

***Prunus africana* Working Group**

SUMMARY REPORT

of the

**Workshop on Implementation of
Review of Significant Trade recommendations for *Prunus africana***



8-11 September 2008

Naivasha, Kenya

Abbreviations

BI	Burundi
CM	Cameroon
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CD	Democratic Republic of Congo
EQ	Equatorial Guinea
ISSC-MAP	International Standard for Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
IUCN-CITES MIKE	World Conservation Union - CITES Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants
KE	Kenya
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MG	Madagascar
NMK	National Museums of Kenya
PC	Plants Committee
SC	Standing Committee
RST	Review of Significant Trade
TZ	United Republic of Tanzania

Background

The *Prunus africana* Working Group was established at the 16th meeting of the CITES Plants Committee (Lima, 3-8 July 2006) with the task of providing guidance to the relevant range States on the implementation of the recommendations resulting from the Review of Significant Trade for *Prunus africana*. The African representatives of the CITES Plants Committee, Ms Khayota and Mr Hafashimana, were designated Co-Chairs of the working group.

As a component of the *P. africana* Working Group's terms of reference, this workshop was organised to:

- enhance skills of CITES Management and Scientific Authorities of the seven priority countries. Key items covered in the workshop included conducting non-detriment findings, collecting baseline data, formulating quotas and developing management techniques; and
- assist in the development of communication channels and collaborative mechanisms between the CITES implementation authorities of the priority range States, the importing countries, the CITES Plants Committee and the CITES Secretariat.

The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and the National Museums of Kenya (NMK) hosted the workshop on behalf of the Government of Kenya. The workshop was made possible with the generous financial contributions of France, Germany, Italy and Spain. Resource support was provided by the CITES Secretariat, TRAFFIC and IUCN-CITES MIKE. Participants of the workshop represented CITES Management and Scientific Authorities of each range State identified as being of 'urgent concern', importing Parties, and import/export companies. The agenda and participants list are at Attachments 1 and 2.

Day 1 - 8 September 2008

Opening Ceremony

The *P. africana* Working Group Co-chair, Beatrice Khayota, welcomed the participants to the workshop. She outlined the origin of the working group and its role to assist with communication in order to facilitate implementation of the Review of Significant Trade recommendations. The donors that have supported the workshop France, Germany, Italy and Spain were thanked. The hosts, KWS and NMK, were thanked for their contribution to the workshop as well as the CITES Secretariat and IUCN-CITES MIKE. The Co-chair pointed out the busy agenda for the next four days and the intense work ahead, including the objective to develop concrete actions and timeframes.

The *P. africana* Working Group Co-chair, David Hafashimana, welcomed participants to the workshop, including the CITES Secretariat and the Chair of CITES Plants Committee. He noted that the *P. africana* Working Group was formed at PC16 in 2006 with the main task of the group to help countries of urgent concern to establish a non-detriment finding for export of *P. africana*. He reminded the participants of the specific responsibilities that each country had to complete within timelines under the Plants Committee recommendations and later the fifty-seventh meeting of the Standing Committee (SC57) decisions in Geneva in July 2008. He also outlined that there were challenges for exporters and importers to balance immediate economic gains with sustainability of the resource. A thanks was expressed again to the donors for funding workshop. The host government, and KWS in particular, were thanked for hosting the workshop along with the CITES Secretariat for coordinating activities and managing to make contact with all country participants in a timely manner. The contribution of TRAFFIC was appreciated as was that of IUCN-CITES MIKE for the local organisation of the workshop.

The Director of Kenya Wildlife Service, Julius Kipng'etich, as host of the workshop, extended a warm welcome to all delegates. He outlined some of the problems and issues facing the region and he noted the need to use natural resources for the betterment of people in a sustainable way for future generations. His wish was for the workshop to discuss a way forward for the development of sustainable management plans for *P. africana* as a natural resource. He noted that Kenya highly values its wildlife and is famous for this and *P. africana* is no exception. He thanked all the

participants for coming to work together on the sustainable management of *P. africana* and noted that a sense of urgency was needed. He formally opened the meeting.

Country Reports

Burundi (BI)

BI had not undertaken any significant activities to implement the recommendations because it did not have the capacity to do so, particularly the inventory. The international trade of *P. africana* bark from BI had been stopped. There had been some trade between 2002-2004 with the Democratic Republic of Congo that was illegal. BI has addressed this issue and succeeded in stopping this illegal trade. In terms of national distribution, *P. africana* now occurs in a few protected areas at an altitude of 1600m-2000m. Management is minimal as exploitation is restricted to some traditional use (sculptures, medicinal purposes). BI still needed to carry out an inventory but would need help to do so. A written report (in the language it was submitted) from BI is at Attachment 3.



Cameroon (CM)

CM's presentation (in the language it was submitted) is at Attachment 4. Due to their absence on Day 1 because of airline delays they did not have an opportunity to provide an oral presentation of their report.

Democratic Republic of Congo (CD)

CD has not implemented the Plants Committee recommendations due to lack of financial resources. However, to do the work CD would need additional time beyond the SC deadline of 31 December 2008. CD has the biggest forestry resource of Africa but it is diminishing due to forest clearing. CD noted that it had not been able to manage resources well but some laws had been changed to better protect natural resources. The research institute has been mandated to do a national inventory, which includes *P. africana*, to estimate the extent of the commercial resource. CD has been implementing CITES obligations and has established a joint working group looking at distribution of *P. africana* in the western part of CD. In this western part there are large populations, and a regular inventory is planned with monitoring. Seven harvest permits have been issued for the collection of about 500t of bark but, for now, export permits have been issued for only 200t, out of which 65t have actually been exported. New sites have been discovered with *P. africana* for future bark extraction over approximately 42,000km². Current controls on *P. africana* bark include phytosanitary checks, noting that there are no taxes on the extraction of bark as it is managed through a community base. Follow-up work includes a full inventory, subject to funding with partners. A written report (in the language it was submitted) from CD is at Attachment 5.

Equatorial Guinea (GQ)

GQ noted that it has had very few *P. africana* trade activities but when trade occurs it is primarily with a Spanish company. However, there had been two studies done in recent years which is the work of University of Cordoba, Spain, and later another by the National University of Equatorial Guinea. These studies included an inventory and looked at bark yield, harvest mechanisms and the impact of harvest on the island of Bioko. Local harvesters extract the bark but this rural population has little data on quantities and is not well organised for harvesting. Local communities were trying to maximise profit so tend to cut down the whole tree to remove all the bark. The government has suspended trade since end of 2005 so that measures could be put in place to make harvest more

viable. The CITES Management Authority is attempting to put into place the recommendations of the University of Cordoba to make sure exploitation is sustainable. The intention is to involve rural community in the development of the management plan. A written report (in the language it was submitted) from GQ is at Attachment 6.

Kenya (KE)

In KE the forest area is well known but it is yet to be surveyed for *P. africana*. Harvest of bark until 2002 (up to the time of a voluntary trade moratorium on the species) was primarily from trees that were otherwise felled from excised government forests to expand agricultural land and also from fallen dead trees in government forests as a result of old age. In these two cases of *Prunus* bark sourcing, the trees were completely stripped of bark. Most of the bark traded since the species CITES listing in 1995 was sourced from Mau forest complex; the biggest forest block in the country following excisions of some portions of the forest for settlement and agriculture expansion. Around 2000 tonnes over the 8 years (1995-2002) was exported to France, with a small portion to China. In 2002 a voluntary zero quota was established to allow time for collection of scientific data on the status of the species to guide in decision making on sustainability of trade in the species. A PhD research project has been designed to respond to PC recommendations but a major constraint is funding. By decision of the SC57 meeting, KE was eliminated from the review of significant trade in *P. africana*, however, should it seek to recommence exports, KE should first provide information to the Secretariat on how the PC recommendations had been implemented. The KE powerpoint presentation (in the language it was submitted) is at Attachment 7.

Madagascar (MG)

In 2002 a national committee for *P. africana* was established to bring ministries and research organisations together to coordinate and implement actions under a national action plan. A pilot site was selected in Sofia to look at the product chain, market flow, and equitable distribution of profits. In 2008 an inventory was completed for the pilot site and harvest permits have been issued for 140t over three years. Management control processes include scientific, technical and follow up monitoring activities to ensure harvest is proceeding in terms of agreed conditions. The national inventory is still on-going but it will require an increased capacity of institutions to complete the work.



The MG powerpoint presentation (in the language it was submitted) is at Attachment 8.

United Republic of Tanzania (TZ)

TZ has a minimum tree size for exploitation but there is no harvest procedure. Usually harvest involves taking 50-75% of the bark from the tree. Only two companies are undertaking harvesting and this is on private farms, not State land. As it is private land, no inventory has been done. Ability to undertake an inventory is limited by financial constraints, but the Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI) has been assigned to conduct trading studies and the Forest and Beekeeping Division is now preparing for inventories. In terms of control, no harvesting is to be carried out until an inventory is done. Another control measure is the licence that is needed from district forest officers.



There is monitoring of permits and shipments are inspected at the point of export. TZ noted that there is no incentive for local people to cultivate *P. africana* at this stage. The TZ powerpoint presentation (in the language it was submitted) is at Attachment 9.

France (FR)

The representative of France provided an overview of the EU regulation aimed at implementing CITES, with a special focus on the provisions which concern *Prunus africana*. Regulation (EC) No. 338/97 entered into force in 1997 and applies to all of the 27 member States. The Regulation requires that, in addition to the export permit delivered by the exporting country, an import permit be also issued for *P. Africana*. The issuance of this import permit is subject to a non-detriment finding by the Scientific Authority of the importing country. The Regulation provides for trade suspensions when that Scientific Authority is not convinced the export is sustainable. When the Scientific Authority of a member State gives a negative opinion, they must inform the Scientific Review Group of the EU, which reviews reasons for rejection. If the negative opinion is confirmed, it is compulsory to all EU member States. The Scientific Review Group of the EU meets every 3/4 months and considers available biological and trade data to make either a positive or negative opinion on imports. The high level of trade and lack of biological data for *P. africana* from Cameroon lead to a suspension of imports from that country in November 2007. This provision was extended to Tanzania in February 2008. Scientific data and management measures are urgently required so as to ensure both the conservation of the *P. africana* populations and the continuance of the trade.



Private sector

Two importing companies from France, Solvay Pharma and Synkem, provided an overview of the trade in *P. africana*. For around 30 years France has used the active ingredients in *P. africana* for medicine to treat benign prostatic hyperplasia. There is a growing need for the medication with the number of patients increasing from about 85,000 patients in the year 2000 to around 102,000 patients by the year 2007. Solvay Pharma France reported other actions they fund in the area of sustainable development, and both companies expressed their willingness to financially support the management of the species to ensure the continuation of the trade. Current stocks on hand are likely to be exhausted by April 2009 so, after this point, markets will be lost unless bark can be sourced sustainably.

Discussion of country reports

There was a short discussion on the SC deadline of 31 December 2008 to fully implement the PC recommendations. Views were expressed that this deadline was too rigid and too soon for countries to be able to implement the recommendations. It was noted that the Parties agreed to CITES Resolution Conf. 12.8 as the process for significant trade reviews and that this process allowed for recommendations to suspend trade by the SC. It was further noted that concerns about the over-exploitation of *P. africana* had been evident for many years and that the PC recommendations were communicated to Parties in 2006. The CITES Secretariat presentation scheduled for later in the day would provide further details on the history of *P. africana* in CITES and how the SC had arrived at the point of recommending a trade suspension. It was suggested that Parties facing the 31 December 2008 deadline might like to consider instituting their own zero export quota before the deadline to maintain control of the situation. Once the PC recommendations had been implemented the zero quota could easily be adjusted based on the scientific data collected.

Discussion about funding of activities to complete inventories emerged. It was pointed out that CITES Resolution Conf. 12.2 provided a format and process for applying to the CITES Secretariat for

funding. It was suggested that exporters and importers should collaborate more to ensure the sustainable collection of bark from *P. africana* as it was in both their interests to do so. The workshop was an opportunity to identify deficiencies and to develop funding proposals to fill these gaps.

There was a short discussion on the plantations and local community benefit sharing in BI, as well as noting that *P. africana* is only found in Africa and that world demand is driven by pharmaceutical companies supplying the market in Europe and elsewhere.

Presentation: CITES overview

The CITES Secretariat presented an overview of CITES and the Review of Significant Trade process. CITES is an agreement between governments recognizing that international co-operation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade.

The roles and responsibilities of both exporters and importers were outlined noting that the Scientific Authorities of the exporting Party must undertake a non-detriment finding and that importing Parties have a role to prohibit trade that is in violation of the Convention. Article IV of the Convention is essential for the proper working of the Convention as it obliges the exporting Party to undertake a non-detriment finding for the species being traded internationally.

The Review of Significant Trade process is specified in Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev CoP13). The purpose of the process is to identify problems and solutions concerning the implementation of Article IV of the Convention, in particular paragraphs 2(a) and 3. Problems with implementing Article IV have been recognised since the 1970s and remedies have been discussed in CITES since that time, leading to the development of Resolution Conf. 12.8 at CoP12 (Chile, 2002).

The Review of Significant Trade process, if implemented correctly, acts as a safety net by ensuring that species do not decline because of international trade while they are listed in Appendix II. The review process can result in individual exporting countries being assisted to undertake field studies as well as to develop the technical and administrative capacity necessary to implement the requirements of Article IV, if these are lacking. Without this review process the alternative would be to transfer the species to Appendix I where no commercial trade is allowed.

Concerns about over-exploitation of *P. africana* had been discussed since its listing in 1995. At various PC meetings projects were reported on and suggestions made to improve the situation. At CoP12 (Chile, 2002) the Parties decided to include *P. africana* in the Review of Significant Trade process. In 2006, seven Parties were identified as being of urgent concern by PC and recommendations to remedy the situation were communicated to these Parties. Also at PC16, an intercessional working group was established to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations.

Two years later, SC57 (Geneva, 2008) decided that little progress had been made to fully implement the PC recommendations and, as such, had recommended the suspension of trade in this species from the four Parties of urgent concern that did not have in place a voluntary zero export quota, if they have not fully implemented PC16 recommendations by 31 December 2008.

There are a number of Resolutions of relevance to trade in *P. africana* that were noted in the presentation including Resolution Conf. 14.7 on voluntary export quotas and Resolution Conf. 12.2 on externally funded projects. The CITES Secretariat powerpoint presentation (in the language it was submitted) is at Attachment 10.

Presentation: Tony Cunningham's views on *P. africana* conservation, sustainable management and governance

Tony Cunningham authored the report to PC16 in 2006 regarding *P. africana* biological and trade information for the Review of Significant Trade. Although Mr Cunningham was unable to attend the meeting he prepared a powerpoint presentation to outline his latest views and to provide guidance on what is meant by inventory of standing stock and a long term management plan as recommended by the PC.

The CITES Secretariat briefly conveyed the main points of the presentation to the workshop participants. The presentation noted the potential for cross-border movement of *P. africana* bark from neighbouring countries and that this should be monitored closely. The components of a management plan and the steps to develop it were outlined in the presentation. The key aspects of an inventory were mentioned, including vegetation mapping, sampling methodology, data on tree size and density, bark thickness, bark damage and crown health. The presentation also referred to the challenges being faced in terms of governance in many countries and also the potential for *P. africana* to be used in plantations as the way of the future. The powerpoint presentation (in the language it was submitted) is at Attachment 11.

Presentation: *Prunus africana* in Cameroon- Results of FAO-CIFOR-SNV-ICRAF Program

The representative from CIFOR outlined the project being undertaken in Cameroon. The situation regarding *P. africana* in Cameroon was explained along with a description of the challenges faced including a declining resource base, unsustainable exploitation, government capacity and poor information and market understanding. It was noted that current inventories for some areas of Cameroon could support a possible quota of 710t per annum but the harvest impacts in Kilum Ijum and Mt Cameroon would have to be taken into account. Platform meetings with key stakeholders have been taking place since April 2007 to encourage sustainable harvest and to collectively find solutions. CIFOR's work in the NW and SW of Cameroon was outlined including the inventory and baseline study. Some of the lessons learnt in the program of work so far included the need to consult widely with stakeholders, the need for economic incentives for regeneration and domestication of *P. africana*, and forest ownership which is needed for a sustainable business. The powerpoint presentation (in the language it was submitted) is at Attachment 12.

Presentation: Evaluation of the harvest of *P. africana* bark on Bioko Island: Guidelines for a Management Plan

The representative from Spain, the University of Cordoba, provided an overview of the work undertaken to evaluate the harvest of *P. africana* bark on Bioko Island. The procedure undertaken was described including vegetation mapping, design of sampling, data collection in the field, and data analysis. The results of the work provided an estimation of potential bark yield (t/year) in unharvested condition and recommended quota for 2006 following analysis of status in current and new harvest areas, considering 10-year and eight-year return times. The maximum annual dry bark quota recommended for 2006, only in case that new areas were opened, was 157.68 t year⁻¹ considering a 10-year return time, and 197 t year⁻¹ if the return time is set at 8 years. The areas already harvested should be monitored to see how their status evolves, and surveys conducted in the new areas. This would enable thorough harvest planning and establishment of subsequent annual quota proposals in the context of an overall management scheme.

The Spanish representative provided an overview of the document *Setting export quotas of Prunus africana: Guidelines for a management plan - Key questions*. This document formed the basis of working group discussions on Day 2 of the workshop. The questions provided a useful indication of the current situation in each country and assisted with identifying key knowledge gaps for which action items to implement the PC recommendations could be derived. The key questions document is at Attachment 13 (English and French version) and a further supporting document is at Attachment 14 (English only).

A summary version of the document *Evaluation of the harvest of Prunus africana bark on Bioko Island (Equatorial Guinea): Guidelines for a Management Plan* is available on the CITES website at:

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<http://www.cites.org/eng/com/PC/16/E-PC16-10-02-01.pdf>. The whole work is available on the website at: <http://www.restauracionforestal.org>

Discussion

There was some discussion about recovery rates after harvesting and the survival rate of trees. It was noted that further studies are needed on recovery rates and that harvest method would influence this. It was possible that trees may not be able to be harvested more than 2-3 times. Mortality rates also varied but it could take several years for a tree to die. Older trees were noted as being more susceptible to stripping due to crown growth and ability to recover compared to younger more vigorous trees. Tree regeneration in forests was also noted as being very low due to the shade intolerance of seedlings.

The variation in chemical composition of the bark was also discussed. It was suggested that it may be possible to identify the location in the bark of the active ingredient and, if it was on the exterior for example, the trees may be able to be shaved as a more sustainable harvest method. It was noted that chemical composition of bark varied considerably between populations and ages of trees.

Presentation: Non-detriment finding - overview

The CITES Secretariat outlined the background to non-detriment findings citing obligations under the Convention relating to Article IV. Whilst the Convention does not specify how to do a non-detriment finding, it is essentially a risk assessment process where key factors are identified and managed. The extent and comprehensiveness of a non-detriment finding depends on the vulnerability of the species and volume of trade in specimens. *P. africana* is viewed as a concern and therefore a more comprehensive non-detriment finding based on scientific data from inventories of standing stock has been recommended by PC. Adaptive management and on-going monitoring is a key aspect of a non-detriment finding. The IUCN *Guidance for CITES Scientific Authorities Checklist to assist in making non-detriment findings for Appendix II exports* provides a useful framework for undertaking a non-detriment finding. The powerpoint presentation (in the language it was submitted) is at Attachment 10.

Day 2 - 9 September 2008

The TRAFFIC South/East Africa representative outlined the working group activities over the course of the workshop. The objectives of the exercises were to conduct a non-detriment finding for *P. africana*, identify priorities, develop interview techniques, assemble the contents of a management plan and identify actions for the development of project proposals. The CITES Secretariat indicated that there was no prescribed way of producing a management plan but guidance or framework documents were being used at this workshop noting that some elements within those guides were more relevant than others to the PC recommendations.

Working groups: IUCN non-detriment finding checklist for scientific authorities

To collaborate and discuss issues related to the questions in the checklist, three working groups were established as follows:

1. GQ and CM
2. CD, BI and MG
3. KE and TZ

The working groups developed individual country spider plots using Table 2 of the checklist - IUCN *Guidance for CITES Scientific Authorities Checklist to assist in making non-detriment findings for*

Appendix II exports. The spider plots are at Attachment 15. Below is a brief summary for each country.

GQ - Biological tolerance of *P. africana* in some areas is low as it occurs only in small well defined areas on Bioko Island. Additional studies are needed on the biology and ecology of *P. africana* on Bioko Island. GQ is in need of capacity building for control and management of the species. The work of University of Cordova and the National University of GQ is still to be validated and adopted by authorities, a political decision needs to be made in this regard.

CM - CM noted that *P. africana* occurs in non-permanent forest areas which meant that management and control measures were more difficult. The occurrence of *P. africana* conflicted with other land uses such as agriculture. Regeneration of the species was a problem, particularly as areas are non-permanent forest, and CM was only in the early stages of cultivation of the species.

CD - It was noted that the CD would work with BI to control any illegal trade going across the border. It was reported that the national distribution of *P. africana* is limited and fragmented in CD. There were however many new plantations. No inventory had been done but local knowledge had been relied upon. The wild *P. africana* areas are also protected areas for endangered primates so control measures were strong. Community control in other areas was also effective. It was noted that key data was still required to produce a national management plan.

BI - As the regeneration time is long for the tree and the habitat type is of concern, then use of the species needs to be carefully managed. The zero export quota system in BI is working well and efficiency of control is relatively high as *P. africana* occurs in protected areas. But there are no records on previous trade or a management plan in place currently to monitor the situation. Traditional use is still occurring but this is believed to be of very low impact. Illegal trade had been a problem from CD but this now is also under control.

MG - Species biology appears to indicate vigilant management as a priority. Management of illegal off-take is difficult so this has a high score as a priority. Monitoring is another area that requires attention. Noting that MG has a zero quota in place because of the lack of a management plan, the spider plot aids in giving an overall picture of the current situation.

KE - The spread of the red coloured area on the spider plot indicates several areas which require urgent attention if bark was to be exported from KE. Priorities include national population trend, management, control of harvesting and monitoring.

TZ - Data deficiencies in biology and status are key priority areas along with problems of protection given that the distribution of the species is unknown. It was noted that management and monitoring were also areas requiring attention.

Working groups: "ISSC-MAP Implementation guidance situation analysis" and "Setting export quotas of *Prunus africana*: Guidelines for a Management Plan - Key questions"

The TRAFFIC representative explained that the purpose of this working group session was to complete the 'key questions' document as far as possible, noting deficiencies and priorities so that funding proposals based on CITES Resolution 12.2 could be later developed. The ISSC-MAP implementation guidance situation analysis document provides a framework for management planning and additional questions/issues for consideration when developing a long term management plan.

Each export country provided a short explanation of deficiencies and priorities. A summary table with the answers to the key questions is enclosed in Attachment 16. A brief summary is provided below.

BI - There is a government department responsible for cartography but detailed mapping of *P. africana* areas has not been done. An inventory to collect data for wild and rural (plantation) stocks of *P. africana* was needed.

CM - More detailed mapping for some harvest areas is required. Whilst a range of inventories had been undertaken in CM over the years the methods and types of data collected varies. Harvesting methods need to be reviewed as does the quota calculation. Four harvest zones have inventory information that could be used to derive a quota but a management plan is needed for these areas.

CD - More detailed national mapping in *P. africana* distribution areas is needed. The 1996 inventory needs to be updated and additional data collected to formulate a more reliable quota.

GQ - Require a revision of cartography and remote sensing data for afro-montane areas on Bioko Island. Longer term studies needed on silviculture/cultivation of *P. africana* and regeneration times for bark. An inventory of new harvest areas is also needed.

KE - Some national forest mapping was available for *P. africana* areas. Whilst substantial data was available on genetic variance of *P. africana*, inventory data for wild and plantation stocks of *P. africana* was needed.

MG - Aiming to complete mapping and distribution data for *P. africana* and to also undertake inventories across more areas. Needed to identify different, more sustainable methods to extract bark. Required a post graduate study on bark yield (thickness and regeneration time) and seedling regeneration through a better understanding of light sensitivities of *P. africana*. Capacity building, management planning and supply chain monitoring were also identified as priorities.

TZ - National forest mapping had been completed. Current knowledge of the distribution of *P. africana* populations is based on herbarium collections and therefore inventories of standing stock were required.

Discussion: SC deadline of 31 December 2008

The CITES Secretariat representative facilitated a discussion around the SC deadline of 31 December 2008. The deadline applied to the four countries that do not currently have a self imposed zero export quota for *P. africana* - CM, CD, GQ and TZ - and by 31 December 2008 full implementation of all PC recommendations was expected or a trade suspension would be recommended for these countries.

There was some discussion about extending the deadline to at least 30 June 2009 to allow more time to implement the PC recommendations, citing the lateness of the workshop and concerns for community livelihoods and *P. africana* populations if trade was suspended. It was however noted that the SC was aware of the concerns and, after careful consideration at SC57, did not agree to extend deadlines beyond 31 December 2008. As SC57 was just 8 weeks ago, and as no new information is currently available to present to the committee, an extension of the deadline appeared to be unlikely. The rules of procedure for SC describe the process for considering matters intersessionally and the members of SC present at the workshop were invited to review the procedures and consider the options available.

There was further discussion on the need to consider what can realistically be done between now and 31 December. Each country potentially subject to an SC trade suspension should consider options before the deadline arrives. It was noted that the SC was very clear in its recommendation that the specified countries must show full implementation of the PC recommendations otherwise a trade suspension will be recommended. A suggestion was made that range States consider a voluntary zero export quota ahead of 31 December so they have more time to produce the inventory and management plan. This allows the range State to lift or revise the quota once the new inventory data has been collected and the PC recommendations have been implemented. Once an SC trade suspension applies then it can be more difficult and take longer for the suspension to be lifted.

Day 3 - 10 September 2008

Field trip



Day 4 - 11 September 2008

Summary of field interviews - local community, export trader and enforcement officers

The Government of Kenya provided transport and logistical support for the workshop's field excursion to Kabernet and organised for the local community, export trader and enforcement officers to be available for the interviews.

The TRAFFIC representative asked each exporting country to share a key issue or result obtained from the interview process undertaken on Day 3. The following views were expressed.

A key aspect of the interviews with the local community was the apparent lack of understanding about exploitation practices and government policies. Whilst committed to protecting their local forest in association with Kenya Forest Service (KFS) and KWS, there was no formal agreement or management procedure for doing this. If such an agreement were to be put in place this could include benefits for the community should commercial extraction of *P. africana* bark recommence.

For the export trader, whilst committed to sustainable management, there did not appear to be great deal of knowledge about extraction procedures or the management of *P. africana*. In terms of the enforcement officers, the managers appeared to work well with the community to conserve the species. It was reported that plantations have been established starting back in 1958 which was seen as a positive for KE. However, it was noted that the enforcement officers did not generally understand issues of policy or markets for the *P. africana* bark.

Working groups: Development of funding proposals

The CITES Secretariat representative provided a brief explanation of CITES Resolution 12.2. It was noted that there was no guarantee that funding could be found but that the implementation of RST recommendations were considered a priority in Resolution 12.2. The Resolution obliged the Secretariat to search for funds and, to assist with this search, the submitter of the proposal is asked to identify potential donors for the Secretariat to target. There were no timeframes in the Resolution for completing a proposal or obtaining funds. The time taken from the submittal of a proposal to funding being provided could vary depending on complexity of the proposal and clarifications needed with submitters, donor discussions, agreement preparation and final transfer of funds. It was likely to take months rather than weeks.

Range States were invited to develop the proposals as far as possible as a follow-up to the workshop and then contact technical expert counterparts from the workshop (eg. from Spain and France) for assistance and review. The proposal can then be finalized for submission to potential donors or to the CITES Secretariat to find donors.

In line with this, it was suggested at the workshop that range States further develop the proposals on their return and within 2 weeks circulate a draft to writing team members for review and finalization. A view expressed at the workshop was that countries should aim to have a proposal submitted within one month - before 17 October 2008. Attached is the list of writing teams for preparing funding proposals (Attachment 17).

Each export country provided a short explanation of their funding proposal. The draft outlines of proposals, in alphabetical order by country, are contained in Attachment 18.

Closing ceremony

The Director of NMK, Idle Omar Farah, outlined the role of NMK and its commitment to sustainable management of *P. africana*. He noted that NMK is a multi-discipline institution being an academic research organisation and a holder of heritage collections. Regarding *P. africana*, NMK had played a key role in its listing on CITES and was well aware of current problems with its management. His hope was that finance departments and Ministers in exporting countries were able to give *P. africana* the necessary high priority it deserves and that funds could be allocated to better manage the species. Community involvement was vital for the success of any management plan and he commented on the important role of museums in educating the community, particularly through school children.

The *P. africana* Working Group Co-Chair, David Hafashimana, made concluding remarks about the role of the working group and that its terms of reference had essentially been completed with the conclusion of the workshop.

The PC Chair, Margarita Africa Clemente Munoz, provided closing comments on the way forward, noting that implementing the PC recommendations was a priority for the sustainable trade of *P. africana* and that the funding proposals outlined at the workshop were an excellent opportunity to obtain assistance and progress the implementation of the recommendations.

The CITES Secretariat representative thanked the Co-chairs of the *P. africana* Working Group, KWS, NMK, the donors for funding the workshop, IUCN-CITES MIKE, TRAFFIC South/East Africa, translators and, in particular, the participants for their active contribution. It was noted that the sustainable exploitation of *P. africana* was possible and that this workshop played an important role to ensure that each exporting range State was in a better position to develop a long term management plan for the species.