Indicators for Sustainable Wild Trade: Measurement in the SDGs and beyond

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Indicators for wild trade and the 2030 Agenda

Alice Tipping, Senior Programme Officer, ICTSD
### Trade targets

#### Selected targets

**Target 2.b:** Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect [...]

**Target 8.a:** Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, [...]

**Target 17.10:** Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization [...]

**Target 17.11:** Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

#### Indicators

- Percentage change in import and export tariffs on agricultural products
- Agricultural Export Subsidies
- Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
- Worldwide weighted tariff-average
- Developing country exports, including services

Green = tentatively agreed
Grey = further in-depth work required

Source: Results of the list of indicators reviewed at the IAEG-SDG meeting 2 November 2015
Illegal trade of protected species

Selected targets

**Target 15.7:** Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

**Target 15.c:** Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Indicators

- **Red List Index for species in trade**
- Proportion of detected trade in wildlife and wild products that is illegal

Source: Results of the list of indicators reviewed at the IAEG-SDG meeting 2 November 2015

Green = tentatively agreed
Grey = further in-depth work required
Protection and sustainable use

Selected targets

**Target 14.5:** Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

**Target 14.7** By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

**Target 15.1:** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

Indicators

**Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.**

**Fisheries as a % of GDP**

Further work needed based on the proposal by France (coverage of protected areas of important sites for terrestrial and fresh water biodiversity).

Green = tentatively agreed
Grey = further in-depth work required

Source: Results of the list of indicators reviewed at the IAEG-SDG meeting 2 November 2015
## Protection and sustainable use

### Selected targets

**Target 12.b:** Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for *sustainable tourism* that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

**Target 14.b:** Provide *access for small-scale artisanal fishers* to marine resources and markets

### Indicators

- Residual flows generated as a result of tourism direct GDP (derived from System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SSEA) for tourism)

Previous: Percentage of catches that are subject to a catch documentation scheme or similar traceability system as a percentage of the total catches that are less than x tons and traded in major markets.

Consider: Proportion of national fishery production by country that are catches by small-medium fishery businesses; and

FAO proposal: Progress in adopting policy frameworks that protect access rights of small-scale fisheries

**Green = tentatively agreed**

**Grey = further in-depth work required**

*Source: Results of the list of indicators reviewed at the IAEG-SDG meeting 2 November 2015*
Indicators for wild trade and the 2030 Agenda

Dena Cator, SSC Network Coordinator, Global Species Programme, IUCN
Information on species in trade

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

>79,000 species assessed & categorized by extinction risk at global level, including use and trade information

- Extinct (EX)
- Extinct in the wild (EW)
- Critically Endangered (CR)
- Endangered (EN)
- Vulnerable (VU)
- Near Threatened (NT)
- Least Concern (LC)
- Data Deficient (DD)

CITES

International trade in >35,000 listed species regulated through permits to ensure legality, sustainability (NDFs), traceability

- Appendix I - generally no commercial trade
- Appendix II - trade with permits
- Appendix III - national protection
- IUCN TRAFFIC Analyses of the Proposals
Criteria ≠ Indicators

IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

Biological criteria
(data measured against quantitative thresholds based on population size and reduction, geographic range or quantitative models of extinction risk)

CITES Appendices

Biological criteria
(wild population size/decline, distribution, lookalike, etc.)

+ Trade criteria

- Indicator - measurable/quantifiable information describing the state of something for monitoring
- Criteria - conditions that need to be met for some action to take place, which could include a "threshold level" of certain indicators
Indicators based on IUCN Red List and CITES

IUCN Red List

- Red List Index - Measures change of overall extinction risk of species groups (e.g. birds, mammals) globally over time for species assessed two or more times – can be disaggregated to national level or other filters (utilization)
- Red List Index (impacts of utilization) – measures change in species extinction risk over time related to utilization, excludes all Red List category changes other than those driven by unsustainable utilization or from successful efforts to reduce or manage utilization sustainably

CITES

- # species listed on CITES Appendices, new species listings, species traded using NDF guidance
- Species trade levels as recorded on UNEP-WCMC / CITES database (increasing / decreasing)
- Species currently in / have been in Review of Significant Trade process
• RLI value of 1.0 = all species categorized as Least Concern, none expected to go extinct in near future
• RLI value of zero = all species have gone Extinct
• Downward trend in the graph line = expected rate of species extinctions is increasing, i.e. rate of biodiversity loss increasing
Red List Index (impacts of utilization for birds)

- Measures impacts of utilization / trade on biodiversity (birds) – many birds in trade
- Internationally traded bird species have declined in status, but less threatened than utilized species not internationally traded (more trade for pets, local utilization for food)
- CITES-listed birds are more threatened and declining faster than all species and those not CITES listed, indicating that CITES is listing species that are more threatened
- CITES is international, and significant trade may also take place at a local and national level so not possible to determine a direct causal link with CITES listing
## Indicators for Aichi Targets and SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current indicator name used by BIP</th>
<th>Revised indicator name</th>
<th>Lead</th>
<th>Aichi Target</th>
<th>Sustainable Development Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red List Index</td>
<td>Red List Index</td>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td>T12 – prevent the extinction of known threatened species, T5 loss of habitats, T6 sustainable fisheries, T10 vulnerable ecosystems, T14 essential ecosystem services</td>
<td>15.5 – protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red List Index for birds, mammals &amp; amphibians showing trends driven by utilization</td>
<td>Red List Index (impacts of utilization)</td>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td>T4 - sustainable production and consumption</td>
<td>15.7 – end poaching and trafficking of protected species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of species in trade</td>
<td>CITES, UNEP-WCMC</td>
<td></td>
<td>T4 - sustainable production and consumption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Use of same indicators for Aichi targets and SDGs, etc. and focus on outcomes and impacts (state) + processes
- Aichi targets - CBD-mandated Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)
SDG indicators

14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
14.4 - End overfishing, IUU fishing to restore fish stocks – % biologically sustainable fish stocks (yellow)

15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
15.5 – Protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species – Red List Index (green)
15.7 – End poaching and trafficking of protected species – Red List Index (impacts of utilization) (green)
15.7 and 15c – UNODC proportion of detected trade in wildlife and wildlife products that is illegal (grey)

17 – Strengthen means of implementation and revitalize global partnership for sustainable development
17.10 – Universal multilateral trading system under WTO - Worldwide weighted tariff-average (green)
17.11 - Increase exports of developing countries - Developing country’s and LDCs' exports (green)
17.12 – Duty-free and quota-free market access - Tariffs for developing countries and LDCs (yellow)
Other possibilities

- **SDG 14.4** - End overfishing, IUU fishing to restore fish stocks
- Red List Index (marine species)
- TRAFFIC and UK government Rapid Management-Risk (M-Risk) Assessment Method - assesses risk of aquatic species in trade from overexploitation by biological risk (stock status) combined with a repeatable risk assessment of management adequacy (e.g. species-specific management plans).
- **SDG 15.5** - Protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species, **SDG 15.7** - End poaching and trafficking of protected species
- FairWild Standard - provides guidance on best-practice sustainable harvesting and trading of wild-harvested plant (and similar) resources (IUCN SSC, TRAFFIC, WWF) – e.g. for CITES NDFs.
- TRAFFIC and WWF framework for assessing legality of forestry operations, timber processing and trade - ensuring species are not over exploited according to the laws of a country.
Indicators in voluntary standards for wild trade

Regina Taimasova, Standards Analyst, ITC
What is ITC?

“As joint agency of the United Nations and WTO, the International Trade Centre (ITC) enables business export success globally by providing, with partners, trade development solutions to the private sector, trade support institutions and policy-makers”
Trade for Sustainable Development – Standards Map

How do we do this?

T4SD GLOBAL DATABASE

STANDARDS MAP

SustainabilityXchange

Virtual Knowledge pool

SUSTAINABILITY MARKETPLACE

CAPACITY BUILDING & RESEARCH

SPECIAL PROJECTS

Making sustainable supply chains a reality
Trade for Sustainable Development – Standards Map

T4SD GLOBAL DATABASE
Core of the programme

Establishes a common language to reference standards initiatives.
Neutral and credible methodology; data quality protocols.

STANDARDS MAP
Market intelligence tool

Analysis and self-assessment: "Sustainability Diagnostic Reports."
Producer level engagement: mobile apps, downloadable versions, traceability technology.
Neutrality: no value judgment, no authoritative role by ITC
Quality and accuracy: established protocols
Collaborative and participatory approach
Efficiency gains: one-stop-shop access to information
Biodiversity and wildlife indicators

**Biodiversity indicators**

- High Conservation Value Areas
- Habitat restoration
- Maintaining ecological corridors, buffer zones
- Preserving native species
- GMO
- Impact assessment for new production
- Natural wetlands affected by production

**Wildlife indicators**

- Wildlife - general principle
- Criteria for regulated and sustainable use of wildlife species
- Specific criteria relating to rare, threatened or endangered wildlife species
- Criteria for regulated and suitable housing of wildlife living specimens
- Criteria for minimized impacts on wildlife populations
- Criteria to ensure adherence to international conventions on biodiversity and best practices (CITES, CBD, CMS, CCD, among others)
- Protection of rare and threatened species and their habitats
- Requirements for no net loss in biodiversity
Voluntary Sustainability Standards

Standards for livestock and wildlife
- Certified Wildlife Friendly Standard
- Predator Friendly Standard

Standards for tourism
- TourCert
- Global Sustainable Tourism Criteria
- Greenline Responsible Tourism
- The European Ecotourism Labelling Standard

Standards for ingredients derived from biodiversity
- UEBT - Union for Ethical Bio Trade
- FairWild

Standards for aquaculture
- Marine Stewardship Council
- Aquaculture Stewardship Council
- Friend of the Sea
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