

FIRST PANGOLIN RANGE STATE MEETING

REPORT

June 24-26, 2015
Da Nang, Viet Nam



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INTRODUCTION

The first meeting of pangolin range States was held 24-26 June 2015 in Da Nang, Viet Nam. The meeting was co-hosted by the governments of Viet Nam and the United States of America, and organized by Humane Society International. Ninety-five people attended the meeting including 56 representatives from 29 of the 48 pangolin range States. Funding for the meeting was provided by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Humane Society International, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Natural Resources Defense Council and the Freeland Foundation.

On the first day of the meeting (June 24, 2015), delegates heard opening speeches by dignitaries including Dr. Ha Cong Tuan, Vice Minister of the Viet Nam Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Mr. John E. Scanlon, Secretary General of the United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); Ms. Claire Pierangelo, the Deputy Chief of Mission at the United States Embassy in Ha Noi, Viet Nam; and Mr. Phung Tan Viet, Vice Chairman of the Da Nang People's Committee, Da Nang, Viet Nam. Delegates also received information about pangolin conservation, management and trade presented by invited experts. Question and answer sessions followed presentations. A group photo was taken. In the evening, a welcome reception was hosted by the government of Viet Nam.

On the second day of the meeting (June 25, 2015), delegates participated in Working Groups each of which addressed one of the following topics: Conservation, status and monitoring (biological issues); Management and implementation: legal harvest and trade (including captive stock); and Enforcement and compliance: illegal harvest and trade (including cross-border laundering). At the end of the day, each Working Group provided a verbal report of their findings to the meeting participants.

On the third day of the meeting (June 26, 2015), participants met in their Working Groups to review the written report of their findings and to make any desired changes. The written reports of each Working Group were distributed to all participants in written form, projected onto screens, and read aloud in Plenary. Participants were invited to identify which of the recommendations they wished to discuss in detail; each of these was discussed in Plenary and edits were made to the results of the Working Groups. Reports of the Working Groups were agreed in Plenary. In Plenary, participants also drafted and agreed to introductory language to the reports of the Working Groups. Agreed language may be found on pages 19-32 of this report. Delegates heard closing remarks from Ms. Lori Faeth, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Interior, United States of America.

The governments of Viet Nam and the United States of America, and Humane Society International, warmly thank the delegates who participated in this historic meeting.

INTRODUCTION

La première session des Etats de l'aire de répartition du pangolin s'est tenue du 24 au 26 juin à Da Nang, au Vietnam. Les gouvernements du Vietnam et des Etats-Unis ont accueilli cette réunion qui a été organisée par Humane Society International. Quatre-vingt quinze personnes dont 56 représentants de 29 des 48 Etats de l'aire de répartition ont participé à cette réunion. Le financement de la réunion a été assuré par le Service de la pêche et de la faune sauvage des Etats-Unis, Humane Society International, International Fund for Animal Welfare, Natural Resources Defense Council et la Freeland Foundation.

Le premier jour de la réunion (24 juin 2015), les délégués ont écouté les discours d'ouverture des dignitaires, Dr Ha Cong Tuan, Vice-Ministre du Ministère de l'agriculture et du développement rural du Vietnam ; Mr John E. Scanlon, Secrétaire Général de la Convention sur le commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction des Nations Unies (CITES) ; Mme Claire Pierangelo, Chef adjointe de mission à l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis à Hanoi, Vietnam ; et Mr. Phung Tan Viet, Vice-Président de la Commission de la Population de Da Nang, Vietnam. Les délégués ont également reçu des informations présentées par les experts invités sur la conservation, la gestion et le commerce de pangolins. Des sessions de questions et réponses ont suivi les présentations. Une photo de groupe a été prise. Dans la soirée, une réception de bienvenue a été tenue par le gouvernement du Vietnam.

Le deuxième jour de la réunion (25 juin 2015), les délégués ont participé aux groupes de travail qui abordaient chacun un des sujets suivants : conservation, état et surveillance (problèmes biologiques) ; gestion et mise en application : récoltes légales et commerce (y compris stocks en captivité) ; lutte contre la fraude et conformité : récoltes illégales et commerce (y compris blanchiment transfrontalier). A la fin de la journée, chaque Groupe de travail a fourni un rapport verbal de ses résultats aux participants de la réunion.

Le troisième jour de la réunion (26 juin 2015), les participants se sont réunis dans leurs groupes de travail pour réexaminer le rapport écrit de leurs résultats et pour procéder aux changements voulus. Les rapports écrits de chaque Groupe de travail furent distribués à tous les participants sous forme écrite, projetés sur les écrans et lus à voix haute en session plénière. Les participants furent invités à identifier les recommandations qu'ils souhaitaient discuter en détail. Chacune de ces recommandations a été discutée en session plénière et de changements ont été opérés aux résultats des groupes de travail. Les rapports des groupes de travail ont été validés en session plénière. Durant la session plénière, les participants ont rédigés et se sont accordés sur des termes introductifs aux rapports des groupes de travail. Les termes adoptés sont consultables aux pages 19 à 32 de ce rapport. Les délégués ont écoutés les remarques de clôture de Mme Lori Faeth, Vice-Secrétaire d'Etat adjointe, Département de l'Intérieur, Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Les gouvernements du Vietnam et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et Humane Society International remercient chaleureusement les délégués qui ont participé à cette réunion historique.

First Pangolin Range States Meeting



24-26 June 2015
Da Nang, Viet Nam

Time	Topic	Session Chair
Wednesday, 24 June: Plenary		
0800 – 0900 hrs	Registration	
0900 - 1000 hrs	Opening Speeches Dr. Ha Cong Tuan, Vice Minister MARD Mr. John Scanlon, CITES Secretary General (via video) Ms. Claire Pierangelo, Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Hanoi, Vietnam, Mr. Phung Tan Viet, Vice Chairman of Da Nang People’s Committee	Mr. Do Quang Tung, Director of Viet Nam CITES Management Authority
1000 – 1030 hrs	<i>Group Photo / Coffee/Tea</i>	
1030 – 1100 hrs	<u>Presentation 1:</u> Pangolin conservation status Dr. Dan CHALLENGER, Programme Officer, IUCN Global Species Programme; Co-Chair, IUCN SSC Pangolin Specialist Group; and Ms. Carly WATERMAN, Red List Authority Focal Point, IUCN/SSC Pangolin Specialist Group	Dr. Rosemarie GNAM, Chief, CITES Scientific Authority, United States of America
1100 -- 1130 hrs	<u>Presentation 2:</u> International and domestic pangolin legal and illegal trade Dr. Dan CHALLENGER, Programme Officer, IUCN Global Species Programme; Co-Chair, IUCN SSC Pangolin Specialist Group	
1130 – 1200 hrs	<u>Presentation 3:</u> Pangolin captivity issues Mr. NGUYEN Van Thai, IUCN/SSC Pangolin Specialist Group Asia Vice Chair; Dr. Leanne WICKER, IUCN/SSC Pangolin Specialist Group Veterinary Health Vice Chair; Ms. Lisa HYWOOD, Tikki Hywood Trust, Zimbabwe; and Mr. Frank KOHN, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	
1200 -- 1230hrs	Discussion about Presentations 1-3	
1230 – 1400 hrs	<i>Lunch</i>	
1400 – 1430 hrs	<u>Presentation 4:</u> CITES and pangolins Ms. Pia JONSSON, CITES Secretariat	Mr. Nguyen Van Ha- Deputy Director General of Viet Nam Administration of Forestry
1430 – 1500 hrs	<u>Presentation 5:</u> Analysis of responses to the CITES	

	questionnaire on pangolins Ms. Pia JONSSON, CITES Secretariat	
1500 – 1530 hrs	<u>Presentation 6</u> : Pangolins and the CITES listing criteria Dr. Teresa TELECKY, Humane Society International	
1530 – 1600 hrs	Discussion about Presentations 4-6	
1600 – 1630 hrs	<i>Coffee / tea break</i>	
1630 – 1700 hrs	<u>Presentation 7</u> : Program of work for Thursday, 25 June	Ms. NGUYEN Minh Thuong, International Specialist, Viet Nam CITES Management Authority
1700 – 1730 hrs	Discussion about Presentation 7	
1730 – 1745 hrs	Closing remarks	Mr. Nguyen Van Ha- Deputy Director General of Viet Nam Administration of Forestry Dr. Rosemarie GNAM, Chief, CITES Scientific Authority, United States of America
Evening	Welcome dinner	
Thursday, 25 June: Plenary, Working Groups, Plenary		
0800 – 0815 hrs	Plenary: Opening remarks	Dr. Rosemarie GNAM, Chief, CITES Scientific Authority, United States of America
0815 – 1030 hrs	Working groups meet: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation, status and monitoring (biological issues) • Management and implementation: legal harvest and trade (including captive stock) • Enforcement and compliance: illegal harvest and trade (including cross-border laundering) 	Dr. Teresa TELECKY, Director, Wildlife Department, Humane Society International Mr. Jeffery FLOCKEN, North American Regional Director, International Fund for Animal Welfare Mr. Paul TODD, Director Strategy Development Initiatives & Campaigns, Natural Resources Defense Council Mr. Sulma Warne Deputy Chief of Party, ARREST Program, Deputy Director, Freeland Foundation
1030 – 1100 hrs	<i>Coffee / tea break</i>	
1100 - 1230 hrs	Working groups meet	
1230 – 1400 hrs	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
1400 – 1530 hrs	Working groups meet	
1530 – 1600 hrs	<i>Coffee / tea break</i>	<i>Coffee / tea break</i>
1600 – 1730 hrs	Plenary: Working groups provide verbal reports on progress, discussion	Dr. Mary COGLIANO, CITES Scientific Authority, United States of America
1730 – 1745 hrs	Closing remarks	Mr. Nguyen Van Ha- Deputy

		Director General of Viet Nam Administration of Forestry Dr. Rosemarie GNAM, Chief, CITES Scientific Authority, United States of America
Friday, 26 June: Plenary, Working Groups, Plenary		
0900 – 0915 hrs	Plenary: Opening remarks	Mr. Nguyen Van Ha- Deputy Director General of Viet Nam Administration of Forestry
0915 – 1030 hrs	Working groups meet to discuss and approve written reports and Action Plan recommendations prepared by drafting groups	
1030 – 1100 hrs	<i>Coffee / tea break</i>	
1100 – 1230 hrs	Plenary: Working groups' presentations: Action Plan recommendations	Dr. Mary COGLIANO, CITES Scientific Authority, United States of America
1230 – 1400 hrs	<i>Lunch</i>	
1400 – 1530 hrs	Plenary: Discussion of Action Plan recommendations prepared by working groups	Dr. Mary COGLIANO, CITES Scientific Authority, United States of America
1530 – 1600 hrs	<i>Coffee / tea break</i>	
1600 – 1700 hrs	Plenary: Adoption of Action Plan recommendations prepared by working groups and adoption of Action Plan resulting from first pangolin range States meeting	Mr. Nguyen Van Ha- Deputy Director General of Viet Nam Administration of Forestry Dr. Rosemarie GNAM, Chief, CITES Scientific Authority, United States of America
1700 – 1715 hrs	Closing remarks	Ms. Lori Faeth Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Interior, United States of America

Première session des Etats de l'aire de répartition du pangolin



24-26 juin 2015
Da Nang, Viet Nam

Heure	Sujet	Présidence
Mercredi 24 juin : Session plénière		
08h00 – 09h00	Inscription	
09h00 – 10h00	Discours d'ouverture Dr. Ha Cong Tuan, Vice-Ministre MARD Mr. John Scanlon, Secrétaire Général CITES (par vidéo) Mme Claire Pierangelo, Chef adjointe de mission, effectuera les déclarations d'ouverture au nom de l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis à Hanoi, Vietnam Mr. Phung Tan Viet, Vice-Président de la Commission de la Population de Da Nang	Mr. DO Quang Tung, Directeur, Organe de gestion CITES du Viet Nam
10h00 – 10h30	<i>Photo de groupe / Pause café/thé</i>	
10h30 – 11h00	<u>Présentation 1</u> : Etat de conservation du pangolin Dr Dan CHALLENGER, Responsable de programme, Programme mondial pour les espèces de l'UICN ; Co-Président, Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins UICN/CSE et Mme Carly WATERMAN, Point Focal de l'Autorité pour la Liste Rouge, Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins UICN/CSE	Dr Rosemarie GNAM, Chef, Autorité scientifique CITES, Etats-Unis d'Amérique
11h00 – 11h30	<u>Présentation 2</u> : Commerce international et domestique, licite et illicite de pangolins Dr Dan CHALLENGER, Responsable de programme, Programme mondial pour les espèces de l'UICN ; Co-Président, Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins UICN/CSE	
11h30 – 12h00	<u>Présentation 3</u> : Problèmes relatifs à la captivité des pangolins Mr NGUYEN Van Thai, Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins UICN/CSE, Vice-Président Asie ; Dr Leanne WICKER, Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins, Vice-Présidente Santé vétérinaire; Mme Lisa HYWOOD, Tikki Hywood Trust, Zimbabwe; et Mr. Frank KOHN, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	

12h00 – 12h30	Discussions concernant les présentations 1 à 3	
12h30 – 14h00	<i>Pause déjeuner</i>	
14h00 – 14h30	<u>Présentation 4</u> : Les pangolins et la CITES Mme Pia JONSSON, Secrétariat CITES	Mr. Nguyen Van Ha, Directeur Général Adjoint de l'Administration des Forêts du Viet Nam
14h30 – 15h00	<u>Présentation 5</u> : Analyse des réponses au questionnaire CITES sur les pangolins Mme Pia JONSSON, Secrétariat CITES	
15h00 – 15h30	<u>Présentation 6</u> : Les pangolins et les critères d'inscription de la CITES Dr Teresa TELECKY, Humane Society International	
15h30 – 16h00	Discussions concernant les présentations 4 à 6	
16h00 – 16h30	<i>Pause café/thé</i>	
16h30 – 17h00	<u>Présentation 7</u> : Programme de travail du jeudi 25 juin	Mme NGUYEN Minh Thuong, Spécialiste internationale, Organe de gestion CITES du Viet Nam
17h00 – 17h30	Discussions concernant la présentation 7	
17h30 – 17h45	Remarques de clôture	Mr. Nguyen Van Ha, Directeur Général Adjoint de l'Administration des Forêts du Viet Nam Dr Rosemarie GNAM, Chef, Autorité scientifique CITES, Etats-Unis d'Amérique
Soirée	Dîner de bienvenue	
Jeudi 25 juin : Session plénière, groupes de travail, session plénière		
08h00 – 08h15	Session plénière : Remarques d'ouverture	Dr Rosemarie GNAM, Chef, Autorité scientifique CITES, Etats-Unis d'Amérique
08h15 – 10h30	Réunion des Groupes de travail : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation, état et surveillance (problèmes biologiques) • Gestion et mise en application : récoltes légales et commerce (y compris stocks en captivité) • Lutte contre la fraude et conformité : récoltes illégales et commerce (y compris blanchiment transfrontalier) 	Dr Teresa TELECKY, Directrice, Département Faune sauvage, Humane Society International Mr Jeffery FLOCKEN, Directeur régional Amérique du Nord, International Fund for Animal Welfare Mr Paul TODD, Directeur, Initiatives Stratégie Développement & Campagnes, Natural Resources Defense Council M. Sulma Warne Chef adjoint du parti, Programme ARREST, Directeur adjoint Fondation Freeland

10h30 – 11h00	<i>Pause café/thé</i>	
11h00 – 12h30	Réunion des Groupes de travail	
12h30 – 14h00	<i>Pause déjeuner</i>	<i>Pause déjeuner</i>
14h00 – 15h30	Réunion des Groupes de travail	
15h30 – 16h00	<i>Pause café/thé</i>	<i>Pause café/thé</i>
16h00 – 17h30	Session plénière : les Groupes de travail fournissent des rapports verbaux sur l'avancement et les discussions	Dr Mary COGLIANO, Autorité scientifique CITES, Etats-Unis d'Amérique
17h30 – 17h45	Remarques de clôture	Mr. Nguyen Van Ha, Directeur Général Adjoint de l'Administration des Forêts du Viet Nam Dr Rosemarie GNAM, Chef, Autorité scientifique CITES, Etats-Unis d'Amérique
Vendredi 26 juin : Session plénière, groupes de travail, session plénière		
09h00 – 09h15	Session plénière : Remarques d'ouverture	Mr. Nguyen Van Ha, Directeur Général Adjoint de l'Administration des Forêts du Viet Nam
09h15 – 10h30	Réunion des Groupes de travail pour discussion et approbation des rapports écrits et recommandations du Plan d'action, préparés par les groupes de rédaction	
10h30 – 11h00	<i>Pause café/thé</i>	
11h00 – 12h30	Session plénière : Présentations des Groupes de travail : Recommandations pour un Plan d'action	Dr Mary COGLIANO, Autorité scientifique CITES, Etats-Unis d'Amérique
12h30 – 14h00	<i>Pause déjeuner</i>	
14h00 – 15h30	Session plénière : Discussions sur les recommandations du Plan d'action préparées par les Groupes de travail	Dr Mary COGLIANO, Autorité scientifique CITES, Etats-Unis d'Amérique
1530 – 1600 hrs	<i>Pause café/thé</i>	
16h00 – 17h00	Session plénière : Adoption des recommandations du Plan d'Action préparées par les Groupes de travail et adoption du Plan d'action résultant du la Première session des Etats de l'aire de répartition des pangolins	Mr. Nguyen Van Ha, Directeur Général Adjoint de l'Administration des Forêts du Viet Nam Dr Rosemarie GNAM, Chef, Autorité scientifique CITES, Etats-Unis d'Amérique
17h00 – 17h15	Remarques de clôture	Mme Lori Faeth, Vice-Secrétaire d'Etat adjointe, Département de l'Intérieur, Etats-Unis d'Amérique

Opening Remarks of Dr. Ha Cong Tuan, Vice Minister MARD

OPENING SPEECH – DR HA CONG TUAN DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT FIRST PANGOLIN RANGE STATES WORKSHOP Da Nang, 24 - 26/06/2015

Your Excellency:

- Ms Claire Pierangelo – Deputy Chief of Mission at the United States Embassy in Ha Noi, Viet Nam ;
- Mr Phung Tan Viet, Deputy Chairman, People’s Committee of Da Nang city;
- Distinguished guests;
- Ladies and gentlemen;

First of all, on behalf of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, I would like to welcome all distinguished delegates present at the First pangolin range states workshop in this beautiful and vibrant Da Nang city.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We all understand that the illegal transnational trade of specimens of wild and endangered fauna and flora has emerged as a global issue with the involvement of international organized crimes. During recent years, illegally transnational trade of pangolin specimens, including live, frozen specimens and scales has witnessed an increase that negatively impacts population of pangolins worldwide. According to the estimation of IUCN Pangolins Working Group, there have been more than one million pangolins illegally hunted and traded over the world.

According to records of conservationists, pangolins are distributed in 17 Asian and 31 African countries. All pangolins are listed in Appendix II of CITES, and Asian pangolins, including the Philippine pangolin, Java pangolin and yellow pangolin, have a “zero export quota”. During recent time, the range states, international communities, NGOs and related agencies have paid great efforts in related matters, however, the illegal trade of these species is still being conducted in complex and sophisticated manners.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I would highly appreciate the idea of organizing the First pangolins range states workshop today, in progressing to effectively prevent the illegal trade of endangered wild species in general and pangolins in specific; in the same time, to produce solutions that combine conservation and sustainable development issues.

I believe this 3-day workshop will offer opportunities to representatives of range states, related agencies and all guests to have discussions and open sharing about management, conservation and controlling experiences of pangolin specimen trade, and about alternative income generation measures for impacted communities, to assure their social welfare along with sustainability.

I also hope that, with this idea and dedication, at the end of the workshop, we could be able to reach the consensus of understanding and vision, to develop recommendations of national strategies, policies and to agree on a regional and global cooperation mechanism, to secure a sustainable and long-term finance and to strengthen the commitment of related parties in controlling illegal trade, rescue measures, habitat protection of pangolins to assure the sustainable protection objectives.

I would like to affirm our wish from Viet Nam side to cooperate with international communities and other countries in fulfilling international commitments and responsibilities in conservation of endangered fauna and flora, to prevent illegal trade of pangolins as priority actions in near future; to continue the consolidation of legal framework to severely punish the violation of laws in conservation of wild species.

Before finishing the speech, I would like to extend our gratitude to the Department of Home Affairs of the United States in cooperation and supporting Viet Nam to organize this workshop, especially in the spirit of the 20 year anniversary of normalization of diplomatic relations between two countries; I would like extend sincere thanks to the support of Humane Society International (HSI), Freelance Foundation, International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and Nature Resource Defense Council (NRDC), especial thank to the support and facilitation of the People's Committee of Da Nang city.

I wish our workshop to be successful, and I hope all of you to have nice experiences of scenery, culture and human of Da Nang city. I wish you all health, happiness and success.

Thank you so much.

Opening Remarks of John Scanlon, CITES Secretary General

[Delivered via video,

http://cites.org/eng/news/sq/cites_sq_remarks_first_pangolin_range_states_workshop_vn]

Vice Minister Dr. Ha Cong Tuan, MARDC, Government of Viet Nam

Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Viet Nam, Ms. Claire Pierangelo

Chairman of the Da Nang Province, Viet Nam

CITES Management Authority of Viet Nam

Distinguished guests, friends and colleagues

We are most grateful to the Government of Viet Nam, and the Da Nang Province, for hosting this first ever Pangolin Range States workshop, to the Government of the U.S for co-hosting, and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife service for the generous financial support.

I would also like to recognize the support that has come from many non-government organizations, and the individual experts who are so generously giving this workshop the benefit of their time and expertise.

We are delighted to lend our strong support to this event, which is dedicated to a lesser known but nonetheless extraordinary species that deserves to be in the spotlight.

CITES is the preeminent global legal instrument for regulating international trade in wildlife, including pangolins (*Manis* spp), and all 8 species of pangolin have been included in Appendix II of CITES since 1975.

Four of the species occur in Africa, and four in Asia – and in 2000 the Appendix II listing of the four Asian pangolin species was amended to state, and I quote: “zero export quotas for specimens removed from the wild and traded for primarily commercial purposes”.

There is no such annotation for the four African species. As such, international trade in wild specimens of these species can take place subject to meeting CITES strict regulatory requirements to ensure that any such trade is legal, sustainable and traceable.

The troubling reality is, however, that all wild pangolin populations are now declining, and all 8 species are threatened to various degrees. The threats come from habitat degradation, over-exploitation for trade in their scales and meat, and illegal trade that appears to be occurring at an industrial scale.

In light of these threats, at the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES held in Bangkok in 2013 all range States of the four Asian pangolin species were requested to compile information on the conservation of, and illegal trade in, Asian pangolins and of their efforts to address such trade.

This information was reported to the CITES Standing Committee at its 65th meeting in 2014 at which the Secretariat observed that the illegal trade in pangolin specimens was escalating at an alarming rate. The Standing Committee subsequently decided to establish an inter-sessional working group, which pays serious attention to the threats posed to both Asian and African pangolins.

The challenges you will address over the coming days deal with distinct, yet interrelated, issues of biology, management, and enforcement as they relate to pangolins. They include specific issues such as:

- how to collect better data on population status to promote the conservation of pangolins;
- how to engage with suppliers and consumers to ensure that any international trade in pangolins, should it occur, meets CITES requirements and is therefore legal, sustainable, and traceable; and
- how to prevent unsustainable trade in African pangolins and to combat the illegal trade from within and between both Asia and Africa.

The participants gathered in Da Nang today come from across all African and Asian range States. Together with the participating experts, from both within and outside of government, we have the best qualified people on the planet assembled in one place for three days to help us arrive at solutions to these challenges, and I do hope you make best use of this unique opportunity.

I would dearly have loved to join you for this historic meeting, and to enjoy the warm and generous hospitality of our host government, Viet Nam, but it has not been possible. We are however very well represented by our good colleague, Pia Jonsson, the CITES Enforcement Support Officer.

Let me close by again expressing our deep gratitude to the Governments of Viet Nam and the U.S., and all participating NGOs and experts, for giving pangolins the attention and the profile that they deserve and we all eagerly await your conclusions and recommendations.

Thank you.

Opening Remarks of Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Hanoi, Vietnam, Ms. Claire Pierangelo

DCM Claire Pierangelo Remarks First Pangolin Range States Meeting

Wednesday, June 24, 9:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

Vice Minister Tuan, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

Today we celebrate a true milestone in global efforts to combat the illegal trade in wildlife.

For the first time, experts are coming together from the corners of the globe in response to calls for information and action to focus on one of the world's most threatened mammal: the pangolin. The United States is pleased to help facilitate collaboration and cooperation among pangolin range states under CITES to devise solutions and achieve conservation progress.

Pangolins might not make international headlines the way more well-known animals such as rhinos, elephants, and tigers do, but saving them is just as important in preserving the earth's fragile ecosystem.

The United States is proud to partner with Vietnam to lead international efforts to save these precious species. This year we are celebrating the twentieth anniversary of diplomatic relations. Today's conference exemplifies how our deepening relationship not only benefits our two countries, but the world community at large, as we work together to tackle the most pressing transnational issues of our day.

To stop wildlife trafficking, it will, of course, take more than two countries. It will take all of us acting together and in unison. The criminals who participate in the trafficking of endangered wildlife are acting across international borders, therefore we need a global effort to address the problem.

We must also recognize that the illegal trade is not just about wildlife conservation, but also about stopping international criminal syndicates that use trafficking in humans, illegal drugs, and weapons to erode the rule of law across the globe. Wildlife trafficking is one important piece of protecting our national security.

To stop the proliferating trade in pangolins, we must address both the supply and the demand side of the equation.

I know all of you understand this and that is why you are here. It is really heartening to see such a collection of conservation experts gathered here from Pangolin range states.

It gives me great hope that together -- through our close collaboration and strong partnerships -
- we can turn the tide on the illegal trade in wildlife.

By taking strong action now, we can preserve the natural heritage for the next generation.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to speak today on this important issue and thank you all
sincerely for the hard work you are all doing.

Opening Remarks of Mr. Phung Tan Viet, Vice Chairman of Da Nang People's Committee

OPENING SPEECH OF LEADER OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF DA NANG FIRST PANGOLINS RANGE STATE WORKSHOP

Your Excellency:

- *Dr. Ha Cong Tuan, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development;*
- *Mr. John E Scanlon, General Secretary of Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wildlife Fauna and Flora (CITES);*
- *Ms. Claire Pierangelo – Deputy Chief of Mission at the United States Embassy in Ha Noi, Viet Nam;*
- *Workshop participants!*

Today, Da Nang city is so honored to welcome all delegates and distinguished guests representing for member states of Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), who represents for local area, regions and related agencies of Viet Nam to participate at the *First Pangolin Member States Workshop*. On behalf of the government and people of Da Nang city, I would like to extend our warmest greetings!

On this occasion, I would like to extend our gratitude to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Viet Nam CITES Management Authority; CITES Secretariat; US Fish and Wildlife Service in trusting and selecting Da Nang to be the destination and location of this highly important workshop.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In this workshop, we will have the opportunity to listen and share information about conservation and international wildlife animal trade in general, pangolins in specific, aiming to control the trading activities, to minimize negative impacts to global pangolin population, and to develop action plan of each country, region in securing the survival and development of these rare, endangered wild animals under the risk of extinction, amongst those pangolins are counted.

Da Nang city has 57,000 ha of forest area with a diversity in wild animal distribution, including one of Vietnamese most typically endemic primates – Brown shanked douc Langur with more than 300 individuals. In comparison to other areas, the city's forest area is not large, but plays a highly important role in the development of Da Nang at the present and in the future. In acknowledging of that, we have always appreciated the importance of environment protection and biodiversity conservation. We have established Strictly-protected forest mechanism in 02 nature reserves Son Tra and Ba Na – Nui Chua and 01 Habitat management area in Nam Hai Van; strictly prohibited all forest harvesting activities, wild animal hunting and forest invasion; effectively controlled wild animal transportation and promoted the implementation of propaganda, education of related legislation, awareness raising for communities and government officers on wild animal protection.

In recent years, the city's Polices and Forest rangers have handled nearly 200 cases of violation of laws on wildlife animals, confiscated and released to natural habitats a large number of birds, animals, reptiles. Amongst those, nearly 100 illegally traded pangolin individuals have been investigated, confiscated and released to natural habitat. Almost of these cases and confiscated animals are transitted through Da Nang on the way to other inbound and outbound destinations. The city's government policy is not in favor of putting confiscated animals on sale. Live individuals must be taken care of to be released to natural habitat, dead individuals and wildlife products must be destroyed.

As you might already known, Da Nang possesses a convenient location in term of transportation by land, sea and air; that facilitates the city in multi-sectoral development. However, that also initiates the conditions for smuggling and illegal wild animal transportation through Da Nang to other oversea destinations to grow. We understand that Da Nang should be responsible to other local governments and international communities in preventing, minimizing and aiming to cease the transportation and illegal transnational trade of wild animals, especially species at risks of extinction, including pangolins.

In progressing the aboved mentioned actions, aside from the local effort, we are willing to cooperate as well as calling for cooperation, positive and comprehensive support of international communities, NGOs working on wild animal conservation, management authorities, scientific agencies and member states of CITES.

Ladies and gentlemen !

To protect wild animals and environment is one of priority actions of the leader and people of Da Nang aiming to develop the city as "The City of Environment". This is not only meaningful to our country, but also to yours in regard a common responsible community, a common action plan to assure the survival and development of human, nature and wildlife animal in harmony.

We appreciate all researches, reports, assessments and recommendations presented at the workshop to be listened, adequately applied at localities and regions. We are sincerely thankful for your concern. We wish you to have memorable moments in Da Nang city.

We wish the workshop to be successful./.

Closing Remarks of Ms. Lori Faeth, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Interior, United States of America

Deputy Director General Nguyen, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

I am proud to be a witness to this remarkable achievement.

Experts from around the world –including 30 range states in Africa and Asia –have found common cause in the effort to protect one of the world’s most threatened mammal: the pangolin.

Without swift and strategic international cooperation, pangolins will be driven to extinction by trafficking. This first meeting of pangolin range states has accomplished an important first step: an action plan to protect Asian and African pangolin species from over-exploitation. It is an excellent example of the progress we can achieve when partners and governments come together to develop progressive conservation strategies.

The U.S. Department of the Interior is proud to work with Vietnam and other CITES parties in cooperation with partners like Humane Society International to combat wildlife trafficking and conserve imperiled species.

However, hard work lies ahead. This action plan will not save the Pangolin unless it is implemented vigorously and consistently across the countries represented here today. As you return home, I encourage you to maintain the networks you built here this week, do more to coordinate within your countries, and achieve progress toward conservation of this remarkable species.

I want to express my sincere gratitude to the Government of Vietnam for co-hosting this event, especially the Viet Nam CITES Management Authority for your help organizing this important meeting. Thank you to the non-governmental organizations that provided funding to support this workshop, including Humane Society International (HSI), Freeland Foundation, the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC). Thanks to all of you, the meeting participants, for your hard work over the past days to accomplish our objectives. And finally, I want to thank our incredible interpreters. Let’s give them a round of applause.

-END-

Presentations / Les présentations

The following presentations were made on the first day of the meeting (June 24, 2015) in the Plenary session by experts on pangolin biology, conservation and international trade. These presentations provided participants with information and context and formed the basis for discussions in the Working Groups on the second day of the meeting (June 25, 2015).

- Presentation 1: Pangolin conservation status by Dr. Dan CHALLENGER, Programme Officer, IUCN Global Species Programme; Co-Chair, IUCN SSC Pangolin Specialist Group; and Ms. Carly WATERMAN, Red List Authority Focal Point, IUCN/SSC Pangolin Specialist Group.
- Presentation 2: International and domestic pangolin legal and illegal trade by Dr. Dan CHALLENGER, Programme Officer, IUCN Global Species Programme; Co-Chair, IUCN SSC Pangolin Specialist Group.
- Presentation 3: Pangolin captivity issues by Mr. NGUYEN Van Thai, IUCN/SSC Pangolin Specialist Group Asia Vice Chair; Dr. Leanne WICKER, IUCN/SSC Pangolin Specialist Group Veterinary Health Vice Chair; Ms. Lisa HYWOOD, Tikki Hywood Trust, Zimbabwe; and Mr. Frank KOHN, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Presentation 4: CITES and pangolins by Ms. Pia JONSSON, CITES Secretariat.
- Presentation 5: Analysis of responses to the CITES questionnaire on pangolins by Ms. Pia JONSSON, CITES Secretariat.
- Presentation 6: Pangolins and the CITES listing criteria by Dr. Teresa TELECKY, Humane Society International.

A link to these presentations can be found on the United States Fish and Wildlife Service webpage on pangolins: <http://www.fws.gov/international/animals/pangolins.html> .

Les sujets suivants ont été présentés le premier jour de la réunion (24 juin 2015) lors de la session plénière par des experts en biologie, conservation et commerce international des pangolins. Ces présentations ont fourni des informations et un contexte aux participants et ont servi de base pour les discussions dans les Groupes de travail lors du deuxième jour de la réunion (25 juin 2015).

- Présentation 1 : Etat de conservation du pangolin par Dr Dan CHALLENGER, Responsable de programme, Programme mondial pour les espèces de l'UICN ; Co-Président, Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins UICN/CSE et Mme Carly WATERMAN, Point Focal de l'Autorité pour la Liste Rouge, Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins UICN/CSE
- Présentation 2 : Commerce international et domestique, licite et illicite de pangolins par Dr Dan CHALLENGER, Responsable de programme, Programme mondial pour les espèces de l'UICN; Co-Président, Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins UICN/CSE
- Présentation 3 : Problèmes relatifs à la captivité des pangolins par Mr NGUYEN Van Thai, Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins UICN/CSE, Vice-Président Asie ; Dr Leanne WICKER, Groupe de

spécialistes des pangolins Vice-Présidente Santé vétérinaire; Mme Lisa HYWOOD, Tikki Hywood Trust, Zimbabwe ; et Mr. Frank KOHN, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- Présentation 4 : Les pangolins et la CITES par Mme Pia JONSSON, Secrétariat CITES
- Présentation 5 : Analyse des réponses au questionnaire CITES sur les pangolins par Mme Pia JONSSON, Secrétariat CITES
- Présentation 6 : Les pangolins et les critères d'inscription de la CITES par Dr Teresa TELECKY, Humane Society International

Un lien vers ces présentations peut être trouvé sur la page internet du Service de la pêche et de la faune sauvage des Etats-Unis, consacrée aux pangolins :

<http://www.fws.gov/international/animals/pangolins.html> .

Terms of Reference for Working Groups / Cahier des Charges pour les Groupes de travail

➤ Working Group 1: Conservation, Status, and Monitoring

This Working Group will focus on science. It will discuss the state of knowledge concerning the biology and population status of pangolins with regard to CITES processes and conservation needs. The group should make recommendations to address each of the items below.

Items to Address in the Working Group

1. **Evaluation of CITES Listings:** Assess available scientific information about pangolin species with regard to the biological criteria for listing on Appendix I to determine if any species meets the criteria, and make recommendations regarding changes to the current listing status, if warranted.
2. **Non-detriment Findings (NDFs):** Where there is legal trade in African species of pangolins, what forms the scientific basis for how NDFs are made (i.e. is there population monitoring etc.)? What biological information should form the scientific basis for making NDFs for pangolins?
3. **Strongholds:** Identify national pangolin strongholds and what could be done to strengthen these strongholds (please complete the chart below for each country for which information is known):

Pangolin stronghold (“S”) or potential stronghold (“PS”) including country of location	Species of pangolin found in the stronghold	List actions that would improve conservation of pangolins in each stronghold (including education and outreach to local communities, filling information gaps such as through population surveys, etc.)
<i>Example: Cat Tien National Park, Viet Nam (S)</i>	<i>Sunda</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Educate and engage local communities in pangolin conservation</i> • <i>Engage local wildlife enforcement authorities at a personal level in efforts to conserve pangolins</i>

➤ Groupe de travail n°1 : Conservation, état et surveillance

Le Groupe de travail se concentrera sur l’aspect scientifique. Il discutera ainsi de l’état des connaissances relatives à la biologie et à l’état des populations de pangolins en relation avec les procédures CITES et des besoins de conservation. Le groupe devra faire de recommandations pour aborder chacun des points ci-dessous.

Points à aborder dans le Groupe de travail

1. **Evaluation des inscriptions CITES :** Examiner les informations scientifiques disponibles concernant les espèces de pangolins en relation avec les critères biologiques pour l’inscription

en Annexe I et pour déterminer si certaines espèces répondent aux critères. Faire de recommandations pour des changements dans l'état des inscriptions, si cela est justifié.

2. **Avis de commerce non préjudiciable (ACNP)** : Lorsqu'il y a un commerce légal des espèces de pangolins d'Afrique, qu'est-ce qui constitue la base scientifique pour la formulation d'ACNP (notamment, y a-t-il une surveillance des populations, etc.) ? Quelles informations biologiques devraient former la base scientifique pour formuler des ACNP pour les pangolins ?
3. **Zones à forte concentration** : Identifier nationalement les zones à forte concentration en pangolins et ce qui pourrait être fait pour renforcer ces zones à forte concentration (merci de compléter le tableau ci-dessous pour chaque pays et pour les informations connues).

Place forte pour les pangolins (« S ») ou place forte potentielle (« PS ») y compris pays de localisation	Espèce(s) de pangolins trouvée(s) dans cette place forte	Liste des actions qui amélioreraient la conservation du pangolin dans chaque zone à forte concentration (y compris, formation et sensibilisation des communautés locales, combler les lacunes d'information notamment par des enquêtes de population, etc.)
<i>Exemple : Parc National de Cat Tien, Viet Nam (S)</i>	<i>Javanais</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Informers et engager les communautés locales dans la conservation du pangolin</i> • <i>Engager les autorités locales de lutte contre la fraude en faune sauvage à un niveau individuel dans les efforts de préservation des pangolins</i>

➤ **Working Group 2: Management, and Implementation: Legal harvest and trade (including captive stock)**

The Working Group will focus on management issues, including implementation of existing laws, regulations and policies, including those related to the legal harvest and trade in pangolins, and management of pangolin populations in the wild, in captivity and in ranching operations (if these exist).

Items to Address in the Working Group

1. **Value of Appendix I versus Other Options**: Assuming the CITES Appendix I listing criteria are met (note: this is being discussed in another working group) what would be the conservation benefit of such a listing for pangolins? If these criteria are not met, what other CITES options would improve conservation of pangolins (inclusion in Significant Trade Review process by CITES Animals Committee, listing on Appendix II with a zero quota?).
2. **Population Management**: Assess the relative conservation importance of the management of pangolin populations in the wild, in captivity, and those being ranched. Are any wild, captive or ranched populations of pangolins being currently managed, using wildlife management techniques, for sustainable harvest for trade?

3. **Laws, Regulations and Policies:** Assess the adequacy of existing laws, regulations and policies at national and local levels that pertain to pangolin conservation. What would you recommend be adopted as part of laws, regulations and policies at the national and local levels to improve pangolin conservation?

➤ **Groupe de travail n°2 : Gestion et mise en application : récoltes légales et commerce (y compris stocks en captivité)**

Le groupe de travail se concentrera sur les questions de gestion. Cela comprend la mise en application des politiques, textes législatifs et réglementaires existants y compris ceux liés à la récolte et au commerce légal de pangolins, ainsi que la gestion des populations de pangolins dans la nature, en captivité et dans les établissements d'élevage (si elles existent).

Points à aborder dans le Groupe de travail

1. **Valeur de l'Annexe I par rapport à d'autres options :** En supposant que les critères pour l'inscription en Annexe I de CITES soient remplis (note : en cours de discussion dans un autre groupe de travail), quel serait l'avantage d'une telle inscription pour la conservation du pangolin ? Si ces critères ne sont pas remplis, quelles autres options CITES amélioreraient la conservation du pangolin (intégration au processus d'Etude du Commerce Important par le Comité pour les animaux de CITES, inscription en Annexe II avec un quota zéro) ?
2. **Gestion des populations :** Evaluer l'importance, pour la conservation, de la gestion des populations dans la nature, en captivité et de celles de ranch. Les populations de pangolins dans la nature, en captivité ou de ranch sont-elles actuellement gérées en utilisant les techniques de gestion de la faune sauvage, dans le but de la récolte durable pour le commerce ?
3. **Textes législatifs, réglementaires et politiques :** Evaluer l'adéquation des politiques, textes législatifs et réglementaires existants à niveau national et local, en rapport avec la conservation du pangolin. A niveau national et local, quels textes législatifs, réglementaires et politiques recommanderiez-vous d'adopter afin d'améliorer la conservation du pangolin ?

➤ **Working Group 3 : Enforcement and Compliance: Illegal harvest and trade (including cross-border laundering)**

This working group will focus on enforcement. It will review current enforcement efforts at the international, national and local levels, and make recommendations to strengthen these. This working group should make its recommendations available to all workshop participants. However, if one or more recommendations are deemed sensitive, they shall be kept confidential and reported directly to a designated entity.

Items to Address in the Working Group

1. **Adequacy of Enforcement**: Assess the adequacy of existing enforcement at the international, national and local levels with respect to pangolins. What enforcement actions would you recommend be adopted at all three levels to improve pangolin conservation?
2. **Genetics and Enforcement**: What is the value of genetic identification to enforcement in the case of pangolins?
3. **Improving Enforcement**: What could help enforcement officials do their jobs better when it comes to pangolins (i.e. identification materials, training, etc.)?

➤ **Groupe de travail n°3 : Lutte contre la fraude et conformité : récoltes illégales et commerce (y compris blanchiment transfrontalier)**

Le groupe de travail se concentrera sur la lutte contre la fraude. Il passera en revue les efforts actuels pour la lutte contre la fraude au niveau international, national et local et proposera des recommandations pour les renforcer. Les recommandations du groupe de travail seront disponibles pour tous les participants de l'atelier. Néanmoins, dans le cas où des recommandations seraient jugées sensibles, elles devront être confidentielles et rapportées directement auprès d'une entité désignée.

Points à aborder dans le Groupe de travail

1. **Adéquation des mesures de lutte contre la fraude** : Evaluer le niveau d'adéquation des mesures de lutte contre la fraude au niveau international, national et local concernant les pangolins. Quelles actions de lutte contre la fraude devraient être adoptées à ces trois niveaux afin d'améliorer la conservation du pangolin ?
2. **Génétique et lutte contre la fraude** : Dans le cas du pangolin, quelle est la valeur de l'identification génétique pour la lutte contre la fraude ?
3. **Amélioration de la lutte contre la fraude** : Lorsqu'il s'agit du pangolin, qu'est-ce qui pourrait aider les agents de lutte contre la fraude à mieux faire leur travail (à savoir, documentation sur l'identification, formation, etc.) ?

RESULTS OF THE FIRST PANGOLIN RANGE STATES MEETING / RESULTATS DE LA PREMIERE SESSION DES ETATS DE L'AIRES DE REPARTITION DU PANGOLIN

The participants in the First Pangolin Range States Meeting, held 24-26 June, 2015, in Da Nang, Viet Nam, recognize that all four Asian pangolin species are threatened with extinction due to illegal international trade and all four African pangolin species are threatened with extinction due to increasing international trade and domestic use, which is why we have gathered this week and adopted the following recommendations.

Les participants à la Première session des Etats de l'aire de répartition, tenue du 24 au 26 juin 2015 à Da Nang au Viet Nam, reconnaissent que les quatre espèces asiatiques de pangolin sont menacées d'extinction en raison du commerce international illégal, et que les quatre espèces africaines de pangolin sont menacées d'extinction en raison de la hausse du commerce international et de l'utilisation domestique, ce qui est la raison pour laquelle nous nous sommes réunis cette semaine et avons adopté les recommandations suivantes.

Working Group 1: Conservation, Status, and Monitoring Working Group

1. *Evaluation of CITES Listings: Assess available scientific information about pangolin species with regard to the biological criteria for listing on Appendix I to determine if any species meets the criteria, and make recommendations regarding changes to the current listing status, if warranted.*

- Each Asian species was evaluated and found to qualify for listing on CITES Appendix I in accordance with CITES Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annex 1 (C) due to a marked decline in the population size in the wild in the past or projected into the future equaling or exceeding 50 percent or more in ten years or three generations. In addition, the Philippine pangolin (*Manis culionensis*) was found to qualify for listing on Appendix I under Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annex 1 (B)(iv) due to having a restricted area of distribution and a projected population decrease of ≥ 50 percent over the next three generations or 21 years.
- Each African species was evaluated and found to qualify for listing on CITES Appendix I in accordance with CITES Res. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annex 1 (C) due to a marked decline in the population size in the wild. Noting that the general guideline for marked decline is 50 percent or more in ten years or three generations but that the determination of marked decline should be species specific, the Working Group concludes that African pangolin species qualify for listing on CITES Appendix I based on the following facts: a) dramatic increase in international trade in African pangolin species in the last five years; b) high vulnerability due to the species' biology (e.g., low reproductive rate); c) decrease in area and quality of habitat; d) inferred decrease in recruitment due to the capture of adult pangolins; and e) the 30-40 percent inferred, ongoing, or projected population decline determined by the IUCN/SSC Pangolin Specialist Group may be an underestimate due to lack of knowledge about generation lengths.

2. Non-detriment Findings (NDFs): Where there is legal trade in African species of pangolins, what forms the scientific basis for how NDFs are made (i.e. is there population monitoring etc.)? What biological information should form the scientific basis for making NDFs for pangolins?

- Given that all pangolin populations are declining and that there is a lack of sufficient biological information on harvested populations, the Working Group recommends that no positive non-detriment findings be made at this time, except for scientific research.
- In addition, the Working Group recommends that, if a range state desires to allow the legal trade in pangolins it should make non-detriment findings that comply with CITES Res. Conf. 16.7 and, in addition, consider the following factors with respect to the specimens to be exported: a) quantity; b) specific area where the animal was removed from the wild; c) number collected in comparison to the size of the population from which collection occurred; and d) whether the animal was killed to obtain the specimen (i.e., tissue samples obtained through biopsy versus scales which require the animal to be killed).

3. Strongholds: Identify national pangolin strongholds and what could be done to strengthen these strongholds (please complete the chart below for each country for which information is known):

- Each country delegate who participated in the Working Group completed a chart¹ identifying actual and/or potential national pangolin strongholds in their country for each species and for each stronghold they noted the challenges, ongoing conservation activities, and actions to address challenges.
- The Working Group agreed that once actual and/or potential strongholds are identified, they should be verified as pangolin strongholds, and to strengthen strongholds there should be, where appropriate, increased enforcement, community awareness raising, public education and outreach, research and planning, population monitoring and examination of the socioeconomic context and appropriate interventions which provide favorable outcomes for pangolin populations and sustainable livelihoods.
- The Working Group recommends that country delegates in other Working Groups complete the stronghold chart.

4. Other:

- Most country delegates present in the Working Group indicated that their countries do not allow the export of pangolins for commercial purposes but that borders between countries are porous and there is concern about cross-border trade in pangolins to countries that allow pangolin exports. Consequently, the Working Group recommends that the IUCN Pangolin Specialist Group produce a map, as soon as possible of Africa and Asia that depicts the country-specific laws and regulations that govern the management and trade of pangolins which can then be used to inform future conservation and management actions.

¹ The strongholds chart completed by delegates in attendance at the First Pangolin Range States meeting is in Annex 1 to this document.

- The IUCN Pangolin Specialist Group should develop standardized tools for establishing pangolin population estimates.

Groupe de travail n°1 : Conservation, état, et surveillance

1. *Evaluation des inscriptions CITES : Examiner les informations scientifiques disponibles concernant les espèces de pangolins en relation avec les critères biologiques pour l'inscription en Annexe I et afin de déterminer si certaines espèces répondent aux critères. Faire de recommandations pour des changements dans l'état des inscriptions, si cela est justifié.*

- Chaque espèce asiatique a été évaluée et jugée comme répondant aux critères pour l'inscription à l'Annexe I de CITES, selon les termes de Rés. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annexe 1 (C) de CITES en raison d'un déclin marqué de la taille de la population dans la nature, passé ou prévu, égal ou supérieur à 50 pour cent au cours des dix dernières années ou sur trois générations. De plus, le pangolin des Philippines (*Manis culionensis*) a été jugé comme répondant aux critères pour l'inscription à l'Annexe I selon les termes de Rés. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annexe 1 (B)(iv) en raison d'une aire de répartition restreinte et d'une diminution prévue de la population d'au moins 50 pour cent sur les trois prochaines générations ou 21 ans.
- Chaque espèces africaine a été évaluée et jugée comme répondant aux critères pour l'inscription à l'Annexe I de CITES, selon les termes de Rés. Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP16) Annexe 1 (C) de CITES en raison d'un déclin marqué de la taille de la population dans la nature. En notant qu'à titre d'indication, un déclin marqué est de 50 pour cent au cours des dix dernières années ou sur trois générations mais que la détermination d'un déclin marqué doit être spécifique à l'espèce, le Groupe de travail conclut que les espèces africaines de pangolin répondent aux critères pour l'inscription à l'Annexe I de CITES sur la base des faits suivants : a) augmentation spectaculaire du commerce international d'espèces africaines de pangolins au cours des cinq dernières années ; b) une grande vulnérabilité en raison de la biologie de l'espèce (ex : taux de reproduction bas) ; c) diminution de la zone et de la qualité de l'habitat ; d) diminution déduite du recrutement en raison de la capture de pangolins adultes ; et e) le déclin de population déduit, en cours ou prévu de 30-40 pour cent, déterminé par le Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins UICN/CSE, peut s'avérer sous-estimé en raison du manque de connaissances relatif aux durées de génération.

2. *Avis de commerce non préjudiciable (ACNP) : Lorsqu'il y a un commerce légal des espèces de pangolins d'Afrique, qu'est-ce qui constitue la base scientifique pour la formulation d'ACNP (notamment, y-a-t'il une surveillance des populations, etc.) ? Quelles informations biologiques devraient former la base scientifique pour formuler des ACNP pour les pangolins ?*

- Etant donné que toutes les populations de pangolins sont en déclin et en raison du manque d'informations biologiques suffisantes concernant les populations prélevées, le Groupe de travail recommande qu'aucun avis de commerce non préjudiciable ne soit établi, en ce moment, sauf dans le cas de la recherche scientifique.

- De plus, le Groupe de travail recommande que dans le cas où un Etat de l'aire de répartition souhaite autoriser le commerce légal de pangolins, il devra émettre des avis de commerce non préjudiciable qui se conforment à la Rés. Conf. 16.7. Il devra aussi considérer les facteurs suivants concernant les spécimens qui seraient exportés : a) la quantité ; b) la zone spécifique où l'animal a été prélevé dans la nature ; c) le nombre d'animaux récoltés comparativement à la taille de la population où le prélèvement a eu lieu ; d) si l'animal a été tué afin d'obtenir le spécimen (à savoir, échantillons de tissu obtenus par biopsie par opposition aux écailles qui nécessitent que l'animal soit tué).

3. Zones à forte concentration : Identifier nationalement les zones à forte concentration en pangolins et ce qui pourrait être fait pour renforcer ces zones à forte concentration (merci de compléter le tableau ci-dessous pour chaque pays et pour les informations connues) :

- Tous les délégués qui ont participé au Groupe de travail ont complété le tableau² en identifiant nationalement dans leurs pays les zones à forte concentration réelles et/ou potentielles pour chaque espèce. Pour chaque zone à forte concentration, ils ont constaté les défis, les activités de conservation en cours ainsi que les actions pour remédier à ces défis.
- Le Groupe de travail s'est mis d'accord sur le fait qu'une fois que des zones à forte concentration réelles et/ou potentielles sont identifiées, elles doivent être vérifiées comme des zones à forte concentration en pangolins. Pour renforcer ces zones à forte concentration il devra y avoir, quand cela est approprié, plus de contrôles pour l'application de la loi, des actions de sensibilisation des communautés, des actions d'éducation du public, de la recherche, de la surveillance des populations, de la planification, et un examen du contexte socioéconomique et des interventions appropriées qui fournissent des résultats favorables aux populations de pangolins et à des moyens d'existence durables.
- Le Groupe de travail recommande que les délégués nationaux des autres Groupes de travail complètent le tableau des zones à forte concentration.

4. Divers :

- La majorité des délégués nationaux présents dans le Groupe de travail ont indiqué que leurs pays n'autorisent pas les exportations de pangolins à des fins commerciales, mais comme les frontières entre les pays sont poreuses, il existe des inquiétudes à propos du commerce transfrontalier de pangolins vers des pays qui eux autorisent les exportations de pangolins. Par conséquent, le Groupe de travail recommande que le Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins UICN/CSE développe une carte de l'Afrique et de l'Asie pour dépeindre les spécificités législatives et réglementaires nationales qui régissent la gestion et le commerce de pangolins et qui pourra alors être utilisée pour éclairer les actions de conservation et de gestion à venir.
- Le Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins de l'UICN/CSE devrait développer des outils standardisés en vue d'établir une estimation des populations de pangolins.

² Le tableau des zones à forte concentration en pangolins complété par les délégués présents à la Première session des Etats de l'aire de répartition du pangolin se trouve à l'Annexe 1 du présent document.

Participants in Working Group 1 / Les participants au Groupe de travail 1			
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Working Group 2: Management, and Implementation: Legal harvest and trade (including captive stock)

1. *Value of Appendix I versus Other Options: Assuming the CITES Appendix I listing criteria are met (note: this is being discussed in another working group) what would be the conservation benefit of such a listing for pangolins? If they these criteria are not met, what other CITES options would improve conservation of pangolins (inclusion in Significant Trade Review process by CITES Animals Committee, listing on Appendix II with a zero quota?).*

Based on the criteria for Appendix I listing, and evaluation of the implications of an Appendix I listing, Working Group (WG) 2 made the following recommendations:

- Appendix I listing for all 8 species;
- However, should any species not meet the criteria for App I listing, then:
 - Appendix I listing for all species that meet criteria; for those that do not meet the criteria, maintain listing on Appendix II with a zero export quota, and through a Decision of the Conference of the Parties (CoP), inclusion in the Animals Committee (AC) Review of Significant Trade (RST). In addition, any request by a range state to increase the quota would require approval by the AC of the Non-Detriment Finding as part of the RST;
 - However, another opinion expressed within the WG suggested that: For those species that do not meet the criteria, Parties implement Appendix II listing with voluntary export quotas set by the range states.

2. *Population Management: Assess the relative conservation importance of the management of pangolin populations in the wild, in captivity, and those being ranched. Are any wild, captive or ranched populations of pangolins being currently managed, using wildlife management techniques, for sustainable harvest for trade?*

After evaluating management options for wild, captive, or ranched populations of pangolin, WG 2 recommends that:

- Stakeholders prioritize conservation monitoring and research of wild populations, and develop methodologies for analyzing wild population abundance and ecology;
- The CITES Standing Committee (SC) Pangolin WG introduce a Resolution at CoP17 that pangolin captive breeding facilities, confiscation facilities, and rescue centers, adopt a breeding registration system based on genetic standards to prove lineage;
- Range, transit, and consumer countries implement and enforce minimum husbandry and welfare standards for pangolin confiscation facilities, rehabilitation facilities, rescue centers, and captive breeding centers, as set by IUCN Pangolin Specialist Group guidelines;
- Range, transit, and consumer countries implement standard protocols for live seizures (e.g. enforcement, medical guidelines, expedited processing, DNA sampling, repatriation, and release into a safe and suitable environment);
- Range, transit, and consumer countries enact legislation ensuring that confiscated pangolins are not resold into trade; and ensure that legislation allows, when appropriate, for repatriation to countries of origin, in accordance with CITES Res. Conf. 10.7 (Rev. CoP15);
- Given current limitations in our understanding and ability to measure captive breeding, welfare, reproduction, and nutritional requirements for pangolins, encourage countries to consult the IUCN Pangolin Specialist Group on the establishment, registration, and monitoring of all captive facilities.
- In accordance with Decision 16.64, the CITES Animals Committee WG on Captive Breeding and Ranching investigate pangolin specimens declared as bred in captivity or ranched;
- Private and public partners build capacity in, and provide resources to, range countries for wild population inventories/assessments, monitoring, and conservation actions;
- Range countries develop comprehensive management plans that address all present and future threats;
- Applicable countries regulate captive breeding facilities to ensure that wild-born pangolins are not sold as second-generation offspring; and
- Consumer countries analyze illegal consumption patterns including how changes in such patterns would impact livelihoods (CITES Res. Conf. 16.6); and implement effective behavior change strategies.

3. *Laws, Regulations and Policies: Assess the adequacy of existing laws, regulations and policies at national and local levels that pertain to pangolin conservation. What would you recommend be adopted as part of laws, regulations and policies at the national and local levels to improve pangolin conservation?*

After evaluating national laws, regulations, and policies WG 2 made the following recommendations:

- Range, transit, and consumer countries evaluate existing laws, regulations and penalties pertaining to poaching, illegal trade, and illegal possession of pangolins and their parts, products, and derivatives; and ensure that these are effective deterrents; and implement new laws, regulations, and penalties where gaps exist.

- Stakeholder countries ensure that capacity and resources exist for enforcement, prosecution, and judiciary measures.
- Range countries find, declare, and protect pangolin strongholds.

Groupe de travail n°2 : Gestion et mise en application : récoltes légales et commerce (y compris stocks en captivité)

1. Valeur de l'Annexe I par rapport à d'autres options : En supposant que les critères pour l'inscription en Annexe I de CITES soient remplis (note : en cours de discussion dans un autre groupe de travail), quel serait l'avantage d'une telle inscription pour la conservation du pangolin ? Si ces critères ne sont pas remplis, quelles autres options CITES amélioreraient la conservation us pangolin (intégration au processus d'Etude du Commerce Important par le Comité pour les animaux de CITES, inscription en Annexe II avec un quota zéro) ?

En se basant sur les critères d'inscription à l'Annexe 1 et après l'évaluation des impacts d'une telle inscription, le Groupe de travail (GT) 2 formule les recommandations suivantes :

- Inscrire toutes les huit espèces dans l'Annexe I ;
- Toutefois, si l'une ou l'autre espèce ne répond pas aux critères d'inscription,
 - Elle demeurera inscrite à l'Annexe II avec un quota d'exportation zéro et, par une décision de la Conférence des Parties (CoP), soumise à l'Etude du Commerce Important par le Comité pour les Animaux (CA). En outre, toute demande d'un Etat de l'aire de répartition d'augmenter le quota nécessite un avis de commerce non préjudiciable de la part du Comité pour les animaux dans le cadre d'une étude du commerce important ;
 - Toutefois, un membre du groupe de travail a suggéré que : pour les espèces qui ne répondent pas aux critères d'inscription à l'Annexe I, les Parties les inscrivent à l'Annexe II avec des quotas d'exportation volontaires fixés par les Etats de l'aire de répartition.

2. Gestion des populations : Evaluer l'importance, pour la conservation, de la gestion des populations dans la nature, en captivité et de celles de ranch. Les populations de pangolins dans la nature, en captivité ou de ranch sont-elles actuellement gérées en utilisant les techniques de gestion de la faune sauvage, dans le but de la récolte durable pour le commerce ?

Après l'évaluation des options de gestion pour les populations de pangolins sauvages, en captivité ou élevées en ranch, le Groupe 2 recommande que :

- Les acteurs privilégient le contrôle de la conservation des populations sauvages et la recherche sur ces dernières ; ils développent des méthodes pour analyser l'abondance et l'écologie de ces populations et demandent au Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins de l'UICN/CSE d'étudier les alternatives ;
- Le Groupe de travail du Comité permanent de la CITES présente une résolution au CoP17 exigeant que les installations d'élevage de pangolins en captivité, les installations destinées à la

confiscation de pangolins et les centres de secours adoptent un système d'enregistrement de la reproduction basé sur les normes génétiques pour prouver la lignée ;

- Les pays de répartition, de transit et les pays consommateurs mettent en place et fassent respecter des normes minimales d'entretien et de soins des pangolins, les installations destinées à la confiscation, à la réhabilitation et au sauvetage des pangolins ainsi que pour les centres d'élevage en captivité, comme indiquées par les lignes directrices du Groupe des spécialistes des pangolins de l'UICN ;
- Les pays de répartition, de transit et les pays consommateurs mettent en place des protocoles standardisés pour les individus vivants (par exemple : la mise en application des lois, les directives médicales, le traitement accéléré, le prélèvement d'échantillons de l'ADN, le rapatriement et la libération dans un environnement sûr et approprié) ;
- Les pays de répartition, de transit et les pays consommateurs adoptent une législation garantissant que les pangolins confisqués ne soient pas revendus dans le commerce et s'assurent que leur législation permette, lorsque cela est approprié, le rapatriement vers le pays d'origine, conformément à la Res. Conf. 10.7 (Rev. CoP15) ;
- Étant donné les limites actuelles de notre compréhension et notre capacité à mesurer la reproduction en captivité, les exigences en matière d'élevage, la reproduction et les besoins nutritionnels des pangolins, les pays sont encouragés à consulter le Groupe de des spécialistes des pangolins de l'UICN sur la création, l'enregistrement et la surveillance de toutes les installations en captivité ;
- Conformément à la décision 16.64, le Groupe de travail du Comité pour les animaux de la CITES sur la reproduction en captivité et l'élevage enquête sur les spécimens de pangolins déclarés comme nés en captivité ou en ranch ;
- Les partenaires privés et publics construisent les capacités des pays de l'aire de répartition et mettent à leur disposition des ressources pour l'inventaire et l'évaluation des populations, la surveillance, le sauvetage et la conservation ;
- Les pays de l'aire de répartition élaborent les plans de gestion complets qui répondent à toutes les menaces présentes et futures ;
- Les pays de l'aire de répartition réglementent les installations d'élevage en captivité pour s'assurer que les nouveau-nés ne soient pas vendus comme descendants de deuxième génération ;
- Les pays consommateurs analysent les habitudes de consommation illégale et quelles implications des changements dans de telles habitudes auraient sur les moyens d'existence (Res. Conf. 16.6) et mettent en œuvre des stratégies efficaces en vue de changer les comportements.

3. Textes législatifs, réglementaires et politiques : *Evaluer l'adéquation des politiques, textes législatifs et réglementaires existants à niveau national et local, en rapport avec la conservation du pangolin. A niveau national et local, quels textes législatifs, réglementaires et politiques recommanderiez-vous d'adopter afin d'améliorer la conservation du pangolin ?*

Après l'examen des lois, règlements et politiques nationales, le Groupe 2 formule les recommandations suivantes :

- Les pays de répartition, de transit et les pays consommateurs examinent les lois, les règlements et les sanctions en vigueur relatives au braconnage, au commerce illicite et à la possession illégale de pangolins et de produits dérivés, veillent à ce que ce soient des moyens de dissuasion efficaces, mettent en place de nouvelles lois, règlements et sanctions en cas de lacune.
- Les pays concernés s'assurent de la disponibilité des capacités et des ressources pour l'application de la loi, les poursuites et les mesures judiciaires.
- Les pays de l'aire de répartition trouvent, déclarent, et protègent les zones à forte concentration en pangolins.

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Working Group 3: Enforcement and Compliance: Illegal harvest and trade (including cross-border laundering)

1. *Adequacy of Enforcement: Assess the adequacy of existing enforcement at the international, national and local levels with respect to pangolins. What enforcement actions would you recommend be adopted at all three levels to improve pangolin conservation?*
2. *Genetics and Enforcement: What is the value of genetic identification to enforcement in the case of pangolins?*
3. *Improving Enforcement: What could help enforcement officials do their jobs better when it comes to pangolins (i.e. identification materials, training, etc.)?*

Actions to be implemented:

1. Establish community outreach programs that, with a particular focus on youth, educate individuals about the endangered status of pangolins, the importance of pangolin conservation and their role in ecosystems, issues related to cultural or ritual uses, and laws governing trade.
2. Establish education programs for law enforcement agencies including police, customs officials, wildlife agencies, judges, prosecutors, (forest) rangers, military and related enforcement personnel about the importance of pangolin conservation and clarifying the laws governing trade in pangolins and other protected species.
3. Compile and distribute relevant data on pangolin populations and population status, including genetics, range, distribution, trends, and threats.
4. Elevate pangolin trafficking as a national priority and wildlife trade as a global priority by highlighting trafficking activities and wildlife crime as national and global security issues.
5. Provide centralized resources, tools, on-line and web-based resources and other assets related to science, enforcement training and methods, forensic analysis, and other enforcement-related topics, including those currently available from the CITES Secretariat (including the CITES Virtual College), other multilateral bodies, and civil society organizations.
6. Implement programmes to provide training and build capacity among range States in the following areas:
 - a. Methods of determining the species of pangolin in trade and species or source of seized specimens, including from alleged captive breeding operations;
 - b. Best practice protocols for safe handling, care and rehabilitation, and release back into the wild of live pangolins confiscated from trade;
 - c. Best practices for storage and/or disposal of confiscated pangolin parts and derivatives;

- d. Methods for identifying fake permits and other documents and other fraudulent activities;
 - e. Tools and methods for tracking criminal activities facilitated by online communications;
 - f. Techniques for tracking genetic information related to pangolin seizures and prosecutions, including DNA evidence and information on pangolin-related arrests, prosecutions, and sources/lineages of confiscated specimens;
 - g. New technologies and innovations in the detection and prevention of wildlife crimes including scanning and detection techniques at ports and airports;
 - h. Techniques for engaging in law enforcement operations that include controlled deliveries.
7. Encourage cooperation and establish Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) between national-level law enforcement agencies and between national agencies and their respective local, district, or provincial leaders and local law enforcement officers to clarify responsibilities.
 8. Promote regional enforcement cooperation with wildlife enforcement networks (WENs) and, where possible, promote regional enforcement operations (e.g., INTERPOL, Operations WENDI, COBRA II and COBRA III, World Customs Organization (WCO), etc.) and create national or regional hubs for forensic analysis and range state communication to speed up detection and identification of specimens in illegal trade, identify key wildlife trafficking transit points and pursue syndicate leaders involved with coordinating illegal wildlife activities.
 9. Encourage and facilitate international cooperation through CITES, and other forums including ICCWC, WENs, regional workshops, etc.
 10. Make financial resources available to range states to develop and implement enforcement actions and achieve enforcement goals.
 11. Provide assistance to Parties to bring their national legislation into compliance with the CITES treaty and to apply the ICCWC forest and wildlife crime analytical toolkit.
 12. Foster greater communication between trading Parties prior to the issuance of permits for trade in listed specimens as well as when questions arise at borders during import or export.
 13. Develop motivations (e.g., awards, etc.) to measurably increase effectiveness and compliance among individual law enforcement staff.
 14. Encourage local and national law enforcement offices to place the burden of proof of legal origin of specimens on the importer/exporter/applicant and be ready to seize shipments rather than allow illegal material when origin is unclear.
 15. National legislatures and executives should empower wildlife agencies and other law enforcement officials to prosecute offenders, including by passing legislation necessary to increase fines and penalties for offenses.

16. Make existing anti-corruption best practices and the training opportunities readily available and promoted through ICCWC partners and enforcement personnel and encourage range state governments to promote transparency and accountability.

17. Fully protect all species of pangolin under national law in every range state, thereby removing ambiguities regarding the enforcement between native and non-native species.

18. Develop a standardized minimum penalty reference as guided by the United Nations Convention of Transnational Organized Crime across regions (possibly through WENs and other regional MOUs) and ensure that pangolin crimes are punished as serious crime instead of as administrative or civil offenses.

As a postscript, while it is beyond the scope of this working group to recommend uplisting, we recognize that the transfer of all eight species of pangolins from App. II to App. I under CITES in all range states will allow standardization of law enforcement efforts across regions by treating all species of the taxa uniformly.

Groupe de travail n°3 : Lutte contre la fraude et conformité : récoltes illégales et commerce (y compris blanchiment transfrontalier)

1. *Adéquation des mesures de lutte contre la fraude* : Evaluer le niveau d'adéquation des mesures de lutte contre la fraude au niveau international, national et local concernant les pangolins. Quelles actions de lutte contre la fraude devraient être adoptées à ces trois niveaux afin d'améliorer la conservation du pangolin ?

2. *Génétique et lutte contre la fraude* : Dans le cas du pangolin, quelle est la valeur de l'identification génétique pour la lutte contre la fraude ?

3. *Amélioration de la lutte contre la fraude* : Lorsqu'il s'agit des pangolins, qu'est-ce qui pourrait aider les agents de lutte contre la fraude à mieux faire leur travail (à savoir, documentation sur l'identification, formation, etc.) ?

1. Mettre en place des programmes de sensibilisation à l'intention de la communauté, avec un accent particulier mis sur les jeunes, qui éduquent les individus sur le statut d'espèces menacée du pangolin, l'importance de la conservation du pangolin et son rôle dans les écosystèmes, les questions culturelles ou liées aux cérémonies rituelles ainsi que les lois régissant le commerce.

2. Mettre en place des programmes d'éducation pour les agences d'application de la loi, y compris la police, les douaniers, la gendarmerie, les eaux et forêts, les juges et les procureurs ainsi que d'autres forces chargées de l'application de la loi sur l'importance de la conservation des pangolins et la clarification des lois régissant le commerce du pangolin et d'autres espèces protégées.

3. Compiler et diffuser des données pertinentes sur les populations de pangolins ainsi que sur l'état de leur population, y compris la génétique, la répartition, les tendances et les menaces.

4. Faire de la lutte contre le trafic de pangolins une priorité nationale ainsi que de la lutte contre le commerce de la faune sauvage une priorité mondiale en mettant le trafic et la criminalité de la faune au cœur des questions d'intérêt sécuritaire au niveau national et mondial.
5. Fournir des ressources, des outils et des actifs centralisés, y compris les ressources virtuelles et d'autres ressources liées aux méthodologies de recherche et de formation scientifique pour l'application de la loi, l'analyse médico-légale, et d'autres sujets liés à l'application. Un certain nombre d'acteurs qui fournissent ces ressources sont entre autres, le Secrétariat de la CITES (l'Université virtuelle de Cites), d'autres organismes multilatéraux et organisations de la société civile.
6. Mettre en œuvre des programmes visant à dispenser des sessions de formation en vue de renforcer les capacités des Etats de l'aire de répartition dans les domaines suivants :
 - a. Méthodes d'identification des espèces de pangolin dans le commerce et d'autres espèces ou de la source des spécimens saisis, y compris des activités d'élevage en captivité présumés ;
 - b. Bonnes pratiques pour le traitement, les soins, la réhabilitation, et la remise en liberté dans la nature des pangolins vivants confisqués du commerce ;
 - c. Meilleures pratiques pour le stockage et/ou de l'élimination des parties et produits de pangolins confisqués ;
 - d. Méthodes pour identifier les faux permis CITES, les informations liées aux activités frauduleuses et d'autres documents ;
 - e. Outils et méthodes pour traquer les activités criminelles facilitées par les communications en ligne ;
 - f. Techniques pour la recherche des informations génétiques liées aux pangolins chassés et tués, y compris la preuve d'ADN et des informations sur les arrestations liées aux pangolins, les poursuites et les sources / lignées de spécimens confisqués ;
 - g. Nouvelles technologies et les innovations dans la détection et la prévention des crimes fauniques, y compris les techniques de recherche et de détection dans les ports et aéroports ;
 - h. Techniques pour la réalisation des opérations de maintien de l'ordre qui comprennent aussi le contrôle des livrables.
7. Encourager la coopération et établir des procédures d'opérations normalisées (SOP) entre les organismes chargés de l'application de la loi au niveau national ainsi qu'entre les organismes nationaux, la communauté locale, les dirigeants provinciaux et les agents chargés de l'application au niveau local dans un souci d'une claire répartition des compétences.
8. Promouvoir la coopération en matière d'application au niveau régional avec les réseaux de protection de la vie sauvage (WENs) ; favoriser, le cas échéant où c'est possible, les opérations régionales (celles dirigées par INTERPOL, activités dans le cadre de WENDI, COBRA II et COBRA III,

Organisation mondiale de la douane, etc) ; créer des centres d'analyse médico-légale au niveau national et régional et élaborer les programmes de communication entre les Etats de l'aire de répartition pour promouvoir la détection et l'identification des spécimens dans le commerce illégal ; identifier les points principaux de transit dans les circuits de commerce d'espèces sauvages et poursuivre leurs chefs de réseaux engagés dans les activités illégales.

9. Encourager et faciliter la coopération internationale par la CITES et d'autres forums tels que ICCWC, WENs, des conférences régionales, etc....

10. Mobiliser des ressources financières disponibles pour les Etats de l'aire de répartition pour développer et mettre en application des opérations de l'application ainsi que pour en atteindre les objectifs fixés.

11. Fournir une assistance aux Parties pour mettre leur législation nationale en conformité avec la Cites et appliquer le kit d'outils d'analyse des crimes fauniques et forestiers de l'ICCWC.

12. Encourager une plus grande communication entre les Parties avant la délivrance de permis pour le commerce des spécimens d'espèces inscrites ainsi que lorsque des questions se posent aux frontières lors de l'importation ou de l'exportation.

13. Développer des mesures de motivation quantifiables par exemple récompenses pour accroître l'efficacité et élever le sens de responsabilité du personnel chargé de l'application.

14. Encourager les organismes de l'application des lois locales et nationales à exiger la responsabilité de prouver l'origine légale des spécimens à l'importateur / exportateur / au demandeur ; être prêt à saisir des envois plutôt que de laisser passer du matériel illégal lorsque l'origine est incertaine.

15. Les organes législatifs et exécutifs nationaux devraient habiliter les organismes chargés de la faune et d'autres autorités d'application de la loi à poursuivre les contrevenants, y compris en adoptant une loi visant à alourdir les amendes et les peines à l'encontre de ces contraventions.

16. Promouvoir les meilleures pratiques anti-corruption existantes et les opportunités de formation offertes par les partenaires ICCWC qui sont tout à fait disponibles et promouvoir régulièrement le personnel chargé de l'application de la loi. Encourager les gouvernements des Etats de l'aire de la répartition à promouvoir la transparence et le devoir de rendre des comptes.

17. Protéger pleinement toutes les espèces de pangolin en vertu du droit national dans chaque Etat de l'aire de répartition, en éliminant ainsi les ambiguïtés concernant l'application entre les espèces indigènes et non-indigènes.

18. Définir les références de peines minimales standardisées conformément aux dispositions de la Convention des Nations Unies sur la criminalité organisée transnationale entre les régions (éventuellement par WENs et d'autres protocoles d'entente régionaux) et veiller à ce que les crimes en rapport avec les pangolins soient considérés comme les crimes graves.

Note : Le changement d'Annexe pour les pangolins se trouve certes hors du domaine traité par le présent groupe, nous constatons que le transfert de toutes ces huit espèces de pangolins de l'Annexe II à l'Annexe I de la CITES dans tous les Etats de l'aire de répartition permettra la standardisation des efforts interrégionaux de l'application de la loi par un traitement égal vis-à-vis de toutes les espèces du taxon.

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Annex 1: Pangolin Strongholds / Annexe 1: Les zones à forte concentration en pangolins

Country delegates attending the First Pangolin Range States Meeting provided the following information in handwriting which was subsequently transcribed into the type-written chart below. Delegates are invited to submit corrections or further input to the IUCN SSC Pangolin Specialist Group UICN/CSE (dan.challender@iucn.org and carly.waterman@zsl.org).

Les délégués des pays présents à la Première session des Etats de l'aire de répartition du pangolin ont fourni ces informations suivantes écrites à la main, qui ont été retranscrites dans le tableau rédigé à l'ordinateur ci-dessus. Les délégués sont invités à soumettre leurs modifications ou à présenter de nouvelles contributions au Groupe de spécialistes des pangolins (dan.challender@iucn.org et carly.waterman@zsl.org).

African Pangolin Strongholds							
Delegate name	Institution/ Country	Species	Strongholds (confidence %)	Challenges	Ongoing conservation activities	Actions to address challenges	Notes
Abednico Mache	Botswana	<i>Manis temminkii</i>	Funding will be made available to elucidate distribution within the country and identify strongholds	Funding not enough. No information on baselines since 1978. Unknown/unclear levels of illegal use. However strict precautionary approach adopted.	No research thus far Scientific Authority agitating for country wide assessment. IUCN PSG – Chair to consider strategic support for research in Botswana.	Endangered Species Fund established	
Francis Tarla	Cameroon	<i>Manis tricuspis</i>	Lobéké National Park (90)	Cross border poaching Local poaching	Patrols with support from WWF and USFWS	Surveys/monitoring Awareness	
			Nki & Boumba Bek National Park (80)	Poaching	Patrols with support from GIZ	Surveys/monitoring Awareness	
			Pemer Djim National Park (80)	Poaching	Patrols	Surveys Monitoring	
			Nachtigal (90)	Dam to be constructed (flood)		Mitigate impact on pangolins	
		<i>Manis tetradactyla</i>	Campo Ma'an (70)	Poaching (local and transborder)	Patrols with support from WWF	Surveys/monitoring Awareness	
		<i>Manis gigantea</i>	Lobéké National Park (60)	Poaching Weak enforcement of legislation	Totally protected by law	Step up enforcement Surveys	
		<i>Manis tricuspis</i>	Dja Biosphere Reserve (70)	Heavy poaching	Patrols	Awareness Surveys Patrols (step up enforcement)	
Flore D'Aurelie	Gabon	<i>Manis gigantea</i>	Batéké Plateau National Park	Poaching as this species is totally protected (specimen, scales)	Sniffer dogs at road, train, airport, port More controls by ecoguards inside National Parks	Awareness	Identifi- cation of the names of the last two species
			Monts de Cristal National Park				
			Ivindo National Park				
			Lope National Park				
		<i>Manis tricuspis</i>	Batéké Plateau National Park	Illegal detention Illegal transport			
<i>Manis tetradactyla</i>	Lope National Park	No relevant data about this item					
Nana Kofi Adu-Nsiah	Ghana	<i>Manis gigantea</i>	Ankara Resource Reserve (75), Kakum National Park (60), Alewa Range Forest Reserve (50)	Inadequate logistics for law enforcement; training for law enforcement staff; poaching; insufficient data.	Law enforcement patrols; awareness creation.	Strengthen law enforcement by providing field equipment; engage communities and other stakeholders; determine population status.	
		<i>Manis tricuspis</i>	Alewa Range Forest Reserve (85%), Bia National Park (65%)	Poaching by local people; insufficient knowledge on pangolin conservation	law enforcement and patrols, awareness creation	Determine population status; monitoring population; engage local communities and other stakeholders; provide patrol equipment's.	

African Pangolin Strongholds

Delegate name	Institution/ Country	Species	Strongholds (confidence %)	Challenges	Ongoing conservation activities	Actions to address challenges	Notes
		<i>Manis tetradactyla</i>	Kyabobo National Park (60%), Digya National Park (50%)	Inadequate data on pangolin populations; poaching	Patrols and awareness; creation in fringe communities	Determine population status; Engage local people and determine alternative livelihoods; strengthen law enforcement patrols by providing field equipment,	
Bernard Agwanda	Kenya	<i>Manis gigantea</i>	Loita Forest	Population size unknown; taxonomy unconfirmed; illegal collection; overgrazing by livestock	National law prohibit PA by government	Population survey and taxonomic determination; stakeholder education; better enforcement	
			Western Mau Forest	Population size unknown; habitat loss (logging and clearance)	National law prohibit	Population survey, better enforcement	
		<i>Manis temminckii</i>	Masai Mara	Population data unknown; overpredation by cats; poaching; overgrazing by livestock; extent of local use not known	New law, stiffer penalty; community paddocking	Population survey, ecological study, better enforcement, stakeholder awareness, habitat preservation; indigenous use survey	
		<i>Manis tricuspis</i>	Kakamega Forest	Population data lacking; habitat degradation; poaching; distribution	Government-backed community management; new law.	Population study; better enforcement; surveys in other forests.	
Theo Freeman	Liberia	<i>Manis tetradactyla</i> , <i>Manis tricuspis</i> , <i>Manis gigantea</i>	Sapo National Park East Nimba Nature Reserve Lke Piso Reserve Grebo National Park Gola Forest National Park Wonegisi Nature Reserve	Inadequate funding	No research/ countrywide assessment to invite IUCN Capacity building IUCN attention 3 species under protection		
Elizabeth Ebeuwe	Nigeria	<i>Manis tetradactyla</i>	Gashaka Gumti National Park	Domestic illegal trade is widespread The pangolin decline over the last 5 years is alarming	Pangolins are listed on Appendix I under the Endangered Species Act Cap E9, Law of Federation of Nigeria (LFN) 2004 and this indicates that trade in these species internationally is absolutely prohibited. Any trade in the specimen or any part or its derivative is not allowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify distribution and abundance of pangolins by carrying out pangolin survey Conduct socio-economic survey to evaluate sustainable livelihood options for communities Conduct analyses as to the long-term viability of the pangolin population, including assessment of potential connectivity to other habitat Outreach to local communities and citizens to increase awareness and education of the significance of pangolins by emphasising the unique and precarious nature of pangolin population Identify and protect habitat corridors of pangolin Identify, monitor and target pangolin domestic markets for bushmeat together with regular monitoring of known pangolin areas Promote the involvement of local communities in conservation and support conservation education in schools and communities Strengthen capacity of pangolin conservation through training and 	
			Cross River National Park				
			Some wild part of the country but very little. Highly declined				
		<i>Manis tricuspis</i>	Gashaka Gumti National Park				
		Cross River National Park					
		Other part of the country but also highly declined					
<i>Manis gigantea</i>	Not very common but can be found in all parts of the country, especially western part, highly declined due to over hunting for domestic uses						

Asian Pangolin Strongholds

Delegate name	Institution/ Country	Species	Strongholds (confidence %)	Challenges	Ongoing conservation activities	Actions to address challenges	Notes
Ashit Paul	Bangladesh	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	Bhawal NP (20), B.B. Safari Park (20), Dulahazra S.P (40), Lonwachana Safari Park (60), Chittagong Hill Tracts (40).	Chittagong Hill Tracts - Local consumption for meat for the demand of protein; porous border with Myanmar.	(1) Included in Appendix I; (2) Protected by Wildlife Conservation and Security Act 2012, (3) Informal awareness activities programme going of by the local forest personnel.	(1) Community based pangolin conservation programme should be taken.	
		<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Sylhat Area (NE of Bangladesh), L.C. NP (60), in the villages (20), CHT (40), Kaptai NP (40)	Consumed by local community (ethnic people), lack of awareness	Appendix I, Protected by Wildlife Conservation and Security Act 2012	(1) Awareness build up in the local communities, (2) AIG, (3) Included in to the primary and secondary level school syllabus.	
		<i>Manis javanica</i>	Chittagong Hill Tracts (40), L.N.P (40)	Consumed by local ethnic communities; Lack of awareness	Appendix I, Protected by Wildlife Conservation and Security Act 2012, informal awareness programme by the local forest official	(1) Awareness build up, (2) AIG.	
Sonam Wangchak	Bhutan	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i> and <i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Royal Manas National Park, Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary, Jomotshangkha Wildlife Sanctuary (Southern Bhutan)	Anthropogenic pressure (mainly grazing and fire from across the border; transboundary issue (through porous border)	Regular programme on environmental education and awareness for wildlife in general; community based conservation programmes such as providing alternative livelihood to reduce pressure on collection of resources from the park lands, and measures to reduce human wildlife interaction; annual bilateral meeting between park authorities in Bhutan and India to resolve emerging issues.	(1) Community engagement through awwanress programme and upscaling on going incentivised conservation activities, (2) Population survey of pangolin, (3) Transboundary meeting between neighbouring countries to control transboundary issues, (4) Strengthen capacity building of frontline staff for carrying out efficient monitoring of pangolin to other wildlife species.	
HJ Faisal	Brunei Darussalam	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Labi Hills Forest Reserve, Ladan Hills Forest Reserve, Andulau Forest Reserve	Logging concessions, construction of dam (Labi Hills), Construction of highway next to the Andulau FR.	Selective felling/logging (not clear felling). These areas are included under the heart of Borneo (sustainably managed area)	Regular patrol the areas against poaching activities by timber/construction workers/labourers. Conduct regular awareness activities for the village communities and timber/construction workers/labourers.	
Peov Somanak	Cambodia	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Central Cardamom Protected Forest (CCPF)	Increase migrants (?) on the border/close to the protected forest; illegal hunting; expansion agricultural land	Daily patrol on the ground in PFS for forest and wildlife protection.	Strict manage and monitor on migrant(?) into protected forest; awareness campaign to local community on pangolin conservation; conduct the training or alternative livelihood improvement for local community; establish community pangolin conservation agreement in PFS which forest rangers and local community can conduct patrol and work together on the ground.	
Joil Boubon	Malaysia	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Throughout the whole country - National Parks - Disturbed forest - Plantation	Illegal trading - local catch and sale to middleman for money Malaysia become transit for wildlife illegal trade because of the location International organised crime group Malaysia wide open country - many access from the sea No data and specific study been conducted - funding	Study and data collection Enforcement of the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 in Malaysia - higher penalty Inter agencies task force set up International level commitment in combating illegal wildlife trade - ASEAN WEN - COBRA I, II, III - ASEANAPOL - INTERPOL - PAWS I & II - INFRA TERRA I & II	Enforcement team deployed on almost every entry point Task force set up Joint international level operation Invite and use INTERPOL tools - notices, support team	

Asian Pangolin Strongholds

Delegate name	Institution/ Country	Species	Strongholds (confidence %)	Challenges	Ongoing conservation activities	Actions to address challenges	Notes
Gopal Bhattarai	Nepal	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Chitwan NP, Bardiya NP, Banker NP, Sukla WLR, Shivapur NP, Makala NP, Langfang NP, Khapstad NP, and outside the protected area specially low land and hills	Anthropogenic pressure (grazing, forest fire).	Poster, pamphlets, use of FM Radio etc, environment school education. When people caught the pangolin they inform the forest and wildlife offices, police for the rescue in natural habitat	More awareness creating program like curriculum in school, college, more use of mass media. Use of celebrities as an ambassador of conservation education	
		<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	Most of the lowland PA and outside PA as well (Parsa, Chitwan, Poanke, Bardiya, Suka and Shivapur).	Anthropogenic pressure (grazing, forest fire).	Poster, pamphlets, use of FM Radio etc, environment school education. When people caught the pangolin they inform the forest and wildlife offices, police for the rescue in natural habitat	More awareness creating program like curriculum in school, college, more use of mass media. Use of celebrities as an ambassador of conservation education	
Levita Lagrada	Philippines	<i>Manis culionensis</i>	Palawan and adjacent islands (95)	(1) Habitat change (Land conversion, deforestation, slash and burn farms), (2) Wildlife trade (poverty in the case of collectors, economic gains for traders), (3) Poverty (lack of livelihood opportunities), (4) Unsound governance - weak implementation and enforcement of environmental laws.	(1) Around tree plantation (forestry), (2) joint activities of different enforcement agencies, collaborative enforcement activities, (3) Behaviour change approach in TEC(?) activities ??? RARE APPROACH	(1) Identification of specific habitats and declaring them as local protected areas (2) creation of management body to be responsible in the protection and management of declared local protected areas, (3) ensure public-private partnership in the management of local protected areas declared, (4) Co-management among the IPs, local government management units, private entity and PCSD. To address wildlife trade: more IECs, Rare approach IEC; strengthen enforcement activities. To address poverty: Continue RARE approach, appropriate and sustainable livelihood opportunities. To address Unsound Governance: Appropriate IEC approach for political leaders and judiciary and creation of champions (models of good governance).	
Ronasit Maneesai	Thailand	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Southern Thailand; the border between Thailand-Malaysia	Bombs Illegal collecting	Insurgent in 3 provinces of southern Thailand	Stop insurgent (war) and illegal collecting	
Thai Truyen	Viet Nam	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Cát Tiên National Park ('S' as IUCN Listed)	Domestic consumption (meat & scales) Illegal trade/exportation	Strengthen law enforcement	Stricter enforcement	
			U Minh Hạ National Park ('S' as IUCN Listed)	Poor communities surrounding protected areas Less awareness of the public on pangolin roles in Lack of resources of forest rangers	Social and economic incentive to involve local people in protection and conservation Public awareness-raising/education Training/capacity building	Find opportunity for fundraising/project to achieve these ongoing activities Alternative jobs for local people	Overlap of two pangolin species in Vietnam
U Minh Thượng National Park ('PS' nearby & similar natural conditions to U Minh Ha NNP. Part of Kien Giang Biosphere Reserve)	<i>Manis javanica</i> and <i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Saola Nature Reserves ('PS') - A Luoi District, Thừa Thiên-Huế Province - Tây Giang District, Quảng Nam Province					

Annex 2: Photos / Annexe 2 : Photos



Participants in the First Pangolin Range States Meeting.



Participants in the First Pangolin Range States Meeting.



Dr. Teresa Telecky with Mr. Phung Tan Viet, Dr. Ha Cong Tuan, Ms. Claire Pierangelo and Ms. Pia Jonsson.



Dr. Rosemarie Gnam and Dr. Nguyen Van Ha.



Presenters: Mr. Frank Kohn, Ms. Pia Jonsson, Ms. Carly Waterman, Dr. Dan Challender, Ms. Lisa Hywood, Mr. Thai Van Nguyen, Dr. Leanne Wicker, and Dr. Teresa Telecky.



Working Group 1.



Working Group 2.



Working Group 3.



Members of the IUCN Pangolin Specialist Group in attendance: (back row) Mr. Jeff Flocken, Mr. Thai Van Nguyen, Dr. Dan Challender, Ms. Heidi Quine, Dr. Darren Pietersen, Ms. Carly Waterman; (front row) Dr. Leanne Wicker, Dr. Madhu Rao, Ms. Lisa Hywood, Ms. Levita Lagrada.

