

***Evaluation of IUCN/TRAFFIC  
Analyses of the Proposals to Amend  
CITES Appendices***

***Draft Report – November 2002***

## Evaluation of the IUCN/TRAFFIC Analyses of the Proposals to Amend the CITES Appendices

### Summary

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement between Governments which aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. To ensure that decision making at the CoPs can be based upon the best and most up-to-date scientific and technical information, IUCN – the World Conservation Union's (IUCN) Species Survival Commission (SSC) and TRAFFIC produce *The Analyses of the Proposals to Amend the CITES Appendices*. Over the years, the process and production of the *Analyses* has become more complex, requiring increasing levels of financial and staff input. As COP 11 was the first time that the CITES Trust Fund and a number of other donors had supported the project, an independent evaluation of the *Analyses* was undertaken, to determine whether or not the expenditure could be justified.

To determine whether IUCN and TRAFFIC should continue with this project in future and if so, to raise adequate support for the project prior to the proposal deadline it is vital to determine whether there is a significant demand for the *Analyses* to contribute to the CITES decision-making process; whether the *Analyses* are reaching their target audience; and whether the production and distribution process can be improved.

Interviews were conducted with delegates who attended the Conference of the Parties (CoP) in Santiago, Chile, from 3-15<sup>th</sup> November, 2002. In addition, questionnaires were distributed to all Party pigeonholes at the CoP as well as to Management and Scientific Authorities upon initial distribution of the hard copies and CDs prior to the CoP. Where possible and applicable the responses from the latter questionnaire types were added to the interview questionnaire responses. Of the 85 people approached, a full interview was conducted with 63 delegates. Over 80% of respondents from Europe, North America and Oceania had seen the *Analyses* prior to the CoP, whereas only 27 % of respondents from Africa had seen the *Analyses*.

It was noted by many delegates that an independent review of proposals is important to delegates, and is particularly important for countries that do not have the resources themselves to carry out such an assessment. This evaluation found that the *Analyses* are considered to be impartial or generally impartial (93%), and accurate (91%), by the majority of delegates from all regions. The majority of delegates found the *Analyses* helpful in assessing the proposals against the relevant CITES criteria and also believed that the *Analyses* have an effect on the quality of CITES decision making. This is important as one of the key purposes of the

## **Introduction**

### *Aim and history of the Analyses*

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) is an international agreement between Governments which aims is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival. There are currently 160 Parties to CITES. Today CITES gives varying degrees of protection to over 30,000 species of plants and animals that are in trade. These species are listed in one of three Appendices, which provide for differing levels of trade regulation. To amend the Appendices and include species in Appendix I or II or to transfer species between these Appendices or to delete species from the Appendices, the Parties must submit amendment proposals. These proposed changes to the

destination. However effective distribution of the *Analyses* is vital, so effective mechanisms must be in place to guarantee distribution.

#### *Financing the Analyses*

Clearly, the financial and staff resources necessary to adhere to such a demanding timeframe and high workload are significant (but even so, bear no relation to informal estimates of the support likely to be necessary to support the Assessment procedure advocated by the Committee on Fisheries of FAO). To ensure the smooth running of the project it is important that resources for the project, both financial and human, are secured well in advance of the proposal submission deadline. Uncertainty and delays in securing the necessary resources have resulted in unnecessary pressure in producing the *Analyses*, when staff should be concentrating on technical aspects of the project.

Funding for the *Analyses* in preparation for both the 11<sup>th</sup> CoP in 2000, and for the 12<sup>th</sup> CoP in 2002 was provided by a number of individual donors and from the CITES Trust, but almost one third of the budget was not confirmed until the project was underway in 2002. The following donors have contributed to this project France, Spain, Switzerland, Netherlands, European Commission, Japan, Saudia Arabia and the CITES Trust Fund.

#### *Results of last evaluation - and Changes made to meet recommendations*

As COP 11 was the first time that the CITES Trust Fund and a number of other donors had supported the project, an independant evaluation of the *Analyses* was undertaken, to determine whether or not the expenditure could be justified. The aims of the evaluation were to determine how effective the *Analyses* are in facilitating the CITES decision-making process; to determine the effectiveness of the design format and distribution system of *Analyses* and identify any opportunities for improvement in these areas; and to provide accountability to the project donors.

The evaluation involved distributing written questionnaires to Party delegates and also interviewing Party delegates and SSC Specialist Group members. Thirty-three interviews were completed with delegates who had received the *Analyses* prior to their arrival at the CoP. A further 43 delegates were requested to participate in an interview who, it was established, had not received a copy of the *Analyses* prior to their arrival. A written questionnaire was distributed to all heads of delegations during the COP; thirty-five were returned. In addition, interviews were also carried out with SSC staff and consultants who had worked on the preparation of the *Analyses*.

The main points that emerged from the final evaluation report were:

1. The key targets for the *Analyses* in order of priority are The Parties, CITES Secretariat, TRAFFIC Network, Other interested Parties, and that the needs of the key targets were served by the *Analyses*.
2. the *Analyses* provide a very useful and important tool in assisting delegates with decision making.
3. in many cases the *Analyses* were not received by delegates until very close to the CoP or indeed at the CoP. Many believed that the *Analyses* should be available earlier and that copies should be available to more delegates.  
For CoP 12, the *Analyses* were made available on the website as soon as possible in English, French and Spanish. In addition to hard copies, this year CDs were also sent to all Management and Scientific Authorities. Unfortunately as result of a very limited timeframe there is little that can be done to make the analyses available earlier.
4. the format of the analyses was clear but due to the shading was difficult to reproduce by photocopying. For CoP 12, the shading was omitted from the *Analyses* and a new tabular format was used.
5. Availability of the *Analyses* on the web was welcomed by those with internet access

## **Aims of Current Evaluation**

The evaluation undertaken at COP 11 provided very useful feedback and recommendations to improve the process. However, there were still major challenges in raising the necessary level of support in a timely fashion to undertake the project at the level that has become expected. To determine whether IUCN and TRAFFIC should continue with this project in future and if so, to raise adequate support for the project prior to the proposal deadline it is vital to determine whether:

- there is a significant demand for the *Analyses* to contribute to the CITES decision-making process
- the *Analyses* are reaching their target audience; and
- the production and distribution process can be improved.

## **Methodology**

Interviews were conducted with delegates who attended the Conference of the Parties in Santiago, Chile, from 3-15<sup>th</sup> November, 2002. This evaluation was based on a shortened questionnaire/interview procedure and a similar format to that used at CoP 11 was used. The questionnaire was shortened in order to reduce the time needed per interview. The evaluation involved one full time staff member (from the IUCN/SSC Wildlife Trade Programme) with assistance, where necessary from other members of the IUCN and TRAFFIC delegations. In addition, questionnaires were distributed to all Party pigeonholes at the CoP as well as to Management and Scientific Authorities upon initial distribution of the hard copies and CDs prior to the CoP (see Annex I for all three questionnaires).

Heads of Delegations, Scientific and Management Authority staff as well as delegates from other government departments were interviewed. Respondents were targeted so as to achieve as broad a continental representation as possible (see Table 1). A number of delegates had not seen the *Analyses* either before or during the CoP and so a full interview was not possible.

**Table 1. The number of delegates with whom an interview was requested by geographic origin.** \*Includes four responses from postal/pigeonhole questionnaires

## Results

The questionnaire responses produced both quantitative and qualitative data. A summary of both is presented in this section. Tables of all results can be found in Annexes 2 and 3. As mentioned in the Methodology section, it is important to note that the overall sample size (N) varies between questions and the percentages are calculated from the number of respondents that answered the particular question.

Of the 85 delegates approached for interview, 57% had received or seen a copy of the *Analyses* before the CoP (see Table 2). Comparing the numbers of respondents in a region who had seen the *Analyses* prior to Cop 12, with the numbers in the region who had not, suggests there may be some regional differences in availability of the *Analyses*. Over 80% of respondents from Europe, North America and Oceania had seen the *Analyses* prior to the CoP, whereas only 27 % of respondents from Africa had seen the *Analyses*.

**Table 2 Did you receive/see a copy of the *Analyses* before the CoP?**

<b>Region</b>	Yes	No	Don't know/Can't remember	<b>Total</b>
Africa	6	15	1	22
Asia	10	8	0	18
Central and South America	6	8	0	14
Europe	22	3	0	25
North America	2	1		3
Oceania	2	1		3
<b>Total</b>	48	36	1	85

Of t i Tj 4497 TD 2a25 67.5 0.75 re f 11-5 0.75 re f 8 t -0 TD -0.1992 Tc 0 Tw .25opy o966 Tce 67.5 16333 67.5

**Table 3 How well have you read the *Analyses* to date?**

<b>Region</b>	Not read them yet but plan to (%)	Not read them, do not plan to (%)	Scanned them (%)	In the process of reading them (%)	Read them or pertinent section of them (%)	Total
Africa	0 (0%)	12 (55%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (45%)	22
Asia	2 (12%)	6 (35%)	0 (0%)	2 (12%)	7 (41%)	17
Central and South America	1 (8%)	3 (23%)	2 (15%)	0 (0%)	7 (54%)	13
Europe	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	2 (9%)	1 (4%)	19 (79%)	24
North America	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3
Oceania	1 (33 1/3%)	0 (%)	1(33 1/3%)	0(%)	1 (33 1/3%)	1(3/F0 7.992Tj 3f j 11/3%)

IUCN and TRAFFIC being the organizations to prepare the *Analyses*. It was noted that IUCN is an established scientific body, that it is objective, and that it has a strong background in CITES. Several delegates noted that TRAFFIC also has a lot of conservation expertise and is an excellent source of trade data. However, several delegates also expressed concern about TRAFFIC's objectivity as a non-governmental organisation and since TRAFFIC also produce their own recommendations. Over 80% of respondents think that the *Analyses* have an effect on the quality of CITES decision-making. Indeed, 95% of delegates believe that the *Analyses* should be available at the CoP along with any other information.

However, there were suggestion to change the current content and presentation of the *Analyses*. Some delegates expressed the need for more clear cut recommendations. Another requested that the *Analyses* be made shorter, if this could be achieved without losing important content. It was also suggested by several delegates that it might be useful to give the national status and summary of national information where applicable.

### **Format of the *Analyses***

The vast majority of delegates found the tabular format of the *Analyses* very helpful and easy to follow. However, several difficulties were outlined and a number of improvements were suggested. One delegate suggested that a key might be useful, and another requested that an even clearer separation of information from the Supporting Statement and the Additional information sections would be useful. One delegate suggested that there is too much information on each page but acknowledged that this is a difficult issue to resolve.

Regarding possible improvements to the format, most respondents were happy with the current format. However, a couple of delegates suggested including an illustration of the species in question. Other suggestions include the need for a better explanation of format, a bigger font size and the inclusion of Resolution Conference 9.24 in the document (currently only a summary of the numerical guidelines is included). Several delegates expressed a preference for the provision of a shorter version as well as the longer one. It was also suggested that keeping the references under the individual proposal analysis would be more convenient for printing, photocopying and quick reference. Translation into Arabic was also suggested.

In September 2002, prior to CoP 12 hard copies and a CD version of the *Analyses* were sent to all Management Authorities, and a CD version was sent to Scientific Authorities. When questioned, 60% of respondents believed that enough copies of the book and CD were distributed, although 34 % thought that insufficient copies were distributed, and 6% didn't know. When asked which format was more useful, 39.5% believed both the book and CD were very useful, whilst 39.5% preferred the CD and 21% said they preferred the book.. A number of delegates commented on the usefulness of the book for delegations lacking in computer access, and also for quick access. The CD was useful for making additional copies, for printing, for wider distribution and for mobility. A number of delegates suggested that distributing the CD alone prior to the CoP could save on paper and distribution costs and that copies of the book could then be distributed at the CoP. Many commented that additional copies of both would be useful, especially as many countries have more than one Management and Scientific Authority.

### *Web usage*

The website was used by 62% of respondents, of these, 82% had no problems accessing it, though 7 users did experience difficulties. One delegate commented on the delay in web-posting of the Spanish version of the *Analyses* in comparison, with the posting of the English version. The *Analyses* on the SSC website was viewed 1755 times in September, 1358 times in October, 465 times in November and 35 times in December. The average length of time that the page was



viewed was between 4 and 6 minutes. The *Analyses* were accessed via the link on the CITES

<b>Are there any other comments you would like to make concerning the <i>Analyses</i> that we have not covered in the interview?</b>
It would also be useful to have an analysis of decisions and resolutions.
Website was good – good to have individual proposals and in batches for printing. Good to have the link from CITES website
It would be good to receive them earlier as the EU makes their positions early on but he understands the time frame involved
The <i>Analyses</i> are objective and very focused not withstanding its volume
Could include a section on Enforcement problems.
Should try to have the best

### *Limitations of the study*

The fullness the COP agenda significantly limited the opportunities to interview delegates and also the time that could be spent with delegates.

Difficulties were encountered in targeting specific members of delegations. As a result, interviews were conducted with delegates from Management and Scientific Authorities as well as heads of delegation.

Although a couple of interviews were conducted in Spanish, the vast majority of the interviews were conducted in English. More detailed responses may have been received had the native language of several delegates been spoken.

### *Discussion*

Although the overall feedback regarding the utility of and need for the *Analyses* was positive, there are a number of issues that require further thought and improvement if the project is to continue.

It was noted by many delegates that an independent review of proposals is important to delegates, and is particularly important for countries that do not have the resources themselves to carry out such an assessment. The highest percentage of people that had not received the *Analyses* prior to the CoP were from Africa, Central and South America and Asia. Many countries in these regions do not have the resources or the capacity to independently assess the proposals themselves and so it is imperative that methods to improve distribution be examined. Although courier mail was used to distribute all copies of the CD and book, the presence of more than one Management and Scientific Authority in many countries is undoubtedly a factor in the number of delegates that hadn't seen the *Analyses* prior to the CoP.

At CoP 12, the *Analyses* was only distributed as one copy per pigeonhole, rather than copies for all delegates. This may have been a significant factor in explaining why many delegates had not seen the *Analyses*.

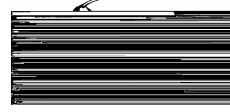
60% of delegates said that they used the website to view the *Analyses* and analysis of website statistics indicate high viewing numbers of this page. In October, 29% of the times the page was viewed, it was accessed through the CITES website, and 42% of the time in November indicating the importance of this weblink in distributing the *Analyses*.

Maximum value and utility of the *Analyses* can only be achieved if they are perceived to be objective and scientifically accurate. This evaluation found that the *Analyses*

The majority of delegates interviewed were satisfied with the content of the *Analyses*, believed they were a very useful tool to aid decision making at CITES CoPs and were satisfied that IUCN

## ANNEX I - QUESTIONNAIRES

### IUCN/TRAFFIC Analyses Evaluation, 2002 - Interview Questionnaire



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## ***2. Valuing and Utility of Analyses***

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**q** Yes

**q** No

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2.9 Do you think that the *Analyses* have an effect on the quality of CITES decision making?

**q** Yes

**q** No

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2.10 Is it important/not important the IUCN *Analyses* be available at the CoP as well as any other information ?

**q** Yes

**q** No

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2.11 Do you have any other comments on the type and quality of the information contained in the *Analyses*? \_\_\_\_\_

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**3. Format of the Analyses**



**3.1** How helpful was the tabular format in helping you access the key decision making information that you needed? Was it easy to follow the layout and assess the proposals?

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**3.2** What improvements would you like to see made to the way in which the information is presented in the *Analyses*?

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**3.3**





## PIGEONHOLE QUESTIONNAIRE

### EVALUATION OF IUCN AND TRAFFIC ANALYSES OF PROPOSALS



As you know, IUCN and TRAFFIC produce the *Analyses of Proposals to Amend the CITES Appendices* to assist the Parties in their deliberations at the biennial Conference of the Parties (COP). The *Analyses* are circulated as an Inf Doc. Currently IUCN is evaluating this activity. As a delegate to the COP, **your opinion on the *Analyses* provides important information for this evaluation so that we can make improvements in the future. Please take 5 minutes to respond to the questions below**

	<i>Very impartial</i>	<i>Generally impartial</i>	<i>Somewhat biased</i>	<i>Very biased</i>
6.3 Rate the degree of impartiality of the <i>Analyses</i>	9	9	9	9
6.4	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Needs Improving</i>
6.5 Rate the overall quality of the <i>Analyses</i>	9	9	9	9

**7. Presentation of the Analyses**

	<i>Very helpful</i>	<i>Helpful</i>	<i>Not very helpful</i>
7.1			
7.2 Please rate how helpful the tabular format was in helping you access key information	9	9	9
7.3	<i>Very helpful</i>	<i>Helpful</i>	<i>Not very helpful</i>
7.4 Please rate how helpful the <i>Analyses</i> were in assessing the proposals against the relevant CITES criteria	9	9	9

7.5 Please describe any improvements you would like to see made to the presentation of information in the IUCN/TRAFFIC *Analyses*.

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7.6 Note here any other comments concerning the IUCN/TRAFFIC *Analyses* you may have. Attach additional pages if desired.

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**Please return the completed questionnaire as soon as possible to the registration desk or to staff appointed to collect them.**

*Thank you for your cooperation*



## **ANNEX II**

The comments and suggestions received by Party delegates and the Secretariat. Pertinent points or those mentioned in the report are highlighted in bold.

<b>ID</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>2.2 Why is the Information in the Analyses important/Not important to delegates?</b>
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60	Slovenia	They give you the main information and they are independent
82	Estonia	Are not able to review all proposals without outside assistance
83	Mexico	<b>Although the information presented is critically important, Mexico is able to review all proposals without outside assistance</b>
86	Canada	Additional scientific information may be missing from proposals

ID	Country	2.3a In what way do you consider the information to be biased?
2	Chile	The information is mostly impartial but not 100%
3	Norway	Some of the reviews are biased by not including relevant information on favour of "non conservation"
4	Mauritius	Not biased
11	Indonesia	Depends on the reviewer
18	Dominican Republic	<b>Some analyses are biased, some impartial</b> , but he did not give specific examples.
21	Italy	<b>.4 Is about 90% impartial but you can read between the lines that there is a position</b>
25	Kenya	Are some contradictions eg in 1997 the elephants weren't reported upon.
42	Botswana	Re: review of elephants, the Kenyan proposal wasn't properly done
55	Switzerland	Difficult to measure as there is so much information
84	Tom de Meulender	Depends on the SSC membership. The summaries and Analysis sections (which could be merged) are useful and balanced
86	Canada	<b>Information tend to show that species is endangered and little information is provided when a species is "doing well" even in some areas or populations</b>

ID	Country	2.4 Did you find the content of the Analyses to be accurate?
25	Kenya	Need to refine the information gathering process
29	Guatemala	<b>.5 Information may vary throughout range states as quality of science varies</b>
41	Belgium	Difficult to assess
44	Costa Rica	Yes referring to proposal 16 on <i>A. auropalliata</i>
52	Venezuela	Don't know as need to be a specialist to know that

ID	Country	2.5 Did you find the Analyses helpful in assessing proposals against the relevant CITES criteria?
5	Philippines	<b>Analyses used to create positions.</b>
25	Kenya	Provided background information but not all information was included
41	Belgium	<b>Yes but in EU procedure have to take position very early, therefore many positions adopted by the end of July, therefore need the analyses asap</b>
45	Namibia	<b>.6 Would like more concrete recommendations</b>
86	Canada	Somewhat helpful

ID	Country	2.6a Do you see any major advantages/disadvantages of IUCN and TRAFFIC being the organisations to prepare the Analyses?
1	UK	<b>Yes, these organisations are the most independent.</b>
6	Republic of Korea	Mostly advantages
7	Russian Federation	IUCN is advantageous as it is an established scientific body
8	South Africa	IUCN more so, as having IUCN offices in countries means they have more influence



17	Bangladesh	<b>.7 Is advantageous to have IUCN doing them, not so much TRAFFIC</b>
18	Dominican Republic	Not specific advantages as such but IUCN/TRAFFIC should do these analyses.
19	EU	<b>Advantages - Independance of both organisations. TRAFFIC is an excellent source of trade data.</b>
21	Italy	<b>IUCN as an intergovernmental org is very good to do these. TRAFFIC as an NGO its less clear</b>
22	Cameroon	IUCN are advantageous. Who are TRAFFIC?
24	Bahamas	Theses organisations are more impartial than others
25	Kenya	Advantages of IUCN– its a good idea to get the Specialists Groups involved
27	Zimbabwe	IUCN has credibility
28	Israel	Advantages to IUCN producing them but don't know if TRAFFIC should be involved as they have a specific mandate
31	Comoros	Yes as IUCN's position on governance is very interesting and good
32	Iran	They are neutral bodies
33	Australia	Advantageous
35	Argentina	IUCN has a good knowledge – they have the scientific, technical and CITES background also
36	Saudi Arabia	IUCN yes TRAFFIC perception in region is negative and hence there is some unease about TRAFFIC's involvement
37	France	Advantages – good to have information from IUCN and TRAFFIC as well as from other sources
39	Uganda	IUCN as an IGO has its own provisions and mechanisms, has an insight into CITES and has regional representation. They also have a technical focus
40	Poland	IUCN, yes, but TRAFFIC is more like Greepeace!



28	Israel	Distributed too late
29	Guatemala	Simplifies information in proposal which is useful for non-range states
31	Comoros	They represent information from developing countries
43	China	IUCN has a big influence
50	Thailand	Its good enough already
51	Viet Nam	Would prefer guidelines but also look at other reviews
59	Malta	They're excellent – facilitate coming to conclusions
60	Slovenia	Well prepared, conclusion are helpful to understand the proposals. Background is important to go back to the history of the proposal Gives other information that they might not know
84	Tom de Meulender	<b>No need to insert comments by individuals. A synthesis of information and new facts and figures is all that is required with a conclusion as to whether to reject or accept the proposal</b>

ID	Country	3.1 How helpful was the tabular format in helping you to access the key decision making information that you needed? Was it easy to follow the layout and assess the proposals?
1	UK	<b>.9 Layout was fine</b>
2	Chile	Layout was good.
3	Norway	Very helpful, and yes it was easy follow.
4	Mauritus	Format was good
5	Philippines	Format was useful
6	Republic of Korea	Format was good
8	South Africa	Was fine
10	Madagascar	Format is fine
11	Indonesia	Format is fine
13	Denmark	<b>Could be confusing. It wasn't always clear whether the SS was from the proposal or part of the Analyses.</b>
14	Ireland	Format is fine
16	Netherlands	Very good
17	Bangladesh	Were well presented
19	EU	Fine
20	New Zealand	<b>.10 Not always easy, perhaps needed a key</b>
21	Italy	Good
24	Bahamas	Makes it easy to follow
25	Kenya	Good
27	Zimbabwe	Tabular format is the best way of presenting it
29	Guatemala	Presentation is fine. The Supporting Statement v additional info layout is good.
30	USA	Fine
31	Comoros	Good
32	Iran	Useful
33	Australia	



32	Iran	None
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36 Saudi Arabia

.14 Translate into Arabic

48	Peru	CD, but not enough copies sent out
49	Malaysia	Book but CD is more useful for multiple copies eg in Malaysia have 7 management authorities
50	Thailand	Both
52	Venezuela	<b>Both. Printed matter is more useful as it can be easily accessed but CDs are better for wider distribution</b>
54	Bolivia	Both but need more copies. Did send copies to relevant organisations but it would be great for them to have books also
55	Switzerland	Book but CD is fine too
56	Fiji	CD
58	Germany	Used the web version
59	Malta	book
60	Slovenia	Both are important but the paper version must pdf to allow to select proposals
86	Canada	CD/web with a document (easier for further editing) and PDF for easy printing

ID	Country	3.4 Did you use the web version of the <i>Analyses</i> ?
4	Mauritus	.16 No, as did not know about them
6	Republic of Korea	.17 Accessed through the CITES website
28	Israel	Had problems with the website
35	Argentina	Spanish version was too late
86	Canada	No because I had the CD before

ID	Country	4.1 To the best of your knowledge are copies of the <i>Analyses</i> distributed to the appropriate Scientific and Management Authorities in Member countries?
2	Chile	In Chile there are 3 authorities who shoul receive a copy, but only one copy was received.
11	Indonesia	Scientific authority didnt receive it in Indonesia
18	Dominican Republic	Scientific Authority didn't receive it in Dom Rep
38	Finland	Didn't receive any copies
42	Botswana	Didnt receive any copies
47	Singapore	Don't know
48	Peru	Not enough copies sent out
54	Bolivia	Don't know but need more copies to be sent out
55	Switzerland	Don't know

ID	Country	4.2a Are you aware of any other groups of people who should also receive a copy of the <i>Analyses</i> ?
1	UK	

<b>13</b>	Denmark	<b>International NGOs</b>
<b>14</b>	Ireland	<b>Weblink should be sent to parliaments and ministers</b>
<b>15</b>	Slovenia	Scientists at universities, museums and othersd. Also NGOs. Should also be sent to the minister responsible for science and any other relevant government departments
<b>16</b>	Netherlands	<b>.20 Enforcement people depending on their level of involvement</b>

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11		<b>.25 As early as possible. In Indonesia they received three weeks before the CoP</b>
13		<b>Advertise the internet site more widely</b>
14		Internet is the best vehicle
15		<b>.26 Keep on going!!</b>
16	Netherlands	Advertise – put internet links on other websites
17	Bangladesh	Are IUCN offices all over the world – could send to the country representative who could distribute to the right person.
18	Dominican Republic	Send more, ensure goes to SA and MA
20	New Zealand	<b>.27 Increase online and disk versions and reduce paper copies</b>
21	Italy	<b>.28 Concentrate more on countries with no access to internet Do a visual presentation – pre Coon</b>
		Dominican Dominican



60	Slovenia	By posting CD versions – its also OK as it was done this year
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ID	Country	Are there any other comments you would like to make concerning the <i>Analyses</i> that we have not covered in the interview?
2	Chile	<b>It would also be useful to have an analysis of decisions and resolutions.</b>
13	Denmark	Website was good – good to have individual proposals and in batches for printing. Good to have the link from CITES website <b>It would be good to receive them earlier as the EU makes their positions early on but he understands the time frame involved</b>
14	Ireland	Objectivity and very focused not withstanding its volume
16	Netherlands	Could include a section on Enforcement problems. Investigate how many people access the website and where they found out about it
18	Dominican Republic	Try to have the best information as it is not as accurate as it could be.
19	EU	More details would be good but realise that that may not be possible
20 24	New Zealand Bahamas	Main source of independant assessment  <b>.31 Keep ‘em coming!</b>
25	Kenya	Should work with other people, eg Interpol and compare information with other organisations Should get feedback on information in analyses
27	Zimbabwe	Continue producing them
28	Israel	Would have read it had it been timely
31	Comoros	In general, there are too many documents at the CoP
32	Iran	 <b>.32 May be better to have in a small booklet(s) eg all elephants could be in one</b>
37	France	The analyses provide good information and they used it to discuss proposals with the Minister, NGOs etc
38	Finland	Continue!!
39	Uganda	<b>Its a key role of IGOs to highlight information for Secretariat, Range states and proponents to help prepare everyone for the discussion.</b>
40	Poland	In Poland, the SA is a Member of IUCN
41	Belgium	<b>Need to have as soon as possible, if too late, they loose a lot of value.</b> Tend not to use them as much – most of their utility is in the preparation of positions.
42	Botswana	 <b>.33 Thanks to IUCN!!</b>
43	China	Need to distribute effectively and make sure that each delegation has a copy
44	Costa Rica	Make the CD a bit more user friendly so that you can print individual proposals.
52	Venezuela	Very nice document
55 56	Switzerland Fiji	Continue the work! Keep producing Also CITES a conservation tool was very useful. All IUCN publications and documentation are very useful, helpful and well respected by more senior government figures who decide by politics as well as science
60	Slovenia	Congratulations
84	Tom de Meulender	<b>I am concerned that it is the case for most Parties that they receive a copy of the analyses after they normally make decisions on their position. I never received a hard copy of an English version and was unable to find one at the CoP. Should there bne such a document in future</b> <b>The inflexibility of the Analysis process was shown by a lack of comments on the Madagascar proposals. The main flaw of the document remains its lack of any clear conclusion. The pupose of collating the views of a number of SSC members on the proposals is unclear and of little help. An analysis of proposals can be made quicker and more cost effective by a few IUCN/TRAFFIC experts.</b>
85	Spain	<b>IUCN should be prepared to translate the scientific names and terms of reference in a proper manner from the original in English with the help of experts of the SSC</b>

86	Canada	<b>Maybe a closer link with TRAFFIC assessment, the same format in order to be able to merge information on same proposal Well done!!</b>
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### ANNEX III

Summary of the tabular data for the IUCN/TRAFFIC Analyses Evaluation.

<b>Region</b>	<b>Number of Respondants *</b>	<b>Number of Respondants* that had read/seen Analyses and full interview was conducted</b>
Africa	22	11
Asia	18	13
Central and South America	14	9
Europe	25	24
North America	3	3
Oceania	3	3
	<b>Total = 85</b>	<b>Total = 63</b>

\* Includes four responses from postal/pigeonhole questionnaires

<b>Region</b>	Head of delegation	Delegation Member	MA staff	SA staff	Other	Total

## 1. General Background Questions

### 1.1 How well have you read the *Analyses* to date?

Region	Not read them yet but plan to (%)	Not read them, do not plan to (%)	Scanned them (%)	In the process of reading them (%)	Read them or pertinent section of them (%)	Total
Africa	0 (0%)	12 (55%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (45%)	22
Asia	2 (12%)	6 (35%)	0 (0%)	2 (12%)	7 (41%)	17
Central and South America	1 (8%)	3 (23%)	2 (15%)	0 (0%)	7 (54%)	13
Europe	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	2 (9%)	1 (4%)	19 (79%)	24
North America	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (100%)	3

505.5 521.25 0.7 52



**2.4 Did you find the content of the *Analyses* to be accurate?**

<b>Region</b>	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	Total
Africa	9	0	2	11
Asia	8	0	1	9
Central and South America	8	0	1	9
Europe	23	0	0	23
North America	3	0	0	3
Oceania	1		1	2
<b>Total</b>	52 (91%)	0 (0%)	5 (9%)	57

**2.1 2.5 Did you find the *Analyses* helpful in assessing the proposals against the relevant CITES criteria?**

<b>Region</b>	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	Total
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1	2	2	0	57
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Region

**CN and TRAFFIC being**

Total
9
13
14
22
2
3
63

**2.4 2.8 Is it important/not important the IUCN *Analyses* be available at the CoP as well as any other information ?**

<b>Region</b>	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	Total
Africa	10	0	1	11
Asia	11	2	0	13
Central and South America	9	0	0	9
Europe	22	0	0	22



### 3.3a Which format do you think is more useful ?

Region	Book (%)	CD (%)	Both (%)	Total
Africa	4	0	3	77



**4.2 4.2 Are you aware of any other groups of people who should also receive a copy of the *Analyses*?**

<b>Region</b>	Yes (%)	No (%)	Don't know (%)	Total
Africa	6	4	0	10
Asia	6	5	0	11
Central and South America	4	5	0	9
Europe	11	10	0	21
North America	1	1	0	2
Oceania	1	2	0	3
<b>Total</b>	29 (52%)	27 (48%)	0 (0%)	56