



### 1. Information about the target species or related species

List and briefly describe the elements that could be considered when making Non-detriment findings:

Please refer to the Perennial Plants Working Group Annex.

Elements identified in the decision tree are source of specimen, i.e., artificially propagated vs. wild (while noting that specimens from plants grown from wild plants are to be treated as wild) as well as taxonomic status of species.

All other elements are listed in the first columns of the first and second tables in the Annex.

## **2. Field methodologies and other sources of information.**

**List and describe examples of field methodologies and other sources of information for monitoring populations and/or regulating harvests which could be utilized to obtain data on the elements described below**

Please refer to the Perennial Plants Working Group Annex.

Sources of information are listed in the second column of the second table in the Annex (the table that enables assessment of factors affecting management of the collection).

## **3. Data integration for NDF elaboration**

**List and/or describe data integration that could be helpful in formulating the non-detriment finding.**

Data integration is built into the guidance (decision tree, evaluation of resilience table, evaluation of data quality and quantity for each factor). For example, an early decision can be made based on whether the specimen is wild or not. Next, there is a table to determine species' level of resilience. Finally, there is a table that provides information sources, with examples that range from quantitative to qualitative. It is suggested that a more rigorous approach, which may imply more data gathering, be applied for less resilient species.

## **4. List and describe the ways data quantity and quality may be assessed**

Data quantity and quality may be assessed by providing a list of information sources, including qualitative and quantitative sources, used to evaluate each factor. Our working group found that data quality may vary depending on the collection situation. For example, harvester interviews, although qualitative, may be a very reliable data source in some cases.

**5. Summarize the common problems, error, challenges or difficulties found on the elaboration of NDF.**

- Field surveys are very limited.
- It is difficult to establish and enforce quotas
- The lack of knowledge on the size of the present population and trends in population changes
- When management of plant species is multi-jurisdictional, coordinating numerous people involved in the NDF process can sometimes be difficult.
- Budget and time constraints are also significant challenges facing Scientific Authorities and wildlife managers in regards to making NDFs.
- The monitoring of illegal harvest (aside from annual population surveys) is a considerable challenge

**6. Summarize the main recommendations that could be considered when making an NDF for this taxonomic group.**

- Provided there is sufficient training/ capacity, the IUCN checklist is a useful process to make an NDF; however, the process is simplified as suggested in the Perennial Plants Working Group Annex. We have identified criteria for assessing resilience and factors to evaluate collection and management. Information needed and relevant methodologies are dependent upon the resilience of the species to collection, and some examples are provided.
- The NDF process should be based on a risk assessment, indicating when more data or a more rigorous approach is needed.
- ISSC-MAP is a useful tool to develop an integrated management plan for the species which can either inform or be a management outcome based on the NDF
- Parties can share information on NDFs by posting it on their websites e.g. USA and Canada.
- Parties can share vegetation surveys by posting it on their websites (e.g. Canada)
- Information exchange and cooperation among Parties, stakeholders, government entities, non-governmental organizations, and researchers is essential to share information on the biology, trade and conservation status of CITES-listed species in order to maintain self-sustaining populations and make scientifically based NDFs.
- NDF decisions are based on evaluations that are reviewed and adapted to reflect changing conditions (e.g., invasive species, disease, predators).
- It was recognized that the understanding and application of the Resolution Conf. on Artificial Propagation (Resol. Conf. 11.11) is not always straightforward or easily implemented. The Plants Committee should develop further guidance on the application of the resolution.
- If there is a need for capacity building, experience has shown that expert workshops on NDF techniques can be highly beneficial.

## 7. Useful references for future NDF formulation

- Rosser & Haywood (2002): Guidance for CITES Scientific Authorities. Checklist to assist in making non-detriment findings for Appendix II exports. - xi+146 pp., IUCN, Gland and Cambridge
- Duties of the CITES Scientific Authorities and Scientific Review Group under Regulations 338/97 and 865/2006.  
<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/cites/pdf/srq/guidelines.pdf>
- [http://www.floraweb.de/proxy/floraweb/map-pro/Standard\\_Version1\\_0.pdf](http://www.floraweb.de/proxy/floraweb/map-pro/Standard_Version1_0.pdf)
- CUNNINGHAM (2001): Applied ethnobotany. Earthscan; PETERS (1994): Sustainable harvest of non-timber forest plant resources in tropical moist forest. An ecological primer. - WWF Biodiversity Support Program, Washington.
- ANON. 2007. International Standard for Sustainable Wild Collection of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (ISSC-MAP), version 1.0. Medicinal Plant Specialist Group of the IUCN. Published by German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. BfN-Skripten 195, 2007