



## Convention on Biological Diversity

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JOINT MEETING OF THE CBD LIAISON  
GROUP ON BUSHMEAT AND THE  
CITES CENTRAL AFRICA BUSHMEAT  
WORKING GROUP  
Nairobi, 7-10 June 2011

### ORGANIZATION OF WORK

#### *Annotations to the provisional agenda*

#### INTRODUCTION

1. Bushmeat<sup>1</sup> hunting refers to the harvesting of wild terrestrial animals in tropical and sub-tropical countries, and it has long been a legitimate source of protein for indigenous and local communities in Africa and all over the world. It provides up to 80 per cent of the protein in rural diets in tropical developing countries, making this issue highly relevant to the livelihoods of rural poor in mega-diverse areas. In Central Africa alone, it is estimated that over one million metric tonnes of bushmeat are consumed each year, increasingly also in urban areas. Rapid growth of the commercial markets for bushmeat, both domestic and international, is the most significant driver of unsustainable and often illegal hunting of bushmeat. At the same time, international trade in bushmeat is allegedly becoming a booming international industry, with much of it being illegally exported to Europe and the United States.

2. This joint meeting brings together delegates from States most concerned with bushmeat hunting, and the main organizations working towards the conservation and sustainable use of the species involved. It is co-organized by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), with the generous financial support of the European Commission, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

3. In 2008, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) identified the unsustainable hunting of bushmeat, and its effect on non-target species, as a priority to be addressed by Parties (decision IX/5). In October 2009, the CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat held its first meeting and developed *National and International Recommendations towards the Sustainable Use of Bushmeat*<sup>2</sup>, based on information contained in CBD Technical Series No. 33, "Conservation and Use of Wildlife-Based Resources: The Bushmeat Crisis"<sup>3</sup>. The meeting was convened in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as well as the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC).

<sup>1</sup> The CBD Liaison Group defines bushmeat (or wild meat) hunting as the harvesting of wild animals in tropical and sub-tropical forests for food and for non-food purposes, including for medicinal use.

<sup>2</sup> The full report of the Bushmeat Liaison Group meeting is available at [www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=LGB-01](http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=LGB-01).

<sup>3</sup> CBD Technical Series Nr. 33 "Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wildlife-based Resources: The Bushmeat Crisis" (2008) is available in Spanish, French, and English at [www.cbd.int/ts](http://www.cbd.int/ts).

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4. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, at its tenth meeting in October 2010, requested the following from the Executive Secretary:

In order to support current and future livelihood needs and to reduce unsustainable use of bushmeat, develop, through the Liaison Group on Bushmeat and in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme, the Center for International Forestry Research and other relevant organizations and based on available case-studies, options for small-scale food and income alternatives in tropical and sub-tropical countries based on the sustainable use of biodiversity, and submit a report for the consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and to submit to that meeting a revised version of the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat. (para. 4(a), decision X/32)

5. Therefore, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity will prepare a technical background paper on small-scale food and income alternatives in tropical and sub-tropical countries based on the sustainable, legal use of biodiversity. The meeting will also have before it the recommendations of the Bushmeat Liaison Group from its first meeting, 15-17 October 2009.

6. In 2004, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) adopted Resolution Conf. 13.11 on Bushmeat, recognizing *inter alia* the pressure placed on wild species such as gorillas, chimpanzees and elephants, especially in Central Africa, by unregulated or illegal harvesting for food. The Resolution contains advice for managing CITES-listed species that are hunted and traded as bushmeat. The Resolution:

CALLS UPON relevant international organizations and the secretariats and Parties to international treaties to recognize the important role they can play in providing assistance, especially to range States, in regulating the trade in bushmeat and tackling the associated issues of poverty, habitat degradation, human population growth and utilization of natural resources, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, including its Great Apes Survival Project and the United Nations Population Fund.

7. A Bushmeat Working Group was also established, which was later reconstituted as the Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group with the following composition: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. At its 15th meeting (Doha, 2010), the Conference of the Parties extended the operation of Decision 14.73 (adopted in 2007) which encourages the Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group “to collaborate with the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in its work’ and invites it ‘to draw to the attention of the Standing Committee and/or the Conference of the Parties to any matters relating to the implementation of Resolution Conf. 13.11”. The Conference also adopted Decision 14.74 (Rev. CoP15) in which the Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group is “encouraged to continue its work, also by collaborating with the Convention on Biological Diversity Liaison Group on non-timber forest resources, and to report to the Standing Committee on progress made in implementing national action plans relating to the trade in bushmeat and other initiatives it takes regarding this subject. A report on the subject of bushmeat should be submitted at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.”<sup>4</sup>

8. The CITES Secretariat will prepare a background document on the work conducted on bushmeat under the Convention, including information on the use of elephant meat in the bushmeat trade in Central Africa, gathered through its MIKE (Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants) programme in partnership with IUCN; the link between bushmeat trade and livelihoods; support for adequate

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<sup>4</sup> The 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP16) will be held in Thailand in March 2013.

CITES-implementing legislation; monitoring and enforcement challenges; and capacity-building for relevant government institutions, including customs officers.

9. As the agendas for the meetings of the CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat and the CITES Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group overlap in substance and the expertise required, it was decided to capitalize on this opportunity for collaboration and cost-effectiveness based on the decisions of the respective Conferences of the Parties calling for cooperation and the UN efforts aimed at “Delivering as One”, and hold a joint meeting of the two groups.

10. The objectives of this joint meeting of the CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat and the CITES Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group are:

(a) To facilitate the implementation of the decisions taken at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and CITES CoP15 in relation to bushmeat;

(b) To encourage and enable Parties and relevant inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to take effective action to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources in tropical and sub-tropical forests;

(c) To revitalize the CITES Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group; and

(d) To compile best practice examples and lessons learned from conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources in tropical and sub-tropical forests.

11. The expected outcomes of the joint meeting are:

(a) Revised recommendations of the CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat, for consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) at its fifteenth meeting (7-11 November 2011), including recommendations on small-scale food and income alternatives in tropical and sub-tropical countries based on the sustainable use of biodiversity;

(b) Agreed work plan of CITES Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group for implementing Decisions 14.73 and 14.74 (Rev. CoP15) which were directed to it<sup>5</sup>;

(c) Outline for an electronic media tool kit on bushmeat, including factsheets and audio-visual resources;

(d) Outline and basic material for a publication on best practice examples and lessons learned from conservation and sustainable use of wildlife resources in tropical and sub-tropical forests.

12. The meeting is also expected to generate inputs for the second meeting of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species Gorilla Agreement, to be held in Bergen, Norway, 26-27 November 2011.

13. The selection of participants for the joint meeting of the CBD Liaison Group and CITES Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group was conducted following CBD and CITES procedures. For the CBD Liaison Group, participants were selected from Party nominees and nominations from relevant organizations, including indigenous and local community organizations<sup>6</sup>. In the case of CITES, the CITES Management Authorities of the six member States of the Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group were invited to nominate national representatives. Other participants were identified by the co-organizers to attend the joint meeting as observers. As far as possible, special consideration has been given to proportionate regional representation, giving special consideration to subregions where bushmeat is a

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<sup>5</sup> The Working Group will report to the 61st (Geneva, 15-19 August 2011) and 62nd (Geneva, 2012) meetings of the CITES Standing Committee and to CoP16 on matters relating to the implementation of Resolution Conf. 13.11 and the two Decisions related to bushmeat indicated above, and on progress made in implementing national action plans on trade in bushmeat and other relevant initiatives.

<sup>6</sup> Based on CBD notification 2011-058 dated 17 March 2011.

major issue, and representation of relevant organizations, in particular representatives of indigenous and local communities.

14. This joint meeting of the CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat and the CITES Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group is held in collaboration with the following partners: the Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP), which is led by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC); the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR); the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC), and the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network (TRAFFIC). The specific work of these partner organizations in relation to the meeting objectives is briefly outlined in the following paragraphs.

15. The Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP) is a UNEP-UNESCO led partnership whose immediate objective is to lift the threat of imminent extinction facing most populations of great apes. Poaching for bushmeat has been identified as one of the major pressures on great ape populations. In response, GRASP and UNEP/Global Resource Information Database (GRID) Arendal published the "Last Stand of the Gorilla" in April 2010 and dedicated a full chapter of this report to bushmeat hunting. GRASP provided support to a number of great ape range States in order to respond to the bushmeat crisis. Other activities include support to CBD in liaison with indigenous groups on bushmeat-related issues, and promotion of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) best practice guidelines on ape-friendly logging, including the prevention of bushmeat hunting in logging concessions.

16. The Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC) is an Intergovernmental Organization responsible for directing, harmonizing and monitoring forest and environmental policies in Central Africa. In this regard, it supervises and coordinates forest and environmental actions and initiatives in the sub-region. COMIFAC currently has ten member countries. In order to achieve its mandate, it established the Convergence Plan whereon the various signatory States agree to undertake national and sub-regional forest conservation and sustainable management actions. Its strategic components 1, 4, 5 and 6 are related to the implementation of international conventions, conservation of biodiversity and bushmeat issues. In 2006, COMIFAC established a Central African Working Group on Biodiversity (GTBAC) which contributes to the implementation of the CBD, CITES, CMS, etc. COMIFAC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with TRAFFIC in order to carry out joint activities related to Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for human welfare. Jointly with TRAFFIC, COMIFAC developed the Wildlife Trade Law Enforcement Action Plan (2011-2016) and the Central African Bushmeat Monitoring System (*Système de suivi de la filière Viande de Brousse en Afrique Centrale - SYVBAC*).

17. The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (UNEP/CMS) is active on the bushmeat issue, especially through its Agreement on the Conservation of Gorillas and their Habitats, as well as its existing and planned Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) on elephants in West and Central Africa. Both species face the threat of poaching for bushmeat, and as they reproduce very slowly, their populations are especially vulnerable. At the recent First Meeting of the Technical Committee of the CMS Gorilla Agreement, close cooperation between CMS and law enforcement bodies such as CITES secretariat, Interpol, the newly founded International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC), as well as to COMIFAC's Wildlife Trade Enforcement Plan was agreed. CMS continues to work closely with UNEP-GRASP, CBD, FAO and TRAFFIC on bushmeat related issues.

18. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) helps developing countries and countries in transition improve their agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices and ensure good nutrition for all. FAO is a source of knowledge and information and acts as a neutral forum where all nations meet to negotiate agreements and debate policy. The organization is committed to conserve biodiversity and reverse current trends of unsustainable use of wildlife resources. FAO helped organize the first CBD Liaison Group meeting on bushmeat in conjunction with the World Forestry Congress 2009

in Buenos Aires. Moreover, a regional GEF project has been prepared promoting the sustainable use of non-threatened bushmeat species in four Central African countries based on community-based conservation and management.

19. The question of bushmeat, implying environmental issues, food security and governance is an important aspect of the research on multiple uses of forests carried out in CIFOR. The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) published in 2008, jointly with the CBD Secretariat, the Wildlife Conservation Society, and the Overseas Development Institute volume 33 in the CBD Technical Series, entitled “Conservation and use of wildlife-based resources: the bushmeat crisis” ([www.cbd.int/ts](http://www.cbd.int/ts)). CIFOR also collaborated with the CBD Secretariat in recent months on a number of articles, publications and events related to bushmeat.

20. The rationale for the collaboration of IUCN in the workshop is the IUCN membership’s recognition of wild meat harvest, as shown in Resolution 2.64 on unsustainable commercial trade in wild meat adopted by the IUCN World Congress in 2000. Recognizing that wild meat trade seriously threatens many wildlife populations and that depletion of wildlife has substantial negative effects on the livelihoods and nutritional status of local human communities, Resolution 2.64 directs IUCN and its Commissions to investigate the trade and to develop solutions to unsustainable trade in wild meat through dialogue with affected States, communities and interested Parties at the international level, as demonstrated recently by IUCN’s investigation of the elephant meat trade in central Africa.

21. The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) is the global authority on sustainable hunting, which, through its knowledge and networks built on valued traditions, advocates sustainable hunting for the benefit of people and the conservation of nature. The CIC pays particular attention to the basic rights of indigenous peoples to pursue sustainable hunting for their subsistence. The CIC wishes to contribute with its experience and networks to the systematic identification, description and replication of best practice examples in tackling problems of non-sustainable bushmeat hunting and trade, inter alia through its cooperation with partners such as FAO, CITES, CBD, CMS, IUCN, TRAFFIC and others.

22. TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature. To address concerns regarding the trade of wild animals for meat and medicines in Asia, Africa and the Americas, it supports the adoption of regional-level, government-aligned strategies combining economic and regulatory approaches. Jointly with COMIFAC, TRAFFIC is involved in development of the Central African Bushmeat Monitoring System (*Système de suivi de la filière Viande de Brousse en Afrique Centrale - SYVBAC*). TRAFFIC facilitated the DR Congo’s first National Strategy and Action Plan on Bushmeat, and in Ecuador, is working with indigenous women to reduce illicit wild meat trade in the Yasuní Biosphere Reserve. In Asia, TRAFFIC works with inter-governmental networks to keep trade in wild terrestrial animals for consumption legal and sustainable.

### **ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING**

23. A representative of UNEP will open the meeting at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, 7 June 2011. A representative of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity and a representative of the CITES Secretariat will make opening remarks.

### **ITEM 2. INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS**

24. Participants will be invited to introduce themselves, including their affiliation and expertise, and will have the opportunity to state their expectations regarding the outcomes of the joint meeting.

### **ITEM 3. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

#### **3.1. Election of officers**

25. The participants will be invited to elect two co-chairs based on proposals from the floor.

#### **3.2. Adoption of the agenda**

26. The provisional agenda prepared by the CBD and CITES Secretariats (UNEP/CBD/LG-Bushmeat/2/1) will be before the Group for consideration and adoption.

#### **3.3. Organization of work**

27. Under this item, the Group will consider the proposed organization of work for the meeting as contained in annex II. The Group may wish to conduct its initial deliberations in plenary and break into smaller groups for discussions on specific issues, as appropriate. The languages of the meeting will be English and French.

### **ITEM 4. UPDATE ON THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF SPECIES HUNTED FOR BUSHMEAT**

28. Under this item, the CBD and CITES Secretariats will introduce the workshop documents, and provide an overview of activities in relation to bushmeat.

29. Participants will be invited to present an overview of national experience and views on the conservation and sustainable use of species hunted for bushmeat, in relation to the workshop objectives. This is limited to one presentation per country. A list of suggested key questions as a basis for country presentations will be provided.

30. Indigenous and local community representatives, and relevant organizations, will be invited to present experiences and views on the conservation and sustainable use of species hunted for bushmeat, in relation to the workshop objectives.

31. In all presentations, presenters are encouraged to reflect on the objectives and expected outcomes of the workshop as listed under paragraphs 10 and 11.

### **ITEM 5. WORKING GROUPS ON THE CBD BUSHMEAT LIAISON GROUP AND CITES CENTRAL AFRICA BUSHMEAT WORKING GROUP**

32. Under this item, the workshop participants will be organized in working groups to ensure that the workshop objectives can be achieved. The objective of dividing participants into working groups is to maximize the opportunity for participants to contribute their expertise. The three working groups should consist of a similar number of experts, taking into account regional balance, gender balance, representation of civil society organizations, and representation of indigenous and local communities.

33. The working groups will address three issues related to the objectives and expected outcomes of the meeting: (a) Sustainable use and livelihood improvements; (b) Legislation, enforcement and monitoring; and (c) Capacity development and awareness-raising.

34. It is suggested that the working groups would be facilitated by experts from partner organizations, and that their outcomes be documented by a rapporteur chosen from the participants of each group.

35. Working groups will report back on their findings to plenary, and the Secretariats will compile results into a workshop report that would be presented to plenary for adoption on the final workshop day.

### **ITEM 6. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE MEETING**

36. Under this item, participants will be invited to consider and adopt the report of the meeting, on the basis of the draft report of the meeting to be prepared and presented by the co-chairs.

37. The joint meeting is expected to close at 1 p.m. on Friday 10 June 2011. The CITES Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group will also be meeting from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. on 10 June 2011.

*Annex I*

**PROVISIONAL LIST OF DOCUMENTS FOR THE JOINT MEETING OF THE CBD LIAISON GROUP ON BUSHMEAT AND THE CITES CENTRAL AFRICA BUSHMEAT WORKING GROUP**

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
UNEP/CBD/LG-Bushmeat/2/1	Provisional agenda
UNEP/CBD/LG-Bushmeat/2/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda
UNEP/CBD/LG-Bushmeat/2/2	Report on small-scale livelihood alternatives to bushmeat hunting, based on sustainable use of biodiversity
UNEP/CBD/LG-Bushmeat/2/3	Recommendations of the first meeting of the CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat
UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/13/INF/9	Conservation and sustainable use of wildlife-based resources: the bushmeat crisis  CBD Technical Series Nr. 33 “Conservation and Sustainable Use of Wildlife-based Resources: The Bushmeat Crisis” (2008) <a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-33-en.pdf">http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-33-en.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-33-fr.pdf">http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-33-fr.pdf</a>

*Annex II*

**PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF WORK**

<b>Tuesday, 7 June 2011: JOINT MEETING OF THE CBD LIAISON GROUP ON BUSHMEAT AND THE CITES CENTRAL AFRICA BUSHMEAT WORKING GROUP</b>	
8:30 a.m.-9 a.m.	Registration
9 a.m.-9:30 a.m.	1. Opening of the meeting by a representative of UNEP followed by opening remarks by a representative of the Executive Secretary of the CBD and opening remarks by a representative of the CITES Secretariat.
9:30 a.m.-10:30 a.m.	2. Self-introduction of participants: affiliation, expertise, expectations.
10:30 a.m.-11 a.m.	<i>Coffee Break</i>
11 a.m.-11:30 a.m.	3. Organizational matters: 3.1. Election of officers; 3.2. Adoption of the agenda; 3.3. Organization of work.
<b>UPDATE ON CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF SPECIES HUNTED FOR BUSHMEAT</b>	
11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.	4.1 Introduction to the work of the co-convenors: (a) Introduction by the CITES Secretariat in relation to Resolution Conf. 13.11 and Decisions 14.73 and 14.74 (Rev. CoP15), and introduction of workshop documents. (b) Introduction of CBD Secretariat activities in relation to decision X/32, and introduction of workshop documents.
12:30 p.m.-1:30 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
1:30 p.m.-6 p.m. <i>Incl. coffee break</i>	4.2 National experience with the conservation and sustainable use of species hunted for bushmeat : Presentations by country representatives (10 min each, one joint presentation per country, template will be provided).
7 p.m.	<i>Welcome reception (tbc)</i>
<b>Wednesday, 8 June 2011: UPDATE ON CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF SPECIES HUNTED FOR BUSHMEAT</b>	
9 a.m.-11:30 a.m. <i>Incl. coffee break</i>	4.3 Introduction to the work of partners and other relevant organizations: (a) Update from indigenous and local community organizations;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(b) Update COMIFAC;</li> <li>(c) Update CMS;</li> <li>(d) Update from UNEP-GRASP;</li> <li>(e) Update from FAO;</li> <li>(f) Update UNCTAD BioTrade Initiative (<i>tbc</i>);</li> <li>(g) Update from CIFOR;</li> <li>(h) Update from ITTO (<i>tbc</i>);</li> <li>(i) Update from UNFF (<i>tbc</i>);</li> <li>(j) Update from IUCN;</li> <li>(k) Update from CIC;</li> <li>(l) Update from TRAFFIC.</li> </ul>
<b>WORKING GROUPS</b>	
11:30 a.m.-12 p.m.	5.1 Introduction to the first round of working groups by the CBD and CITES Secretariats and working group facilitators.
12 p.m.-6 p.m. <i>With lunch and coffee break</i>	5.2 Working Groups – Session 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Sustainable use and livelihood improvements;</li> <li>(b) Legislation, enforcement and monitoring;</li> <li>(c) Capacity development and awareness-raising.</li> </ul>
<b>Thursday, 9 June 2011: WORKING GROUPS</b>	
9 a.m.-12:30 p.m. <i>With coffee break</i>	Working Groups – Session 2
12 p.m.-1 p.m.	5.3 Report back to plenary.
1 p.m.-2 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2 p.m.-5 p.m. <i>With coffee break</i>	Preparation of the draft report of the joint meeting by Secretariats, Chairs and drafting group.
<b>Friday, 10 June 2011</b>	
9 a.m.-1 p.m. <i>With coffee break</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.1 Presentation of draft report of the joint meeting;</li> <li>6.2 Adoption of the report of the joint meeting;</li> <li>6.3 Evaluation and closing of the meeting.</li> </ul>
1 p.m.-2 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2 p.m.- 5 p.m.	Meeting of the CITES Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group