

# Towards Stockholm+50 Webinar 4: **Connecting the Dots – Making a Forceful Canon of the Rio Conventions and the Multilateral Environmental Agreements**

**Carolina Caceres** - Chair, CITES Standing Committee

**Hossein Fadaei** - Head, Secretariat of the UN Environment Management Group

**Amy Fraenkel** - Executive Secretary, Convention on Migratory Species

**Prof. Maria Ivanova** - Professor of Global Governance, University of Massachusetts Boston

**Daniel Kachelriess** - Executive Director, Sea Shepherd Legal

**Patrick Tiefenbacher** - Executive Director, Global Goals Consulting

**Martha Rojas Urrego** - Secretary-General, Wetlands Convention

**Moderated by John E. Scanlon, AO**



**12 May 2022**

# Opening remarks & introductions

John E. Scanlon, AO



# Session 1



**Maria Ivanova**

UNEP and MEAs - past, present, and future



**Amy Fraenkel**

From Stockholm to the present – the relevance of the Convention on Migratory Species to today's global challenges



**Martha Rojas Urrego**

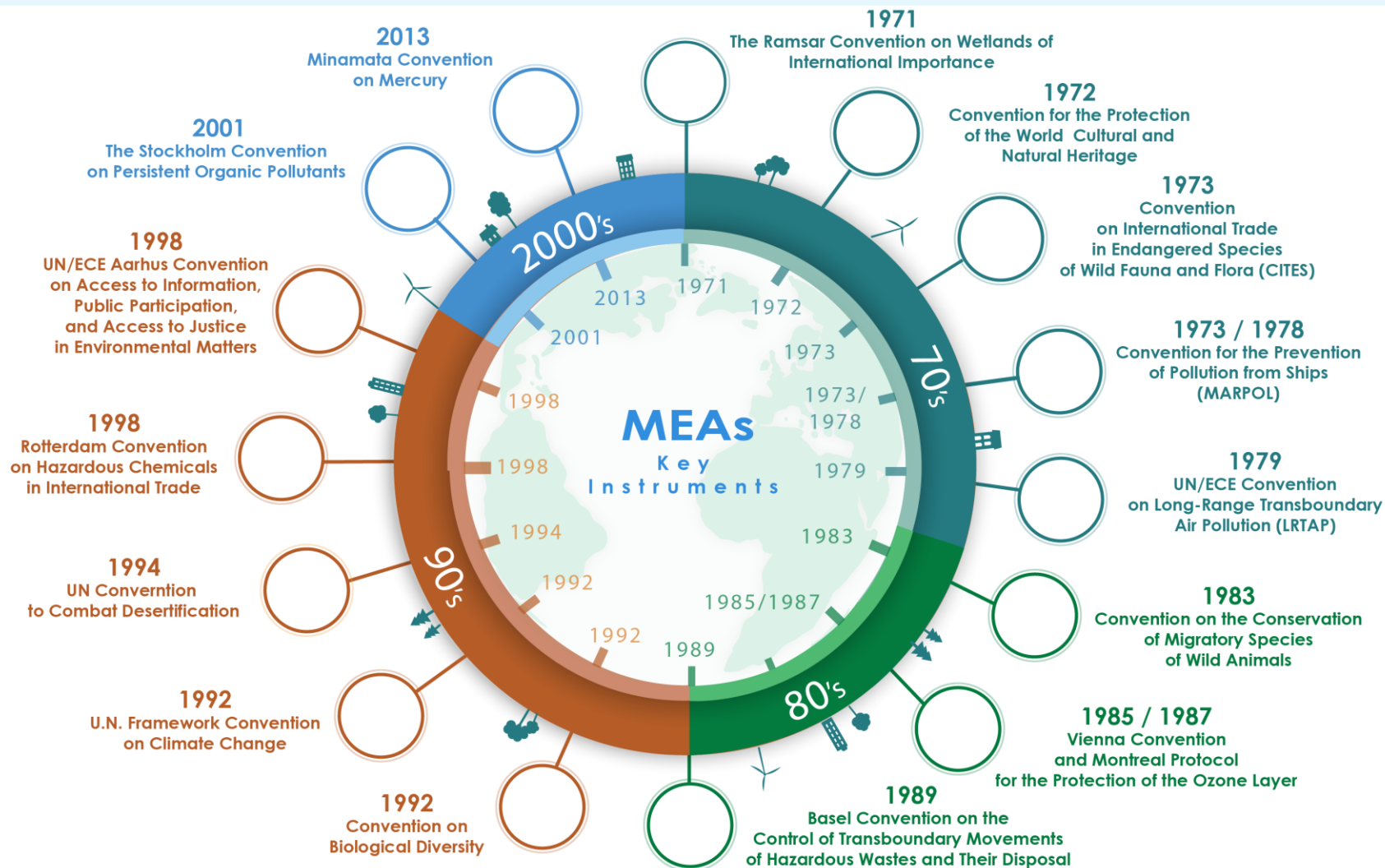
Contributions of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands to achieve global environmental commitments



**Carolina Caceres**

Special comments:

A perspective from a State Party



# Session 2



**Daniel Kachelriess**

How marine issues can be embedded in MEA's - CITES, a case study



**Patrick Tiefenbacher**

Country-level pooled funds as a tool for programmatic coherence and their relevance for MEAs



**Hossein Fadaei**

MEAs and the UN system

# How marine issues can be incorporated into MEAs - CITES, a case study

'Connecting the Dots – Making a Forceful Canon of the Rio Conventions and the Multilateral Environmental Agreements', 12 May 2022

Daniel Kachelriess, Sea Shepherd Legal





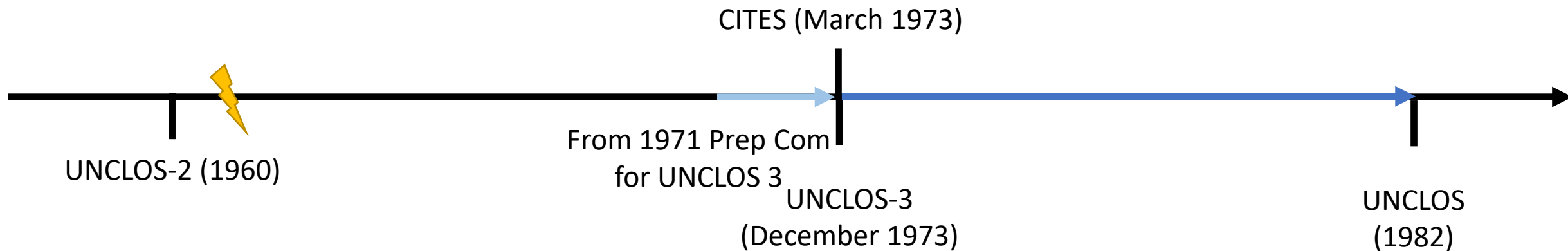
# CITES in a nutshell

- CITES regulates international trade (incl. **Introduction from the Sea**) for species listed on its Appendices by putting in place a system of permits and certificates. Appendix I = threatened species. Appendix II = species that require regulation in order for them not to become threatened.
- Many of these permits and certificates (e.g. export permit & IFS) require a:
  - **Non Detriment Finding** (NDF); and
  - **Legal Acquisition Finding** (LAF) or the equivalent process under IFS
- CITES Parties are required to report annually on international trade in species listed on the Appendices
- The Convention requires its Parties to implement its provisions through domestic legislation
- CITES decision making: Voting



- Decisions to add species to the CITES Appendices are taken by the CoPs.
- Listing proposals to add “commercially exploited marine species” were controversial in particular, with opponents arguing that CITES has no role in fisheries management.
- But drafters of CITES clearly had marine species in mind as evident by the inclusion of e.g.: “Introduction from the Sea” (Art I c, e), special consultation procedure for listing of marine species (Art XV 2 b) and not prejudging UNCLOS (Art XIV 6).



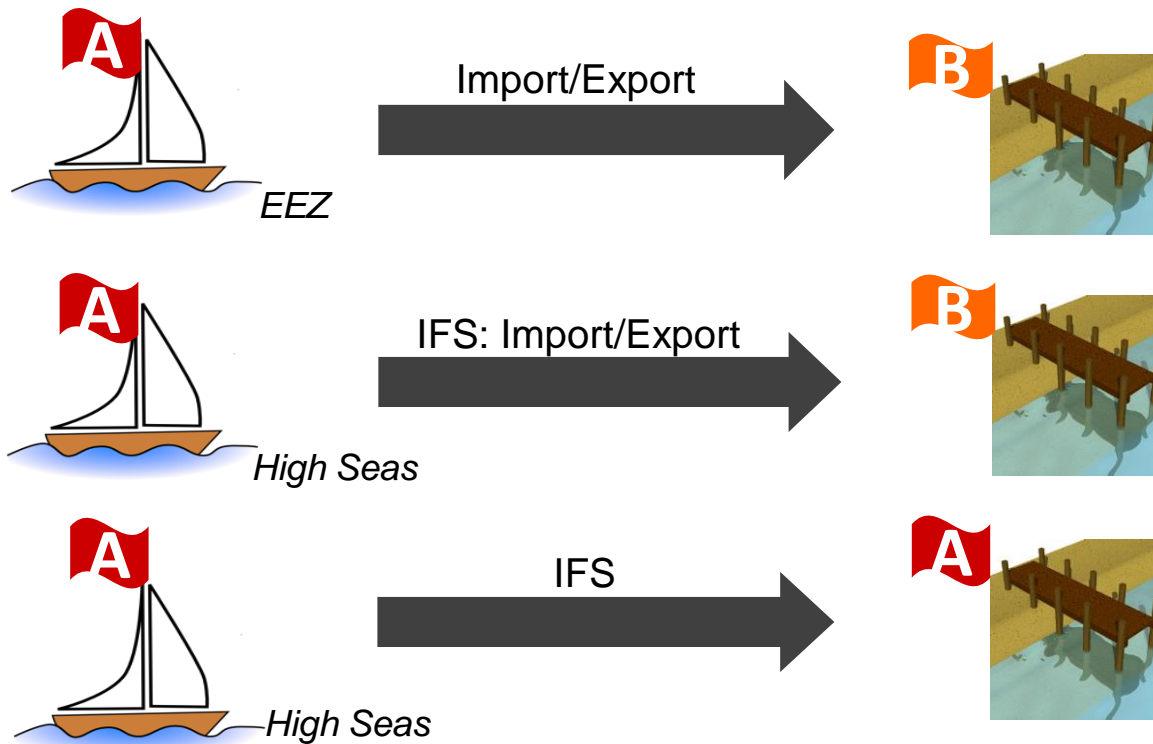


Article XIV, paragraph 6 of the Convention states:

*6. Nothing in the present Convention shall prejudice the codification and development of the law of the sea by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea convened pursuant to Resolution 2750 C (XXV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations nor the present or future claims and legal views of any State concerning the law of the sea and the nature and extent of coastal and flag State jurisdiction.*

**Making IFS work in practice:** While IFS was a trade transaction regulated under the Convention since 1973, it was not operationalized until CITES CoP16 (2013, Bangkok)

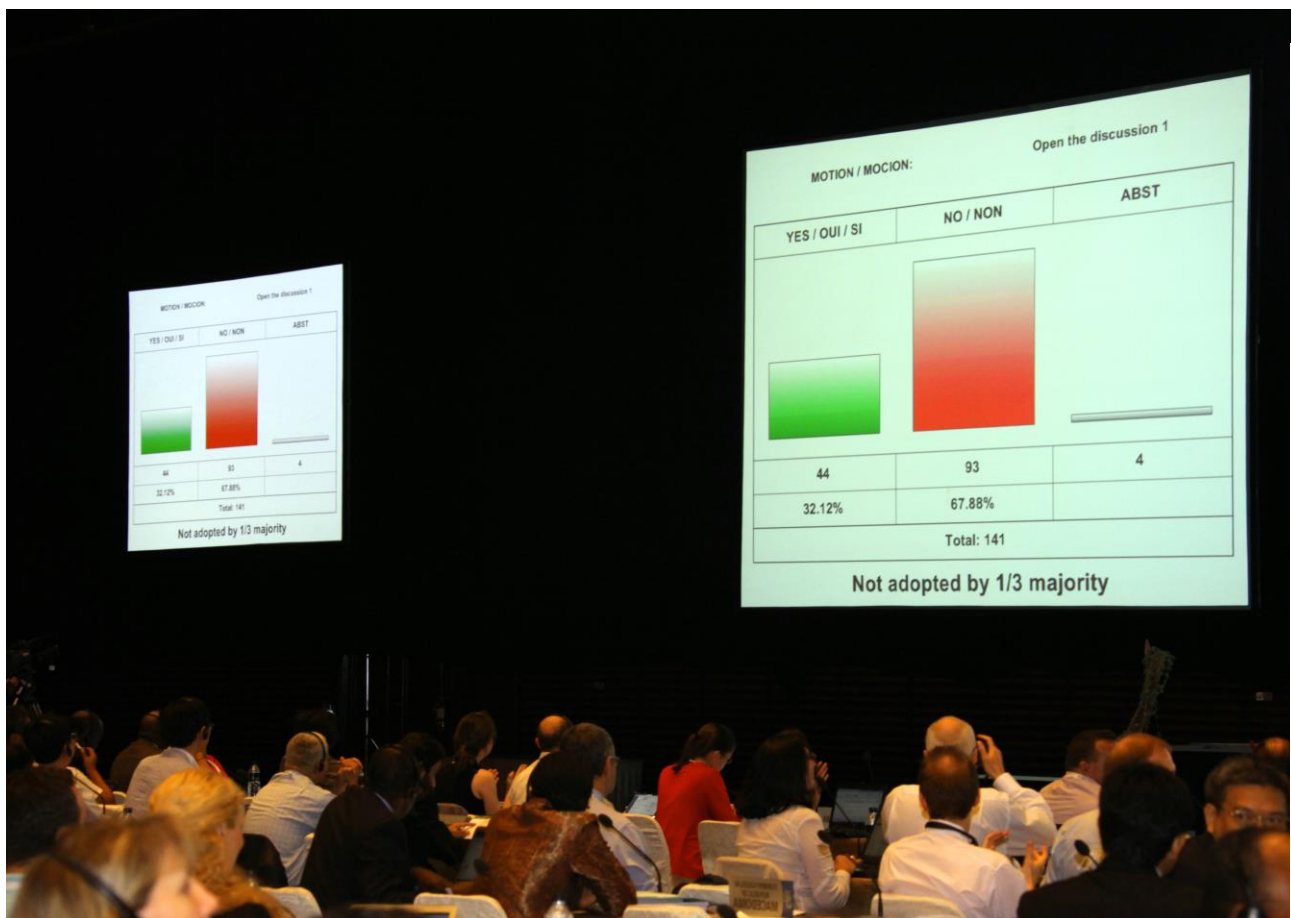
[Resolution Conf. 14.6 \(Rev.CoP16\)](#) operationalizes the provisions and foresees three scenarios:



“The father of IFS”



R.I.P Fabio Házin, † 06.06.2021



## CITES at Its Best: CoP16 as a 'Watershed Moment' for the World's Wildlife

John E. Scanlon

*The sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP16) has been hailed as a 'watershed moment' for the Convention, with key decisions being taken on capacity-building, enforcement, financing and synergies. Significant decisions were also taken to bring many new species of precious fauna and flora, including commercially valuable timber and marine species, under the Convention. CITES parties demonstrated unprecedented levels of international cooperation at CoP16 to combat increased levels and types of wildlife crime, especially with regard to the poaching of African elephants for their ivory and rhinos for their horn. The great success of CoP16 reflects the increasing relevance of a four-decades-old convention to the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife.*

CoP16 also saw unprecedented levels of international cooperation to combat increased levels and types of wildlife crime, and parties heeded the call from the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (or 'Rio+20') to recognize the important role of CITES as an international agreement standing at the intersection between trade, the environment and development.<sup>3</sup>

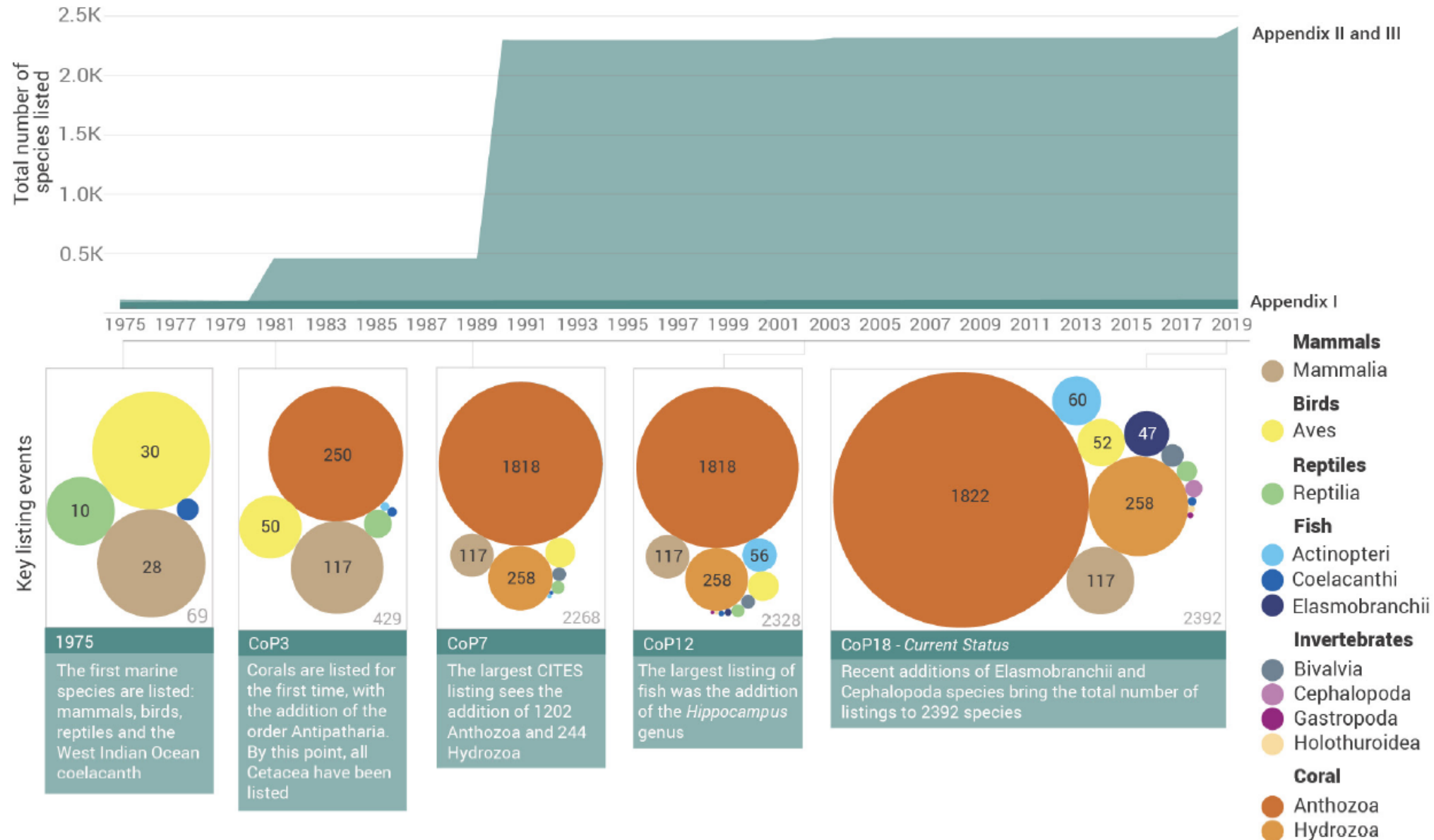
### SHARKS AND MANTA RAYS

The meeting reached a climax on its final day after a request in the closing plenary, to reopen the debate on four shark species, failed to obtain the required support from one-third of the parties. With this and other actions, CITES parties confirmed decisions taken



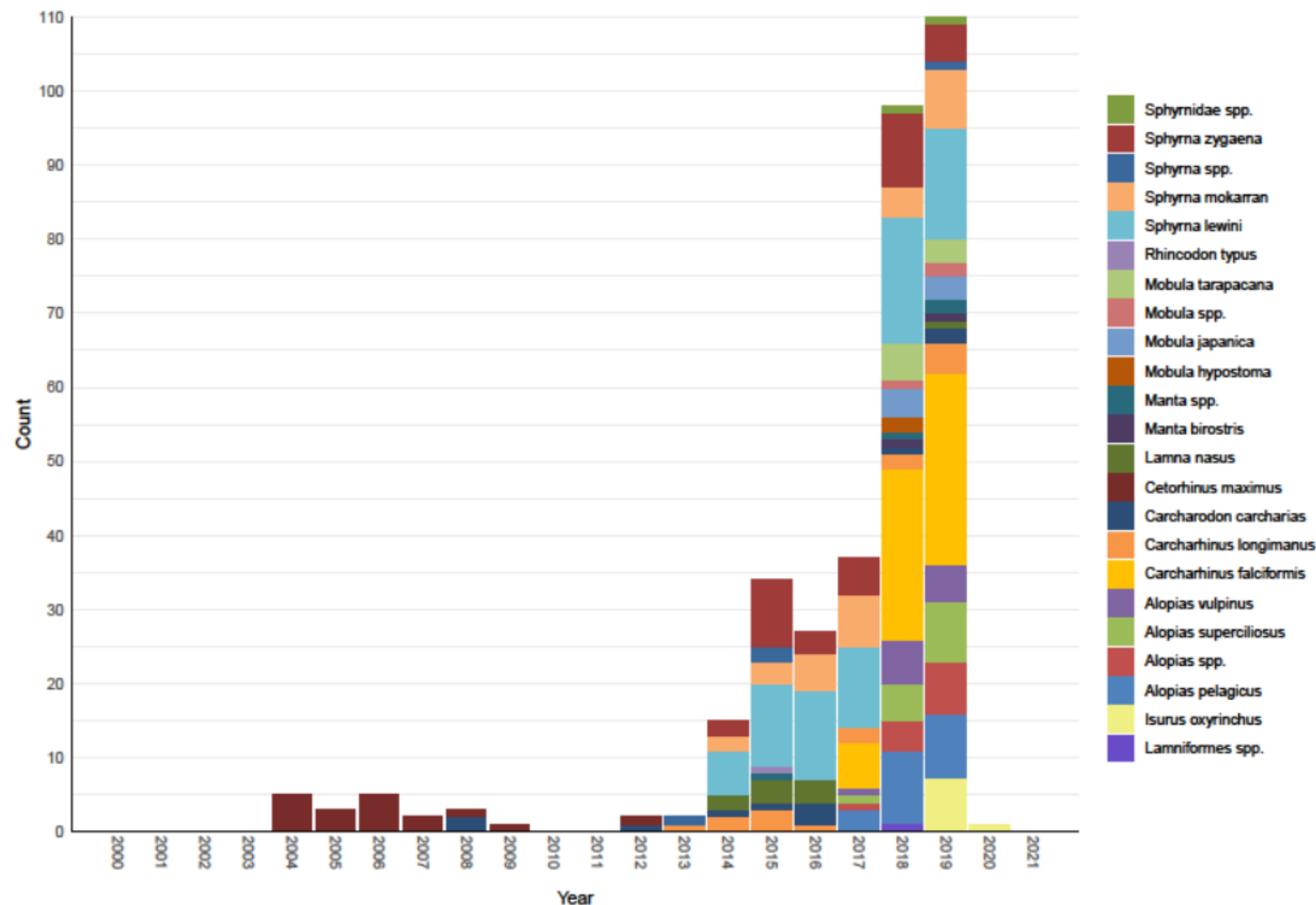
FIGURE 4.2

The number of marine species listed in CITES over time, with the key listing events and number of species listed by taxonomic group detailed



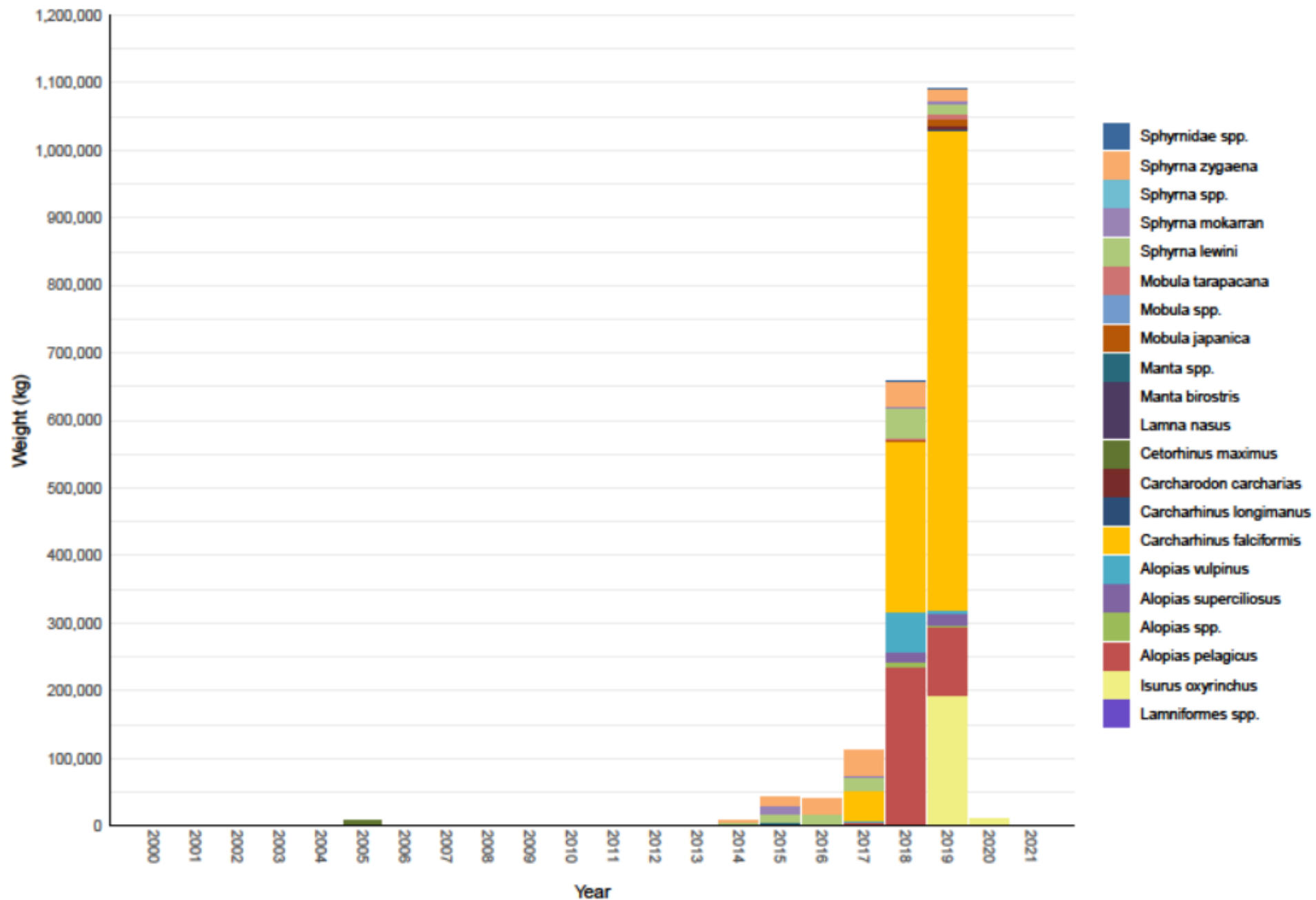
Source:  
[Pavitt et al., 2021, CITES and the Sea](#)

# Number of commercial trade transactions by species



Source: Document [AC31](#)  
[Doc. 25-Addendum](#)

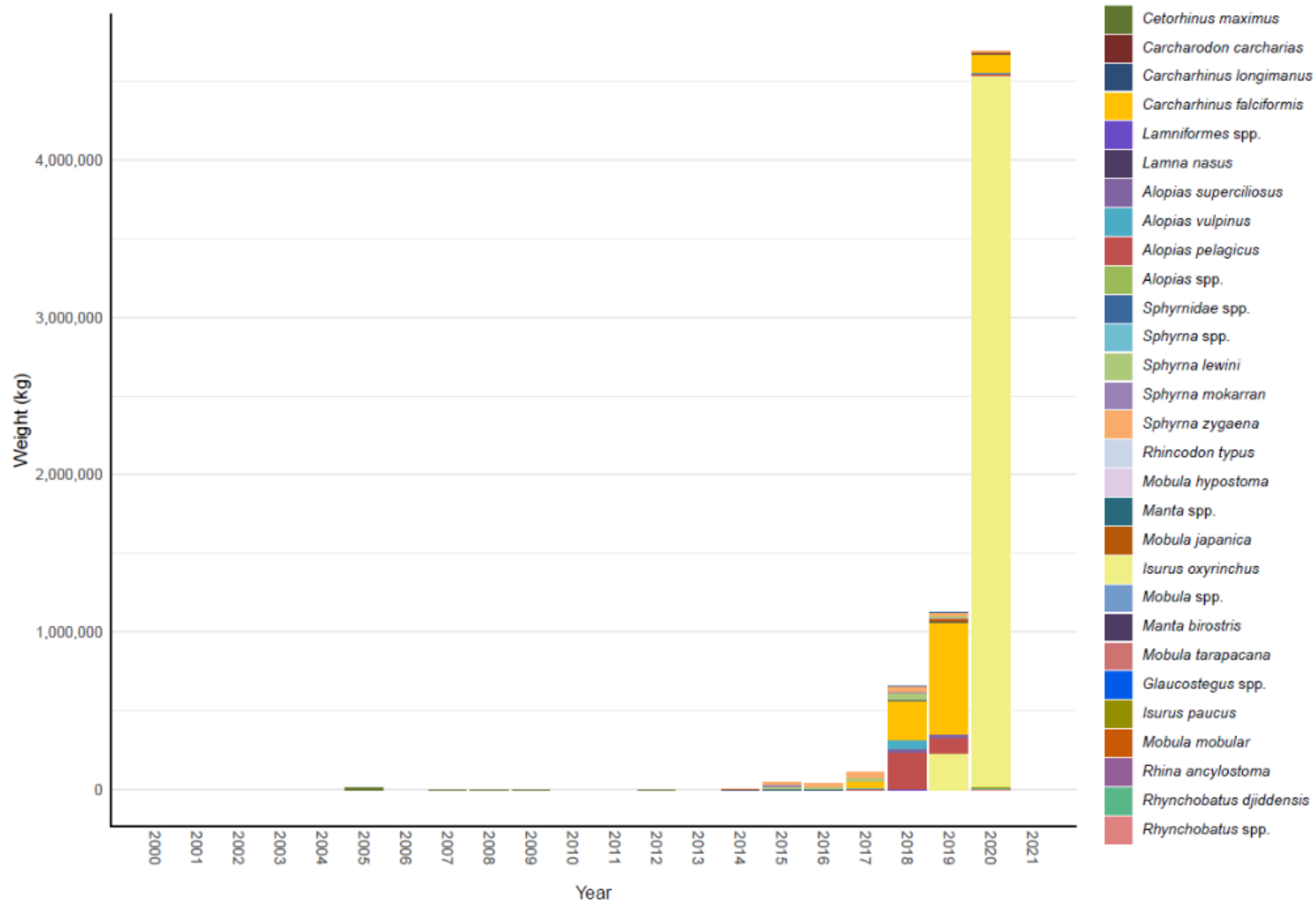
Volume of trade by species, where reported in kg



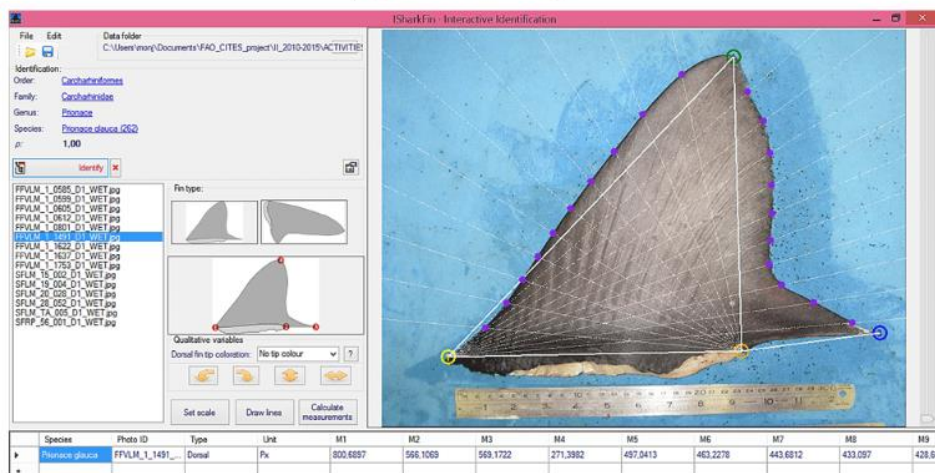
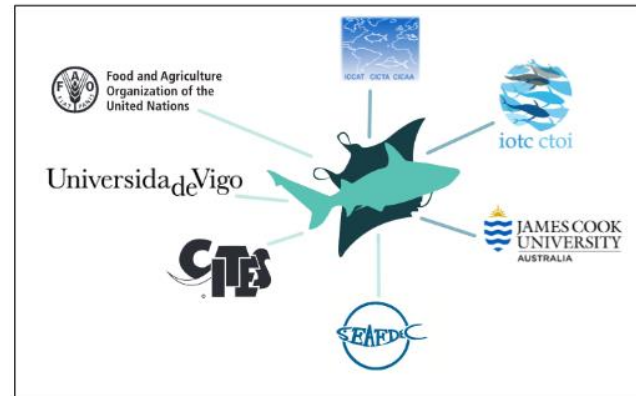
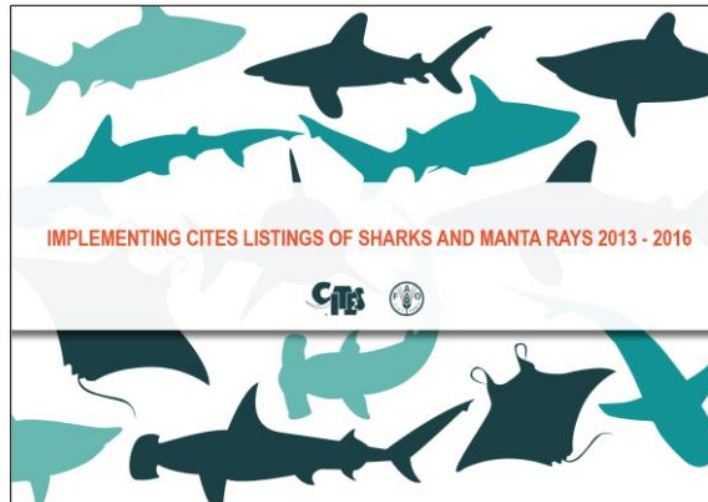
Source: Document [AC31](#)  
[Doc. 25-Addendum](#)



Volume of trade by species, where reported in kg



Source: [Document SC74](#)  
[Doc. 67.2 Annex 2](#)



## Successes

- Dedicated funding for implementation support and capacity building helps!
- Identify challenges and deliver needs-driven capacity building.
- Partnerships are key (!)

## Challenges

- Balancing reach (regional approach) vs precision (national level) – (Partnerships are key!)
- Overcoming “old” enmities and bridging different cultures between fisheries & environment
- National level coordination
- Introduction from the Sea
- It takes time...

- Consider marine context & species when drafting laws & regulations (see e.g. Draft UNTOC Protocol on Wildlife Crime)
- Aim for complementarity (see e.g. FAO Port State Measures Agreement)
- (Create incentives to) Overcome silos (see e.g. CITES capacity building projects)
- Build partnerships (!)

# Country-level Pooled Funds

A tool for programmatic coherence and their relevance for MEAs

Patrick Tiefenbacher, Global Goals Consulting

# What are country-level pooled funds?

- Multi-partner arrangements with several donors and UN entities.
- Flexible mechanism centered on a shared theory of change
- Started in 2002: Joint UN/WB Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund
- Currently: ~40 funds under UN RC leadership
- Complemented by global and regional multi-donor trust funds

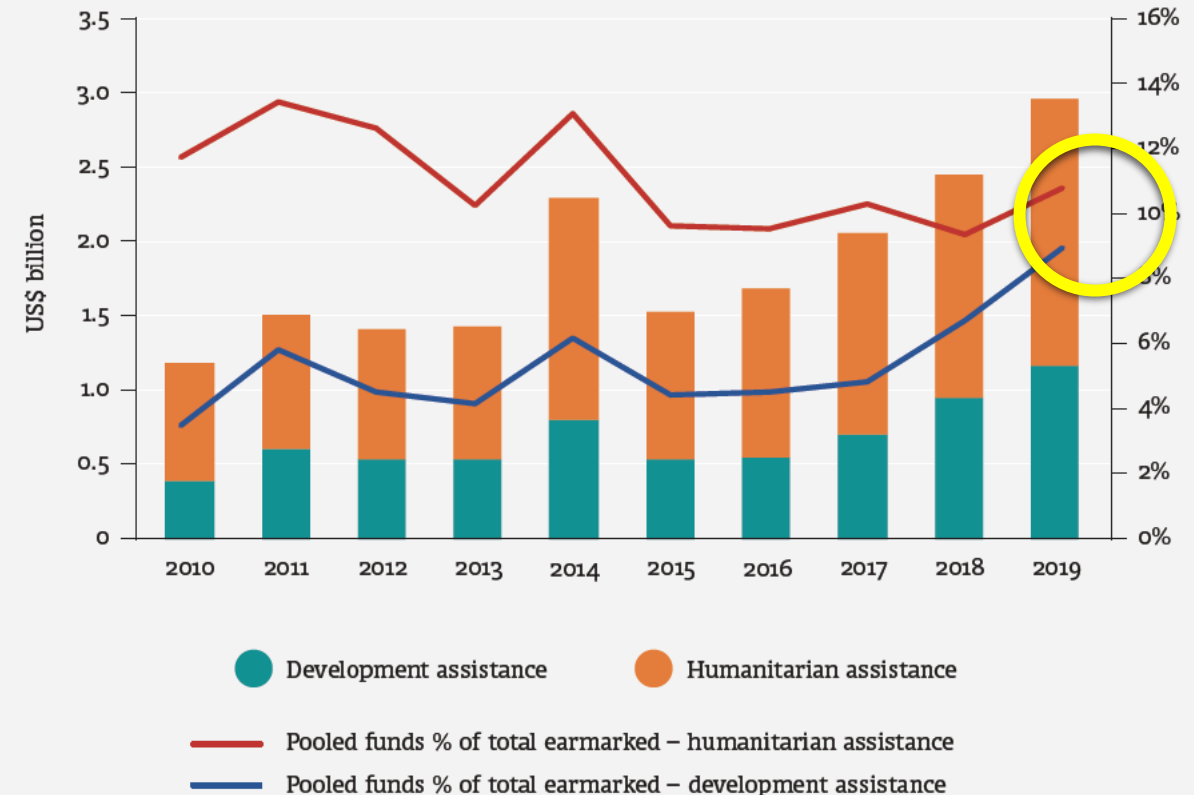
**Goal: Access, combine & sequence funds for shared results;  
Reduce fragmentation and duplication;  
Increase accountability, transparency & predictability**



## Relevance for MEAs

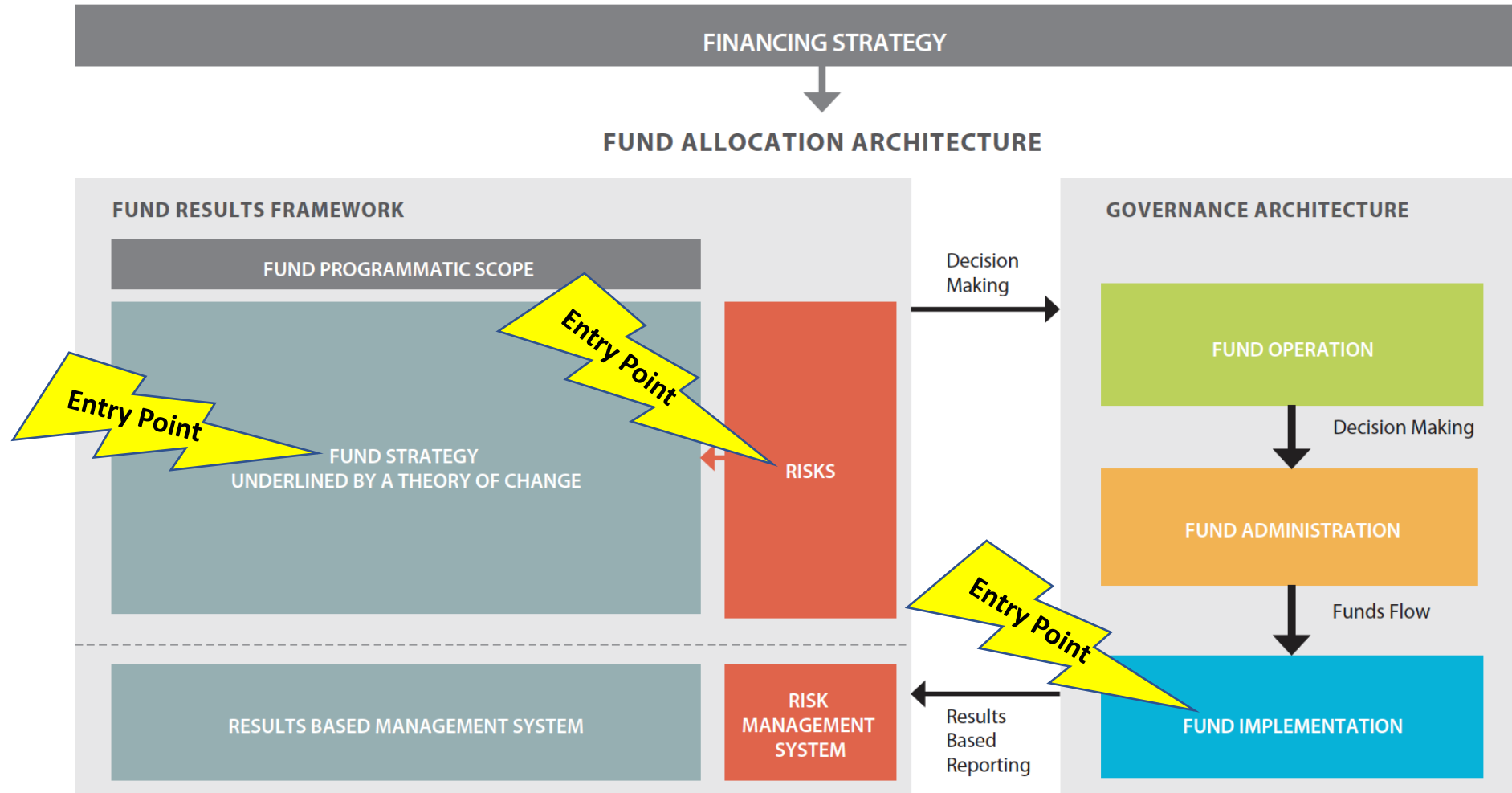
- UN Secretary-General's reform agenda: **target of 15%** in pooled funds
- Currently \$3 billion/year or 9%
- Trend is going up (pre-2022)
- Influence country-level programming
- Direct link to country-level implementation

Deposits to UN inter-agency pooled funds 2010–2019 (US\$ billion)  
(Figure 17 from Part One)





# Relevance for MEAs



# Recommendations & final thoughts

John Scanlon

# Legacy Webinars

Thank you, and please register to join our upcoming events!

## Webinar 7: **Science & the Environment** (*date TBC*) &

### **‘The Peoples’ Environment Narrative’**

An Online Stakeholder Consultation in the run-up to Stockholm+50

**May 18 2022: 5 PM–9PM EAT • 4 PM–8 PM CET • 10AM–2PM EDT**