

Report of the seventh meeting of the CITES Tree Species Programme Advisory Committee

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and online, 7 October 2022



Photo courtesy Forest Research Institute Malaysia



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Acronyms

CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CoP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	coronavirus disease
CTSP	CITES Tree Species Programme
EUR	euro(s)
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
NDF	non-detriment finding
USD	United States dollar(s)

The seventh meeting of the Tree Species Programme (CTSP) Advisory Committee of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was convened in Malaysia and online immediately following the CTSP closing meeting. It reviewed overall project results, global communication efforts and administrative and financial matters; discussed the terms of reference for a final evaluation of the CTSP; and discussed possible next steps of the CTSP. The agenda is attached as Annex 1 and the list of participants in Annex 2. The meeting was chaired by CITES Secretary-General **Ms Ivonne Higuero**.

Opening session

Ms Higuero opened the meeting at 2:30 p.m. by expressing her sorrow about the recent tragedy in Thailand and her condolences to the families of victims.

Opening statements

Mr Jorge Romero Rodriguez, Head of Unit, European Commission (online), said the European Union was an enthusiastic supporter of CITES and the CTSP. With the likelihood of more tree species listings at the upcoming 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP), applying the Convention to plants would be even more challenging, and Parties would need support. CITES had a role to play in strengthening forest governance to ensure conservation and local benefits. Implementation of the Convention drew on the expertise of many actors, such as the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), and joint work of ITTO and the CITES Secretariat through the CTSP was a good example of cooperation among international organizations. Mr Romero said he welcomed the results of the CTSP, such as the development of non-detriment findings (NDFs) and conservation and management plans, which were of immediate use to stakeholders and authorities. The CTSP had helped empower local authorities, and it was important for project beneficiaries and implementers to share their views in the Advisory Committee on next steps in supporting Parties to implement the Convention in this area. Mr Romero said he looked forward to the independent evaluation of the CTSP, which would be helpful in looking to the future. He said the European Union hoped to continue working with the CITES Secretariat and ITTO to build on the momentum of the CTSP and to assist countries to implement the Convention for timber species while ensuring ownership by and benefits for local communities.

Dr Steven Johnson, ITTO, said his organization's engagement with CITES had started in the early 1990s, and he had personally been involved since then. ITTO had undertaken diverse efforts to assist its members in implementing CITES, most recently through the CTSP. It made sense for the organization to engage with CITES he said, because almost all timber species listed in the CITES Appendixes were tropical and most of the large tropical timber exporters and importers were ITTO members. The role of ITTO in implementation of the Convention had been acknowledged by both the ITTO and the CITES communities. He said the organization looked forward to continuing its collaboration with the CITES Secretariat and was grateful that the Secretariat had acknowledged the importance of this cooperation by involving ITTO in the CTSP. ITTO would work closely with the CITES Secretariat to find ways of continuing to assist Parties to address their obligations concerning CITES tree species listings when the CTSP ended, through bridging funding.

Ms Higuero thanked the European Union for their support to the CTSP. She acknowledged the strong support of the European Union for CITES and the CITES Secretariat and its interest in biodiversity conservation. She also thanked the host country, Malaysia, and the Forest Research Institute of Malaysia for the excellent organization of the closing meeting and warm hospitality. Ms Higuero thanked all those involved in implementing projects under the CTSP for their dedication and commitment, which had been critical given the many bumps in the road, especially those associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. She thanked the CTSP's three regional coordinators—Mr Thang Hooi Chiew, Dr Jean Lagarde Betti and Dr Sofia Hirakuri. She expressed her condolences to Dr Hirakuri, who had recently suffered a bereavement and expressed her thanks to ITTO.

Ms Higuero said the CTSP had generated new knowledge and guidance on species identification, raised awareness around the conservation of CITES-listed species, and conducted additional activities such as tree-planting schemes. Originally, the programme had been expected to span four years but ultimately had taken five years. It was important to find ways to maintain the momentum gained through the programme, such as by continuing to share experiences and exchange information as a community of practice. The task today was to take stock of outputs and expected results. Many people depended on CITES-listed tree species for their livelihoods, and it was important to ensure that these resources were used sustainably to benefit current and future generations. Ms Higuero reported that the CITES Standing Committee held the CTSP in high regard, and the Parties were supportive of its continuation. She said she expected to hear from programme beneficiaries about their needs in any continuation.

Agenda

The agenda was adopted as presented.

Round of introductions

All attendees introduced themselves briefly.

Global overview

Outputs

Ms Sofie H. Flensburg, CITES Secretariat, said the CTSP had been designed to provide financial assistance to Parties for taking conservation and management measures aimed at ensuring that the trade in CITES-listed tree species was sustainable, legal and traceable. It aimed to improve governance, help in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 15, reduce poverty and contribute to rural communities.

The CTSP covered a range of CITES Appendix II-listed species in the genera *Aquilaria*, *Bulnesia* (now *Gonopterodendron*), *Dalbergia*, *Guaicum* and *Guibourtia*, as well as the following species: *Osyris lanceolata*, *Pericopsis elata*, *Prunus africana* and *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. Ms Flensburg said the CTSP had commenced in May 2017 and was originally scheduled to be completed in May 2021 but had been extended to November 2022 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The actual project implementation period was about 3.5 years. The total budget amounted to EUR 7 million contributed by the European Union. The CTSP involved 23 partner

countries in three regions and 20 projects, comprising 17 single-species projects and three subregional projects; of the 20 projects, one, in Ecuador, was funded directly by ITTO. To date, the CTSP had produced more than 80 technical reports and more than 20 short videos and trained hundreds of people in the preparation of NDFs, the enforcement of CITES regulations, the identification of CITES-listed tree species, and propagation. New species and species populations had been discovered in Guatemala.

The CTSP had four outcome areas, said Ms Flensburg. These were:

1. Ensure the sustainable management of rare tree species and their products.
2. Contribute to legal, traceable and fair trade in products from CITES tree species.
3. Improve and strengthen forest governance, policies for forest management and enforcement capacity and ensure benefits from long-term support for forest management in areas with CITES species.
4. Contribute to rural development in remote areas, sustainable economic growth at the country level, a healthy private sector and long-term poverty alleviation.

Ms Flensburg said that 13 countries had produced NDFs; 16 countries had produced new knowledge on silviculture; and 20 countries had compiled best-practice manuals. Twelve countries had improved their species identification skills, three had developed new identification techniques, and three had adopted new identification guidelines (one had developed an app to assist species identification). Originally, an international meeting on species identification had been planned, but this had changed in light of other collaborative efforts on this topic; among the new outputs was an online tool (see below). Most targets in outcome 3 on forest governance had been achieved, such as new policies put in place. For outcome 4, a market study on agarwood had been conducted, one enterprise had developed a sustainable management plan, and three countries had created nurseries or plantations for CITES-listed tree species.

Financial matters

The CITES Secretariat had received a total of USD 7.7 million from the donor, of which 1 million was allocated to the African Elephant Programme. The CTSP had a total budget of USD 6.85 million, of which USD 6.695 million (97.7%) had been spent or committed, with certain tasks (such as translation of key outputs) still to be done.

Communication

A website (cites-tsp.org) had been created in the three official languages of the Convention and featured all the outputs produced by the projects (each project had a dedicated webpage). Each project had produced videos to communicate its objectives, outputs and outcomes. A new online tool, “Timber Identification Resources and Tools”, would be launched at CoP 19.

In summing up, Ms Flensburg said large volumes of data and information on the distribution and conservation status of CITES-listed tree species had been generated; many NDFs had been formulated; communication and collaboration between CITES

Authorities and forest management and research communities had improved; species identification and traceability tools had been improved; engagement with local communities and public awareness of conservation concerns had improved; and there was more focus on creating nurseries and plantations for the propagation of CITES-listed species.

Questions and answers

Ms Higuero sought more information on the species discovered in Guatemala.

Project coordinator **Ms Myrna Ethel Herrera Sosa** said the project had discovered *Dalbergia* species not previously reported in Guatemala, two of which were new to science, and a new variety; the botanical work was now being done. The two new species were severely threatened, and urgent forest conservation measures were needed. It would be important to make national institutions aware of this information to enable decisions on the sustainable management and recovery of the species.

Ms Higuero said this was a totally unexpected result of the project, and it was concerning that the newly discovered species were under threat.

Final evaluation of the CTSP

Independent evaluator **Ms Nelly Dolidze** said the purpose of her presentation was to set out the terms of reference of the CTSP evaluation she was undertaking; she also sought feedback from attendees on their views on the projects to be evaluated and any challenges she might encounter in data-gathering. The evaluation would be independent and external, and it would focus on learning and accountability. It would seek to obtain in-depth information on the extent to which objectives had been achieved, the challenges implementers had faced, and the lessons learnt that could inform the planning and implementation of similar future activities. The evaluation would have five criteria: (1) relevance; (2) coherence; (3) effectiveness; (4) efficiency; and (5) impact and sustainability. It would be conducted at two levels—that of the overall CTSP “umbrella” project, and that of the national and subregional projects implemented under this umbrella. The scope of each criterion, and the evaluation questions to be addressed, would be finalized in the inception phase. In general terms, Ms Dolidze explained the five criteria as follows:

- (1) Relevance—the extent to which the CTSP was relevant to global needs and priorities and to which country-level projects responded to the needs and priorities of the parties involved.
- (2) Coherence—the extent to which projects were complementary to other projects implemented by other donors.
- (3) Effectiveness—the extent to which objectives were met.
- (4) Efficiency—the extent to which both levels were implemented in a timely manner.
- (5) Impact—the extent to which implementation had a long-term impact and could be sustained after project completion.

Ms Dolidze said the evaluation methodology would vary depending on conditions and would be finalized in the inception phase. It might involve, for example, focus groups, online interviews and field visits. She said a final list of questions for the evaluation would also be produced in the inception phase.

Ms Dolidze said she sought inputs on criteria for selecting country-level projects in each region for in-depth evaluation. They could be the most successful projects, or projects likely to yield valuable lessons. She invited inputs into the selection criteria and also the challenges she might encounter in obtaining data.

In the ensuing discussion, a range of opinions was expressed on the best projects to evaluate, with a consensus view emerging that evaluations should involve at least one country-level project in each region and at least one subregional-level project in each region (except in Asia, where all projects were at the country level). Another proposal was to ensure that the evaluation encompassed the four main outcomes of the CTSP (summarized as sustainable management, identification and traceability, forest governance, and rural development), minimizing duplication and addressing, where possible, issues that were common to several countries. The view was expressed that direct contact with stakeholders in the field would be an essential element of the methodology. Evaluating the impacts on beneficiaries was important—these might be the countries themselves, project stakeholders in communities, and third parties. Another point made was that, in selecting projects for evaluation, it would be important to include both successful and less successful projects as well as the factors determining success. One of the challenges facing any evaluation would be language barriers, especially at the community level.

Ms Dolidze clarified that site visits would be made, although it would not be feasible to visit all projects. She said she would take all this feedback into account in her inception report and in developing the methodology and selecting sites to be visited.

Looking ahead—discussion

Ms Higuero said this agenda item was intended to obtain broad perspectives from project coordinators and other participants on the future of the work on CITES-listed tree species.

Mr Santiago de Tellería, Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible, Argentina, said a significant benefit of the CTSP project implemented in his country was that it had compelled the CITES Management Authority to define its objectives and plans for palo santo (*Bulnesia sarmiento*—now known as *Gonopterodendron sarmiento*). The project was also useful for improving coordination with stakeholders, communities, partners and governments. A new model for managing palo santo and an associated regulation had been developed that could now be replicated for other CITES-listed tree species. The method for controlling origin and traceability and developing NDFs could be expanded to the management of all forests in Argentina and might become the new national policy. Widening the scope of the original project would help in improving these management tools and enable work on certain aspects to continue in more depth.

Dr Beatrice Khayota, Kenya Museums, proposed more investment in building capacity in species identification and verification at the regional, national and local levels, and also in identification technologies. There was a need for more work on domestication

and silviculture, including in communities. Peer-to-peer learning between countries in the subregion had been highly beneficial, and this could be continued. Awareness-raising, including among politicians, should be integral to any future efforts.

Mr Issa Katwesige, Department of Wildlife Conservation, Uganda, said he supported proposals for more in-depth studies of CITES-listed tree species. For example, the inventory to underpin an NDF on sandalwood in Uganda was conducted for only a part of the country, and this was insufficient for developing a national NDF.

Mr Donald Midoko Iponga, Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique, Gabon, said the CTSP project in his country had been useful in determining the existing information available on *Guibourtia* spp., but there was a need now for more in-depth work. **Mr Radanielina Tendro**, University of Antananarivo, Madagascar, expressed a similar view, saying there was a need to extend the studies undertaken as part of the CTSP project to other regions of the country and also to other CITES-listed tree species.

Mr Agung Nugroho, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Indonesia, said the CTSP project had generated valuable understanding on the sustainable use, trade and conservation of *Dalbergia latifolia*. He said a second phase of the programme was necessary to consolidate gains in areas such as tracking and traceability and the involvement of local communities in propagation, planting and stand management.

Ms Herrera Sosa said the time was now right for regional studies of *Dalbergia* and other species in Central America. There had been initial exchanges of information between countries in the subregion, in which Guatemala had shared what it had learnt through its CTSP project. The two newly discovered *Dalbergia* species needed urgent recovery measures. Another task was to educate smallholders on the value of the *Dalbergia* trees they were growing in their homegardens and small agricultural plots—they were often unaware of the value, and an education programme would enable them to capitalize on this value, for example by selling the seeds produced by their trees. For these reasons and others, Ms Herrera Sosa considered that a second phase of a programme—and ultimately a permanent programme—on CITES-listed tree species would be important.

Gustavo Pinelo, Fundación Naturaleza para la Vida, Guatemala, added to Ms Herrera Sosa's comments by saying that technical guidelines needed to be complemented in the field by technical tools. He considered it desirable to continue networking between countries to better share the tools that each was developing.

Dany Chheang, Forestry Administration, Cambodia, said his country supported a continuation of the CTSP in a new phase. In particular, he sought donor support for the widespread planting of CITES-listed tree species such as *Dalbergia*, which were both valuable assets for rural people and “machines” for sequestering carbon and mitigating climate change. **Ms Higuero** noted that some such tree-planting initiatives were already underway, such as in Malaysia, but it might be possible to approach donors to support similar work in Cambodia and elsewhere.

Mr Thang made suggestions for improving the work under any new phase of the CTSP. These included: better coordination between regional and country coordinators at the

stage of preparing full project documents, including through regional-level workshops; better communication of the role of regional coordinators so that countries knew what to expect and all stakeholders understood the role; scaling up the projects to generate more primary data to improve the scientific base of NDFs; and clarity on when and how funds were released for projects to ensure that implementing agencies didn't have to deal with a lack of sufficient funding for expenses already incurred.

Dr Betti, CTSP regional coordinator for Africa (online), said he agreed with the points raised by Mr Thang, especially on communication and financial disbursements. Among other points made by Dr Betti were the following: the CTSP had been very important, with work on single species having wider benefits for other species through improvements in forest management; there were large differences in project implementation between countries in the region—countries that had participated in similar work in the past were better prepared for the CTSP, and those with no previous experience required more assistance; and greater focus was required in the future on how the programme could improve livelihoods, such as through community forestry and benefit-sharing mechanisms.

Dr Ian Thompson, scientist, member of the Advisory Committee (online), said a major problem was distinguishing between species, and equipping countries to develop this capacity would be a good way forward. Training could be provided on enforcement in implementing countries.

Mr Malleux, scientist, member of the Advisory Committee, said the substantial volume of information generated by the CTSP across the three regions needed to be systematized according to the five criteria proposed for the evaluation (relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, coherence and impact). This could be done for the four programme outcomes.

Mr Juan Iglesias, Ecuador (online), said the project in his country complemented the sustainable development policy of the national government. The CTSP and species conservation in general could help address a wide range of pressing issues, such as climate change, gender equality, transparency and community participation. Mr Iglesias encouraged all partners to continue working towards sustainable forest management and conservation.

Dr Lillian Chua, Malaysia, said she agreed with the general sentiment that the CTSP should continue in a new form, with the scope as shared by others in the meeting.

Ms Higuero said that neither governments nor donors could cover all the expenses of conserving timber species, and industry could contribute more. There was a need to discuss how to involve the private sector more strongly in supporting CITES-related work and for project proponents to address this in their proposals.

Ms Flensburg informed participants that the CITES Secretariat would be hosting a side-event on the CTSP and a related project in the Lower Mekong Subregion at 7 p.m. on Tuesday 15 November 2022 in Panama during CoP 19. She invited participants to attend the side-event and to inform their colleagues about it. **Ms Higuero** said there would be a “surprise” at the end of the side-event. About 2 000 people were expected to attend CoP 19, so it would be a good opportunity for communicating the

achievements of the CTSP.

Any other business

There was no other business.

Close

Ms Higuero thanked all participants for their efforts and ITTO and Dr Johnson for their support and advice. She hoped for good news in the near future on discussions with donors.

Dr Johnson thanked Ms Higuero and Ms Flensburg and the rest of the CITES Secretariat for the opportunity to work with them on the CTSP. ITTO would stay engaged in CITES work, and further listings of tree species in the CITES Appendixes might prompt more calls for assistance from ITTO producer member countries. The same level of funding of CITES-related work might not be forthcoming in the near term, but it was important to keep working together. He said ITTO would be convening its equivalent of a CoP—a session of the International Tropical Timber Council—immediately before CoP 19.

Ms Higuero said it was important for the different parts of government to talk to each other. Projects involved considerable work for the CITES Secretariat but the benefits for both CITES implementation and the beneficiary countries were clear. Some of the work related to CITES-listed tree species could be internalized in national plans in any next phase. She relayed a message received via Zoom from **Ms Aysha Ghadiali**, United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service, who thanked ITTO, the CITES Secretariat, the European Union and all those present for their work and emphasized the need to continue working with ITTO on this.

Ms Higuero thanked the interpreters, the Government of Malaysia, and all participants, and closed the meeting around 17:30 p.m.

Annex 1. Agenda



Seventh Advisory Committee Meeting
CITES Tree Species Programme (CTSP)
Friday 7 October 2022, 14:30-17:30
Sheraton Imperial Hotel Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and **online**
Draft Provisional Agenda

Chair: Ivonne Higuero, CITES Secretary General

Time	Agenda item
14:30 – 14:45	Opening session <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Opening statements: Jorge Romero Rodriguez, Head of Unit, European Commission Steve Johnson, ITTO Ivonne Higuero, Secretary General, CITES Secretariat• Round of introductions• Adoption of agenda and objectives of the meeting
14:45 – 15:15	Global Overview <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overview of outputs by programme objectives/indicators• Financial matters• Communication (website and videos) <p>Q&A</p>
15:15 -15:45	Final evaluation of the CTSP <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proposed terms of reference• Selection of projects for in-depth evaluation• Discussion
15:45 – 16:15	Group photo – coffee break
16:15 – 17:15	Looking ahead - Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perspectives on the future in support of tree species conservation<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Partners and donors (ITTO)• External experts• Regional project coordinators• National/tri-national project coordinators• CoP19 side event
17:15 – 17:30	Any other business Closure of meeting

Annex 2. List of participants

Country	Name	Title/Institution
AFRICA		
Benin (ONLINE)	KOROGONE Ulysses (Mr.)	Ministère de Cadre de Vie et du Développement Durable/Direction Générale des Eaux, Forêts et Chasse ;
Burundi (ONLINE)	HAKIZIMANA Claude (Mr.)	Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement (OBPE)
	ISTEGETSE Daniele (Ms.)	Directeur Administratif et Financier à l'Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement
Cameroon (ONLINE)	NGOMIN Anicet (Mr.)	Ministère des Forêts et Faune/Direction des Forêts
	MVONGO NKENE Mikhail Nelson (Mr.)	Ministère des Forêts et Faune/Direction des Forêts
Côte d'Ivoire (ONLINE)	COULIBALY Brêhima (Mr.)	Ministère des Eaux et Forêts
	Aboubakar TOURE (Mr.)	Ministère des Eaux et Forêts
D.R. Congo (ONLINE)	Crispin Mahamba Kamate (Mr.)	Assistant Chargé des Rapports et Communication avec le Secretariat de la CITES Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (I.C.C.N)
	Mutoba Mushala Andy (Mr.)	Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (I.C.C.N)
Gabon	MIDOKO IPONGA Donald (Mr.)	Institut de Recherche en Ecologie Tropicale (IRET), Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique (CENAREST)
	ELLA Ghislain (Mr.)	Institut de Recherche en Ecologie Tropicale (IRET), Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique (CENAREST)
Kenya	KHAYOTA Beatrice (Ms.)	National Museums of Kenya, Centre for Biodiversity
Madagascar	TENDRO Radanielina (Mr.)	Département de Biologie et Ecologie Végétales Université d'Antananarivo, Faculté des Sciences
	Robsomanitrondrasana Eric José (Mr.)	Direction Générale des Forêts, Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Ecologie et des Forêts
Nigeria	OMOVOH Blessing Odafe (Mrs.)	Senior Scientific Officer, Wildlife and CITES Management Division, Department of Forestry, Federal Ministry of Environment
Tanzania	OTIENO Joseph Nicolao (Mr.)	Institute of Traditional Medicine, Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences,
Togo	AWESSO Balakyèm (Mr.)	Chef Section - Recherche forestière et lutte contre la dégradation des terres,/Direction des Ressources Forestières (DRF/MERF)
Uganda	KATWESIGE Issa (Mr.)	Department of Wildlife Conservation, Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
ASIA		
Cambodia	Dany Chheang (Mr.)	Deputy Director General, Forestry Administration
	Lao Sethaphal (Mr.)	Deputy Director and Chief of Secretariat of CCMA, Dept. of Legislation and Law Enforcement, FA/ Cambodia CITES Management Authority (CCMA)
Indonesia	Agung Nugroho (Mr.)	Deputy Director of Species and Genetic Utilization, Directorate of Biodiversity Conservation of Species and Genetic, MOEF

	Kusumadewi Sri Yulita (Dr. Ms.)	Researcher of Research Center for Ecology and Ethnobiology, National Research and Innovation Agency
Malaysia	Lillian Chua Swee Lian (Dr. Ms.)	Director, Forest Biodiversity Division, Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
	Lau Kah Hoo (Mr.)	Research Officer/ Project Manager, Forest Research Institute Malaysia (FRIM)
Viet Nam	Nguyen Manh Ha (Dr. Mr.)	Director/ Project Manager, Center for Nature Conservation and Development (CCD)
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND THE CARIBBEAN		
Argentina	Santiago de Tellería (Mr.)	Dirección Nacional de Bosques, Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible
	Eduardo Manghi (Mr.)	Dirección Nacional de Bosques, Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible
Brazil	Tereza Pastore (Dr. Ms.)	Brazilian Forest Service, Laboratory of Forest Products
	Jez Willian B. Braga (Mr.)	Universidade de Brasília (UnB)
Cuba	Viana Victoria Barceló Perez (Ms.)	Oficina de Regulación y Control Ambiental, Autoridad Administrativa CITES
	Jacqueline de los Ángeles Pérez Camacho (Dra. Ms.)	Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática. Autoridad Científica CITES
Ecuador	Tomi Margarita Sugahara Zambrano (Ms.)	Consultora del Plan de Acción, Equipo Técnico de Consultoría Plan de Acción del Proyecto, Universidad de San Francisco, Quito (USFQ)
Guatemala	Myrna Ethel Herrera Sosa (Ms.)	Cordinadora proyecto S-566, Laboratorio For. de Maderas, Facultad de Agronomía, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala
	Gustavo Pinelo (Mr.)	President and legal representative, Fundación Naturaleza para la Vida - FNPV
Donors, CITES, ITTO, Regional Coordinators, Consultants		
EU (ONLINE)	Jorge Rodriguez Romero (Mr.)	Head of Unit, Global Environmental Cooperation and Multilateralism
U.S.A. (ONLINE)	Aysha Ghadiali (Ms.)	Policy Advisory, U.S. Forest Service
CITES Secretariat	Ivonne Higuero (Ms.)	Secretary General, CITES
	Sofie Hermann Flensburg (Ms.)	Programme Management Officer, CITES Secretariat
	Nelly Dolidze (Ms.)	Independent evaluator
ITTO	Steve Johnson (Dr. Mr.)	Director, Trade and Industry
	Kanako Ishii (Ms.)	Program Assistant
Regional Coordinator	Thang Hooi Chiew (Mr.)	Regional Coordinator for Asia under the CTSP
Regional Coordinator (ONLINE)	Jean Lagarde Betti (Dr. Mr.)	Regional Coordinator for Africa under the CTSP
Expert (ONLINE)	Ian Thompson (Mr.)	Scientist, member of the CTSP Advisory Committee
Expert	Jorge Malleux (Mr.)	Scientist, member of the CTSP Advisory Committee
	Alastair Sarre	Rapporteur