a zero-export quota for wild-harvest and commercial traded species, is an export non-tariff barrier that could have an impact on livelihoods benefiting from the value chain and may lead to an increase in illegal trade and further habitat loss.</p>

COP19 Proposals	Current listing, threats, and livelihood implications	Proposed amendment and livelihood implications
<p>CoP19 Prop. 37</p> <p><i>Carcharhinidae</i> spp. (Requiem sharks)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>These species are threatened by habitat loss and degradation as well as by wild harvesting – “by artisanal and commercial fisheries both as a target species and as bycatch in demersal trawl, net, and longline fisheries – with retention incentivized due to the significant value of their fins in international trade.” The species are primarily traded domestically for meat, oil, and skins and with added value from a small international trade in their fins. The harvesting and trade benefits the livelihoods of people across the value chains in the fishing industry.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>An Appendix listing adds an additional non-tariff barrier to international trade that is already regulated under other international and regional agreements and could impact adversely on livelihoods in the fishing industry, put added burden on existing fishing management systems, and may encourage an increase in illegal trade. Further, the blue shark recommended for listing as a look-alike is prolific and populations are increasing. Including this species could have a significant impact on fisheries and livelihoods.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 38</p> <p><i>Sphyrnidae</i> spp. (Hammerhead sharks)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>These species are threatened by habitat loss and degradation as well as by wild harvesting – “caught throughout its range as a target species and as bycatch in largely unregulated coastal fisheries, and as significant bycatch in commercial shrimp fisheries.” The species are primarily harvested for meat and fins, mostly for domestic markets but also for international markets. The harvesting and trade benefits the livelihoods of people across the value chains in the fishing industry.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>An Appendix listing adds an additional non-tariff barrier to international trade that is already regulated under other international and regional agreements that could impact adversely on livelihoods in the fishing industry, put added burden on existing fishing management systems, and may encourage an increase in illegal trade</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 39</p> <p><i>Potamotrygon albimaculata</i> <i>Potamotrygon henlei</i> <i>Potamotrygon jabuti</i> etc (Freshwater stingrays)</p>	<p>Appendix III</p> <p>The species is threatened by habitat loss and degradation and also by the international ornamental aquarium trade. Livelihoods in the value chains for ornamental fish benefit from this trade.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>An Appendix listing adds a non-tariff barrier that is likely to impact adversely on livelihoods in the fishing industry and may encourage an increase in illegal trade</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 40</p> <p><i>Rhinobatidae</i> spp. (Guitarfishes)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>The species is threatened with habitat deterioration and harvesting. "Guitarfishes are utilized for their meat, skin and fins (dorsal and caudal fins). Often the meat is for domestic use, while skin and fins often enter international trade." Livelihoods in the fishing industry benefit from harvesting and trade.</p>	<p>List the family Rhinobatidae (guitarfishes) in Appendix II</p> <p>"The Appendix II listing of these species is not expected to have any impact on domestic use by indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs)." However, the listing adds a non-tariff barrier that is likely to impact adversely on some livelihoods in the fishing industry and may encourage an increase in illegal trade.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 41</p> <p><i>Hypancistrus zebra</i> (Zebra pleco)</p>	<p>Appendix III</p> <p>The species is threatened with habitat alteration and harvesting for the ornamental fish trade. The species is also captive bred in Asia, Europe, and North America. Livelihoods benefit from harvesting, breeding, and trade.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix I</p> <p>The current ban on captive breeding in Brazil has allowed other countries to benefit from the trade. This has impacted negatively on livelihoods and a listing in Appendix I will place both export and import trade measures that might not improve livelihood opportunities in Brazil and may encourage more illegal trade.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 42</p> <p><i>Thelenota</i> spp. (Sea cucumbers)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>The species is widely harvested for food, notably for the beche-de-mer trade. International trade most is aimed Chinese markets. Livelihoods benefit from harvesting, processing, and trade.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II</p> <p>An Appendix II listing would impose a non-tariff barrier to international trade adversely impacting on livelihoods.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 43</p> <p>ORCHIDACEAE</p>	<p>Appendix I</p> <p>The species is listed in Appendix I with annotations that provide additional non-tariff barriers to trade.</p>	<p>Flora species with annotation #1, #4, #14 and Appendix-I listed species of Orchidaceae...</p> <p>Amendments to the annotations will allow for exemptions for trade in plant seedlings and tissue cultures obtained in vitro. This should improve the livelihoods of those engaged in the trade.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 44</p> <p><i>Handroanthus</i> spp. <i>Roseodendron</i> spp. <i>Tabebuia</i> spp. (Trumpet trees)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>“The main threats... are deforestation and logging for both the domestic and international trade.” The trees “provide both, high value timber and non-timber forest products (NTFP)” and thus generate livelihood benefits in several value chains, e.g., internationally for “flooring, decks, exterior woods, veneer, and other turned objects, crafts and posts.”</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II with annotation #17 (Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood and transformed wood.)</p> <p>An Appendix II listing will impose a non-tariff barrier to international trade which could increase the costs of legal trade, reduce livelihoods of people engaged in the value chains, and may encourage illegal trade and increased deforestation.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 45</p> <p><i>Rhodiola</i> spp. (Stonecrops)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>The species is threatened by overcollection to service “the expansion of the herbal medicine, sports medicine and energy drinks sectors, and well as the cosmetics industry.” People engaged in the value chains from harvesting to retail benefit from the trade.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II with annotation #2 (All parts and derivatives except...</p> <p>An Appendix II listing will impose a non-tariff barrier to international trade which could increase the costs of legal trade, reduce livelihoods of people engaged in the value chains, and may encourage illegal trade and increased deforestation. The proposal notes that another possible measure could be “third party voluntary certification of sustainable wild collection.”</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 46</p> <p><i>Afzelia</i> spp. (Pod mahoganies)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>There are several livelihood benefits from harvesting this species: “<i>Afzelia</i> spp. are locally important for subsistence harvest of traditional medicine ingredients, livestock fodder, wood for carving and construction, charcoal and fuelwood.”</p>	<p>Inclusion of all African populations of <i>Afzelia africana</i>, <i>A. bipindensis</i>, <i>A. pachyloba</i> and <i>A. quanzensis</i> in Appendix II...</p> <p>“<i>Afzelia</i> spp. are intensively logged and threatened by overexploitation for the international timber trade... leading to population declines and scarcity of mature seed trees... Local subsistence harvest... put additional pressure on <i>Afzelia</i> spp...” The relative pressures and values that exports add to domestic use is not clear and should be assessed.</p> <p>An alternative to an Appendix II listing might be the promotion of a voluntary certification scheme such as FairWild to address the potential impacts of both international and domestic trade.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 47</p> <p><i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> (North Indian rosewood)</p>	<p>Appendix II</p> <p>“The main threats... are fungal and bacterial diseases and from insects. However, due to its very high regeneration and growth rate, the overall population is not affected much.” The species is “primarily used in the making of handicraft items, furniture, veneer, plywood, and several other tools and artifacts.” People engaged in the value chains from harvesting to retail benefit from the trade.</p>	<p>Delete from Appendix II [NB the proponents place this species in the family FABACEAE]</p> <p>“The wild population is insignificantly affected by trade at present as the harvest/trade is infrequent from the wild mainly due to enormous availability of harvestable trees in plantation / cultivation. Therefore, the actual or potential trade impact is low.” Removal of the Appendix II listing will eliminate a non-tariff barrier to international trade which could decrease the costs of legal trade, enhance the livelihoods of people engaged in the trade, and may discourage illegal trade and deforestation.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 48</p> <p><i>Dipteryx</i> spp. (Cumaru)</p>	<p>Appendix III</p> <p>The species is threatened by habitat degradation and deforestation and by targeted logging. "Seed ... are used for food, medicine and oil locally... and the timber is used for tools and charcoal." People engaged in these value chains benefit from the trade.</p>	<p>Include in Appendix II with annotation "Logs, sawn wood, veneer sheets, plywood, transformed wood and seeds"</p> <p>An Appendix II listing will impose a non-tariff barrier to international trade which could increase the costs of legal trade, reduce livelihoods of people engaged in the value chains, and may encourage illegal trade and increased deforestation.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 49</p> <p><i>Paubrasilia echinata</i> (Brazil wood)</p>	<p>Appendix II</p> <p>"The maintenance of the high level of loss of native vegetation is a real threat." Further, "legal protection has not stopped criminals from illegally logging mature trees." There is a significant domestic and international trade for "the manufacture of bows for musical instruments" and the livelihoods of people engage in the value chain are enhanced by the trade.</p>	<p>Transfer from Appendix II to Appendix I with annotation "All parts, derivatives and finished products, including bows of musical instruments, except..."</p> <p>Listing on Appendix I would impose an additional non-tariff barrier that could increase costs, decrease trade, and impact negatively on livelihoods. This in turn could encourage an increase in illegal trade and further habitat loss.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 50</p> <p><i>Pterocarpus</i> spp. <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> <i>Pterocarpus tinctorius</i> (Padauk)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>"Pterocarpus species... are a favoured shade tree... The flowers of some species are important for honey production... The reddish sap is used for fabric dyes and body colouring. Those species have a number of valuable antibacterial and medicinal qualities While historically, communities used those species for firewood, woodcarving and charcoal..." This proposal is to include all 12 African species of Pterocarpus and 6 subspecies. As their ranges and uses across the continent varies, more detailed information on particular species and their particular uses at the national level is needed.</p>	<p>Inclusion of all African populations of Pterocarpus species in Appendix II...</p> <p>"Evidence from various countries suggests populations in sharp decline across Pterocarpus species native range due to the surge in international trade since 2010. If this trend is unabated, the impact will be not only on the ecosystems in which this unsustainable logging occurs but also on the local communities that rely on those species for livestock fodder, honey production, firewood or other traditional uses." As their ranges and uses across the continent varies, more detailed information on particular species and their particular uses at the national level is needed to fully assess implications of a listing.</p>

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<p>CoP19 Prop. 51</p> <p><i>Khaya</i> spp. (African mahoganies)</p>	<p>Not listed</p> <p>“The genus <i>Khaya</i> comprises six species... <i>Khaya</i> spp. are valuable commercial timber trees that are part of the African mahogany species group and are also used in traditional medicine.” Other uses include: “an intercrop species in groundnut agriculture,” “bark is harvested for the fermentation of palm wine,” “woodworking, carpentry,” “dye production”, and “planted as ornamentals and for water conservation.”</p>	<p>List African populations of the genus <i>Khaya</i> in CITES Appendix II...</p> <p>The proposal to list all 6 species is based on the assessment that “Commercial exploitation of wild populations of <i>Khaya</i> spp. for the international timber market is considered an ongoing, primary threat to the genus.” The value-add of international trade to the many domestic uses, however, is not assessed and hence the impact that limiting international trade on local use and livelihoods is also not clear.</p>
<p>CoP19 Prop. 52</p> <p><i>Orchidaceae</i> spp. (Orchids)</p>	<p>Appendix II</p> <p>The proposal notes that “it is highly unlikely that any wild-harvested specimens of these species are used by this industry, which relies heavily on a regular and consistent supply of specimens of uniform quality, and this can only be achieved with large scale artificial propagation. Artificially propagated orchids are globally traded on an enormous scale and pose no conservation risk to the species in the wild.” It is unclear</p>	<p>Amend Annotation #4, with the addition of new paragraph g), to read: ‘g) finished products packaged and ready for retail trade of cosmetics containing...</p> <p>The trade in wild-harvested species is not addressed in this proposal and so the livelihood impacts of the proposed amendment to the annotation are not evident.</p>