CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

Twenty-sixth meeting of the Plants Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 5 – 9 June 2023

Thirty-second meeting of the Animals Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 19 – 23 June 2023

Strategic matters

ROLE OF CITES IN REDUCING RISK OF FUTURE ZOONOTIC DISEASE EMERGENCE ASSOCIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL WILDLIFE TRADE

1. This document has been prepared by the Secretariat.

2. At its 19th meeting (CoP19; Panama City, 2022), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decisions 19.15 to 19.19 on the *Role of CITES in reducing risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade.* The complete set of Decisions are included in Annex 1 to the present document.

Decision 19.15 Directed to the Secretariat

3. Pursuant to paragraph a) of the Decision, the Secretariat published Notification to the Parties No. 2023/028 of 16 March 2023 inviting Parties to submit reports on any measures they have in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains, including markets. At the time of writing, the Secretariat had received 18 responses from Parties.[1] China requested an extension, which was agreed to by the Secretariat. The Decision requests the Secretariat to make the information available on the CITES website as a compilation of responses that could be useful to other Parties. The Secretariat presents a compilation of all the responses received to date in Annex 2 to the present document (in the language received). The Secretariat is furthermore in the process of making all responses received available on the CITES website and a verbal update will be provided to the Animals and Plants Committees at their respective meetings. The Secretariat encourages Parties to share information or reports as they become available.

4. The key aspects covered in the responses received from Parties include:

   a) definitions adopted relating to zoonosis – most definitions include references to “any disease or infection that is naturally transmissible between animals and humans”;

   b) legislative provisions, systems and processes to address biosecurity issues relating to wildlife and wildlife trade;

   c) processes to detect risks and continually review risks, including through research and information-sharing between government authorities, as well as the private sector;

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[1] *Australia, Canada, Democratic Republic of the Congo, European Union, Germany, Honduras, Japan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Mexico, Malaysia (State of Sabah), Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, United States of America and Zimbabwe.*

d) monitoring and surveillance especially in high-risk areas and activities. The focus is on prevention; reducing risk at the source; early detection; surveillance; and timely responses. Measures include the issuance of sanitary certificates; the use of vaccines; quarantine requirements; and the development of lists of species of concern requiring surveillance;

e) collaboration between various government entities, the private sector and international organizations (such as WOAH and FAO). Some Parties have established structures or initiatives to formalize collaboration and strengthen capacity to improve surveillance, investigation, information-sharing and responses;

f) training of officials and traders to ensure compliance and enforcement of the legal provisions and to strengthen capacity to detect and respond to incidences and to ensure proper reporting and management of incidences;

g) information systems to record and map incidences, results of investigations and analysis, responses implemented and to disseminate and share information;

h) some Parties also reflected on the need to further improve their capacity in terms of infrastructure (laboratories to carry out analysis); and

i) awareness-raising and education on wildlife health matters.

5. With regards to the implementation of paragraph b) of Decision 19.15, the Secretariat and the World Organisation for Animal Health (hereafter referred to as the "WOAH", whose statutory name is *Office International des Epizooties*) reviewed their Cooperation Agreement signed on 1 December 2015. The agreement provided for collaboration on activities that make a direct contribution to the achievement of their respective Strategic Plans.

6. The Secretariat and WOAH agreed to work on formalizing cooperation and collaboration on matters of common interest using a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) as a way of updating the existing Cooperation Agreement considering recent events, the needs of CITES Parties and WOAH Member States, and the importance of partnerships. The draft MoU prepared by the Secretariat and WOAH is attached as Annex 3A to the present document for guidance of the Animals and Plants Committees. It provides for collaboration on matters of common interest, such as animal health and welfare standards and guidelines for safe legal international trade and transport of wild animals. The following illustrative list of topics and activities of mutual interest are included:

a) safe legal international trade of wildlife;

b) welfare of live wild animals during their transport for the international trade;

c) safe and fast transport of biological samples from wild animals for diagnosis or identification;

d) prevention and control of invasive alien species; and

e) combating illegal trade in wildlife.

7. The proposed modalities for cooperation include mutual consultation and cooperation; exchange of information and documents; technical cooperation and reciprocal representation. The Secretariat and WOAH have developed a draft joint programme of work, which is attached as Annex 3B to the present document, to give effect to the proposed MoU. The draft joint programme of work includes three key areas of collaboration: (1) wildlife health and trade, (2) training, capacity-building and networking, and (3) coordination and communication.

8. The Animals Committee is invited to consider the draft MoU and the draft joint programme of work developed by the Secretariats and to provide guidance as per Decision 19.15 paragraph b). The Secretariat notes that Parties have indicated in their responses to the Notification referred to in paragraph 3 that at a national level collaboration with WOAH focal points is taking place and this collaboration should be strengthened.

9. In line with paragraph c) of Decision 19.15, the Secretariat reached out to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) to obtain information relating to the activities implemented by the Secretariat and Parties to CMS relating to this area of work. The CMS Secretariat provided the Secretariat with the summary report

contained in Annex 4 to the present document. The key activities that may be relevant and could inform the CITES Decisions to be implemented include:

a) The Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds that is co-convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and CMS to bring together the best scientific advice on the conservation impact of the spread of avian influenza, assessing the role of migratory birds as vectors of the virus.

b) Possible amendments and work undertaken in terms of CMS Resolution 12.06 on *Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species* that addresses wildlife diseases, in particular those zoonotic diseases that qualify as highly pathogenic, spread rapidly and pose a threat to both animals and humans on a global scale.

c) The work to be carried out by the Working Group on Migratory Species and Health includes the review commissioned by the CMS Secretariat of migration and wildlife disease dynamics, and the health of migratory species, within the context of One Health and ecosystem approaches to health. The review should be available by the time of the 6th meeting of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council, scheduled to take place from 18 to 21 July 2023.

10. Pursuant to paragraph d) of Decisions 19.15 and to Decision 19.18, the Secretariat reached out to the organizations referred to in paragraph d) of Decision 19.15 and the United Nations Environment Programme (Decision 19.18). The responses received were consolidated and are available in Annex 5 to the present document. With regards to opportunities for practical collaboration, the following activities or processes are highlighted:

a) Targets in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: Collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and support to Parties on the implementation of targets adopted that relates to this matter, with specific reference to Target 5.

b) Possible lessons learnt from processes implemented by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC): Maintaining effective biosecurity and safeguards systems and work initiated to assess and manage the impact of climate change on plant health and the international trade in plants and plant products (network of diagnostic laboratory services and diagnostic protocols).

c) The joint FAO-WHO-WOAH Global Early Warning System (GLEWS+): Information on health threats and emerging risks at the human–animal–ecosystems interface is consolidated through GLEWS+. National and international early warning systems should integrate the data on risks from wildlife value chains and collaborate on early warning surveillance and multisectoral risk management.

d) The One Health Intelligence Scoping Study (OHISS): CITES was highlighted as a valuable source of information to generate OH intelligence. Information from CITES would be valuable in monitoring the risk of zoonotic emergence and spread associated with wildlife trade, and therefore CITES is listed as a potential data source to be connected within the framework of the One Health Intelligence System, which OHISS recommended to be built as a Quadripartite initiative to generate One Health intelligence at the global level.

e) Reports, information documents and policy briefs published by FAO with links provided in the report in Annex 5.

f) Various activities of the Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme of FAO, including the expanded scope of activities that includes a new Result Area on One Health with the following expected outputs that could assist Parties:

i) Modelling tools for predicting zoonotic risks based on environmental factors are developed to support prioritization of investment efforts in countries' preparedness.

ii) Early detection and rapid response systems for zoonotic disease transmission along wild meat value chains are developed and tested.

iii) Strategies to reduce the supply of and demand for urban consumption of wild meat from species at risk for transmission of emerging infectious disease pathogens originating in wildlife are developed and tested.

iv) Decision-makers are sensitized and/or trained to improve the consideration of environmental/biodiversity aspects and associated sectoral actors in the operationalization of the One Health approach.

g) Projects implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) could provide information relating to risk assessment frameworks and improving biosafety for facilities and key locations.

h) The use of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC) by UNESCO: MOOC "One Health in practice: Solutions for healthy people in Biosphere reserves" used to train the staff of UNESCO-designated sites on management approaches and practices that ensure human, animal and ecosystem health.

i) UNEP's report on its participation in the One Health Quadripartite processes as well as the Nature4Health initiative that includes six initial pilot countries.

11. With regards to the consideration of a CITES advisory body, the Secretariat notes that institutional arrangements and structures at the national level that foster collaboration with relevant national and international bodies, such as the CITES Secretariat and others mentioned above, seem to provide the platform needed to ensure a coherent response to address the risk of zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade. Furthermore, the joint programme of work with WOAH will also strengthen the collaboration on this matter and mechanisms to share information and guidance. Ongoing and new initiatives implemented by various other organizations as reflected in Annex 5 also provide valuable insights relating to practical collaboration. In addition to publishing the responses received from Parties, the Secretariat could also provide information and links to the project and initiatives reported by other organizations on the CITES website.

Standing Committee intersessional working group

12. At its 76th meeting (SC76; Panama City, November 2022), the Standing Committee established a working group on *the role of CITES in reducing risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade* (see summary record SC76 SR). The membership was confirmed in Notification to the Parties No. 2023/036 and the mandate of the working group is available on the CITES website. Israel and Singapore are the co-chairs of the working group. The Animals and Plants Committees could nominate representatives to participate in the Standing Committee's intersessional working group.

Recommendations to the Plants Committee

13. The Plants Committee is invited to:

a) consider nominating representatives to participate in the Standing Committee's intersessional working group on *the role of CITES in reducing risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade*; and

b) review the information provided by the Parties, organizations and the United Nations Environment Programme and prepare recommendations for consideration by the Standing Committee on:

i) proposed effective and practical solutions for reducing pathogen spillover risk in wildlife supply chains taking into consideration the practices and processes relating to biosecurity and safeguards for international trade in plant specimens;

ii) opportunities for practical collaboration under the direction of existing Resolutions, Decisions and agreements; and

iii) a possible CITES advisory body.

Recommendations to the Animals Committee

14. The Animals Committee is invited to:

a) provide comments and proposed amendments to the draft MoU and joint programme of work with WOAH contained in Annexes 3A and 3B;

b) consider nominating representatives to participate in the Standing Committee's intersessional working group on *the role of CITES in reducing risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade*; and

c) review the information provided by the Parties, organizations and UNEP and consider, and possibly concur with, the recommendations made by the Plants Committee to the Standing Committee as reported in the executive summaries of the 26th meeting of the Plants Committee and make further recommendations to the Standing Committee for their consideration on:

   i) proposed effective and practical solutions for reducing pathogen spillover risk in wildlife supply chains;

   ii) opportunities for practical collaboration under the direction of existing Resolutions, Decisions and agreements; and

   iii) a possible CITES advisory body.

DECISIONS ADOPTED AT COP19 ON THE ROLE OF CITES
IN REDUCING RISK OF FUTURE ZOONOTIC DISEASE EMERGENCE
ASSOCIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL WILDLIFE TRADE

Directed to the Secretariat

19.15 The Secretariat shall:

a) issue a Notification to the Parties, requesting Parties to report on any measures they have in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains including markets, and make the results available on the CITES website as a compilation of responses that could be useful to other Parties;

b) review its Cooperation Agreement with the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) to identify any necessary updates to reflect guidance provided by the Animals and Standing Committees and work with WOAH to, *inter alia*, develop a joint programme of work to identify effective and practical solutions for reducing pathogen spillover risk in wildlife supply chains;

c) collaborate with the Convention on Migratory Species to assess the potential risk of pathogen spillover and identify practical solutions for reducing pathogen spillover risk from wildlife;

d) following any necessary consultations, prepare a report summarizing existing activities or formal agreements with other entities (such as, among others, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other relevant biodiversity-related agreements, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC) as well as possible emerging opportunities, and identify opportunities for additional practical collaboration towards reducing the risk of pathogen spillover or zoonotic disease transmission in international wildlife trade supply chains, including consideration of a possible CITES advisory body; and

e) report to the Animals and Standing Committees on the implementation of Decision 19.15, paragraphs a) to d).

Directed to the Animals and Plants Committee

19.16 The Animals and Plants Committee shall review the report of the Secretariat under Decision 19.15 and make recommendations to the Standing Committee, including on proposed effective and practical solutions for reducing pathogen spillover risk in wildlife supply chains, opportunities for practical collaboration under the direction of existing Resolutions, Decisions or agreements, and consideration of a possible CITES advisory body.

Directed to the Standing Committee, in consultation with the Animals and Plants Committees

19.17 The Standing Committee shall:

a) review the report of the Secretariat under Decision 19.15, taking into account the recommendations of the Animals and Plants Committees under Decision 19.16;

b) taking into account the information provided by the Secretariat and the Animals and Plants Committees, consider the establishment of a CITES advisory body to provide guidance based on best available science to Parties, in their efforts to reduce the risk of zoonotic pathogen spillover and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains, including markets;

c) taking into account proposals in document CoP19 Doc. 23.2 and in consultation with the Animals and Plants Committees, consider the need for and development of a Resolution on actions CITES Parties and others could take to advance a ‘One Health’ approach as it pertains to international wildlife trade; and

d) provide its guidance to the Secretariat and its recommendations, which may include a new draft Resolution, to the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Directed to the United Nations Environment Programme

19.18 The Conference of the Parties invites the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to share information from relevant work carried out under the Quadripartite Collaboration for One Health or other relevant initiatives, with the Parties *via* the Secretariat.

Directed to Parties

19.19 Parties are invited to:

a) endorse the Quadripartite's (FAO/UNEP/WHO/WOAH) definition of the term zoonoses as "infectious diseases that can be spread between animals and humans; can be spread by food, water, fomites or vectors".

b) take into consideration a multi-sectoral approach such as defined by the One Health High Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) when implementing the Convention, contributing to managing, preventing and mitigating the risk of pathogen spillover and zoonotic disease emergence by:

   i) ensuring live animals are being traded in accordance with Articles III, IV, V and VII, which require that living specimens are so prepared and shipped as to minimise the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment, and Article VII which further requires that all living specimens, during any period of transit, holding or shipment, are properly cared for so as to minimize the risk of injury, damage to health or cruel treatment;

   ii) regulating, registering, or otherwise administering captive-breeding, farming, and ranching facilities, including in accordance with Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on *Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes*, Resolution Conf. 10.16 (Rev. CoP19) on *Specimens of animal species bred in captivity*, and Resolution Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15) on *Ranching and trade in ranched specimens of species transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II*;

c) develop and strengthen synergies with appropriate national and international animal and public health authorities, taking account of relevant definitions, standards and guidance from the WHO, WOAH, FAO, UNEP and other international bodies and expert organizations as appropriate; and

d) building on such synergies, ensure that CITES Authorities, if requested, work with relevant national authorities including national WOAH and WHO focal points to develop and implement strategies that aim to identify and reduce the risk of transmission and spillover of zoonotic diseases and pathogen emergence from traded wildlife.

Friday, April 21, 2023 at 11:30:25 Central European Summer Time

Subject: Notification 2023/028 - Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade - Australia response [SEC=OFFICIAL]

Date: Wednesday, 12 April 2023 at 07:03:27 Central European Summer Time

From: Ollerenshaw, Rhedyn

To: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info, Thea Henriette Carroll

CC: Wildlife Communications

Attachments: Notification 2023-028 - meaures to address zoonotic disease risk and wildlife trade - Australia response.pdf

Dear Secretariat, Dear Thea

I'm pleased to submit Australia's response to Notification to the Parties 2023/028 - Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade (attached). We hope this will be helpful in the implementation of Decision 19.15.

Kind regards

Rhedyn

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Australia's response to CITES Notification to the Parties 2023/028 - Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade

Australia supports a global approach to addressing the high-risk interactions between humans and wildlife that give rise to zoonotic pandemics and addressing their environmental drivers such as urban encroachment and wildlife habitat loss. Protecting native wildlife and ecosystems is also critical to pandemic prevention, with increasing potential for disease emergence as climate change and land use changes put pressure on our environment. Taking a One Health approach to preventing future pandemics of zoonotic origin is essential.

Australia has well-regulated biosecurity and wildlife trade systems in place under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*, *Export Control Act 1982, Imported Food Control Act 1992* and the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999.* These work together to protect Australia's animal, plant, environment and human health status. Investing in research and new ways of understanding and detecting risks, sharing international resources and intelligence, and continually reviewing risk settings helps prevent the introduction, establishment and spread of pests, weeds and diseases in Australia. The use of surveillance and monitoring of the highest risk areas is critical along with border control activities, which focus on managing potential biosecurity threats at airports, seaports and mail centres.

This response is a policy level overview and not detailed technical response. As is likely the case across many countries, the below information is not exclusively related to the implementation of CITES but is certainly of relevance.

2. *Measures to be reported on could include inter alia:*
   a) *definitions adopted relating to zoonoses;*

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF), and Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC) have drafted the following definition for the purposes of the national priority zoonotic disease list:

"A zoonosis is any disease or infection that is naturally transmissible between animals and humans. Animals thus play an essential role in maintaining zoonotic infections in nature. Zoonoses may be bacterial, viral, fungal, parasitic or prion, and may be transmitted directly between animals and humans or via food. Vector-borne infections are considered zoonotic in Australia if there is an animal host present outside of controlled settings such as laboratories or zoos".

   c) *synergies with appropriate national and international animal and public health authorities that have been developed and strengthened; and*

The Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) has increased investment in the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) to support the implementation of a global work program aimed at addressing the risks of future zoonotic disease spillover events occurring from trade in wildlife, including the development of guidelines to mitigate the risk of spillover events occurring throughout the wildlife value chain.

DAFF and the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (the agency in which the CITES Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities sit) have also strengthened liaison, communication and collaboration on issues associated with the drivers of emerging diseases and disease risks associate with the wildlife trade.

d) strategies developed to identify and reduce the risk of transmission and spillover of zoonotic diseases and pathogen emergence from traded wildlife, including inter alia:

i) assessment of risks associated with sources of traded wildlife specimens and associated wildlife support chains especially from areas or involving species known or suspected to be exposed to or linked to potentially harmful pathogens;

ii) testing wildlife specimen in trade, including in markets, and associated wildlife supply chains for pathogens, taking into account known or suspected pathogen infection risks;

The Australian government is committed to coordinated global action and support for countries to mitigate the pandemic risks posed by practises within wildlife wet markets and along the wildlife supply chain, including a phasing out or cessation of practises where risks of spillover events emerging cannot be sufficiently mitigated.

Australia has implemented a One Health Surveillance initiative, led by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) in collaboration with the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEW), Department of Health and Aged Care (DHAC) and Wildlife Health Australia (WHA). The 'One Health surveillance initiative' was designed to *"Enhance Australia's wildlife health surveillance and intelligence program to better protect wildlife and support global and national One Health outcomes, including zoonotic pandemic prevention".* The initiative will do this by:

a. improving the capability of the wildlife surveillance and intelligence system to identify potential zoonotic or other disease risks emerging from wildlife
b. improving capacity to investigate significant wildlife disease (or health) events aimed at identification of the underlying causes, including to determine their relevance to human, livestock/domestic animal and environmental health
c. establishing a 'One Health Investigation Fund' to which provides support to a national criteria-based process for timely and thorough field, laboratory and epidemiological investigation into selected wildlife disease events via relevant multisectoral collaboration
d. establishing mutually beneficial partnerships with feral animal disease experts
e. expanding mutually beneficial wildlife health related partnerships to other key stakeholders, including, but not limited to, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
f. improving the consideration of wildlife health in the development of human health, conservation and livestock and agricultural policies (including disease prevention and response arrangements) and promoting a better understanding of wildlife health as a basis for healthy populations of human, domestic animal and livestock populations and resilient ecosystems
g. providing an evidence base upon which to support decision-making on immediate or longer-term actions necessary to maintain animal, human and environmental health.

The Australian Government has also established an Australian Human Animal Spillover and Emerging Diseases Scanning (HASEDS) Group; an endorsed initiative of the Australian Chief Veterinary Officer within DAFF; the Australian Chief Medical Officer within DHAC; and the Chief Environmental Biosecurity Officer within DAFF (collectively known as the Chiefs).

- The key purpose of the group is to deliver a multi-sectoral, genuine 'One Health' national approach to the scanning and assessment of new, emerging and re-emerging disease risks, with potential for human-animal interspecies transfer that could create significant threats to

public and animal health in Australia, and/or significant damage to community wellbeing, livestock economies, wildlife or the environment.
- The group will provide information to the Chiefs on these risks, based on technical risk assessments that will inform Australia's prevention, preparedness and risk mitigation activities.

Given that support for zoonotic prevention starts with the health free-ranging populations (prevention at source), a key element of Australia's approach preventing zoonotic disease emergence includes is the national wildlife health surveillance system which includes testing for diseases in wildlife populations in Australia. In relation to this surveillance "wildlife", is inclusive of managed and unmanaged populations of native and feral free-ranging animals as well as captive wild animals. Further text about the national wildlife health surveillance system is provided below.

iii) containing or mitigating pathogen spillover from specimen known or suspected to be infected, including in markets, or associated wildlife support chains;
iv) organization, monitoring, administration of the abovementioned matters; and
v) building institutional capacity, including capacity for inter-agency collaboration (for example between agencies tasked with wildlife management, veterinary and public health, trade regulation, and CITES Authorities), as required to implement the abovementioned matters.

Australian Government agencies
The Australian Chief Veterinary Officer, Chief Environment Biosecurity Officer, Chief Plant Protection Officer, Threatened Species Commissioner work together and regular communicate across matters (e.g. Three Chiefs newsletter). The Australian WOAH Focal Point for Wildlife, Office of the Chief Veterinary Officer and Australian CITES Management Authority work together and regularly communicate on matters of wildlife trade and health.

Veterinary authorities and law enforcement (including wildlife trade law enforcement)
Wildlife trade law enforcement collaborate and work in partnership with the veterinary authorities in relation to the following activities:
- clearances at the border (import and exports)
- applying quarantine (imports)
- ensuring compliance of permits (imports and exports)
- border and post border seizures
- euthanasia, appropriated disposal, testing for diseases, quarantine, re-housing illegal seizures (coming into the Country, specifically species that are endangered / higher conservation value, ongoing compliance)

Veterinary authorities and law enforcement in Australia also undertake joint simulation exercises, joint trainings and workshops and Joint investigations (poaching, poisoning, mass mortality events). Veterinary authority and law enforcement draw on the capacity, expertise and regulatory/enforcement authority of the other as required.

Committees
The Animal Health Committee (AHC) delivers strategic policy, technical and regulatory advice, and national leadership on animal health and biosecurity matters. Committee members include the chief veterinary officers (CVOs) of the Commonwealth, states and territories, along with representatives from the CSIRO Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness (formerly Australian Animal Health Laboratory), the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF). Observers include representatives from Animal Health Australia, Wildlife Health Australia, and the New Zealand

Ministry for Primary Industries. Observers are invited by the AHC Chair to participate at committee meetings in an advisory or consultative capacity, and do not have voting rights.

The Environment and Invasives Committee (EIC) is responsible for providing national policy leadership on the identification, prevention and management of invasive plant, vertebrate and invertebrate species that adversely impact the environment, economy and community. Membership is comprised of representatives from the Australian state and territory primary industry and environment departments. Representatives from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Plant Health Australia, Animal Health Australia, Wildlife Health Australia, the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences, and the Centre for Invasive Species Solutions are observers on the committee.

Wildlife Health Australia

Wildlife Health Australia (WHA) is the national coordinating body for wildlife health in Australia. It is a not-for-profit association initiated by the Australian Government and is funded through a cost-share model with the Australian Government and all state and territory governments, with significant in-kind support from other stakeholders. WHA focuses on the health of free-ranging populations of wild animals and the possible impacts on Australia's animal and human health, natural environment, biodiversity, and economy.

WHA has more than 650 members, including wildlife health professionals, wildlife carers, private practitioners, institutional representatives from national, state and territory departments of agriculture, human health and environment, universities, zoos, hunting groups, conservation groups and other industries and diagnostic pathology service providers. Australia's WOAH Focal Point for Wildlife is within WHA and provides support to Australia's WOAH Delegate.

WHA's activities include:

- coordinating national wildlife disease surveillance programs and focus groups
- managing Australia's national database of wildlife health information
- organising and providing national communication about wildlife disease and emerging incidents
- participating in the development of regional and national strategies for wildlife health emergency preparedness and response
- facilitating, monitoring and supporting field investigations of disease incidents
- advancing education and training in wildlife health
- publishing fact sheets about diseases of national importance in wildlife
- providing information about wildlife health to the community.

WHA administers Australia's general wildlife health surveillance system in partnership with government and non-government agencies, which monitors the health of wildlife (inclusive of native, feral and captive wild animals) to detect the emergence of new or exotic diseases which may have the potential to impact on human health, biodiversity, domestic animals, trade and tourism.

- Key elements of the national wildlife disease surveillance system include a network of coordinators reporting into a web-enabled national database (eWHIS) that captures wildlife health information. This network includes WHA coordinators (agriculture) and environmental government representatives in each jurisdiction, coordinators at zoo wildlife hospitals, sentinel veterinary clinics, universities, the Australian Registry of Wildlife Health,

the Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy and the Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness (ACDP) as well as representatives from the Australian government.

- This system recognises that wildlife health surveillance and disease incident response is particularly challenging and complex, with activities requiring coordination across jurisdictions, as well as across multiple agencies, departments, organisations and industries.
- A key element of the system includes representatives from the jurisdiction's agriculture (veterinary services/biosecurity) agencies as well the environment agencies in promotion of collaborative links in the investigation and management of wildlife health.
- General wildlife health surveillance system reporting focuses on the following categories: nationally notifiable animal diseases; diseases listed by WOAH; biodiversity diseases; public health and zoonotic diseases; poisoning events; mass or unusual mortality events; and diseases considered unusual, interesting or emerging.
- Surveillance information captured through national wildlife disease surveillance system supports Australia's Chief Veterinary Officer, DAFF, DCCEEW, Animal Health Committee (AHC), Animal Health Australia, and Australia's states and territories to better prepare for and protect Australia against the adverse effects of wildlife diseases.

Support for Indo-Pacific region

DAFF has engaged with WHA to establish a WOAH-recognised Collaborating Centre for Wildlife Health risk management for the Indo-Pacific region with a focus on drivers of disease emergence. The proposal will support the region to achieve improved outcomes for wildlife health, which has significant flow on effects to positive health and food security outcomes and the wellbeing of human and animal populations. In these increasingly interconnected and complex systems, the accessibility and availability of wildlife health data is more important than ever to provide decision-makers with greater clarity and ability to navigate collaborative solutions that contribute to the health of their populations. This collaborating centre will support WOAH and its member countries by:

- enhancing and promoting the rapid sharing of wildlife health and biosecurity intelligence by building trusted networks,
- supporting veterinary, wildlife and public health authorities and related organisations to better protect and manage wildlife health,
- strengthening multisectoral and interdisciplinary coordination and collaboration in capacity building to improve wildlife health outcomes.

Additional resources that may be useful

1. National Wildlife Biosecurity Guidelines. These guidelines provide the best practice biosecurity measures for those working with Australian wildlife. The guidelines are intended for all people who work (or interact) with wildlife including wildlife managers, researchers, veterinarians, carers and others. All organisations which work with wildlife are encouraged to use the information in these guidelines to assess their own biosecurity risks and to develop and maintain an optimum level of biosecurity for their operations.
2. National Zoo Biosecurity Manual - ZAA website. Developed by veterinary leaders and advisors within the Australian zoo industry to document best practice biosecurity measures currently being adopted by the zoo industry.
3. National Guidelines for Management of Disease in Free-ranging Australian Wildlife. Provides a practical document outlining the science of wildlife disease management and describes what options might be available to manage wildlife diseases in an Australian context. The focus of the Guidelines is on management options for disease in native wildlife at a population level and are intended for use by anyone involved in management of a disease in Australian wildlife. The

Guidelines emphasise that wildlife disease management should be undertaken as a multidisciplinary, collaborative effort, with input from a wide range of experts and stakeholders including Indigenous people.

4. Australian Veterinary Emergency Plan (AUSVETPLAN). Contains the nationally-agreed approach for the response to emergency animal disease incidents in Australia, and include considerations in relation to wildlife and public health. The following are of relevance:
    a. Enterprise Manual Zoos
    b. Guidance document Risk-based assessment of disease control options for rare and valuable animals
    c. Wild Animal Response Strategy
5. Emergency Wildlife Disease Response Guidelines. The guidelines draw from the AUSVETPLAN framework and provide a high-level document for guiding the management of an emergency wildlife disease response in Australian native animals.
6. Communicable Diseases Network Australia (CDNA) Series of National Guidelines (SoNGs). Provide nationally consistent advice and guidance to Public Health Units to help them respond to notifiable diseases using best practice and include reference to wildlife as appropriate.
7. Approved arrangement guidelines - Wild game meat.
8. Final report: Importation of captive non-human primates - review of import conditions. https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/policy/risk-analysis/animal/captive-non-human-primates
9. Animal import risk analyses. https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/policy/risk-analysis/animal
10. Sustainable harvest of marine turtles and dugongs in Australia - A national partnership approach.
11. Australian Standard for the Hygienic Production of Wild Game Meat for Human Consumption.
12. Game Meat Processing standards and guidelines. https://www.primesafe.vic.gov.au/licensing/meat/game-meat-processing/standards-and-guidelines/
13. Wild Game Meat Harvesting Guideline. https://www.primesafe.vic.gov.au/uploads/Publications/Game%20Harvester%20Guideline%20January%202021.pdf

Friday, April 21, 2023 at 11:20:56 Central European Summer Time

Subject:	CITES Canada - Response to Notification on zoonotic diseases
Date:	Monday, 17 April 2023 at 21:56:44 Central European Summer Time
From:	Cites (ECCC)
To:	Thea Henriette Carroll, UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info
CC:	Jubinville,Lise (ECCC), Down,Erin (elle, la | she, her) (ECCC), Carolina Caceres [EC GC]
Attachments:	Canada's approach to prevent zoonotic diseases- draft.docx

Dear CITES colleagues,

In response to Notification No 2023/028, please find attached the contribution and response from Canada.

Best regards,

Lise Jubinville

Gestionnaire, Programme de permis CITES
CITES Canada - Organe de gestion
Gestion de la faune et affaires réglementaires / Service canadien de la faune
Environnement et Changements climatiques Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
cites@ec.gc.ca / Tel 1 855 869 8670

Manager, CITES Permit Program
CITES Canada - Management Authority
Wildlife Management and Regulatory Affairs / Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment and Climate Change Canada / Government of Canada
cites@ec.gc.ca / Tél 1 855 869 8670

Canada is committed to a collaborative One Health approach that involves and mobilizes partners - in trans-sectoral, coordinated efforts with a mutual understanding of desired outcomes - across human health, animal health, and environmental health sectors.

The COVID-19 pandemic reinforces the critical importance of strengthening trans-sectoral One Health approaches to integrate disease prevention, including the prevention of zoonotic pathogen spillover at source, as well as detection, surveillance and response.

In this regard, the Health Portfolio involves Health Canada (HC), Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), Canadian Institute of Health Research (CIHR). It also includes participation of other government departments such as Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) and the International Development Research Center (IDRC).

In response to Notification 2023/28, *Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade,* Canada has prepared the following list of several initiatives and measures that are in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains including markets.

- **Pan-Canadian Approach to Wildlife Health**: This initiative outlines a proactive, coordinated approach for managing wildlife disease and the associated benefits from healthy wildlife populations and the ecosystems they rely on, bringing together various levels of government, Indigenous organizations, academia and Non-Governmental Organizations with responsibility for and knowledge of wildlife health. It overlaps with other Government of Canada initiatives taking an “intelligence” approach to be aware of vulnerabilities and to take steps to be prepared to address them. Partially operational.

- **Pan-Canadian Framework and Federal Action Plan on Tackling Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) and Antimicrobial Use:** It was published in 2017 and outlined activities under four pillars: surveillance, infection prevention and control, stewardship, and research and innovation. The Pan-Canadian Framework provides the foundation for further action among partners in human and animal sectors to minimize the impact of AMR, and to ensure that antimicrobials will continue to be an effective tool in protecting the health of Canadians.

- **Pan-Canadian Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance and Use in Canada (PCAP):** The PCAP is being finalized in collaboration with federal, provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous partners, and stakeholders to define and validate specific priorities for collaborative action against AMR, in light of COVID-19 lessons learned to

date, and by adopting a One Health approach that acknowledges the interplay of human health, animal health, agriculture, food production and the environment.

- **Establishment of the AMR Task Force as a focal point for a One Health approach to AMR in the federal government**: PHAC's AMR Task Force will prioritize and accelerate AMR initiatives and actions by coordinating and convening other domestic and international partners.

- **Collaborative One Health Research Initiative on Epidemics (COHRIE)**: Investment by the IDRC in support of research consortia based in low- and middle-income countries conducting One Health research on emerging epidemic threats.

- **The Infectious Disease and Climate Change (IDCC) Program and Fund**: The IDCC delivers on federal commitments in the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change (PCF) to advance climate change adaptation and resilience focusing on preparing for and protecting Canadians from climate-driven infectious diseases that are zoonotic (including vector-borne), food-borne or water-borne. The Program and Fund are implemented via a One Health approach.

- **Northern Contaminants Program**: Led by Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC), this program has coordinated environmental contaminants and wildlife health monitoring studies, along with human biomonitoring, conducted by Indigenous communities and organizations in partnership with ECCC, DFO, Health Canada and other organizations. Information collected in the NCP provides crucial One Health information concerning food safety and security, human and animal health, preservation of biodiversity, and information important for decision-making for the maintenance of a traditional way of life.

There are also important initiatives related to the implementation of the One Health Approach to Disease Surveillance in Canada, including:

- **The Canadian Integrated Program for Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance (CIPARS):** The CIPARS is a national integrated surveillance program which is coordinated by the Public Health Agency of Canada's Centre for Food-borne, Environmental and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases and the National Microbiology Laboratory in collaboration with federal, provincial, and private industry partners. CIPARS collects, analyzes, and communicates trends in antimicrobial use and in antimicrobial resistance for select bacteria from humans, animals, and retail meat across Canada.

- **The Canadian Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (CARSS)**: CARSS synthesizes and integrates epidemiological and laboratory information from Public Health Agency of Canada surveillance programs and its partners across the human and agriculture sectors to provide high quality national data on AMR and AMU. This comprehensive surveillance provides essential data needed to inform interventions that prevent the spread of antimicrobial-resistant organisms and consequent infections, guide the appropriate use of antimicrobials to limit the emergence of resistance, create opportunities for innovative research and development, and measure the impact of stewardship and infection prevention and control activities.

- **FoodNet Canada**: FoodNet Canada is a national integrated food safety sentinel site surveillance system facilitated by the PHAC in collaboration with public health jurisdictions and provincial public health laboratories. FoodNet Canada collects information at the community level on human illness cases (i.e. exposures and behaviours) and along the farm to fork continuum (i.e. retail food, farm animals, and local water) to identify trends in human disease occurrence, exposure sources, and attributes illnesses to sources and settings for targeted enteric pathogens. Information on the potential sources of risk to human health helps direct food and water safety actions and programming as well as public health interventions, and to evaluate their effectiveness.

- **COVID-19 and Animals**: In order to address COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2 virus) at the human-animal-environment interface, Canada has created a multisector and multijurisdictional One Health Working Group, and several Sub-Working Groups (e.g. farmed mink, wildlife, country foods). Key aspects of this work focus on prevention and response activities (e.g. surveillance, diagnostics, risk assessment, development of guidance, risk mapping, other), and the development of communication materials for technical and public audiences.

- **West Nile virus and Mosquito-borne diseases (MBD)**: Surveillance of WNV in Canada is based on a highly integrated and collaborative One Health approach between partners in human, animal, and environmental health and across levels of government. The system integrates data from humans, sentinel animals (e.g. horses, birds) and mosquitoes to identify areas where WNV transmission is occurring, which informs preventive interventions and identifies areas where people are most at risk of infection.

- **Canadian Animal Health Surveillance System (CAHSS)**: The CAHSS is an independent, member-driven network of networks with broad based support from industry and

governments that focuses on animal health information. CAHSS is using data collection and analysis to stay on top of trends, minimize potential impacts, and gain further insight.

- **Training for WOAH Delegates and National Focal Points for Wildlife:** Canada participates in the Regional Workshop for the Americas Region. This workshop is organised by the World Organisation for Animal Health provides training, tools and support for the surveillance of animal diseases, control of animal products intended for consumption and to respond to threats from animal diseases.

From: **DRC CITES Management Authority** coordination@citesrdc.org
Subject: Réponse à la Notification aux Parties No. 2023/028 - République Démocratique du Congo
Date: 18 April 2023 at 00:11
To: info@cites.org
Cc: thea.carroll@un.org, chabo@citesrdc.org, byaene_2005@hotmail.com, augustingumbi@gmail.com

Chère Thea Caroll,
Veuillez trouver, ci-attaché, les mesures prises par la République Démocratique du Congo pour prévenir et atténuer les risques de zoonose, en réponse à la Notification aux Parties N°2023/028.

Je vous en souhaite bonne réception.

--
Prof. Dr. Augustin NGUMBI AMURI (PhD)

Directeur-Coordonnateur de l'Organe de Gestion CITES

CITES Management Authority of Democratic Republic of the Congo

Autoridad Amdinistrativa de la Republica democrática del Congo

Adresse/Address/Dirección: Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN);

13, Avenue des Cliniques, Kinshasa-Gombe

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République Démocratique du Congo/Democratic Republic of the Congo/Republica democrática del Congo

MESURES PRISES...ER.pdf

Mesures prises pour prévenir et atténuer le risque de propagation et de transmission d'agents pathogènes par le commerce d'espèces sauvages et les chaînes d'approvisionnement associées.

1. CONTEXTE ET JUSTIFICATION

La République Démocratique du Congo (RDC), en termes de diversité des espèces, occupe la première place parmi les pays africains pour plusieurs groupes taxonomiques : 409 espèces de mammifères, 1.086 espèces d'oiseaux, 1.069 espèces de poissons dont 740 dans le bassin du Congo, 152 espèces de serpents, 20 espèces de caméléons, 15 espèces de tortues terrestres et dulcicoles, 105 espèces de mollusques aquatiques, 167 espèces de chironomidés aquatiques et plus de 1000 espèces de papillons. On y dénombre aussi plus de 10.000 espèces d'angiospermes parmi lesquelles 3.000 sont endémiques.

Afin de préserver ses espèces de faune et de flore, la RDC s'est dotée d'un arsenal de textes juridiques et règlementaires et a ratifié plusieurs conventions et accords internationaux entre autres la Convention sur le Commerce international des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages menacées d'extinction, en sigle CITES.

En effet, lors de sa 19ème session de la Conférence des Parties tenue au Panama du 14 au 25 novembre 2022, la CITES a adopté la décision 19.15 sur le *Rôle de la CITES dans la réduction des risques d'émergence de futures zoonoses associées au commerce international d'espèces animales sauvages.*

Le paragraphe a) de la décision 19.15 charge le Secrétariat de :

[publier] une notification aux Parties leur demandant de rendre compte de toutes les mesures qu'elles ont prises pour prévenir et atténuer le risque de propagation et de transmission d'agents pathogènes par le commerce d'espèces sauvages et les chaînes d'approvisionnement associées,...

C'est dans cette optique que la Coordination CITES/RDC a pris les mesures ci-dessous.

2. MESURES PRISES POUR PREVENIR ET ATTENUER LES RISQUES DE PROPAGATION ET DE TRANSMISSION D'AGENTS PATHOGENES

2.1. Définition adoptée relative aux zoonoses

La définition du terme zoonose adoptée en RDC est celle de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé (OMS). Une zoonose est une maladie ou infection transmise naturellement entre les animaux et l'homme.

2.2. Approches multisectorielles adoptées

Comme les zoonoses sont à l'interface entre la santé humaine, la santé animale et l'environnement, il y a un besoin de collaboration et de réseautage entre les différentes institutions œuvrant dans les domaines de santé humaine, de santé animale et de l'environnement.

Ainsi une équipe composée des médecins humains, des médecins vétérinaires et des experts en écologie et gestions des ressources naturelles a été créée au sein de l'Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature (ICCN) en vue de développer et mettre en œuvre la stratégie « One Health » au sein du réseau des aires protégées. Cette équipe collabore avec la Direction Générale de Lutte contre les Maladies (DGLM), l'Institut National de la Santé Publique (INSP) du Ministère de la Santé Publique, Hygiène et Prévention, le Service National d'Épidémiosurveillance (SENES) du Ministère de la Pêche et Elevage ainsi que la Direction de la Conservation de la Nature (DCN) du Ministère de l'Environnement et Développement Durable pour rendre opérationnelle la stratégie nationale « One Health/Une Santé ».

- En ce qui concerne la réglementation du commerce des spécimens d'espèces animales sauvages, la Coordination CITES oblige que chaque exploitant de la faune sauvage s'engage à collaborer sous un protocole de consultance au prorata avec un médecin vétérinaire afin que ce dernier assure le rôle d'accompagnement et de conseil. En outre, avant de délivrer le permis d'exportation ou d'importation, la Coordination CITES vérifie si les installations sanitaires du demandeur du permis sont adéquates ;

- Concernant la préparation et l'expédition des spécimens commercialisés, un test de dépistage des zoonoses est fait sur tous les mammifères avant de délivrer le permis d'exportation. L'autorité de l'aviation civile est informée sur les conditions de transport des spécimens.

2.3. Les synergies avec les autorités nationales et internationales compétentes en matière de santé animale et de santé publique, qui ont été développées et renforcées

L'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (FAO), dans le cadre de son partenariat avec le Gouvernement de la République Démocratique du Congo, a organisé une formation des formateurs sur la surveillance active de la variole de singe (Monkey pox) et la Biosécurité du 20 au 24 mars 2023. Cette formation a concerné les agents provinciaux, du Ministère de la pêche et élevage et de l'ICCN, des Provinces du Sankuru, Tshuapa, Tshopo et Maniema.

2.4. Les stratégies visant à identifier et à réduire le risque de transmission et de propagation de zoonoses et d'émergence d'agents pathogènes issus d'espèces sauvages commercialisées

Pour identifier et réduire le risque de transmission et de propagation des zoonoses, un système d'information sanitaire par les outils de notification en temps réel sera mis en place en vue d'assurer une surveillance épidémiologique coordonnée. Ce système permettra de collecter, de façon continue, des informations sur les événements de santé, d'analyser ces informations pour construire des indicateurs chiffrés et de les cartographier, puis de diffuser ses résultats, afin de produire une aide aux décideurs dans le domaine de la santé humaine, animale et environnementale.

Pour y arriver, quelques préalables sont requis :

1. Formation des animateurs : quatre animateurs (un Médecin humain, un Médecin vétérinaire et deux techniciens de laboratoire) seront formés sur les techniques d'analyse génétique et d'identification des espèces sauvages. Cette formation sur les méthodes, outils et protocoles d'identification des espèces sauvages, ainsi que sur l'identification des agents pathogènes, sera faite dans les institutions ayant une expertise en identification des espèces sauvages.

2. Construction et équipement d'un laboratoire P4. Ce laboratoire permettra de :

- dépister et diagnostiquer précocement les infections zoonotiques chez les hommes et les animaux sauvages,

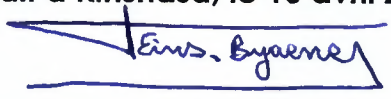
- lutter contre le commerce illégal des espèces sauvages. Pour ce faire, il est important que les applications de criminalistique soient utilisées dans la plus large mesure possible pour lutter contre le commerce illégal des espèces sauvages telle que le soulignent plusieurs résolutions et

décisions de la CITES. Ce laboratoire utilisera des techniques médico-légales d'enquêtes sur la criminalité liée aux espèces sauvages afin de déterminer l'âge et l'origine de l'espèce sauvage, et d'obtenir des informations cruciales sur les itinéraires du commerce illégal et les points chauds du braconnage. Ces informations pourront être partagées avec les agents chargés de la lutte contre la fraude et les agents des douanes.

- approfondir les recherches scientifiques sur les espèces de faune et de flore sauvages de la RDC.

Après la formation des animateurs et la construction du laboratoire, parmi les activités que mènera le service en charge de la coordination « One Health » au sein de l'ICCN on note l'évaluation de risque de contamination des personnes qui sont souvent en contact avec les animaux sauvages, notamment les agents œuvrant dans les lieux de capture et de détention des animaux sauvages, les exploitants de la faune sauvage ainsi que leurs collaborateurs directs.

Fait à Kinshasa, le 10 avril 2023.



Prof. Dr CHABO BYAENE Alain
Chargé des Questions Sanitaires et Point Focal *One Health*

From: **SOBIECH Agata** Agata.SOBIECH@ec.europa.eu
Subject: EU reply to notification 2023/028
Date: 17 April 2023 at 22:27
To: info@cites.org
Cc: thea.carroll@un.org, RODRIGUEZ ROMERO Jorge Jorge.RODRIGUEZ-ROMERO@ec.europa.eu, FUEHRMANN Heidi Heidi.Fuehrmann@ec.europa.eu, MIRON Nina Claudia Nina-Claudia.MIRON@ec.europa.eu, SOTO-LARGO MERONO Barbara Barbara.SOTO-LARGO-MERONO@ec.europa.eu, ENV-CITES@ec.europa.eu

SA

Dear colleagues
Please find attached the EU's reply to notification 2023/028.
Best regards,
Agata

Agata SOBIECH
Team Leader – CITES and wildlife trafficking

European Commission
DG Environment
Unit ENV F.3 – Global Environmental Cooperation and Multilateralism

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EU reply 2023 - 028 final.docx

European Union's reply to notification 2023/028

In response to the notification 2023/028 please see below a report on the relevant legislation and other measures at the EU level. Please note that the majority of the matters covered by the notification are under the competence of the EU Member States that will report separately. We also note that many of the measures mentioned in the notification are governed by the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement)[1] and covered by the recommendations of the relevant standard setting body, the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), in collaboration with other relevant international organisations. We consider it very important to build as far as possible on the existing structures for cooperation and solutions developed by WOAH as well as World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and others, either under the formal One Health umbrella or closely following it[2].

Relevant EU legislation:

At EU level, several public and animal health rules, based on science ([3]) and on international standards ([4]) are in place, to prevent the incursion and spread of animal diseases and zoonoses through the movements of live kept animals, including captive wild animals and products derived from them. Thus, the EU Animal Health Law ([5]) provides for an adequate legal framework, which allows a systematic One Health approach and rapid reaction to existing or emerging health problems in or arising from both kept and wild animals. Numerous delegated and implementing acts ([6]) include detailed provisions including on roles, obligations, responsibilities, regulatory measures, sanitary requirements etc. for competent authorities, operators, or other stakeholders and concerning traded animals and products. In addition, EU Member States may regulate the entry from third countries of animal species, where rules concerning them are not fully harmonised at the EU level from the animal and public health point of view.

Other aspects of zoonotic disease emergence associated with wildlife, especially domestic aspects, are under the responsibility of the EU Member States.

With regard to monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, the EU has adopted a Directive 2003/99/EC, ([7]) which covers in animals and food (not in humans):

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1 WTO | Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures - text of the agreement

2 https://www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/editorials/detail/article/one-health/

([3]) E.g. risk assessments by the European Food Safety Authority.

([4]) In particular under the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures and recommendations of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

([5]) Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law').

([6]) Delegated and implementing acts (europa.eu).

([7]) Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC.

(a) the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents;

(b) the monitoring of related antimicrobial resistance;

(c) the epidemiological investigation of food-borne outbreaks; and

(d) the exchange of information related to zoonoses and zoonotic agents

The directive defines zoonosis as "any disease and/or infection, which is naturally transmissible directly or indirectly between animals and humans". The data from the monitoring foreseen under the directive, provided by the food safety and veterinary authorities of the EU Member States, together with data from zoonosis monitoring in humans provided by public health authorities, are collected and published annually by the European Food Safety Agency and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (see for example the latest report).

EU support to non-EU countries:

The EU has also been supporting non-EU countries in addressing risks associated with the emergence of zoonotic diseases through wildlife trade, *including for instance* by funding the following actions:

- **EBO-SURSY Project**: Building capacity and surveillance for viral haemorrhagic fevers led by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), working closely with 10 countries in West and Central Africa. Using a One Health approach, it aims to help strengthen national and regional early detection systems for zoonotic wildlife diseases like Ebola, Marburg, Rift Valley Fever, Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever, and Lassa fever.
- '**SAFE - Safety across Asia for the global Environment'** project implemented by UNODC in four countries in South-East Asia to contribute to the prevention of wildlife-related pandemics by targeting risks at facilities and locations with a high risk of disease agents' transmission from wild animals to humans. The SAFE projects aims to develop a framework for targeted risk reduction and mitigation strategies, working directly with the governments of the selected countries.
- **Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme** aiming at improving the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife in forest, savannah and wetland ecosystems, with field projects implemented in 15 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries:
  - to improve how wildlife hunting is regulated;
  - to increase the supply of sustainably produced meat products and farmed fish
  - to strengthen the management capacities of indigenous and rural communities
  - to reduce demand for wild meat, particularly in towns and cities

From: **Miller, Babak** Babak.Miller@bmuv.bund.de
Subject: AW: New Notification to the Parties to CITES
Date: 28 April 2023 at 11:03
To: info@cites.org
Cc: Thea Henriette Carroll thea.carroll@un.org, Friedrich, Jürgen Juergen.Friedrich@bmuv.bund.de, N I 4 NI4@bmuv.bund.de

Dear colleagues,

for Germany we can report about the following measures:

- Conservation and sustainable use of forest ecosystems and biodiversity in Laos: Supported Laos in applying as partner country for the Nature for Health initiative (Sep. 2022); Spearheading mainstreaming of one-health in biodiversity-related projects in Asia through SNRD (BIOH Analysis Framework 2022/2023); Integrating OneHealth aspects into Environmental Awareness and Education measures; Supporting mainstreaming of one-health through wildlife trade strategy and action plans and village-level pilot initiatives (fourthcoming)

- Strengthening regional strategic and operational cooperation for the protection of the Selva Maya: The regional programme Selva Maya is currently implementing measures to reduce the risks of infectious diseases in the wildlife trade along four lines of action, two of which with direct effect (1&2) and two with an indirect impact (3&4): (1) Support of the implementation of a traceability system to reduce illegal wildlife trade for Guatemala, Mexico and Belize, and elaboration of a roadmap for the implementation of the CITES electronic system; (2) Compilation of regional study to analyse the potential zoonotic risks to human and ecosystem health from wildlife hunt and trade, as well as the underlying socio-economic causes; (3) Development of a Wildlife Policy for Belize; (4) Update of the current Wildlife Protection Act of Belize to inlcude management of threatened species, the investigation of increasing wildlife conflict, wildlife rehabilitation centers, and the recognition of the need for more research. Addtionally, the Selva Maya programme hast launched a regional dialogue platform, the Alianza One Health Selva Maya (AOHSM), in which transdisciplinary working groups aim to reduce overall spillover risk.

- Supporting the International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade: The Alliance, which is hosted by a GIZ global project, has 120 member organisations and focuses on following two objectives:
  1. “Substantially reducing the risks of zoonotic spillover and stepping up responses (including behavioural changes) to human and animal health risks caused by direct and indirect contact with wildlife and their products along the wildlife trade chain.” and 2. “Enhancing international and national awareness, knowledge and policies with regard to goal 1, thus narrowing the gap between science and implementation.” Various activities are carried out under the Global Project and the Alliance. Given the limitations of the reporting format, some of the most important are outlined here:
     - A glossary has been developed by the Alliance. Definitions have been taken or derived from existing definitions of recognised international organisations or bodies (OIE, FAO, WHO, IUCN, TRAFFIC, CITES, OHHLEP, etc.), partly modified for the purposes of the Alliance, or newly developed. The glossary has been very well received and is also used by PREZODE (reference to CITES notification 2023/028 point 2.a.)
     - A total of 15 projects around the world are funded by the Global Project, including testing different approaches such as pathogen tracing, sociological approaches, awareness raising campaigns and working with religious communities. The results will be made available to Alliance members as knowledge products. (reference to CITES notification 2023/028 point 2.d.) i-v)
     - In two of the global project's country packages, activities focus on improving national regulatory frameworks for wildlife farming or wildlife trade: Vietnam and Cameroon. (reference to CITES notification 2023/028 point 2.d) i.
     - Vietnam Country Package: The country package in Vietnam supports the OHP’s Technical Working Group, to implement specific aspects of the OHP Strategic Framework in Viet Nam on wildlife and pandemic prevention with the focus on reducing health risks along the value chain of wild animal products. Dialogues and consultation workshops on policies and standards for wildlife farming at provincial

consultation workshops on policies and standards for wildlife farming at provincial and national levels with the participation of policy makers and implementing agencies, research institutes, non-state actors, and experts facilitate the focused exchange on approaches and solutions. Communication materials underpin key messages supporting the results of policy analysis and basic technical and behavioural standards supporting pandemic prevention. Among other activities, the institutional and regulatory framework in Vietnam will be further analysed to identify options for addressing potential gaps and shortcomings to reduce the risk of zoonotic transmission. International best practices for commercial wildlife farming will be summarised and made available in a format accessible to Vietnamese decision-makers. A detailed analysis of the regulatory framework governing wildlife farming in Vietnam is undertaken. An analysis is conducted from a One Health perspective and reviews the current regulations on wildlife farming and their implementation. The resulting recommendations can be used by policy makers to improve the policy system to address health risks posed by wildlife farming in Vietnam. The regulatory review will therefore be complemented by a review of wildlife farming practices and biosecurity measures in Vietnam. The focus will be on some common wildlife species or species groups to identify gaps in technical standards and operational practices. From a One Health perspective, the results of the practical aspects of wildlife farming may lead to recommendations for some wild animals that should not be bred for commercial purposes.

  - Cameroon Country package: The main goal is to recommend activities and policies that can reduce the risks of disease transmission along the wild meat chain (from forest to fork). Activities:
    - Systematic mapping of studies on wild meat handling practices and disease
    - Collect quantitative and qualitative data to identify, characterize, and describe behaviors, beliefs, and practices around animal and wild meat contact among hunters and food preparers in rural areas and wild meat vendors in town
    - Work in collaboration with participants from the different stakeholder groups to co-design and pilot SBC interventions to reduce risk
    - Evaluate success of pilot interventions
    - Develop policy recommendations based on findings and experience
    - The Alliance is active in various international fora, such as the World Health Summit in Berlin in 2021 and 2022, where the importance of reducing health risks from wildlife trade was addressed with representatives of the German government and the Quadripartite.

- Global Programme Pandemic Prevention and Response, One Health: The GP PPOH also supports a project with the NGO TRAFFIC under and co-financed with the Alliance (as mentioned above), the projects is about Reducing Risks in Tanzania's Game Meat Industry: Developing a One Health Model for Safe, Sustainable and Legal Supply. The goal of that project is to generate a robust evidence base around the most effective combination of interventions to achieve a safe, sustainable, and legal supply of wild meat products through exemplar pilot activities in Tanzania (with the aim to contribute to reduced risk of zoonotic spill overs), and disseminate these outcomes for potential adaptation in the East Africa Community region and globally. - Tanzania (TZ) focused on the 2020 Game Meat Selling Regulations, which define legal supply of wild animal meat. To ensure that this game meat industry develops in a safe, legal and sustainable direction, TRAFFIC will work with TZ government, private sector and civil society to develop a bespoke approach which incorporates One Health concerns together with insights from value chain analysis to identify critical control points for mitigation of zoonotic disease risks. This is an unprecedented opportunity to gather a robust data set in a legal and more transparent wildlife trade context to allow for more accurate modelling of potential disease and spillover risks, as well as consideration of traceability systems, the importance of livelihoods, and compliance with supply chain management protocols by priority stakeholders.

Kind regards

Mr Babak Miller, LL.M. (Stellenbosch)

Mr Babak Miller, LL.M. (Stellenbosch)
Policy Advisor

On behalf of Division N I 4 – International Species Conservation, Wildlife Trade

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation,
Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection

Robert-Schuman-Platz 3, 53175 Bonn, Germany
Phone +49 (0)228 99 305-2655
Email babak.miller@bmuv.bund.de

Internet www.bmuv.de/en
Facebook www.facebook.com/bmuv.bund
Twitter www.twitter.com/bmuv
Instagram www.instagram.com/umweltministerium

Von: Thea Henriette Carroll <thea.carroll@un.org>
Gesendet: Montag, 3. April 2023 15:19
An: Miller, Babak <Babak.Miller@bmuv.bund.de>
Cc: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info <cites.info-cites@un.org>
Betreff: FW: New Notification to the Parties to CITES

Dear Mr Miller

The e-mail below refers.

Thank you for reaching out relating to the date for submission – the submission extension to 28 April 2023 is acceptable.

We look forward to receive the information.

Kind regards
Thea

Thea Carroll (she/her)
Acting Chief
Science Unit
CITES Secretariat

E: thea.carroll@un.org
T: +254 72 490 3669 | https://cites.org
CITES Secretariat, Palais des Nations, Ave. de la Paix 8-14, 1211 Geneve, Switzerland
MIE, 11 Chemin des Anémones, 1219 Châtelaine-Genève, Switzerland

---

From: Miller, Babak <Babak.Miller@bmuv.bund.de>
Sent: Monday, 3 April, 2023 2:37 PM
To: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info <cites.info-cites@un.org>

To: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info <cites.info-cites@un.org>
Subject: WG: New Notification to the Parties to CITES

Dear colleagues,

is it possible to extend the deadline until 28 April?

Many thanks.

Kind regards

Mr Babak Miller, LL.M. (Stellenbosch)
Policy Advisor

On behalf of Division N I 4 – International Species Conservation, Wildlife Trade

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation,
Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection

Robert-Schuman-Platz 3, 53175 Bonn, Germany
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Email babak.miller@bmuv.bund.de

Internet www.bmuv.de/en
Facebook www.facebook.com/bmuv.bund
Twitter www.twitter.com/bmuv
Instagram www.instagram.com/umweltministerium

Von: CITES <no_reply@cites.org>
Gesendet: Donnerstag, 16. März 2023 15:20
An: Miller, Babak <Babak.Miller@bmuv.bund.de>
Betreff: New Notification to the Parties to CITES

The following Notification to the Parties was posted on the CITES website on 16 March 2023:

Notification to the Parties N° 2023/028:

> Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade

The Notification can be viewed on the page below:

http://cites.org/eng/node/136013

CITES Secretariat
International Environment House
11 Chemin des Anemones
CH-1219 Chatelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Fax: +41-22-797-34-17
Email: info@cites.org

From: **Kaina Alvarado** kaina.alvarado@sag.gob.hn
Subject: Information concerning to: Notification to the parties 2023/028
Date: 17 April 2023 at 22:45
To: info@cites.org
Cc: thea.carroll@un.org, laura suazo laura.suazo@sag.gob.hn

KA

Esteemed authorities,
Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

As instructed by the administrative authority I (CITES-Honduras) and in response to Notification to the parties 2023/028:

We have attached a report titled: "*Risk of future zoonotic diseases emergence associated with international wildlife trade*", which outlines the measures we have implemented to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogens transmission from the wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains.

Thank you for your attention to this matter,
Please don't hesitate to contact us if you have any additional request,

Kind Regards!

PDF

Risk of Future Zoonot...ras.pdf

Agricultura
y Ganadería
Gobierno de la República

HONDURAS
GOBIERNO DE LA REPÚBLICA

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, 17 March 2023.

Esteemed authorities,
Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Concerning to:

Risk of Future Zoonotic Disease Emergence Associated with International Wildlife Trade.

Within the framework of decision 19.15, on the role of CITES to reduce the risk of future zoonotic diseases associated with international trade of wild species and responding to the notification of the parties number 2023/028, the members of CITES-HONDURAS working group presents the current information in the country about the actions developing in the framework of zoonotic diseases:

Veterinary services adopt the definition of zoonoses and maintain regulations regarding the surveillance, prevention, and control of zoonoses, including zoonoses that affect wild species, for example Avian Influenza or Wild Rabies.

In this sense, part of the construction of synergies involves the creation of relations between the various institutions and sectors for the approach to zoonoses, so that in February 2023 a process of prioritization of zoonotic diseases was developed under the approach of the project "Una sola Salud" (One Health), in this process have been involved: human health, animal health and environmental entities and social organizations.

Regarding the prioritization process of zoonotic diseases in Honduras, the "UNA SOLA SALUD" project has a unifying and integrative approach that seeks to balance and sustainably optimize the health of people, animals, and ecosystems.

Institutions such as the Ministry of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Agricultural Health Service (SENASA-SAG), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), faculty of Microbiology of the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH-VS), USAID, Executive Secretary of the Council of Ministers of Health of Central America (SE-COMISCA), the Honduran Social Security Institute, Pan American Health Organization (OPS),

Bulevar Centroamérica, Ave. La FAO.
Apto. Postal 309, Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., Honduras, C.A.
Teléfonos: Secretaria de Estado (504) 2239-8394, (504) 2239-7603, (504) 2231-1921
Sub-Secretario de Agricultura: (504) 2239-9736,
Sub-Secretario de Ganadería: (504) 2239-93-38,

@saghonduras

www.sag.gob.hn

OIRSA, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), National University of Agriculture (UNAG), FAO, INCEBIO and the Forest Conservation Institute, prioritized the main diseases to be addressed in an intersectoral manner, they also structured a work plan with a multisectoral approach to prioritize the zoonotic diseases of greatest concern in the country and develop action plans to address these principal zoonotic diseases in collaboration with partners.

As part of the actions implemented within the framework of the Project, a list of principal zoonotic diseases of greatest concern was established, agreed upon by all the sectors represented by "UNA SOLA SALUD", and a series of recommendations for the next steps to be taken were generated.

Among the actions to consider, training for the treatment, prevention measures, and strategies to report the following diseases transmitted to the human, animal and environmental health sector have been defined, either by bacteria such as: Leptospirosis, Salmonellosis, Brucellosis, Zoonotic Tuberculosis, Listeriosis, Leprosy, Colibacillosis; by viruses for avian influenza, rabies, eastern and western equine encephalitis; and parasites of Taeniasis, Chagas, Leishmaniasis, Toxoplasmosis, Giardiasis and Histoplasmosis fungi.

Given the above, we state that the Honduran working group is committed to constant and inter-institutional actions to prevent the Risk of Future Emergence of Zoonotic Diseases Associated with the International Trade in Wildlife.

From: **OSAWA AKIRA** akira.osawa@mofa.go.jp
Subject: REPORT TO THE CITES SECRETARIAT(Japan, Notification to the Parties No. 2023/028 Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade)
Date: 18 April 2023 at 16:32
To: info@cites.org
Cc: thea.carroll@un.org, MARUYAMA FUMIE fumie.maruyama@mofa.go.jp, 田邊 依里子（ERIKO TANABE） ERIKO_TANABE@env.go.jp, 尾�� 由布子（YUFUKO OZAKI） YUFUKO_OZAKI@env.go.jp, MARIKO WATANABE(JAPAN) mariko.watanabe-2@mofa.go.jp

Dear the Secretariat of CITES,

Pursuant to Decision 19.15 on “The role of CITES in reducing the risk of future emergence of zoonotic diseases associated with international wildlife trade” adopted at the 19th Conference of the Parties (Panama City, 2022), Notice 2023/08 (March 16, 2023) is issued by the CITES Secretariat. Japan reports on "any they have in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover and transmission from wild trade and associated wildlife supply chains including markets" as follows.

In Japan, three main ministries work together to deal with zoonoses: the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), which deal with human infection and zoonosis control; the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), which deals with livestock animals; and the Ministry of the Environment (MOE), which deals with biodiversity conservation.

1 Normal occasion
1.1 Identification of occurrence and retention status
MHLW requires physicians and veterinarians tonotify when they have diagnosed patients or animals to be infected with certain infectious disease based on the Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Diseases. MAFF is responsible for monitoring outbreaks of livestock and poultry diseases in accordance with the Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases in Livestock. It also conducts research on livestock diseases (including zoonoses). MOE conducts research on avian influenza (wild birds and domesticated birds in zoos, etc.).

1.2 Countermeasures against sources of infection
MHLW allows prefectural governor to exterminates and disinfects infectious agents (e.g., ticks, mosquitoes, rats, etc.) in accordance with the Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Diseases. In accordance with the Rabies Prevention Law, rabies vaccination and registration of dogs with municipalities are mandatory. Based on the Slaughterhouse Act, etc., slaughterhouse inspections and food sanitation measures are implemented. MAFF promotes the implementation of biosecurity and other measures for the management of livestock and poultry in accordance with the Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases in Livestock. MOE implements global warming countermeasures, and wildlife protection and management based on the Act on Wildlife Protection, Control, and Hunting Management. It also promotes proper care and management of animals by animal handling business operators and citizens, microchip implant into cats and dogs and registration of the data, based on the Act on Welfare and Management of Animals.

1.3 Informing animal owners and other stakeholders
MHLW conducts public awareness programs for the public and related parties through its website, posters, and symposiums. It also disseminates professional guidelines to sellers and other related parties. MAFF disseminates and provides information to livestock farmers ,local governments, and other related parties. MOE disseminates information to animal handling business operators and animal owners, etc.

1.4 Import and Quarantine
MHLW prohibits the importation of monkeys, bats, raccoons, civets, etc. for pet use, checks the health certificates of imported animals under the Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Diseases. MAFF conducts import and export quarantine of animals in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. (e.g., for dogs and cats, Rabies Prevention Act, for monkeys for research or exhibition, Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Diseases, and for livestock and poultry, and their products, Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases in Livestock)

2 Interagency Coordination in Emergencies
In case of emergency, interagency liaison meetings (e.g., highly pathogenic avian influenza, monkeypox etc.) are held to implement interagency collaboration.

Bests,

Akira Osawa
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Global envirornmental division

Tel:03-5501-8000(ext5508)
Tel:03-5501-8245(direct)
Email:akira.osawa@mofa.go.jp
. . . . . .

Friday, April 21, 2023 at 11:40:30 Central European Summer Time

Subject: CITES Notifications to the Parties: Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade

Date: Thursday, 30 March 2023 at 10:21:31 Central European Summer Time

From: phouthone KK

To: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info, Thea Henriette Carroll, Keophouvong Chanthapanya, Sofie Hermann Flensborg

Attachments: E-Notif-2023-028 Health.pdf, CITES Decree No. 348 GOV_11NOV2022 (Eng)_WCS-DOF-Rev.1.docx, National WHS Committee Establishment_2022.pdf, MAF No. 0188ภป2019 on Farms_Zoos_Rescue Centers.pdf, Final_Eng_Draft SOP Lao PDR_21Feb2022.pdf

Dear,sir

According to the CITES Notifications to the Parties: Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade

On the behalf of CITES Management Authorities of Lao PDR, we would like to share the **"report on any measures they have in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains including markets".**

i) the 'National Wildlife Health Surveillance Standard Operating Procedures' and the 'National Wildlife Health Surveillance Committee' (attached) recently approved by MAF Minister and launched at the World Wildlife Day on March 3 at Landmark;

(ii) The Government's Decree on CITES (attached);

(iii) MAF Decision No. 0188 (2019) on the Establishment of Farms, Zoos and Rescue Centers;

(iv) Any measures regarding bans, legislation, regulations, new policies or practices, improved surveillance, closure of some markets, increased funding, taxon-specific actions, etc. as relates to pathogen spillover and wildlife trade, farms, markets, restaurants, etc.

Kindly find out the attachments below:

Best regards,

Phouthone KOMKIENG

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເລກທີ: 5629 /ກປ

ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ: 21 DEC 2022

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ
ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ຄະນະກຳມະການເຝົ້າລະວັງພະຍາດສັດປ່າ ຢຸ່ ສປປ ລາວ

- ອີງຕາມ ດຳລັດ ນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ຂອງກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ສະບັບເລກທີ 603/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 15 ຕຸລາ 2021;
- ອີງຕາມ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຮັບຮອງ ແລະ ປະກາດໃຊ້ ມາດຕະຖານຂັ້ນຕອນການ ປະຕິບັດ ການເຝົ້າລະວັງພະຍາດສັດປ່າ ຢຸ່ ສປປ ລາວ ສະບັບເລກທີ 3617/ກປ, ລົງວັນທີ 10 ສິງຫາ 2022;
- ອີງຕາມ ໜັງສືສະເໜີ ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ ສະບັບເລກທີ 2308/ກລປ, ລົງວັນທີ 25 ສິງຫາ 2022.

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຕົກລົງ:

ມາດຕາ 1 ແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະກຳມະການ ເຝົ້າລະວັງພະຍາດສັດປ່າ ຢຸ່ ສປປ ລາວ ເພື່ອເຝົ້າລະວັງ, ກັນ, ຄວບຄຸມ ແລະ ໂຕ້ຕອບ ການລະບາດຂອງພະຍາດສັດປ່າ ແນໃສ່ເປົ້າໝາຍເພື່ອຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຄວາມສ່ຽງຕໍ່ສຸຂະພາບ ຄົນ, ສັດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ດັ່ງມີລາຍລະອຽດລຸ່ມນີ້:

ກ. <u>ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳລວມ :</u>

1. ທ່ານ ກິແກ້ວ ສີງນາວົງ	ຮອງລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ;
2. ທ່ານ ນາງ ວິໄລພອນ ວໍລະພິມ	ຫົວໜ້າ ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ, ກປ	ເປັນຮອງ;
3. ທ່ານ ຮສ. ປອ ສົມຫວັງ ພົມມະວົງ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກປ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
4. ທ່ານ ສຸນັນທາ ຈຸນລະມະນີ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ກົມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້, ກປ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
5. ທ່ານ ດຣ. ນາງ ລັດສະໝີ ວົງຄຳຊາວ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມຄວບຄຸມພະຍາດຕິດຕໍ່, ກະຊວງສາທາລະນະສຸກ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
6. ທ່ານ ວິລະພົນ ນວນແສງສີ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ,ກະຊວງຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ	ເປັນຄະນະ.

ຄະນະດັ່ງກ່າວ ມີໜ້າທີ່ຊີ້ນຳ, ເຕົ້າໂຮມປະຊຸມ, ສະເໜີແຕ່ງຕັ້ງຄະນະສະເພາະກິດ, ວາງແຜນ, ຊຸກຍູ້, ຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ກວດກາ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ບັນດາມາດຕະການ ແລະ ລາຍງານຄວາມຄືບໜ້າ

Subject: CITES Notifications to the Parties: Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade

Date: Thursday, 30 March 2023 at 10:21:31 Central European Summer Time

From: phouthone KK

To: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info, Thea Henriette Carroll, Keophouvong Chanthapanya, Sofie Hermann Flensborg

Attachments: E-Notif-2023-028 Health.pdf, CITES Decree No. 348 GOV_11NOV2022 (Eng)_WCS-DOF-Rev.1.docx, National WHS Committee Establishment_2022.pdf, MAF No. 0188ກ2019 on Farms_Zoos_Rescue Centers.pdf, Final_Eng_Draft SOP Lao PDR_21Feb2022.pdf

Dear,sir

According to the CITES Notifications to the Parties: Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade

On the behalf of CITES Management Authorities of Lao PDR, we would like to share the **"report on any measures they have in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains including markets".**

i) the 'National Wildlife Health Surveillance Standard Operating Procedures' and the 'National Wildlife Health Surveillance Committee' (attached) recently approved by MAF Minister and launched at the World Wildlife Day on March 3 at Landmark;

(ii) The Government's Decree on CITES (attached);

(iii) MAF Decision No. 0188 (2019) on the Establishment of Farms, Zoos and Rescue Centers;

(iv) Any measures regarding bans, legislation, regulations, new policies or practices, improved surveillance, closure of some markets, increased funding, taxon-specific actions, etc. as relates to pathogen spillover and wildlife trade, farms, markets, restaurants, etc.

Kindly find out the attachments below:

Best regards,

Phouthone KOMKIENG

ໃນການເຝົ້າລະວັງ ແລະ ຄວບຄຸມການລະບາດ ຂອງພະຍາດສັດປ່າ ຢູ່ ສປປ ລາວ ໃຫ້ແກ່ ການນຳ ກະຊວງ, ລັດຖະບານ ແລະ ສື່ມວນຊົນຊາບ.

ຂ. <u>ຄະນະກອງເລຂາ :</u>

1. ທ່ານ ພູວົງ ພິມມະຈັນ	ຫົວໜ້າສູນວິໄຈພະຍາດສັດ, ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ;
2. ທ່ານ ສຸລິຍະສັກ ໃຈຍະວົງ	ຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກສັດຕະວະແພດ, ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ, ກປ	ເປັນຮອງ;
3. ທ່ານ ຈັນທອນ ໂພທິໄຕ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາ ສາກົນ (CITES), ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກປ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
4. ທ່ານ ນາງ ສີພາວັນ ອິນທະປະຖາ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າສະຫງວນ, ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກປ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
5. ທ່ານ ສົມພົນ ທຳມະວົງສາ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າປ້ອງກັນ, ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກປ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
6. ທ່ານ ກົງຄຳ ສົມມາລາວົງ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກກວດກາສັດນ້ຳ-ສັດປ່າ, ກົມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້, ກປ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
7. ທ່ານ ລັດຕະນະ ທຳມະວົງສາ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າຜະລິດ, ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກປ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
8. ທ່ານ ດຣ. ນາງ ພົງສະໄຫວ ຈັນທະແສງ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກກັນພະຍາດຈາກ ສັດສູ່ຄົນ ແລະ ຈຸດຜ່ານແດນ,ກົມຄວບຄຸມພະຍາດຕິດຕໍ່,ສທ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
9. ທ່ານ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກເຝົ້າລະວັງ,	ກົມຄວບຄຸມພະຍາດຕິດຕໍ່, ສທ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
10. ທ່ານ ພູມີສັດ ວົງຈານໄຊ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມທົ່ວໄປ, ກົມສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ກຊສ	ເປັນຄະນະ.

ຄະນະດັ່ງກ່າວ ມີໜ້າທີ່ຊ່ວຍວຽກຄະນະຊີ້ນຳລວມ ໃນການປະສານງານ, ວາງແຜນ, ອອກມາດຕະການ, ໃຫ້ຂໍ້ມູນ, ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກ ແລະ ສະໜັບສະໜຸນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແຜນການເຝົ້າລະວັງ ແລະ ຄວບຄຸມການລະບາດ ຂອງພະຍາດສັດປ່າ ຂອງຄະນະວິຊາການ ແລະ ຄະນະສະເພາະກິດ ໃຫ້ມີປະສິດທິພາບ.

ຄ. <u>ຄະນະວິຊາການ :</u>

1. ທ່ານ ແສງໄຊ ພົນທະສີ	ວິຊາການ ສູນວິໄຈພະຍາດສັດ, ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ, ກປ	ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ;
2. ທ່ານ ສອນໄຊ ແສງທາລາ	ວິຊາການ ພະແນກສັດຕະວະແພດ, ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ, ກປ	ເປັນຮອງ;
3. ທ່ານ ພູທອນ ກົມກ້ຽງ	ວິຊາການ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ (CITES), ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກປ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
4. ທ່ານ ຄຳແພງ ພິມເພັດ	ວິຊາການ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າສະຫງວນ,	

	ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກປ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
5. ທ່ານ ປະເຊີນ ສຸວັນນະສີ	ວິຊາການ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າປ້ອງກັນ, ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກປ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
6. ທ່ານ ນາງ ຄຳຮຸ້ ແສງດາວົງ	ວິຊາການ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າຜະລິດ, ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກປ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
7. ທ່ານ ໄພບຸນ ຫຼວງພິບຸນ	ວິຊາການ ພະແນກກວດກາສັດນ້ຳ-ສັດປ່າ, ກົມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້, ກປ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
8. ທ່ານ ນາງ ຄຳພອກ ພິທັກເທບ	ວິຊາການ ຄຸ້ມຄອງຖານຂໍ້ມູນເຝົ້າລະວັງພະຍາດສັດປ່າ 'WHIP'ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ, ກປ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
9. ທ່ານ ດຣ. ນາງ ຄັດທະອຸດອນ ບຸນຄຸ້ມ	ວິຊາການ ພະແນກກັນພະຍາດຈາກສັດ ສູ່ຄົນ ແລະ ຈຸດຜ່ານແດນ, ກົມຄວບຄຸມພະຍາດຕິດຕໍ່, ສທ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
10. ທ່ານ ດຣ. ຊະນະທິບ ວິລະວົງ	ວິຊາການ ພະແນກເຝົ້າລະວັງ, ກົມຄວບຄຸມພະຍາດຕິດຕໍ່, ສທ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
11. ທ່ານ ດຣ. ມາລີອັນ ວົງປັນຍາ	ວິຊາການ ພະແນກເຝົ້າລະວັງ, ກົມຄວບຄຸມພະຍາດຕິດຕໍ່, ສທ	ເປັນຄະນະ;
12. ທ່ານ ສຸກວິໄລ ອິນປັນຍາ	ວິຊາການ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມທົ່ວໄປ, ກົມສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ກຊສ	ເປັນຄະນະ.

ຄະນະດັ່ງກ່າວ ມີໜ້າທີ່ປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ ດ້ານວິຊາການ ຢູ່ສູນກາງ ແລະ ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ໂດຍປະສານສົມທົບກັນ ເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນການເຝົ້າລະວັງ, ການສືບສວນ-ສອບສວນ, ການເກັບຕົວຢ່າງ, ການວິໄຈ, ການອະນາໄມ, ການຂ້າເຊື້ອ, ການທຳລາຍ ແລະ ການນຳໃຊ້ມາດຕະການຄວບຄຸມພະຍາດ ລວມທັງ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ການປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນລົງໃນຖານຂໍ້ມູນເຝົ້າລະວັງພະຍາດສັດປ່າ 'WHIP', ການປະເມີນຄວາມສ່ຽງ, ການວິເຄາະຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ການລາຍງານ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກັບການເຝົ້າລະວັງ ແລະ ຄວບຄຸມພະຍາດສັດປ່າ. ຄະນະວິຊາການ ຍັງມີສິດເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ ແລະ ໃຫ້ການຝຶກອົບຮົມດ້ານວິຊາການຮ່ວມກັບ ທຸກພາກສ່ວນທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ.

ມາດຕາ 2 ໃຫ້ບັນດາທ່ານທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ຕາມມາດຕາ 1 ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຈົ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນດີ ແລະ ລາຍງານໃຫ້ຂັ້ນເທິງຊາບໃນເວລາອັນຄວນ.

ມາດຕາ 3 ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມີຜົນນຳໃຊ້ໄດ້ ນັບແຕ່ວັນລົງລາຍເຊັນ ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ປອ. ເພັດ ພົມພິພັກ

ບ່ອນນຳສົ່ງ:
1. ທ່ານ ລມຕ, ຮລມຕ ທ່ານລະ 01 ສະບັບ (ເພື່ອລາຍງານ);
2. ຫ້ອງການກະຊວງ 01 ສະບັບ (ເພື່ອຊາບ);
3. ກລປ 01 ສະບັບ (ເພື່ອ);
4. ທ່ານທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ທ່ານລະ 01 ສະບັບ (ເພື່ອປະຕິບັດ);
5. ເກັບຮັກສາໄວ້ 01 ສະບັບ (ເພື່ອຊາບ);

Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

The Government No. 348/GOV

Vientiane Capital, 11 November 2022

Decree
on Management of International Trade in Endangered Species of Aquatic Animal, Wild Fauna and Flora

- Pursuant to the Law on Government No. 03/NA, dated 16 November 2021;
- Pursuant to the Law on Forestry No. 64/NA, dated 13 June 2019;
- Pursuant to the Wildlife and Aquatic Animal Law No. 07/NA, dated 24 December 2007;
- Referring to the letter of proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry No. 4468/MAF, dated 03 November 2022.

The Government promulgates this Decree:

Section 1
General Provisions

Article 1 Purpose

This Decree defines the principles, regulations and measures relating to the management, monitoring and inspection of the management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora (CITES) in order to make this work efficiently and effectively with the aim of preventing the illegal trafficking of endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora and their destructive utilization, thus ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources, allowing regional and international integration, and contributing to the national socio-economic development.

Article 2 Management of International Trade in Endangered Species of Aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora

The management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora refers to the implementation of the principles, regulations and measures relating to the international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild

fauna and flora included in Appendices I, II, and III of CITES, in accordance with the laws, and in an effective and sustainable manner.

Article 3 Defination

The terms used in this Decree shall have the meaning as follows:

1. **CITES** means the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora which was adopted in Washington, D.C. on 3rd March 1973, and Lao PDR became a Party on 1st March 2004;
2. **CITES Secretariat** means the Secretariat which performs the function of a focal point in compiling and summarizing information and reports, providing facilities in the holding of meetings and all activities of the Parties and communicating all relevant activities of the Parties through the website (https://cites.org/eng/disc/sec/index.php). The CITES Secretariat has the Head Office located in Geneva, Switzerland;
3. **Parties** mean countries which sign and ratify the CITES;
4. **COP (Conference of the Parties)** means the meeting which is held at least once every two years to make decisions on important issues related to CITES as prescribed in the CITES;
5. **Commercial purpose** means the conduct of any activities which are related to the trade in wildlife, aquatic animals and wild flora for economic benefit (may be in cash or in other forms);
6. **Non-commercial purpose** means the conduct of any activities which are related to wildlife, aquatic animals and wild flora for the purposes of scientific research, training or education, exchange between zoos and botanic gardens, investigation, return of wildlife, aquatic animals and wild flora between the CITES Management Authorities and cultural exchange;
7. **Aquatic animal** means all species of animals which are born and grown in natural wetland or are taken from the nature for raising and breeding;
8. **Wild fauna** means all species of animals, including amphibians, mammals, reptiles and birds, which are born and grown in nature or are taken from the nature for raising or breeding;
9. **Wild flora** means all species of trees and plants that grow in forests and wetlands including plants and trees which are taken from forest and wetland for planting or propagation;
10. **Carcass** means the whole body of dead animal and the remains of dead plant;
11. **Parts** means any parts of the wildlife, aquatic animal and wild flora, such as: head, claw, horn, ivory, bone, bile, oil, shell, hair, scale, tooth, blood, skin, leaf, fruit, nut, vine, root, bulb and other parts;
12. **Products** mean the parts of wildlife, aquatic animal and wild flora taken for processing into finished products and semi-finished products, such as: food,

medicine, ornaments, household items, musical instrument, products used in education and so on;

13. **Controlled environment** means environment that is not the natural habitat but is human-made for the purpose of breeding or producing wild animals and wild plants by having defined boundaries which are designed to allow them to grow and be safe;
14. **LAF (Legal Acquisition Finding)** means the certification that the acquisition of the aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species is consistent with the laws;
15. **NDF (Non-Detriment Finding)** means the study conducted by the CITES Scientific Authority to certify that the export of the aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species will not affect the survival of such species.

Article 4 Principles of the Management of International Trade in Endangered Species of Aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora

The management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora shall be performed in accordance with the following principles:

1. Complying with the policies, laws and the National Socio-Economic Development Plan, Conventions to which Lao PDR is a Party, and the relevant international agreements;
2. Ensuring the protection of the interests of the State, organizations, legal entities and individuals engaged in management, protection, development and utilization [of CITES species];
3. Ensuring that the management, protection, development and utilization of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species are done effectively and sustainably.

Article 5 Scope of Application

This Decree shall apply to individuals, legal entities and organizations, both domestic and foreign, engaging in activities related to the management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora in Lao PDR.

Section 2
Appendices of CITES Species of Aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora

Article 6 Appendices of CITES Species of Aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora

The Appendices of CITES species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora consists of three Appendices as follows:

1. Appendix I includes aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species which are threatened and faced with risk of extinction and are affected by hunting, exploitation, trade and destructive utilization;

2. Appendix II includes aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species which are not threatened with extinction at present time, but may become extinct in the future if there is absence of proper management;
3. Appendix III includes aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species which can be reproduced widely in nature, but such species may be negatively affected in the future that any Party may propose the protection of its species and seek the cooperation of other Parties in the control of trade of such species.

Article 7 Amendment of Appendices of CITES Species of Aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora

In case it is necessary to amend the Appendices of CITES Species of Aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora, the CITES MA shall coordinate with the CITES SA to conduct the study in order to prepare the documents, data, justifications, status, and threats in relation to the species to be proposed for inclusion, up-listing, down-listing and deletion from the Appendices of CITES, for submission to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for endorsement and, thereafter, for submission to the Conference of the Parties (COP) in accordance with the CITES procedure.

The CITES Secretariat shall organize the meeting the Conference of the Parties to review the implementation of CITES and to consider, amend, and adopt the amended Appendix I and Appendix II based on the majority of votes of the Parties attending the meeting. Regarding the amendment of Appendix III, each Party has the right to make the proposal unilaterally. These Appendices will be formally disseminated in the CITES website (https://cites.org/eng/disc/sec/index.php).

Section 3
Registration and Declaration of CITES Species

Article 8 Registration and Declaration of CITES Species

Any individuals, legal entities and organizations that possess and/or breed aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species including their carcasses, parts and products listed in the Appendices of CITES for international trade purpose must register and declare the CITES species under their possession with the CITES MA and maintain the records on the number of wild animals and wild plants as well as the records of all transaction operations. The CITES MA has the right to inspect the premises and records of the individuals, legal entities and organizations which are registered.

The documents required for applying for registration and declaration of CITES species are as follows:

1. An application form for registration is provided by the Lao PDR CITES MA;

2. List of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species under the possession of the applicant.

Article 9 Consideration of Registration and Declaration of CITES Species

After receiving the application for registration and declaration of the possession of CITES species, CITES MA shall examine and consider the application for registration and the declaration of possession of CITES species, and shall issue the registration certificate to the applicant within a period of thirty days. In case the application for registration and the declaration of the possession of CITES species cannot be approved, a written reply shall be given to the applicant together with the reason.

Section 4
Trade, Import, Export, Re-export and Transit

Article 10 International Trade in Endangered Species of Aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora

The trade in aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species listed in the CITES Appendices including the products, carcasses or parts of these species shall be carried out as follows:

For species in Appendix I, the individuals, legal entities and organizations are strictly prohibited to trade such species, except for non-commercial purpose, for which it is required to obtain the permit from the CITES MA. In case the species is bred in a controlled environment and registered with the CITES MA and affixed with specific marks that cannot be changed or modifed, the trade is allowed and shall be carried out in the same manner as for species in Appendix II.

For species in Appendix II, the trade is permitted, but is required to make the non-detriment finding (NDF) for the involved aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species by the CITES SA in accordance with the notice of the CITES Secretariat in each period, and with the permit from the CITES MA.

For species in Appendix III, the trade is permitted, but is required to obtain the permit from the CITES MA.

Article 11 Import

Import refers to the import of any species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora including the products, carcasses or parts of these species for the purpose of raising, breeding and utilization in Lao PDR.

For the import of species in Appendix I for non-commercial purpose, the importer is required to have the export permit or re-export permit from the competent authority of the country of origin, the certificate of origin, the animal health certificate or plant phytosanitary certificate or product sanitary certificate, the contract between the importer

and the exporter, the list of types and numbers to be imported, and a suitable housing place, and to ensure that such species will not be used for commercial purposes. The CITES MA of Lao PDR shall then issue the import permit based on the certification of the CITES SA.

For the import of species in Appendix II and Appendix III, the importer is required to have the export permit or re-export permit from the competent authority of the country of origin, the certificate of origin, the animal health certificate or certificate of plant phytosanitary or certificate of product sanitary, the contract between the importer and the exporter, the list of types and numbers to be imported, the import permit and a suitable housing place.

The import permit will be granted only in case the Scientific Authority of the country of origin has certified that the import is for the purpose which does not pose the risk of extinction to the aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species in nature.

Article 12 Export

The export of species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora including the products, carcasses or parts of such species in Appendix I is specifically permitted for the purpose of cultural exchange and scientific research only. The documents required for export are the same as for the export of species in Appendix II and Appendix III, but it is not necessary to have the extinction risk management plan (Non-Detriment Finding).

The export of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species including the products, carcasses or parts of such species in Appendix II of CITES is permitted for commercial purpose by having the extinction risk management plan (Non-Detriment Finding).

The documents required for the export of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species including their products, carcasses or parts are as follows:

1. Export permit from the CITES MA of the country of origin;
2. Import permit from the CITES MA of the country of destination;
3. Certificate of origin or scientific source from the CITES SA of the country of destination and the country of origin;
4. Certificate of breeding or raising;
5. Health certificate or disease-free certificate or plant phytosanitary certificate or product sanitary certificate;
6. Contract between the importer and the exporter;
7. List of types and numbers of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species or parts and products of the species;
8. Suitable housing place.

Article 13 Re-export

Re-export refers to the taking of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species including the products, carcasses or parts of these species which were previously imported

to send back from Lao PDR to the country of origin or to a third country in accordance with the regulations.

Re-export requires, in addition to the documents specified in Article 11 of this Decree, to have the certificate of animal registration declaration, the certificate of breeding or raising of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species including the products, carcasses or parts of the species to be exported, the re-export permit, and the import permit from the competent authority of the country of destination.

Article 14 Transit

Transit refers to the taking of the aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species including their products, carcasses or parts to transit in Lao PDR to another country. Apart from complying with the regulations of the concerned sector, the transit exporter must declare the export permit from the competent authority of the country of origin and the import permit from the country of destination, the certificate of origin, the animal health certificate or plant phytosanitary certificate or product sanitary certificate, and the list of types and numbers to be transited, in order to apply for the transit permit from the CITES MA of Lao PDR.

Article 15 Application for Permit

Any individuals, legal entities and organizations wishing to apply for the permits for import and export, re-export and transit of the aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species including their products, carcasses or parts shall submit the application together with all the required documents, as prescribed in Articles 11, 12, 13 and 14 of this Decree, to the CITES MA.

The application form for each permit is provided by the CITES MA.

The import, export, re-export and transit of the aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species including their products, carcasses or parts shall be subject to the payment of fees and service charges as provided in the Presidential Decree on Fees and Service Charges which is promulgated in each period.

Article 16 Consideration

After receiving the application form for the permit, the CITES MA must examine and consider the issuance of the permit within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of the application form. In case the permit cannot be issued, it is required to notify the applicant in writing together with the reason.

The export permit and re-export permit have a validity duration of six months from the date of issuance of the permit. The import permit has the validity duration of twelve months from the date of issuance of the permit. Each permit can be used only once.

In case where the CITES MA has found out there are distortions, falsification of documents, the use of forged documents, or non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations, the CITES MA is entitled to revoke the issued permits.

Section 5
CITES Management Authority and CITES Scientific Authority

Article 17 CITES MA

The CITES MA (CITES Management Authority) is a unit under the auspices of the Department of Forestry which is appointed by the Minister of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to perform the function of the implementation of CITES.

The CITES MA has the rights and duties according to the scope of its responsibilities as follows:

1. To implement the policy, strategic plan, laws including the plans, programs, projects relating to the management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora;
2. To conduct the dissemination and education on the guidelines, policy, strategic plan, laws, Conventions to which Lao PDR is a party, and international agreements related to the management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora;
3. To manage and keep the aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species including their products, carcasses or parts which are acquired from seizures or by court decisions for use in educational and research activities;
4. To process the registration and issue the registration certificate;
5. To issue permits or certificates of import, export, re-export and transit of the aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species including their products, carcasses or parts;
6. To establish and develop the information system, mechanism for cooperation, and exchange of information with concerned agencies regarding the management and implementation of CITES activities both in the country and with foreign countries;
7. To participate in the meetings, seminars, trainings and exchange of lessons on the management of the international trade in endangered species of fauna and flora in the country and abroad, according to the assignment;
8. To liaise and cooperate with national and international organizations in order to exchange information and control illegal trade in species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora including their products, carcasses or parts;
9. To summarize and report the outcomes of implementation of the international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora management activities to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on a regular basis;
10. To exercise other rights and perform other duties as provided in the laws.

Article 18 CITES SA

The CITES SA (CITES Scientific Authority) is a unit under the auspices of the Faculty of Forest Science which is appointed by the Minister of Education and Sports to perform the function of scientific research and certification.

The CITES SA has the rights and duties according to the scope of its responsibilities as follows:

1. To implement the regulations relating to the CITES SA;
2. To disseminate regulations relating to the CITES SA;
3. To prepare the aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species survival management plan to ensure the sustainability of the endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora in order to certify and submit to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the approval of the annual export quota, as appropriate;
4. To conduct the study and research, experiment, test, analysis and proof and issue the certification of the DNA of the aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora, including their products, carcasses or parts;
5. To collect and analyze the data and information on the biological condition of the aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora which are affected by trade in order to prepare appropriate proposals for the amendment of the CITES Appendices;
6. To participate in the meetings, seminars, trainings and exchange of lessons on the management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora both in the country and abroad, according to the assignment;
7. To coordinate with concerned parties to review the lists of endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora for submission to the Conference of the Parties;
8. To summarize and report the outcomes of the implementation of activities to the Ministry of Education and Sports and to the CITES MA of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on a regular basis;
9. To exercise other rights and perform other duties as provided in the laws.

Section 6
Prohibitions

Article 19 Prohibitions for Officials/Civil Servants and Officers in Charge of the Management of International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora

The officials/civil servants and officers in charge of the management of international trade in endangered species of fauna and flora are prohibited to perform any of the following acts:

1. Abusing their rights, functions, position; using violence, coercion, threat for seeking personal benefits and for the benefits of their family, relatives and friends;

2. Demanding, requesting, accepting the bribe from individuals, legal entities and organizations;
3. Performing their duties carelessly and negligently, neglecting their duties and behaving irresponsibly in the performance of their duties;
4. Delaying, withholding, falsifying documents; issuing documents improperly or destroying the documents;
5. Demanding payment of fees and service charges that are inconsistent with the laws;
6. Disclosing state or official secrets and confidential information of the individuals, legal entities and organizations;
7. Distorting the facts; concealing, hiding, protecting or cooperating with the wrongdoers;
8. Performing any other acts that violate the laws.

Article 20 Prohibitions for Individuals, Legal Entities or other Organizations

The individuals, legal entities or other organizations are prohibited to perform any of the following acts:

1. Giving bribes to officials/civil servants and officers; falsifying documents and stamps;
2. Threatening, delaying and obstructing the performance of work related to the management international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora;
3. Taking living aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora species listed in Appendix I including the carcasses, parts and organs of the animals from their habitats and having them in their possession;
4. Engaging in torture of animals in all forms;
5. Illegally catching, hunting, trading and having in possession of wildlife and aquatic animals without receiving the authorization;
6. Engaging in the import, export, re-export, transit or trade of endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora, inconsistent with the permit and the laws;
7. Performing any other acts that violate the laws.

Section 7
Management and Inspection

Article 21 Management and Inspection Organizations

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry is directly charged with the management and inspection of the international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora management activities and is the focal point in coordinating with the Ministry of Education and Sports, other relevant Ministries, organizations and local administrations.

Article 22 Rights and Duties of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

In the management and inspection of CITES activities, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has the following rights and duties:

1. To consolidate and formulate the policies, strategies on the management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora for submission to the Government for consideration;
2. To elaborate the policies, strategies, laws into plans, programs, projects and ensure their implementation;
3. To disseminate the policies, strategies, laws, Conventions to which Lao PDR is a Party, and international agreements related to the management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora;
4. To issue and abolish the Decisions, Orders, Instructions, Notifications on the management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora;
5. To lead the management, monitoring and inspection of the implementation of activities relating to the management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora;
6. To attend and report the outcomes of the meetings on the management of international trade in species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora, both in the country and abroad;
7. To prepare the plan for the development, training and upgrading of the personnel in charge of the management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora;
8. To coordinate with other relevant agencies for implementing activities related to the managenent of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora;
9. To ensure the relationship and cooperation with foreign countries, regional and international organizations in regard to the activities related to the management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora;
10. To summarize and report on the implementation of the activities related to the management of international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora to the Government on a regular basis;
11. To exercise other rights and perform other duties as provided in the laws.

Article 23 Rights and Duties of the Ministry of Education and Sports

In the management and inspection of CITES activities, the Ministry of Education and Sports has the following rights and duties:

1. To consolidate and formulate the regulations on scientific certification and ensure their implementation;

2. To disseminate the regulations on scientific certification;
3. To issue or nullify the Decisions, Orders, Instructions, Notifications on scientific certification;
4. To lead the management, monitoring and inspection of the implementation of the scientific certification activities;
5. To participate in meetings, both in the country and abroad;
6. To prepare the plan for the development, training and upgrading of the personnel in charge of scientific certification work;
7. To coordinate with other relevant agencies for the implementation ofscientific certification activities;
8. To ensure the relationship and cooperation with foreign countries in the region and with international organizations in regard to scientific certification activities;
9. To summarize and report on the implementation of scientific certification activities to the Government on regular basis;
10. To exercise other rights and perform other duties as provided in the laws.

Article 24 Rights and Duties of other Sectors, Local Administrations and Relevant Parties

Other sectors, local administations and relevant parties have the rights and duties to coordinate with the international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora management and inspection organizations in accordance with their mandates and responsibilites.

Article 25 Inspection of CITES Activities

The inspection of the international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora management activities shall have the following content:

1. Implementation of the laws and regulations related to the management and inspection of the international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora management activities;
2. Performance of duties of the officials/civil servants who are in-charge of the management and inspection of the international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora management activities;
3. Formulation and implementation of the Plan of Management and Inspection of the international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora management activities.

Article 26 Forms of Inspection

The inspection consists of three forms as follows:

1. Regular Inspections which is an inspection conducted on a regular basis and has a definite time period and shall be performed at least once a year;

2. Inspection with prior notice which is an inspection conducted when deemed necessary by giving notice at least twenty-four hours in advance to the inspection target ;
3. Immediate inspection which is an inspection conducted when deemed necessary, but such inspection shall be carried out urgently without giving prior notice to the inspection target.

The inspection shall be conducted in strict compliance with the Law.

Section 8
Policy towards Persons Having Good Performance and Measures against Violators

Article 27 Policy towards Persons with Good Performance

Any individuals, entities or organizations having good performance in the implementation of this Decree, particularly the management and inspection of the international trade in endangered species of aquatic animal, wild fauna and flora management activities, with good quality and in compliance with the laws and regulations shall receive the awards or other benefits in accordance with the regulations.

Article 28 Measures against Violators

Any individuals, entities or organizations having violated this Decree, particularly the prohibitions, will be subject to reeducation, warnings, disciplinary measures, fine, civil damage compensation or criminal sentences depending on the severity of the case.

Section 9
Final Provisions

Article 29 Uniform, Sign and Stamp

The CITES Management Authority shall have the uniform, sign and stamp for use in the performance of official work. The uniform, sign and stamp are defined by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Article 30 Implementation

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry shall take the lead in the implementation of this Decree.

Other Ministries, Agencies, Local Administrations and relevant parties shall acknowledge and strictly implement this Decree.

Article 31 Effectiveness

This Decree is effective from the 30th,December, 2022 onwards.

For the Government of Lao PDR
Prime Minister

(Signed and sealed)

Phankham VIPHAVANH

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເລກທີ 0188 /ກປ

ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 03 ກຸມພາ 2019

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ
ວ່າດ້ວຍການສ້າງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ

- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍສັດນ້ຳ ແລະ ສັດປ່າ ເລກທີ 07/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 24 ທັນວາ 2007;
- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍປ່າໄມ້ ສະບັບປັບປຸງ ເລກທີ 06/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 24 ທັນວາ 2007;
- ອີງຕາມ ດຳລັດຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ເລກທີ 99/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 09 ມີນາ 2017 ວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ຂອງກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້;
- ອີງຕາມ ໜັງສືສະເໜີ ຂອງກົມນະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ ນິຕິກຳ ເລກທີ 037/ກບນ, ລົງວັນທີ 04 ກຸມພາ 2019.

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ອອກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ:

ໝວດທີ 1
ບົດບັນຍັດທົ່ວໄປ

ມາດຕາ 1 ຈຸດປະສົງ

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ກຳນົດ ຫຼັກການ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ມາດຕະການ ກ່ຽວກັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ກວດກາ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນທີ່ ສປປ ລາວ ເປັນພາຄີ ແນໃສ່ຊຸກຍູ້ສົ່ງເສີມການລ້ຽງ, ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ, ການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ແລະ ການນຳໃຊ້ ໂດຍບໍ່ສົ່ງຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ທຳມະຊາດ, ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ຖິ່ນທີ່ຢູ່ອາໄສ ປະກອບສ່ວນເຂົ້າໃນການຍົກລະດັບຊີວິດການເປັນຢູ່ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນບັນດາເຜົ່າ ແລະ ເປັນທ່າແຮງໃນການພັດທະນາ ເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ ແຫ່ງຊາດ.

ມາດຕາ 2 ການສ້າງສວນສັດ

ການສ້າງສວນສັດ ແມ່ນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ເພື່ອບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ, ການສະແດງລະຄອນສັດ ແລະ ແລກປ່ຽນທາງດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ ແນໃສ່ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ແລະ ປູກຈິດສຳນຶກໃຫ້ແກ່ປວງຊົນ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ອະນຸຊົນ ແລະ ເຍົາວະຊົນ ໃຫ້ຮູ້ຈັກອະນຸລັກ ແລະ ປົກປັກຮັກສາສັດປ່າໃນທຳມະຊາດ.

ມາດຕາ 3 **ການສ້າງຟາມສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ**

ການສ້າງຟາມສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ແມ່ນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ ກ່ຽວກັບການລ້ຽງ, ການປຸກ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ເພື່ອສະໜອງການບໍລິໂພກ ແລະ ອຸປະໂພກ ໃຫ້ແກ່ສັງຄົມ ແລະ ເປັນສິນຄ້າຈຳໜ່າຍ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ.

ມາດຕາ 4 **ການສ້າງ ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ**

ການສ້າງ ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແມ່ນການດຳເນີນກິດຈະການລ້ຽງ, ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ທາງດ້ານວິທະຍາສາດ, ປິ່ນປົວ, ຟື້ນຟູ, ຮັກສາ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ຊະນິດທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ ໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍທາງດ້ານຊະນິດພັນ.

ມາດຕາ 5 **ການອະທິບາຍຄຳສັບ**

ຄຳສັບ ທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມີຄວາມໝາຍ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. **ສັດປ່າ** ໝາຍເຖິງ ສັດລ້ຽງລູກດ້ວຍນ້ຳນົມ, ສັດເລືອຄານ, ສັດເຄິ່ງບົກເຄິ່ງນ້ຳ, ສັດປີກ ແລະ ແມງໄມ້ທຸກຊະນິດທີ່ເກີດ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍຕົວຢູ່ໃນປ່າທຳມະຊາດ ຫຼື ຖືກນຳເອົາຈາກທຳມະຊາດມາລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ;

2. **ພືດປ່າ** ໝາຍເຖິງ ພືດທຸກຊະນິດທີ່ເກີດ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນໃນປ່າທຳມະຊາດ ຫຼື ຖືກນຳເອົາ ຈາກທຳມະຊາດມາປຸກ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ;

3. **ຊະນິດພັນ** ໝາຍເຖິງ ຊະນິດພັນສັດ ແລະ ພືດ ທີ່ມີຮູບຮ່າງ ແລະ ຄຸນນະລັກສະນະຄືກັນ ຫຼື ແຕກຕ່າງກັນ ຊຶ່ງແຕ່ລະຊະນິດພັນ ສາມາດປະສົມພັນ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນໄດ້ ຕາມລັກສະນະສະເພາະຂອງ ແຕ່ລະຊະນິດພັນ;

4. **ສວນສັດ** ໝາຍເຖິງ ສະຖານທີ່ ທີ່ລັດອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງສ້າງ ຂຶ້ນເພື່ອດຳເນີນກິດຈະການລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແນໃສ່ບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ, ສະແດງລະຄອນສັດ ແລະ ແລກປ່ຽນວັດທະນະທຳ;

5. **ຟາມລ້ຽງສັດປ່າ** ໝາຍເຖິງ ສະຖານທີ່ ທີ່ລັດອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການ ຈັດຕັ້ງ ສ້າງຂຶ້ນເພື່ອດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແນໃສ່ຕອບສະໜອງຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ຂອງສັງຄົມ;

6. **ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ** ໝາຍເຖິງ ສະຖານທີ່ ທີ່ລັດອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ສ້າງຂຶ້ນເພື່ອດຳເນີນກິດຈະການປິ່ນປົວ, ຟື້ນຟູສຸຂະພາບ, ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄວ້າທາງ ດ້ານວິທະຍາສາດ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ;

7. **ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າບັນຊີ I** ໝາຍເຖິງ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ຫາຍາກ ແລະ ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ ຫຼື ມີຄວາມສ່ຽງຕໍ່ການສູນພັນ ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດເປັນ ປະເພດຫວງຫ້າມ ທີ່ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການຄຸ້ມຄອງຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ, ຊຶ່ງບາງຊະນິດ ແມ່ນນອນໃນບັນຊີຂອງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດ ປ່າທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);

8. **ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ບັນຊີ II** ໝາຍເຖິງ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າປະເພດຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຊຶ່ງຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ແບບຍືນຍົງ, ຖ້າຫາກບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກໍຈະກ້າວ

ໄປສູ່ການສູນພັນໃນອະນາຄົດ ຊຶ່ງບາງຊະນິດ ແມ່ນນອນໃນບັນຊີຂອງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າ ຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES);

9. **ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ບັນຊີ III** ໝາຍເຖິງ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ປະເພດທົ່ວໄປທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ ໃນບັນຊີ I ແລະ ບັນຊີ II;

10. **ສິ້ນສ່ວນສັດປ່າ** ໝາຍເຖິງ ພາກສ່ວນໃດໜຶ່ງ ຂອງສັດປ່າ ເຊັ່ນ ຫົວ, ຂາ, ຕີນ, ໜັງ, ເລືອດ, ເຂົາ, ນໍ, ງາ, ແຂ້ວ, ກະດູກ, ບີ, ນ້ຳມັນ, ໄຂ, ເກັດ, ອອງ, ຂົນ, ເລັບ, ຫາງ ແລະ ອະໄວຍະວະອື່ນຂອງ ສັດປ່າ;

11. **ຜະລິດຕະພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ** ໝາຍເຖິງ ການນຳເອົາສິ້ນສ່ວນ ຂອງ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ມາປຸງແຕ່ງເປັນຜະລິດຕະພັນສຳເລັດຮູບ ຫຼື ເຄິ່ງສຳເລັດຮູບ ເຊັ່ນ ຢາປົວພະຍາດ, ເຄື່ອງປະດັບ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງ ໃຊ້ອື່ນ.

ມາດຕາ 6 ຫຼັກການສ້າງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ

ການສ້າງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນ ພືດປ່າ ໃຫ້ປະຕິບັດຕາມຫຼັກການພື້ນຖານ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຮັບປະກັນ ໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບແນວທາງນະໂຍບາຍ, ຍຸດທະສາດ, ກົດໝາຍ, ນິຕິກຳໃຕ້ກົດ ໝາຍ ແລະ ແຜນພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ ແຫ່ງຊາດໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ;
2. ຮັບປະກັນບໍ່ໃຫ້ມີຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບຕໍ່ ທຳມະຊາດ, ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ສັງຄົມ;
3. ຮັບປະກັນຄວາມປອດໄພທາງດ້ານສຸຂະພາບຂອງ ຄົນ, ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ;
4. ຮັບປະກັນຜົນປະໂຫຍດທາງກົງ ແລະ ທາງອ້ອມຂອງລັດ, ຜູ້ປະກອບການ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ;
5. ຮັບປະກັນໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍ ຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES), ສົນທິສັນຍາ ແລະ ສັນຍາສາກົນອື່ນ ທີ່ ສປປ ລາວ ເປັນ ພາຄີ.

ມາດຕາ 7 ຂອບເຂດການນຳໃຊ້

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ນຳໃຊ້ສຳລັບ ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະ ເທດ ທີ່ເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານ ແລະ ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການກ່ຽວກັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງສວນສັດ, ຟາມ ສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ຢູ່ໃນ ສປປ ລາວ.

ໝວດທີ 2
ການສ້າງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ

ມາດຕາ 8 ການສ້າງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ມີຈຸດປະສົງດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການສ້າງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ຕ້ອງຂໍອະນຸຍາດຈາກຂະ ແໜງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້, ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍວິສາຫະ ກິດ ແລະ ກົດໝາຍອື່ນ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ບັນຊີ I ແມ່ນລັດຖະບານ ເປັນຜູ້ອະນຸຍາດຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງ ກະຊວງ ກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ໂດຍມີການປະສານສົມທົບກັບ ຂະແໜງການ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;

2. ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ປະເພດຫວງຫ້າມ ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນບັນຊີ II ແມ່ນ ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເປັນຜູ້ອະນຸຍາດ ຕາມການນຳສະເໜີຂອງ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ໂດຍມີການປະສານສົມທົບກັບ ຂະແໜງ ການ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;

3. ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ປະເພດຫວງຫ້າມ ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນບັນຊີ III ແມ່ນ ພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ເປັນຜູ້ອະນຸຍາດຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງ ຂະແໜງປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ໂດຍມີການປະສານສົມທົບກັບ ຂະແໜງການ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

ມາດຕາ 9 **ການຂໍອະນຸຍາດ ສ້າງຕັ້ງ**

ການຂໍອະນຸຍາດສ້າງຕັ້ງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນ ພືດປ່າ ຕ້ອງປະກອບເອກະສານ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ໃບສະເໜີ ຫຼື ໃບຄຳຮ້ອງຂໍອະນຸຍາດສ້າງຕັ້ງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ;
2. ບົດວິພາກເສດຖະກິດ-ເຕັກນິກ ຫຼື ແຜນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ;
3. ບົດປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບ ດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ສັງຄົມ ແລະ ທຳມະຊາດ;
4. ບົດລາຍງານ ແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງ ຕໍ່ການສູນພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ (Non-detriment Findings).

ພາຍຫຼັງໄດ້ຮັບຄຳຮ້ອງແລ້ວ ຕ້ອງດຳເນີນການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາພາຍໃນ ສີ່ສິບຫ້າ ວັນ ນັບຕັ້ງແຕ່ວັນທີໄດ້ຮັບ ຄຳຮ້ອງ ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ. ໃນກໍລະນີທີ່ບໍ່ມີເງື່ອນໄຂຄົບຖ້ວນ ແລະ ບໍ່ສາມາດອອກໃບອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ໄດ້ ຕ້ອງ ແຈ້ງເປັນລາຍລັກອັກສອນ ພ້ອມທັງເຫດຜົນໃຫ້ຜູ້ສະເໜີໄດ້ຮັບຊາບ.

ມາດຕາ 10 **ໃບອະນຸຍາດ ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ ແລະ ການຕໍ່ໃບອະນຸຍາດ ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ**

ໃບອະນຸຍາດ ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ ກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ມີອາຍຸນຳໃຊ້ ໜຶ່ງ ປີ. ພາຍຫຼັງໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸ ຍາດສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ ກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແລ້ວ ຜູ້ປະກອບການຕ້ອງໄດ້ ນຳສະເໜີ ຫາ ຂະແໜງການອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າ ເພື່ອຂຶ້ນທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ.

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ມີຈຸດປະສົງ ຕໍ່ໃບອະນຸຍາດດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ ກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຕ້ອງສະເໜີຕໍ່ຂະແໜງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກ່ອນໝົດກຳນົດ ສີ່ສິບຫ້າ ວັນ ໂດຍປະກອບເອກະສານ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ສຳເນົາໃບຢັ້ງຢືນການມອບພັນທະອາກອນ ປະຈຳປີ;
2. ສຳເນົາໃບທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ;
3. ໃບອະນຸຍາດດຳເນີນກິດຈະການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້;
4. ບົດລາຍງານ ປະເມີນຄືນ ຜົນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະການ ລວມທັງ ບັນຊີ ການປ່ຽນແປງ ຈຳນວນ ແລະ ຊະນິດພັນຂອງສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ໂດຍໄດ້ຮັບການຢັ້ງຢືນ ຈາກພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ.

ມາດຕາ 11 ຊະນິດສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ນຳມາລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ

ຊະນິດ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ນຳມາລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ຢູ່ໃນສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ແມ່ນຂຶ້ນກັບລັກສະນະ ແລະ ຈຸດພິເສດ ຂອງແຕ່ລະກິດຈະການ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. **ສວນສັດ:** ອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ນຳເອົາສັດປ່າທຸກຊະນິດ ຊຶ່ງເປັນສາຍພັນລຸ້ນທີ 3 ຂຶ້ນໄປ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ເຂົ້າມາລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນໄດ້, ແຕ່ຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍສັດນ້ຳ ແລະ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ ລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES);

2. **ຟາມລ້ຽງສັດປ່າ:** ອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ນຳເອົາສັດປ່າ ທຸກຊະນິດ ຊຶ່ງເປັນສາຍພັນລຸ້ນທີ 3 ຂຶ້ນໄປ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ II ແລະ III ເຂົ້າມາລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນໄດ້, ແຕ່ຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍສັດນ້ຳ ແລະ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES);

3. **ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນສັດປ່າ:** ອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ນຳເອົາ ຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ທຸກຊະນິດ ແລະ ທຸກປະເພດ ທີ່ຖືກໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ຢ່າງໜັກ ແລະ ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ ລວມທັງສັດປ່າ ທີ່ໄດ້ຈາກແຫຼ່ງອື່ນ ເຊັ່ນ ການຢຶດຂອງເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ, ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ມອບໃຫ້ ເພື່ອນຳມາລ້ຽງ, ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ວິທະຍາສາດ, ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ, ປົ່ນປົວ ແລະ ຟື້ນຟູສຸຂະພາບສັດ ແລ້ວປ່ອຍຄືນສູ່ທຳມະຊາດ ຫຼື ສະໜອງໃຫ້ແກ່ສວນສັດ;

4. **ສວນພືດປ່າ:** ອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ນຳເອົາ ພັນພືດທຸກຊະນິດ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ມາປູກ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ, ແຕ່ຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດຕາມກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍປ່າໄມ້, ນິຕິກຳທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາ ສາກົນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES).

ມາດຕາ 12 ການຂຶ້ນທະບຽນ ແລະ ແຈ້ງບັນຊີ ຊະນິດສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດສ້າງຕັ້ງ ສວນສັດປ່າ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ລາຍງານ ແລະ ແຈ້ງບັນຊີການປ່ຽນແປງ ຈຳນວນ ແລະ ຊະນິດພັນຂອງສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ໃນແຕ່ລະປີ ພ້ອມທັງ ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນ ນຳຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ, ເທດສະບານ, ນະຄອນ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

ມາດຕາ 13 ການປົ່ນປົວສັດປ່າ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການສ້າງສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ຕ້ອງເອົາໃຈໃສ່ຮັກສາ ແລະ ປົ່ນປົວສັດໃນເວລາສັດບາດເຈັບ ຫຼື ຕິດເຊື້ອພະຍາດຕ່າງໆ ໂດຍໃຫ້ມີໝໍ່ຍງານສັດຕະວະແພດສຳລັບດູແລ ແລະ ປົ່ນປົວສັດປ່າ ລວມທັງ ສະກັດກັ້ນ, ຄວບຄຸມ ແລະ ຕ້ານການລະບາດຂອງພະຍາດສັດ. ໃນກໍລະນີພົບເຫັນສັດປ່າ ທີ່ນຳມາລ້ຽງ ເຫງົ້າ, ບາດເຈັບ ຫຼື ຕາຍ ໂດຍບໍ່ຮູ້ສາເຫດ ຕ້ອງລາຍງານຕໍ່ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ສັດຕະວະແພດ ແລະ ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເມືອງ, ເທດສະບານ, ນະຄອນ.

ມາດຕາ 14 ການຄ້າຂາຍ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

ການຄ້າຂາຍສັດປ່າ ທີ່ໄດ້ນຳມາລ້ຽງ, ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ແລະ ພືດປ່າທີ່ໄດ້ນຳມາປູກ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ແມ່ນອະນຸຍາດສະເພາະສາຍພັນລຸ້ນທີ 2 ແລະ ລຸ້ນຕໍ່ໄປ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ II ແລະ III ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ລ້ຽງ ແລະ

ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ຢູ່ໃນຟາມສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ໂດຍໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍສັດນ້ຳ ແລະ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ ລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES). ສຳລັບສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I ແມ່ນບໍ່ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ຄ້າຂາຍ.

ມາດຕາ 15 ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ ສັດປ່າ, ພືດປ່າ ແລະ ສິ້ນສ່ວນສັດປ່າ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ມີຈຸດປະສົງເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ ສັດປ່າ, ພືດປ່າ ແລະ ສິ້ນສ່ວນ ສັດປ່າ ຈາກສະຖານທີ່ໜຶ່ງໄປສະຖານທີ່ອື່ນ ຢູ່ພາຍໃນປະເທດ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດຈາກຂະແໜງການກະສິ ກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ໄປຕາມເສັ້ນທາງທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໃຫ້ ພ້ອມທັງແຈ້ງເອກະສານກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຕໍ່ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ປະ ຈຳດ່ານກວດກາ ເປັນຕົ້ນ ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນສຸຂະພາບສັດປ່າ, ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນຖິ່ນກຳເນີດ, ໃບທະບຽນພິມສັດ.

ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ບັນຊີ I ລະຫວ່າງແຂວງຕໍ່ແຂວງ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ ຈາກ ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ໂດຍຜ່ານການປະສານສົມທົບກັບພະ ແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ. ສ່ວນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ປະເພດອື່ນ ແມ່ນມອບ ໃຫ້ ພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ນະຄອນຫຼວງ, ແຂວງ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ປະສານທົມທົບກັນ;

2. ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ ລະຫວ່າງເມືອງຕໍ່ເມືອງ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດຈາກພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ, ເທດສະບານ, ນະຄອນ;

3. ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ ລະຫວ່າງບ້ານຕໍ່ບ້ານ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດຈາກຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເມືອງ, ເທດສະບານ, ນະຄອນ ຕາມການສະເໜີ ຂອງອົງການປົກຄອງບ້ານ.

ໝວດທີ 3
ການນຳເຂົ້າ, ການສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

ມາດຕາ 16 ການນຳເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ມີຈຸດປະສົງ ນຳເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ ແລະ ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ຕ້ອງແມ່ນຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ ໃນມາດຕາ 8 ແລະ 9 ຂອງຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ເທົ່ານັ້ນ ໂດຍປະຕິບັດຕາມ ເງື່ອນໄຂສະເພາະທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ ໃນມາດຕາ 16, 17 ແລະ 18 ຂອງຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້, ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

ມາດຕາ 17 ການນຳເຂົ້າ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

ການນຳເຂົ້າ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I ຂອງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ CITES ແມ່ນ ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ສະເພາະ ເປົ້າໝາຍການແລກປ່ຽນວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາວິທະຍາສາດ ເທົ່ານັ້ນ.

ການນຳເຂົ້າ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ II ແລະ III ຂອງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ (CITES) ແມ່ນອະນຸຍາດເພື່ອເປົ້າໝາຍດ້ານການຄ້າ ໂດຍມີແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງຕໍ່ການສູນພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ (Non-detriment Findings).

ການນຳເຂົ້າ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ຂອງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ (CITES) ຕ້ອງປະກອບມີເອກະສານ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ໃບອະນຸຍາດສົ່ງອອກ ຈາກໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES ຂອງປະເທດຕົ້ນທາງ;

2. ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນຖິ່ນກຳເນີດ ຫຼື ແຫຼ່ງກຳເນີດ;
3. ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນສຸຂະພາບ ຫຼື ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນປອດພະຍາດ;
4. ໃບສັນຍາລະຫວ່າງຜູ້ນຳເຂົ້າ ແລະ ຜູ້ສົ່ງອອກ;
5. ລາຍການບັນຊີ ແລະ ຈຳນວນ ປະເພດສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ;
6. ໃບອະນຸຍາດນຳເຂົ້າ ຂອງໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ (CITES MA).

ມາດຕາ 18 **ການສົ່ງອອກ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ**

ການສົ່ງອອກ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I ຂອງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ CITES ແມ່ນ ອະນຸຍາດສະເພາະ ເປົ້າໝາຍການແລກປ່ຽນວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາວິທະຍາສາດ ເທົ່ານັ້ນ.

ການສົ່ງອອກ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ II ແລະ III ຂອງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ CITES ແມ່ນອະນຸຍາດ ເພື່ອເປົ້າໝາຍດ້ານການຄ້າ ໂດຍມີແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງຕໍ່ການສູນພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດ ປ່າ (Non-detriment Findings).

ການສົ່ງອອກສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ຕ້ອງປະກອບມີເອກະສານ ຄື:
1. ໃບອະນຸຍາດນຳເຂົ້າ ຈາກໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES ຂອງປະເທດປາຍທາງ;
2. ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນຖິ່ນກຳເນີດ ຫຼື ແຫຼ່ງທີ່ກຳເນີດ;
3. ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນການຂະຫຍາຍພັນ;
4. ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນສຸຂະພາບ ຫຼື ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນປອດພະຍາດ;
5. ໃບສັນຍາລະຫວ່າງຜູ້ສົ່ງອອກ ແລະ ຜູ້ນຳເຂົ້າ;
6. ລາຍການບັນຊີ ແລະ ຈຳນວນປະເພດ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ;
7. ໃບອະນຸຍາດສົ່ງອອກ ຂອງໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ (CITES MA).

ມາດຕາ 19 **ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ**

ການສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I ຂອງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ CITES ແມ່ນ ອະນຸຍາດສະເພາະ ເປົ້າໝາຍການແລກປ່ຽນວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາວິທະຍາສາດ ເທົ່ານັ້ນ.

ການສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ II ແລະ III ຂອງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ CITES ແມ່ນອະນຸຍາດ ເພື່ອເປົ້າໝາຍດ້ານການຄ້າ ໂດຍມີແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງຕໍ່ການສູນພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ (Non-detriment Findings).

ການສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ຕ້ອງປະກອບມີເອກະສານ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ໃບອະນຸຍາດສົ່ງອອກຈາກໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES ປະເທດຕົ້ນທາງ ແລະ ໃບອະນຸຍາດ ນຳເຂົ້າຈາກໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES ປະເທດປາຍທາງ ໃນເມື່ອກ່ອນ;
2. ມີໃບແຈ້ງຂຶ້ນທະບຽນພິມສັດ;
3. ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນການຂະຫຍາຍພັນ;
4. ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນສຸຂະພາບ ຫຼື ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນປອດພະຍາດ;
5. ລາຍການບັນຊີປະເພດ ແລະ ຈຳນວນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ຈະສົ່ງອອກຄືນ;
6. ໃບອະນຸຍາດສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ຂອງໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES MA;
7. ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນດ້ານວິທະຍາສາດ ຂອງໜ່ວຍງານວິທະຍາສາດ CITES SA;
8. ໃບອະນຸຍາດນຳເຂົ້າຄືນ ຈາກອົງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຂອງປະເທດປາຍທາງ.

ໝວດທີ 4
ສິດ ແລະ ພັນທະ ຂອງຜູ້ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ

ມາດຕາ 20 ສິດຂອງຜູ້ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ

ຜູ້ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການກ່ຽວກັບ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ມີສິດປົກປັກຮັກສາ, ພັດທະນາ, ນຳໃຊ້, ໄດ້ຮັບໝາກຜົນ, ມອບໂອນ, ສືບທອດ, ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ, ທົດລອງທາງດ້ານວິທະຍາສາດ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ຜົນຂອງການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາທົດລອງ, ການຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ແລະ ແລກປ່ຽນຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

ມາດຕາ 21 ພັນທະຂອງຜູ້ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ

ຜູ້ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ ມີພັນທະຕົ້ນຕໍ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍ, ກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນທີ່ ສປປ ລາວ ເປັນພາຄີ;
2. ອະນຸລັກ, ປົກປັກຮັກສາ, ພັດທະນາ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ຢ່າງຍືນຍົງ ໂດຍບໍ່ສົ່ງຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ທຳມະຊາດ;
3. ປະກອບສ່ວນ ສະກັດກັ້ນການລັກລອບຫາ, ລ່າ, ຊື້-ຂາຍ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ທຳລາຍ ຖິ່ນທີ່ຢູ່ອາໄສ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງພັນພືດ;
4. ຕິດຕາມ, ກວດກາ ສຸຂະພາບສັດ, ພ້ອມທັງເຝົ້າລະວັງການລະບາດຂອງພະຍາດສັດ ແລະ ພືດ;
5. ລາຍງານ ແລະ ສະໜອງຂໍ້ມູນ ການດຳເນີນກິດຈະການຂອງຕົນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ຂະແໜງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ;
6. ເສຍຄ່າທຳນຽມ, ຄ່າບໍລິການ ແລະ ພັນທະອື່ນ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ.

ໝວດທີ 5
ຂໍ້ຫ້າມ

ມາດຕາ 22 ຂໍ້ຫ້າມທົ່ວໄປ

ຫ້າມ ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ມີພຶດຕິກຳ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຊື້-ຂາຍ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ນຳເຂົ້າ ແລະ ນຳຜ່ານ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I ຂອງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ (CITES) ເພື່ອຈຸດປະສົງທາງດ້ານການຄ້າ;
2. ລ່າ, ລັກລອບ ຊື້-ຂາຍ, ແລກປ່ຽນ, ມີໄວ້ໃນຄອບຄອງ, ນຳເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ແລະ ນຳຜ່ານ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;
3. ນຳເອົາສັດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ຈາກປ່າທຳມະຊາດມາລ້ຽງ, ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ຫຼື ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;
4. ຂຸດຄົ້ນ ແລະ ນຳເອົາ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ຈາກປ່າທຳມະຊາດ ເພື່ອນຳມາເພາະປູກ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ເພື່ອຈຸດປະສົງທາງດ້ານການຄ້າ ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;
5. ມີພຶດຕິກຳອື່ນ ທີ່ເປັນການລະເມີດຕໍ່ ກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES).

ມາດຕາ 23 ຂໍ້ຫ້າມສຳລັບຜູ້ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການກ່ຽວກັບ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

ນອກຈາກຂໍ້ຫ້າມທົ່ວໄປ ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໃນມາດຕາ 22 ຂອງຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້, ຫ້າມຜູ້ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການກ່ຽວກັບ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ມີພຶດຕິກຳ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ສ້າງຕັ້ງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;

2. ລ່າ, ນຳມາລ້ຽງ, ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ, ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ, ລັກລອບຊື້-ຂາຍ, ນຳເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ແລະ ນຳຜ່ານ ສັດປ່າ, ສິ້ນສ່ວນ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນ ສັດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;

3. ຂຸດຄົ້ນ, ເກັບກູ້, ນຳມາເພາະປູກ, ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ, ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ, ລັກລອບຊື້-ຂາຍ, ນຳເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ແລະ ນຳຜ່ານ ພືດປ່າ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;

4. ຊື້, ຂາຍ, ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ ຫຼື ການກະທຳໃດໆໃນເວລາສັດປ່າຕາຍ ໂດຍບໍ່ຮູ້ສາເຫດ;

5. ນຳເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ, ນຳຜ່ານ ແລະ ເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍສັດປ່າ ທີ່ຖືພາມາ ແລະ ຕິດເຊື້ອພະຍາດ;

6. ນຳເອົາ ສັດປ່າ ທຸກຊະນິດ ຊຶ່ງເປັນສາຍພັນລຸ້ນທີ 1 ແລະ 2 ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ເຂົ້າມາລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນໃນສວນສັດ;

7. ນຳເອົາ ສັດປ່າ ທຸກຊະນິດ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I ເຂົ້າມາລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນໃນຟາມສັດ;

8. ນຳເອົາ ສັດປ່າ ໄປສະແດງ ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;

9. ທຳລະມານ ສັດປ່າ ຫຼື ກະທຳການອື່ນ ທີ່ມີລັກສະນະໂຫດຫ້ຽມ, ທາລຸນ ຫຼື ລະເມີດຕໍ່ຫຼັກການສະຫວັດດີການສັດປ່າ;

10. ສ້າງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ຢູ່ໃນເຂດໃຈກາງເມືອງ ແລະ ເຂດຊຸມຊົນ;

11. ໃຫ້ສິນບົນ, ຊື້ຈ້າງ, ກີດໜ່ວງທ່ວງດຶງ ແລະ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ຄວາມຮ່ວມມືໃນການປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ ຂອງເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;

12. ມີພຶດຕິກຳອື່ນ ທີ່ເປັນການລະເມີດຕໍ່ ກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES).

ມາດຕາ 24 ຂໍ້ຫ້າມສຳລັບ ພະນັກງານ ແລະ ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່

ນອກຈາກຂໍ້ຫ້າມທົ່ວໄປ ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນມາດຕາ 22 ຂອງຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້, ຫ້າມພະນັກງານ ແລະ ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ ມີພຶດຕິກຳ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ສວຍໃຊ້ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່, ຕຳແໜ່ງ, ໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ, ບັງຄັບ, ນາບຂູ່, ໃຫ້ ຫຼື ຮັບສິນບົນ, ກີດໜ່ວງທ່ວງດຶງ ເພື່ອຜົນປະໂຫຍດສ່ວນຕົວ ຈາກຜູ້ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ;

2. ເປີດເຜີຍຄວາມລັບຂອງລັດ, ປອມແປງເອກກະສານ, ຂາດຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຕໍ່ວຽກງານ ທີ່ໄດ້ມອບໝາຍ;

3. ດຳເນີນ ກິດຈະການ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ ດ້ວຍຕົນເອງ ຫຼື ມີຫຸ້ນສ່ວນ;

4. ມີພຶດຕິກຳອື່ນ ທີ່ເປັນການລະເມີດຕໍ່ກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES).

ໝວດທີ 6
ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ,
ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ

ມາດຕາ 25 ອົງການຄຸ້ມຄອງສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ

ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຄຸ້ມຄອງສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ຢ່າງລວມສຸນ ແລະ ເປັນເອກະພາບໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ ໂດຍມອບໃຫ້ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ຮັບຜິດຊອບໂດຍກົງ ແລະ ເປັນເຈົ້າການປະສານສົມທົບກັບ ຂະແໜງການ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

ອົງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ແມ່ນ ອົງການດຽວກັນກັບ ອົງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າໄມ້ ຊຶ່ງປະກອບມີ:

1. ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ໂດຍແມ່ນ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ເປັນເສນາທິການ;
2. ພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ໂດຍແມ່ນຂະແໜງປ່າໄມ້ ເປັນເສນາທິການ;
3. ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເມືອງ, ເທດສະບານ, ນະຄອນ ໂດຍແມ່ນໜ່ວຍງານປ່າໄມ້ ເປັນເສນາທິການ.

ນອກຈາກນັ້ນ, ຍັງມີໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ (CITES MA) ທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ໜ່ວຍງານ ວິທະຍາສາດ (CITES SA) ຂອງກະຊວງວິທະຍາສາດ ແລະ ເຕັກໂນໂລຊີ.

ມາດຕາ 26 ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງ ກົມປ່າໄມ້

ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ກົມ ປ່າໄມ້ ມີສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຕົ້ນຕໍ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ສ້າງນະໂຍບາຍ, ຍຸດທະສາດ, ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານຄຸ້ມ ຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ເພື່ອສະເໜີຂັ້ນເທິງ ພິຈາລະນາ;
2. ຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ, ຜັນຂະຫຍາຍແນວທາງ ຍຸດທະສາດ, ແຜນນະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ ນະໂຍບາຍຕ່າງໆໃຫ້ ກາຍເປັນແຜນການ, ແຜນງານ, ໂຄງການ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ;
3. ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມ ສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ລວມທັງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ (CITES)ໃນ ຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;
4. ປະສານສົມທົບກັບພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການສຳຫຼວດ, ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ, ສຶກສາ, ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ການຍົກລະດັບ ແລະ ບຳລຸງ ພະນັກງານວິຊາການ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ;
5. ພົວພັນ, ຮ່ວມມື, ແລກປ່ຽນຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ ແລະ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມປະຊຸມສຳມະນາ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ;
6. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າການອະນຸຍາດດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ ແລະ ປະກອບຄຳຄິດເຫັນ ກ່ຽວກັບການລົງທຶນ ດ້ານກິດຈະການສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ;

7. ປະສານສົມທົບ ກັບທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ ການສຳຫຼວດ, ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນກ່ຽວກັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ;

8. ຊຸກຍູ້, ຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ຕາມຂະແໜງສາຍຕັ້ງຂອງຕົນ ໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;

9. ສະຫຼຸບ ລາຍງານຜົນ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ໃຫ້ແກ່ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຢ່າງເປັນປົກກະຕິ;

10. ນຳໃຊ້ ສິດ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ.

ມາດຕາ 27 ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງຂະແໜງປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ

ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ຂະແໜງປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ມີສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຕົ້ນຕໍ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍ, ຍຸດທະສາດ, ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ລວມທັງ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ (CITES) ໃນຂອບເຂດຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງຕົນ;

2. ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ລວມທັງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ (CITES) ໃຫ້ຜູ້ປະກອບການ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ ເຂົ້າໃຈເຊື່ອມຊຶມ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ;

3. ຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນການດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ໃນຂອບເຂດຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງຕົນ;

4. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ປະກອບຄຳເຫັນກ່ຽວກັບການລົງທຶນ, ການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ເພື່ອສະເໜີຕໍ່ ພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ;

5. ປຸກລະດົມຂົນຂວາຍ, ຍາດແຍ່ງການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ລົງທຶນພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ;

6. ປະສານສົມທົບກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການສຳຫຼວດ, ເກັບກຳ ສັງລວມຂໍ້ມູນ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ລວມທັງ ຂຶ້ນບັນຊີ ແລະ ທະບຽນ ພືມສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ;

7. ສະຫຼຸບ ລາຍງານຜົນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໃຫ້ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ຢ່າງເປັນປົກກະຕິ;

8. ນຳໃຊ້ສິດ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ.

ມາດຕາ 28 ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ຂອງ ໜ່ວຍງານປ່າໄມ້ ເມືອງ, ເທດສະບານ, ນະຄອນ

ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ໜ່ວຍງານປ່າໄມ້ ເມືອງ, ເທດສະບານ, ນະຄອນ ມີສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຕົ້ນຕໍ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍ, ຍຸດທະສາດ, ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການກ່ຽວກັບ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ;

2. ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ນະໂຍບາຍ, ຍຸດທະສາດ, ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສຸນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ລວມທັງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ (CITES) ໃຫ້ຜູ້ປະກອບການ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ ເຂົ້າໃຈ ເຊື່ອມຊຶມ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ;

3. ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ປະສານສົມທົບ ກັບ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການສຳຫຼວດ, ເກັບກຳ ສັງລວມ ຂໍ້ມູນສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສຸນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ລວມທັງຂຶ້ນບັນຊີ ແລະ ທະບຽນພົມສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ;

4. ເປັນເຈົ້າການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນການດຳເນີນກິດຈະການສອນສັດ, ຟາມ ສັດປ່າ, ສຸນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ໃນຂອບເຂດຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງຕົນ;

5. ສະຫຼຸບ ລາຍງານຜົນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສຸນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ພາຍໃນເມືອງ, ເທດສະບານ ແລະ ນະຄອນ ໃຫ້ພະແນກ ກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງຂັ້ນເມືອງ ຢ່າງເປັນປົກກະຕິ;

6. ນຳໃຊ້ສິດ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ.

ມາດຕາ 29 ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ

ໜ່ວຍງານ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ (CITES MA) ແມ່ນການຈັດຕັ້ງໜຶ່ງທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ໂດຍແມ່ນພະແນກ ຄຸ້ມຄອງສັດນ້ຳ ແລະ ສັດປ່າ ເປັນເສນາທິການ ຊຶ່ງມີສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຕົ້ນຕໍ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ປະສານງານ ໃນລະດັບຊາດ ກັບ ກອງເລຂາອົງການ CITES ສາກົນ ແລະ ໜ່ວຍງານ CITES ຂອງບັນດາປະເທດ ທີ່ເປັນພາຄີ;

2. ປະສານງານ ກັບໜ່ວຍງານ ວິທະຍາສາດ CITES ແລະ ໜ່ວຍງານບັງຄັບໃຊ້ ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຄວບຄຸມ ແລະ ສະກັດກັ້ນ ການຄ້າຂາຍສັດປ່າ, ສິ້ນສ່ວນ ແລະຜະລິດຕະພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ທີ່ຜິດກົດໝາຍ;

3. ຄວບຄຸມ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງການຄ້າຂາຍ, ນຳເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ແລະ ນຳຜ່ານ ສັດປ່າ, ສິ້ນສ່ວນ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນຢູ່ໃນບັນຊີຂອງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍ ການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES);

4. ປະສານສົມທົບ ກັບ ໜ່ວຍງານວິທະຍາສາດ (CITES SA) ຄົ້ນຄ້ວາພິຈາລະນາການສະເໜີ ຂໍສົ່ງອອກ, ນຳເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ແລະ ນຳຜ່ານ ສັດປ່າ, ສິ້ນສ່ວນ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນຢູ່ໃນ ບັນຊີຂອງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES);

5. ອອກໃບອະນຸຍາດ CITES ໃນການ ສົ່ງອອກ, ນຳເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ແລະ ນຳຜ່ານ ສັດປ່າ, ສິ້ນສ່ວນ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ເພື່ອຈຸດປະສົງທາງດ້ານການຄ້າ, ການແລກປ່ຽນ ທາງດ້ານວັດທະນາທຳ ແລະ ການສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ຕາມສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES) ກຳນົດ;

6. ສະຫຼຸບ ລາຍງານຜົນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານ CITES ພາຍໃນປະເທດຂອງຕົນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ ກອງເລຂາ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ ລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES) ຢ່າງປົກກະຕິ;

7. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າ ດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES);

8. ນຳໃຊ້ສິດ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES).

ມາດຕາ 30 **ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງໜ່ວຍງານວິທະຍາສາດ**

ໜ່ວຍງານວິທະຍາສາດ (CITES SA) ແມ່ນໜ່ວຍງານໜຶ່ງ ທີ່ຢູ່ໃນຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງ ກະຊວງວິທະຍາສາດ ແລະ ເຕັກໂນໂລຊີ ຊຶ່ງມີໜ້າທີ່ ຕົ້ນຕໍ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ເປັນເຈົ້າການດຳເນີນການສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ທົດລອງ, ວິເຄາະ, ວິໄຈ ແລະ ພິສູດ ແຫຼ່ງກຳມະພັນ (DNA) ພ້ອມທັງ ອອກໃບຢັ້ງຢືນ ແຫຼ່ງກຳມະພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ;

2. ເປັນເຈົ້າການປະສານສົມທົບກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ດຳເນີນການສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ແລະ ສ້າງ ແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງຕໍ່ການສູນພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ (Non-detriment Findings) ທີ່ນອນ ໃນບັນຊີຂອງອົງການ CITES ສາກົນ;

3. ສະໜອງ ແລະ ແລກປ່ຽນຂໍ້ມູນ ຜົນຂອງການສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ໃຫ້ແກ່ໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES (CITES MA) ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;

4. ສະຫຼຸບ ລາຍງານ ຜົນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານວິທະຍາສາດ (CITES SA) ພາຍໃນປະ ເທດຂອງຕົນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES ແລະ ກອງເລຂາອົງການ CITES ສາກົນ ຢ່າງປົກກະຕິ;

5. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ກ່ຽວກັບ ວຽກງານ CITES;

6. ນຳໃຊ້ສິດ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES).

ໝວດທີ 7
ການກວດກາ ສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ

ມາດຕາ 31 **ອົງການກວດກາ ສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ**

ອົງການກວດກາສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ແມ່ນອົງການດຽວກັນກັບ ອົງການກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າໄມ້ ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນ ກົດໝາຍວ່າ ດ້ວຍປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍສັດນ້ຳ ແລະ ສັດປ່າ.

ມາດຕາ 32 **ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງອົງການກວດກາ ສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ**

ອົງການກວດກາ ສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ແມ່ນໜ່ວຍງານບັງຄັບໃຊ້ກົດໝາຍ (Law Enforcement Authority) ຊຶ່ງເປັນການຈັດຕັ້ງໜຶ່ງ ທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບ ກົມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ ມີສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ເປັນເຈົ້າການສົມທົບ ກັບ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ກວດກາ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການສ້າງຕັ້ງ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນ ຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ;

2. ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ກ່ຽວກັບ ວຽກງານກວດກາ ສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ແລະ ການດຳເນີນຄະດີຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ໃຫ້ສັງຄົມຮັບຮູ້ຢ່າງກ້ວາງຂວາງ ໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;

3. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ພິຈາລະນາ ຄຳຮ້ອງ, ຄຳສະເໜີ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ຫຼື ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ກ່ຽວກັບການລະເມີດ ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ນິຕິກຳ ກ່ຽວກັບສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ;

4. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ແລະ ຝຶກອົບຮົມ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES);

5. ກວດກາ ການຊື້-ຂາຍ, ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ, ການນຳເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ແລະ ນຳຜ່ານ ສັດປ່າ, ສິ້ນສ່ວນ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ຂອງຜູ້ປະກອບການ ໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;

6. ດຳເນີນການ ສຶບສວນ-ສອບສວນ ຕໍ່ຜູ້ລະເມີດກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ກ່ຽວກັບການດຳເນີນກິດຈະການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ, ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍການດຳເນີນຄະດີອາຍາ, ປະມວນກົດໝາຍອາຍາ ແລະ ກົດໝາຍອື່ນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;

7. ສະເໜີ ໃຫ້ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ອອກຄຳສັ່ງໂຈະ ຫຼື ຍົກເລີກ ການດຳເນີນກິດຈະການສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;

8. ສະໜອງ ແລະ ແລກປ່ຽນຂໍ້ມູນ ກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ຂອງຕົນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ (CITES MA) ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;

9. ສະຫຼຸບ ລາຍງານຜົນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານ CITES ພາຍໃນປະເທດຂອງຕົນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES ແລະ ກອງເລຂາສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES) ຢ່າງປົກກະຕິ;

10. ນຳໃຊ້ສິດ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES).

ມາດຕາ 33 ຮູບການກວດກາ ສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ

ການກວດກາ ສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ມີ ສາມ ຮູບການ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ການກວດກາຕາມລະບົບປົກກະຕິ ແມ່ນການກວດກາຕາມພາລະບົດບາດ, ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ ກວດກາສັດນ້ຳ ແລະ ສັດປ່າ ໂດຍມີການສົມທົບກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ເປັນປະຈຳ ແລະ ມີກຳນົດເວລາອັນແນ່ນອນ ຊຶ່ງຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດຢ່າງໜ້ອຍ ໜຶ່ງເທື່ອຕໍ່ປີ;

2. ການກວດກາໂດຍມີການແຈ້ງໃຫ້ຮູ້ລ່ວງໜ້າ ແມ່ນການກວດກາ ເມື່ອເຫັນວ່າມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນ ໂດຍການສົມທົບກັບພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບສອນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສອນພືດປ່າ ຮູ້ລ່ວງໜ້າຢ່າງໜ້ອຍ ຊາວສີ່ ຊົ່ວໂມງ;

3. ການກວດກາແບບກະທັນຫັນ ແມ່ນການກວດກາຢ່າງຮີບດ່ວນ ຫາກເຫັນວ່າມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນ ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ຜູ້ຖືກກວດກາ ຮູ້ລ່ວງໜ້າ.

ການກວດກາ ແມ່ນດຳເນີນທັງການກວດກາເອກະສານ ແລະ ການລົງກວດກາການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງ ໃນສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນຟື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ.

ໝວດທີ 8
ນະໂຍບາຍຕໍ່ຜູ້ມີຜົນງານ ແລະ ມາດຕະການຕໍ່ຜູ້ລະເມີດ

ມາດຕາ 34 ນະໂຍບາຍ ຕໍ່ຜູ້ມີຜົນງານ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ມີຜົນງານດີເດັ່ນໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ເປັນຕົ້ນ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາ, ພັດທະນາສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ, ສະກັດກັ້ນ, ປ້ອງກັນການບຸກລຸກ ທຳລາຍຖິ່ນທີ່ຢູ່ອາໄສ ແລະ ເຂດອະນຸລັກພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຍ້ອງຍໍ ແລະ ນະໂຍບາຍອື່ນ ຕາມລະບຽບການ.

ມາດຕາ 35 ມາດຕະການ ຕໍ່ຜູ້ລະເມີດ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ໄດ້ລະເມີດ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ຈະຖືກກ່າວເຕືອນ, ສຶກສາອົບຮົມ, ລົງວິໄນ, ປັບໃໝ, ຮັບຜິດຊອບທາງແພ່ງ ຫຼື ລົງໂທດທາງອາຍາ ຕາມກໍລະນີເບົາ ຫຼື ໜັກ.

ໝວດທີ 9
ບົດບັນຍັດສຸດທ້າຍ

ມາດຕາ 36 ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

ມອບໃຫ້ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ກົມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ປະສານສົມທົບກັບ ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງຂັ້ນສູນກາງ ແລະ ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ.

ມາດຕາ 37 ຜົນສັກສິດ

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ໄດ້ ນັບແຕ່ວັນລົງລາຍເຊັນ ແລະ ພາຍຫຼັງໄດ້ລົງຈົດໝາຍເຫດທາງລັດຖະການ ສິບຫ້າວັນ.

ຂໍ້ກຳນົດ, ບົດບັນຍັດໃດ ທີ່ຂັດກັບ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ລ້ວນແຕ່ຖືກຍົກເລີກ.

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ປອ.ລຽນ ທີແກ້ວ

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Standard Operating Procedure
For Wildlife Health Surveillance in Lao PDR

ລະຫັດມາດຕະຖານ: ມກປ-ລປ-2022-00018
STDCODE: AFSTD-LF-2022-00018

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Preface

The Standard Operating Procedure for Wildlife Health Surveillance in Lao PDR is designed to be the standard technical document for the implementation of wildlife health surveillance in the country. The purpose is to provide guidance to relevant stakeholders, including government, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations working in wildlife conservation, in the surveillance, investigation, and control of, and response to, wildlife morbidity and mortality events and disease outbreaks with aims to reduce disease risks to human, animal, and environmental health and the associated impacts on the economy and livelihoods.

This document defines the responsibilities of each relevant agency and outlines the procedures to follow when detecting incidents of unusual wildlife morbidity and/or mortality and wildlife disease outbreaks. This includes procedures for data collection, reporting lines, sampling and carcass collection, and diagnostics to determine the cause of illness or death, as well as basic guidelines on wildlife disease outbreak management, cooperation with relevant parties, and wildlife health data management procedures.

The Department of Livestock and Fisheries, on behalf of the main committee for the development of this Standard Operating Procedure for Wildlife Health Surveillance in Lao PDR, would like to inform you that this standard procedure is developed based on extensive consultation with experts and technicians at both central and local levels. It is considered the technical base document for the surveillance of wildlife disease across the country.

Vientiane capital, (date)……..……

Director of Department of Livestock and Fisheries

Key stakeholders for the development and implementation

The stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of the Standard Operating Procedure for Wildlife Health Surveillance in Lao PDR are identified as follows:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Department of Forestry, Department of Forest Inspection, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office, and District Agriculture and Forestry Office as their respective relevant offices)
- Ministry of Health (Department of Communicable Disease Control, Provincial Health Office, and District Health Office as their respective relevant offices)
- Local authorities (Provincial Governors, District Governors, and Village authorities)
- Wildlife Conservation Society, Lao PDR
- Government and private wildlife rescue and rehabilitation centres
- Government and private zoos and circuses
- Government and private wildlife captive breeding facilities and farms
- Individuals, legal entities, and organizations which work to conserve wildlife and wild places in Lao PDR.

CONTENTS

Chapter I

Introduction

1. Background

There is a global understanding that the health of human beings, animals, and the environment are intrinsically connected and are profoundly impacted by human activities. The overall declines of the planet, wild species, and ecosystems, along with increased encroachment of humans into wild places, have provided increased opportunities for disease emergence. There is growing recognition of the critical role of wildlife as a sentinel for emerging infectious diseases and other environmental health threats, as hosts of infectious (including zoonotic) diseases, and of their own vulnerability to health threats and the resulting impacts on biodiversity **c**onservation.

Outbreaks of diseases originating in wildlife such as Ebola, SARS, and COVID-19 have served as devastating reminders that to protect human health, we must monitor and reduce the risk of emerging zoonoses. Other diseases shared between livestock and wildlife, such as African Swine Fever, can have catastrophic consequences for both agricultural livelihoods and for vulnerable wild species. It is, therefore, essential for countries to promptly detect and manage issues related to wildlife health, and to build an early warning system to investigate and respond to wildlife morbidity/mortality events which may have widespread health implications for people and/or their domestic animals, wildlife populations themselves, and the environment.

Maintaining and monitoring wildlife health is important for conservation, ecosystem integrity, sustainable development, and biosafety and biosecurity. The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) encourages member countries to have a wildlife disease monitoring and notification system. For over ten years, Lao PDR has led several major initiatives in wildlife health surveillance (e.g., USAID-PREDICT, EU-LACANET projects) which uncovered evidence for pathogens of concern circulating in native wildlife such as coronaviruses, astroviruses, herpesviruses, Leptospira spp., and Rickettsia spp. It is also well documented that several of the major drivers of pathogen spillover from wildlife to humans and livestock, such as deforestation, land-use change, climate change, and wildlife trade are commonplace in Lao PDR. Until now, the Government of Lao PDR has not had in place a framework and procedure for wildlife health surveillance in the country and has rather directed most of the focus and resources to monitoring and mitigating disease in livestock and people. The relevant government sectors along with the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and other relevant organizations have therefore developed the following Wildlife Health Surveillance Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to offer technical guidance for the implementation of wildlife health surveillance in Lao PDR.

The goal of this SOP is to establish the wildlife health surveillance network and formalize the surveillance of, and initial response to, wildlife disease and emerging health threats through

inter-sectoral collaborations in Lao PDR. To achieve the goal, the SOP will identify key stakeholders to jointly implement wildlife health surveillance, which includes the routine collection, diagnoses, collation, and analysis of information related to wildlife health, and the timely dissemination of information to relevant partners and individuals in order to respond appropriately and promptly to the findings.

The main expected outcomes of implementing the SOP for Wildlife Health Surveillance are: to provide and operationalize a standard procedure for wildlife health surveillance in Lao PDR, to establish a functional network for Lao PDR, and conduct effective surveillance for pathogens in wildlife which pose risk to the health of humans, the health of livestock, and/or the health of wildlife themselves which can lead to negative economic and ecological impacts. The implementation of this SOP will allow wildlife health surveillance in Lao PDR to be in line with international standards and guidelines of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

2. Objective

The overall objectives of the development and implementation of this SOP are:

1) To establish a functional surveillance network which responds to disease outbreaks and other health events in wildlife through inter-sectoral collaborations with aims to prevent and control further transmission to humans, livestock, and wildlife?).
2) To serve as an implementation guide for unified, nation-wide surveillance and management of data on wildlife health
3) To guide the early detection, risk assessment, investigation, and rapid response to wildlife morbidity/mortality events in Lao PDR
4) To protect life of humans, animals, and the environment

3. Application Scope of this SOP

This SOP is to be applied when wildlife is found sick or dead of unknown causes in natural habitats, wildlife farms, zoos, wildlife rescue and rehabilitation centres, circuses, along the trade chain, in communities, or otherwise.

4. Definition of terms

1) **Wildlife:** Animals which are born and propagated in the wild or taken from the wild for purposes such as pets and breeding including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and other wildlife species.
2) **Infectious diseases:** Result from an infection with a pathogen (bacteria, viruses, parasites, fungi, prions) that can spread from individual to individual directly or indirectly.
3) **Emerging diseases:** Diseases that has appeared in a population for the first time, or that existed previously but is rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range.
4) **Pathogen:** An organism (virus, bacteria, fungi, prions, protozoans, parasites) that can cause disease to its host.

5) **Zoonotic pathogen:** Infectious agent that can transmit between animals and humans.
6) **Epidemiology:** The study and analysis of the patterns, causes, effects, and distribution of a disease in a population, as well as the tools, methods, and measures to control the disease.
7) **Disease surveillance:** An epidemiological tool to monitor the health of a population.
8) **Active surveillance:** A proactive surveillance process by which health data is systematically collected, organized, analyzed, monitored, and is focused on one or more particular pathogens in one or more wild animal species.
9) **Passive surveillance ("general surveillance", "scanning surveillance"):** Surveillance systems where disease events in wildlife are detected opportunistically and information on disease events is brought to the attention of relevant authorities without them actively seeking it.
10) **Captive facilities:** A place where wildlife is contained in cages, pens, enclosures, or fenced landscapes such as zoos, captive wildlife breeding facilities and farms, wildlife sanctuaries, wildlife rescue and rehabilitation centres, and the like.
11) **Wildlife Health Intelligence Platform (WHIP):** A web-based data management system which was specifically designed for wildlife health surveillance by the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative (CWHC), an OIE collaborating centre.
12) **National commands:** Responsive orders to a disease outbreak involving transmission between animals and humans that spreads widely within the country and/or to neighboring countries and are of national concern. The responsive orders will come from the National Committee on Communicable Diseases (NCCDC).
13) **Central commands:** Responsive orders to a disease outbreak involving animal to animal or animal to human transmission that spreads to more than one province and are of national concern. The responsive orders will come from the National Wildlife Health Surveillance Committee.
14) **Local commands:** Responsive orders to a disease outbreak involving animal to animal or animal to human transmission that spreads within a province or a district and are of provincial or local concern. The responsive orders will come from the relevant provincial or district.
15) **One Health:** One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems. It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and inter-dependent. The approach mobilizes multiple sectors, disciplines, and communities at varying levels of society to work together to foster well-being and tackle threats to health and ecosystems, while addressing the collective need for healthy food, water, energy, and air, taking action on climate change and contributing to sustainable development (One Health High-Level Expert Panel, 2022).

Acronyms

CWHC	Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative
DCDC	Department of Communicable Disease Control
DAFO	District Agriculture and Forestry Office
DLF	Department of Livestock and Fisheries
DOF	Department of Forestry
DOFI	Department of Forest Inspection
DVS	Division of Veterinary Service
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MOH	Ministry of Health
NAHL	National Animal Health Laboratory
NCLE	National Centre for Laboratory and Epidemiology
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OIE	World Organization for Animal Health
PAFO	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
PAMO	Protected Area Management Office
PFS	Provincial Forestry Section
PLFS	Provincial Livestock and Fisheries Section
POFI	Provincial Office of Forest Inspection
PPAS	Provincial Protected Area Section
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
WHIP	Wildlife Health Intelligence Platform
WHS	Wildlife Health Surveillance

Chapter II

Standard operating procedures for wildlife health surveillance in Lao PDR

The Standard Operating Procedure for wildlife health surveillance in Lao PDR is critical to ensure early detection of and response to disease events in wildlife and includes the following four sections:

1) Standard operating procedures for when wildlife morbidity/mortality events are detected.
2) Standard operating procedures for laboratory diagnostics of wildlife specimens.
3) Standard operating procedures for wildlife disease outbreak management and control.
4) Standard operating procedures for wildlife health data management.

1. Standard operating procedures for when wildlife morbidity/mortality events are detected.

1.1 Objective

To identify implementing parties, define their roles and responsibilities, and outline the procedures and equipment to use in order to effectively detect, record, report, and conduct an initial response to occurrences of death and disease in wild animals.

1.2 Scope

This section is for government officials at central levels, at local levels, and other organizations or businesses working with wildlife including zoos, captive wildlife breeding facilities and farms, circuses, and wildlife rescue and rehabilitation centres assigned to implement wildlife health surveillance in Lao PDR.

1.3 Stakeholders and implementing parties

Governmental departments (local, provincial, and central level) that work with animals (wild and domestic animals) and wildlife habitat such as forest rangers, officers of the district livestock and fisheries unit, provincial livestock and fisheries section, protected area/protection forest/production forest management offices, forest inspection officers, DLF, DOF, and DOFI. Staff from non-governmental organizations that work with wildlife within Lao PDR (e.g., Wildlife Conservation Society, wildlife rescue and rehabilitation centres) and wildlife businesses within Lao PDR (e.g., zoos, captive breeding facilities, wildlife farms, circuses).

1.4 Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and implementing parties

Roles and responsibilities of the implementing parties are as follows:

1) Report sick or dead wildlife along their respective reporting line within the wildlife health surveillance network.
2) Record information about the event and investigate.
3) Collect specimens if trained, or assist veterinarians in specimen collection, and perform necropsy if necessary.

4) Perform carcass disposal appropriately and when indicated.
5) Submit information and samples/carcasses following relevant guidelines.
6) Comply with personal and environmental biosafety standards.
7) Attend technical training related to wildlife health surveillance.
8) Perform other roles and responsibilities as assigned.

1.5 Materials and equipment

The minimum set of materials and equipment that **forest rangers and field officers** should carry with them while patrolling to be prepared to collect information and samples/carcasses (for two people collecting specimens) are as follows:

1) Wildlife Morbidity/Mortality Event Form (Appendix 01) – 1
2) GPS device – 1
3) Camera or Smartphone – 1
4) PPE for two people: Gloves (latex or similar) – 2 pairs per person, N95 mask – 2, eye protection (eye goggles or face shield) – 2, apron – 2, and shoe covers or boots – 2 pairs
5) Scissors or knife – 1
6) Sterile swabs – 2
7) 2mL cryovials (2 tubes containing RNAlater or similar media)
8) Falcon tube – 1
9) Labels for tubes, permanent market – 1, and pen – 1
10) Sealable plastic bags – 3 larger (fitting small to medium sized carcass), 1 small (for vials)
11) Disinfection solution (e.g., 70% alcohol)
12) Hand sanitizer or soap & water
13) Silica gel packet – 1

The minimum set of materials and equipment for investigation and collecting samples/carcasses or performing necropsy by relevant **technical staff** or those who have been trained such as **veterinarians/livestock officers, staff from rescue/rehabilitation centres, and non-governmental organization (NGO) staff** (for two people collecting specimens) are as follows:

1) Wildlife Morbidity/Mortality Event Form (Appendix 01) – 1
2) Sample Collection Form (Appendix 02) – 1
3) Field necropsy form (Appendix 03) – 1
4) GPS device – 1
5) Camera or Smartphone – 1
6) PPE for two people: Gloves (latex or similar) – 2 pairs per person, N95 mask – 2, eye protection (eye goggles or face shield) – 2, apron – 2, and shoe covers or boots – 2 pairs
7) Scissors or knife – 1
8) Sterile swabs – 2
9) 2mL cryovials (empty, containing RNAlater or similar media, and containing VTM)
10) Falcon tube – 1
11) Plastic container for cryovials and tubes
12) Labels for tubes, permanent market – 1, and pen – 1
13) Necropsy kit – 1
14) Sealable plastic bags (fitting small to medium sized carcass) – 3
15) Disinfection solution (e.g., alcohol)

16) Hand sanitizer or soap & water
17) Red biohazardous waste disposal bag – 1
18) Silica gel packet – 1

1.6 Procedures for when wildlife morbidity/mortality events are detected

Procedures to follow when wildlife are found sick or dead are outlined in the five steps below:

Step 1: Recording information

1) Collect information about the event using the Wildlife Morbidity/Mortality Event Form (Appendix 01)
2) Take photos of the wildlife and the surrounding area
3) Ask for additional information from those who may have witnessed the event or were involved in the detection

Rangers patrolling the forest who have been trained, if wildlife morbidity/mortality cases are detected and a sampling kit is available, can perform **Step 3: Sampling and specimen collection** if it is safe to proceed, and can report the event to DAFO afterwards.

Step 2: Reporting

1) Events to report

Any observation of sick wild animals, unusual wildlife behaviors, or wildlife mortality of unknown cause (i.e., not related to hunting, trapping or accident) found

2) Reporting procedure (see the WildHealthNet stakeholder mapping and reporting lines)

a. For government staff of implementing parties

Government staff who detected or received reports of wildlife morbidity/mortality cases or events must report to DAFO. After this, DAFO must follow the steps below:

- Director of DAFO provides guidance to district livestock and fisheries units to perform an initial response, investigate, collect information using the Wildlife Morbidity/Mortality Event Form (Appendix 01), and collect samples and/or carcass(es) according to **Step 3: Sampling and specimen collection** below.

- In cases or events deemed concerning, DAFO's director must:
  - Report up to PAFO while providing a completed Wildlife Morbidity/Mortality Event Form (Appendix 01).
  - Co-operate with PAFO (Provincial Livestock and Fisheries section and other provincial-level stakeholders) to respond to and investigate the event, collect information, and collect samples and/or carcass(es) according to **Step 3: Sampling and specimen collection** below.
  - The responding party will **submit the report** and **samples/carcasses** directly to NAHL, DLF at central level along with the Wildlife

Morbidity/Mortality Event Form (Appendix 01) and the Sample Collection Form (Appendix 02).

b. For staff of other organizations

Staff of organizations or agencies that work with wildlife (e.g., conservation organizations, wildlife rescue and rehabilitation centres) and wildlife businesses (e.g., zoos, wildlife farms, captive breeding facilities, circuses) in Lao PDR when detecting wildlife morbidity/mortality cases or events of unknown cause in their respective area and/or facility must follow the steps below:

- Perform the initial response, investigate, and collect samples and/or carcass(es) on their own and complete the Wildlife Morbidity/Mortality Event Form (Appendix 01), collecting samples and/or carcass(es) by follow protocols in **Step 3: Sampling and specimen collection**, and record sample information into the Sample Collection Form (Appendix 02). If necropsy is performed, follow **Appendix 03: Field necropsy form**. If they do not have the capacity to do so, inform the District Livestock and Fisheries unit in closest proximity to the event to proceed with specimen collection and shipment.
- Report the event to DAFO for information along with the Wildlife Morbidity/Mortality Event Form (Appendix 01).
- **Submit report** and **specimens** directly to NAHL, DLF at central level along with the Wildlife Morbidity/Mortality Event Form (Appendix 01) and the Sample Collection Form (Appendix 02).

Important:

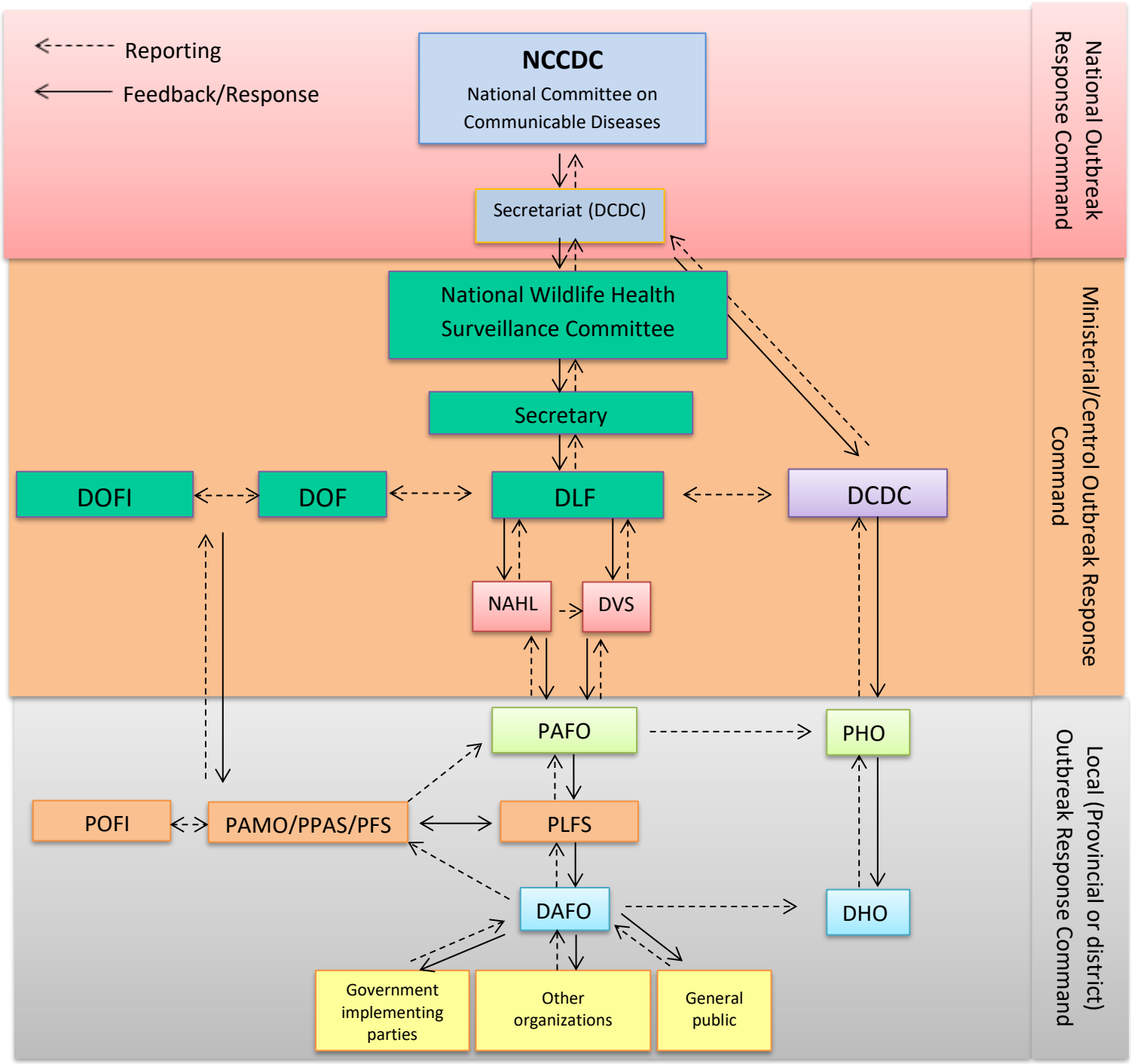
- When individuals or agencies detect cases of wildlife morbidity and/or mortality which they consider to be unusual, they should immediately report the event according to the network reporting lines outlined in section 2) Reporting procedure above before moving on to Step 3.
- In cases of larger wildlife morbidity and/or mortality events where there is a suspected disease outbreak, the event should be immediately reported to DLF who will then implement an investigation, collect samples or carcasses, and provide technical support to relevant stakeholders.

c. For the general public

Should the general public detect cases of wildlife mortality/morbidity of unknown cause they must follow the procedure below:

- Report to the Village Head, Village authorities, VVWs, or Village Forest unit
- Village Head, Village authorities, VVWs, or Village Forest unit shall report to District Agriculture and Forestry Office (DAFO).
- The finder will guide the relevant stakeholders at the district level to the location of the animal(s) or carcass(es) to collect information, samples, and/or carcass(es);
- DAFO will submit the specimen(s) and report the event following the same reporting procedures listed in section **2) Reporting procedure** above.

Wildlife Health Surveillance Network Stakeholder Mapping and Reporting Lines



Step 3: Sampling and specimen collection

1) Individuals collecting samples and/or carcass(es)

Individuals identified as a stakeholder or staff of implementing parties (subsection 1.3: Stakeholders and implementing parties) who have received training on the collection of animal samples (domestic or wild) can proceed with sample or carcass collection.

2) Samples and carcass(es) collection protocols

The collection of wildlife samples and carcass(es) must follow the principles of personal and environmental biosafety standards. Appropriate PPE must be worn at all times as defined in Appendix 04. If it is not safe to do so, do not collect samples and only record the information into the Wildlife Morbidity/Mortality Event Form (Appendix 01) and report by following the procedure in Step 2: Reporting procedure above.

i. <u>Collecting samples</u>

❖ **Live Animals:**

- Collect oral swab
- Collect rectal/cloacal swab (or feces)
- Collect urine if able

❖ **Dead Animals (anthrax not suspected):**

- Collect oral swab
- Collect rectal/cloacal swab (or feces)
- Collect blood on filter paper (if animal has wounds and bleeding)

Note: If small carcass, collect samples as listed above and if possible, collect entire carcass following the **Carcass Collection Protocol** defined below (ii. Collecting carcasses). Bring the carcass back to the office as soon as possible.

Table 1: Sample collection protocols

Sample type	Collection protocol	Photo
Oral swab ("OS")	*If animal can be handled safely…* 1. Rub a sterile swab against the back of the throat 2. Place the swab in a cryovial 3. Use a clean scissors to cut the tip 4. Label the cryovial with "OS". If cryovial contains medium, include this on the label (e.g., for RNAlater medium, label the vial "OS-RNA"). 5. Put the vial back into the sealable plastic bag (kit) **Note:** Alternatively, if you observe the animal chewing on food, you can rub a swab on the eaten	

	area to collect the saliva and follow the same procedure as described above.	
Rectal/cloacal swab ("RS")	*If animal can be handled safely…* 1. Rub a sterile swab inside the rectum (or cloaca) 2. Place the swab in a cryovial 3. Use a clean scissors to cut the tip 4. Label the cryovial with "RS". If cryovial contains medium, include this on the label (e.g., for VTM, label the vial "RS-VTM"). 5. Put the vial back into the sealable plastic bag (kit)	
Fresh Feces ("FF") or *Dry Feces ("DF")*	1. If feces are present in the cage or around the animal, use clean and sterile forceps (or a clean plastic glove) to collect the fecal material 2. Place the feces in a cryovial (pea size sample). 3. Label the cryovial with "FF" or "DF". If cryovial contains medium, include this on the label (e.g., for RNAlater medium, label the vial "FF-RNA"). 4. Put the vial back into the sealable plastic bag (kit) **Note:** If feces are excreted during the handling of the live animal, use these feces as sample.	
Urine ("U")	1. If animal is in a cage, look for urine in the tray; otherwise, place clean plastic sheet under cage/animal and leave until animal urinates. 2. Use new sterile disposable pipette to suck up urine 3. Place the collected urine sample in a cryovial 4. Label the cryovial with "U". If cryovial contains medium, include this on the label (e.g., for RNA later medium, label the vial "U-RNA"). 5. Put the vial back into the sealable plastic bag (kit)	
Filter paper (if animal has wounds and is bleeding)	1. Suck up some blood with a new transfer pipette 2. Place drops of blood from the pipette on at least 2 circles of the DBS paper 3. Allow the blood spots to air dry for a minimum of 2 hours after collection 4. When dry, fold the card and place into its zip-lock bag containing the sachet of desiccant 5. Put the card back into the Ziploc bag (kit)	

❖ **If only a skeleton remains:**

Detection of pathogens in a carcass where only a skeleton remains can be difficult. Certain pathogens, such as African swine fever virus, can survive for prolonged periods of time in bone marrow and in the environment. In this case, collect a long bone (e.g., hind leg) from the dead wild boar following the **Carcass Collection Protocol** defined below (ii. Collecting carcasses) and bring back to the station as soon as possible.

❖ **If anthrax is suspected**:

Unless you are trained to do so, do not touch the animal and inform your supervisor or DAFO director immediately. Samples from suspected anthrax cases should ONLY be collected by trained animal health personnel following the ***"Anthrax Guideline for Joint Outbreak Investigation and Response"*** between the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

❖ **If poisoning or toxic event is suspected**:

In addition to collecting samples from the animal following the protocol above (i. Collection samples), also collect water, bait, or food item in a large empty tube.

❖ **If mass mortality event**:

Field necropsy should be performed on all or a subset of animals by veterinary or livestock professionals or individuals who have been trained to do so following the Field Necropsy Protocol in Appendix 03.

Then:

1. Ensure samples from only 1 individual animal are being packed per kit
2. Place all sample tubes in a small plastic bag with absorbent material (e.g., cotton wool, paper towels) and seal the bag
3. Place the sample bag into a second bag (or the third and final bag if packed with a carcass)
4. Fill out the Sample Collection Form (Appendix 02)
5. Insert the form Appendix 01 and 02 into outermost bag of the sampling kit
6. Place the kit in the freezer as soon as possible

ii. <u>Collecting carcasses</u>

1. When collecting a carcass, wear PPE following the basic (minimum) PPE guidelines (Appendix 04)
2. If multiple carcasses are found, they should be <u>bagged individually</u>
3. Invert a large plastic bag over your hand (see photo 1)
4. Grasp the carcass in your hand and invert the bag back over the carcass (see photo 2)
5. Expel the excess air from the bag, away from your body (see photo 3)

6. Seal the bag by tightly twisting and taping the top or zipping the bag closed
7. Repeat steps 3 to 6 to place the bagged carcass in a **second** plastic bag (see photos 4 & 5)
8. Place this double-bagged carcass into a **third** and final bag along with the completed "Wildlife Morbidity/Mortality Event Form" and "Sampling Form" (see photo 6.)
9. Ship the carcass from the field office to NAHL in Vientiane
10. If the carcass needs to be transported from the field to the station or DAFO, keep the animal cold by using ice packs or frozen water bottles if possible

Step 4: Carcass and soiled PPE (consumable) disposal

1) Carcasses remaining in forests

Wildlife carcasses left in forests generally do not require disposal as they can be an important part of the ecosystem, and because it can be logistically difficult to do so due to the landscape, animal size, cost, and human resources. A standard, fixed protocol will not be implemented in all cases in the forest, except when there is a suspected outbreak of a serious disease and animals can be easily and safely disposed of.

Disposal in a forest should consist of either burning, burying, or ideally a combination of both on a case-by-case basis.

Equipment required for burning and burying:

- PPE for two people at least (N95 mask, gloves, eye protection, apron and boots (including hand sanitizer)
- Machete or other means for cutting wood, shovels, hoes
- Wood
- Diesel fuel (if needed)
- Matches or lighter

- Disinfection materials for equipment

i. Burning carcasses

Methods for open-air carcass burning:

For small animals:

- Clear the area of debris and lay dry wood from the area on the ground, stacked in a way that ensures complete incineration of the carcass
- Don PPE before touching the animal
- Place carcass on top of the wood, and lay additional wood if needed
- Light the fire (using diesel fuel if needed)
- Add more wood as needed during the burning process
- Remove PPE (N95 mask, gloves and apron) and safely add it to the fire
- Disinfect your hands and equipment used during disposal

For large animals or badly decomposed animals that cannot be moved:

- Don PPE before touching the animal
- Clear debris from around the carcass
- Put dry wood on top of the animal, enough to ensure complete incineration of the carcass
- Light the fire (using diesel fuel if needed)
- Add more wood as needed during the burning process
- Remove PPE and safely add it (N95 mask, gloves and apron) to the fire
- Disinfect your hands and equipment used during disposal

Considerations:

Carcasses should only be burned…

- If personal and environmental biosafety can be assured.
- If they can be monitored until fully burned and the fire is put out.
- If burying is not logistically feasible (e.g., no equipment available to dig a hole).
- When water is on hand, if possible, in case fire needs to be put out.

ii. Burying carcasses:

Methods for burying:

- Don PPE before touching the animal
- Choose a site near the carcass to limit the need for lengthy transport/movement
- Dig a hole large enough to fit the entire animal
- There should be at least 1 meter of soil between the carcass and the soil surface. Cover carcass with 1 meter of soil.
- Remove PPE and burn (N95 mask, gloves, and apron)
- Disinfect your hands and equipment used during disposal

Considerations:

Carcasses should only be buried…

- If personal safety and environmental biosafety can be assured
- Away from water sources, crops and other food sources, and domestic animals

If the animal is large, consider burning only OR burning and burying.

If burning and burying, follow the "Methods for burning" first, and then bury the ashes/remains according to the "Methods for burying".

Carcasses found in villages or markets, or carcasses which are confiscated, can also be disposed of following the above methods for burning and burying.

2) Carcasses in wildlife rescue and rehabilitation centres, zoos, sanctuaries, wildlife farms, circuses

The disposal of carcasses in the wildlife rescue and rehabilitation centres, zoos, sanctuaries, wildlife farms, and circuses will be the responsibility of the organization, while ensuring personal and environmental biosafety.

Step 5: Temporary storage and shipment of specimens

1) Temporary storage of specimens

Those parties indicated in Step 3 above as responsible for sample/carcass collection will also be responsible for the storage and shipment of specimens.

Put specimens in cold chain (cool box with ice, or dedicated refrigerator or freezer) as soon as possible after collection while awaiting shipment. Specimens should remain in the bags they were collected in. Do not store specimens in refrigeration units used for food/drink.

2) Prepare and transport specimens for laboratory examination

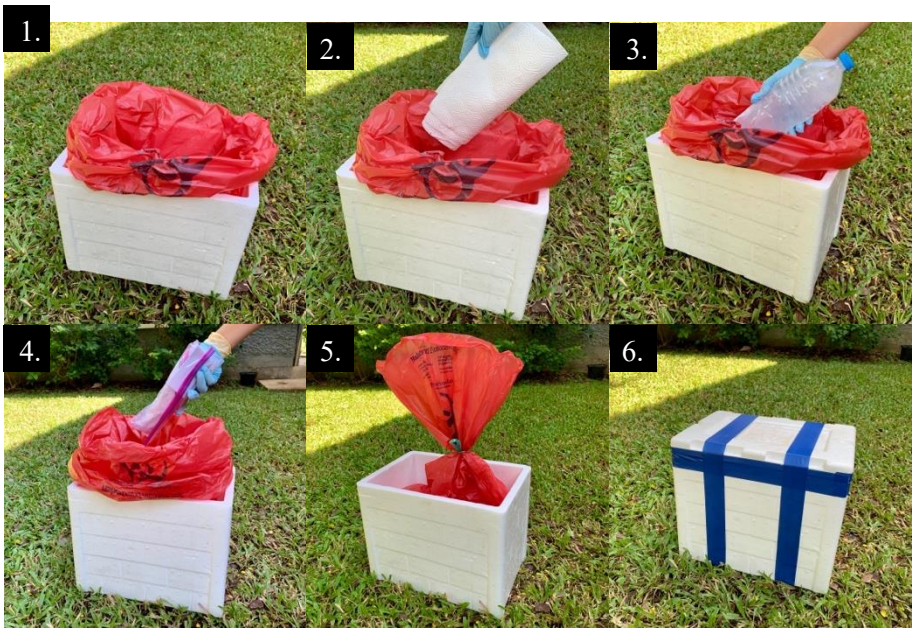
Personnel who have been trained and designated to do so shall prepare and organize the shipment to NAHL, following the protocols as defined below:

- Ship the specimen(s) immediately after collection. If immediate shipment is not possible, store the specimen(s) in the freezer.
- The case information form (Appendix 01 and 02) must be attached to the shipment
- Shipment method can be by airplane, train, public bus and transport companies which ensure that the specimens can be delivered to the destination safely. Choose the fastest shipment option available.
- Contact the recipient of the specimen to inform them of the shipment including details of the shipping method, estimated date and time of arrival, and the driver's phone number so that the specimens can be received immediately by NAHL.

Never send a specimen if you have not been able to confirm that someone is ready to receive it.

Specimen packing and shipment protocol:

1. Wear proper protective equipment while packing the shipment
2. Use a hard-sided Styrofoam cooler in good condition for shipment
3. Line cooler with a thick plastic trash bag (see photo 1.)
4. Place absorbent material in the plastic bag to absorb any liquids that might leak during shipping (see photo 2.)
5. Place the individually bagged animal(s) or samples contained within the 3rd sealed bag into the plastic bag with ice packs or properly sealed frozen water bottles. This ensures that if the ice melts, the water will not come into contact with the carcass (see photos 3. & 4.)
6. Seal and tape the plastic bag within the cooler (see photo 5.)
7. Close the cooler box and seal it with large tape across and around the lid (see photo 6.)
8. Tape the UN3373 label on the box (see photo 7.)
9. Address the box to the receiver.



2. Standard operating procedures for laboratory diagnostics of wildlife specimens

2.1. Objective

To identify implementing laboratories, define their roles and responsibilities, and outline the procedures for laboratories to support the investigation of occurrences of death and disease in wild animals.

2.2. Scope

For government officials and non-governmental laboratories who manage, store, and test wildlife samples and specimens received.

2.3. Stakeholders and implementing parties

- The National Animal Health Laboratory, DLF
- Other institutions in Lao PDR with capacity to test wildlife samples with which the DLF has a collaboration or partnership

2.4. Roles and responsibilities for NAHL

Primary roles and responsibilities are as follows:

1) Specimen receiving
2) Necropsy and sampling (when carcasses are shipped to the lab)
3) Diagnostics
4) Reporting results
5) Management of wildlife samples, sample data, and diagnostic data
6) Carcass disposal

Additional roles and responsibilities:

- Attend or conduct training that relates to wildlife health surveillance to maintain and build government capacity.
- Provide advice and support to local government offices in wildlife sample collection and wildlife morbidity/mortality event response.
- Participate in investigations with central and ground-level stakeholders as required.
- Practice biosafety and biosecurity within the lab.
- Coordinate with partner laboratories to conduct the appropriate testing of the samples should the capacity for specific diagnostic techniques not be available at NAHL.
- Seek guidance and technical assistance from external organizations (e.g., WCS) on as-needed basis.
- Ensure timely reporting of diagnostic results to DLF; DLF can thereby report to the OIE and other relevant international organizations in a timely manner.

2.5. Operating procedures for processing specimens

Step 1: Specimen receiving

NAHL staff will receive samples or carcasses by using NAHL's existing receiving protocols.

Step 2: Necropsy

- NAHL staff will conduct a full necropsy of the animals as soon as possible according to their standard protocols and/or wildlife-specific necropsy procedures (Appendix 03) and collect samples for further laboratory analysis.
- Gross pathological findings and samples collected will be recorded in a necropsy form (Appendix 03) which will then be attached to the case information (Appendix 01).
- The information recorded on the necropsy form should also be entered into the WHIP database.

Step 3: Diagnostics

- Based on the information provided in the initial reports from the event (Appendix 01), the samples received (Appendix 02), and/or the gross pathology findings, NAHL will decide on the diagnostic testing to be carried out taking into account the clinical signs (if a live animal), differential diagnoses, and/or suspected cause of illness and/or death.
- Check the condition of the samples to ensure they were properly preserved
- Conduct diagnostics according to the methods and technical procedures specified by the NAHL
- Issue the diagnostic result certificate
- Appropriately store samples long-term if needed

If required, NAHL will then coordinate with partner laboratories within the country or externally to conduct the necessary testing of the case samples should the capacity for specific diagnostic techniques not be available at NAHL.

Step 4: Reporting results

Following the completion of any diagnostics and issuing of a diagnostic result certificate:

- If the diagnosis is not considered "notifiable" or a "priority pathogen", NAHL can directly report the results back to the person/agency who submitted the specimen without prior ministry approval from DLF.
- If "notifiable" pathogens are identified, follow **Step 7: Reporting of diagnosis result to other relevant sectors**.
- Any and all results from surveillance in wildlife will be reported in a timely manner to WCS.

Step 5: Wildlife sample diagnostic results management

A designated staff member at NAHL will enter this information into the WHIP database by following steps defined below in **Section 7: Data management and analysis**.

Step 6: Carcass disposal

Any carcasses shipped to the lab for sampling and/or necropsy and diagnostics will be disposed of according to NAHL carcass disposal protocols as defined in Lao PDR's "National Biosafety guidelines 2016" after it is processed.

Step 7: Reporting of diagnosis result to other relevant sectors

Should a "notifiable" disease be diagnosed, NAHL must report this to the DLF Director. DLF Director will then direct DVS to draft a report and submit it to the relevant stakeholders as follows:

1) Public health sector (in cases of zoonotic pathogen detection)
2) Relevant provincial agriculture and forestry offices
3) Wildlife conservation and management organizations
4) World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
5) Department of Forestry
6) Department of Forestry Inspection
7) The Wildlife Health Surveillance Network Coordinator at the central level, who will forward the report on to any relevant wildlife health network focal points, zoos, wildlife farms, circuses, and wildlife rescue and rehabilitation centres

3. Standard operating procedures for wildlife disease outbreak management and control

3.1. Objective

To provide guidelines for the National Wildlife Health Surveillance Committee and the Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force to implement wildlife health surveillance and wildlife disease outbreak responses when a response to an event is warranted.

3.2. Scope

This procedure will be followed when diagnostic results detect a notifiable disease or other specific concerns that may put human, domestic animal, wildlife, and/or environmental health at risk.

3.3. Stakeholders and implementing parties

- The National Wildlife Health Surveillance Committee sits permanently as defined in the Wildlife Health Surveillance Network Stakeholder Mapping and Reporting Lines and is appointed by the Minister of MAF to be responsible for overseeing, monitoring, evaluating, and encouraging the implementation of wildlife health surveillance in Lao PDR. It consists of DLF Director as president, Deputy Directors of DOF, DOFI, and DCDC as committee members; NAHL Director, DVS Deputy Director, and various technical staff as secretaries.
- The Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force is temporarily created and delegated to respond to a specific disease event in wildlife and is appointed by central or local government administrations to conduct an outbreak response on a case-by-case basis.

3.4. Roles and Responsibilities for the implementing parties

The roles and responsibilities of the National Wildlife Health Surveillance Committee are as follows:

- To plan and define strategies, regulations, and measures for wildlife health surveillance on behalf of MAF
- Oversee and monitor the implementation of wildlife health surveillance in Lao PDR
- Propose the delegated Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force to MAF
- Command the Task Force to respond to the disease outbreak event in wildlife in accordance with technical principles, laws, and regulations
- Coordinate and facilitate the mobilization and operations of the Task Force
- Liase with relevant parties, including international organizations, to request support as needed
- Submit a statement to media
- Other duties as assigned

The roles and responsibilities of the Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force are as follows:

- Plan the response, including human resources, budget required, and request funding and equipment to support the outbreak response
- Propose that relevant administrations announce the defined outbreak area and response measures

- Coordinate any ongoing investigation and monitoring with all relevant parties (national and international)
- Facilitate health promotion and encourage cooperation from communities and businesses involved in the event
- Provide updated situational reports to the central and local administrations.
- Other duties as assigned

3.5. Procedures for disease management and control

Control and management of wildlife diseases is a significant and necessary task involving many sectors. It is not always possible and/or appropriate to manage or control diseases in wildlife. However, some situations may require joint disease control efforts based on the following conditions:

1) The disease may have serious negative effects on the wild animal populations (with severe ecological and/or conservation implications)
2) The disease represents a risk to human health
3) The disease represents a risk to domestic animal health, production, or trade
4) There is public pressure for action to be taken

Very often, when diseases are the direct or indirect result of human activities, the control measure should first focus on limiting the behavior or practice that has triggered the issue. Wildlife disease control strategies should always attempt to limit further negative impact on the wildlife population. The standard procedure for wildlife disease management and control is as follows:

Step 1: Designate a Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force

1) The National Wildlife Health Surveillance Committee requests that relevant administrations submit a list of recommended individuals for the Task Force to DLF within 24 hours of an outbreak being detected.
2) DLF communicates this list to MAF or relevant administrations who then announce the Task Force designated to manage the wildlife disease event.
3) The National Wildlife Health Surveillance Committee leads communication and announcements to the local government administrations and relevant NGOs or other parties.

Step 2: Hold a Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force meeting

The designated Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force must hold a meeting to discuss the following:

1) Report on the event.
2) Define and declare a disease outbreak zone when possible.
3) Disease control plans and measures to address the event.
4) Identify subcommittees as needed and their respective roles and responsibilities.
5) Mechanisms for coordination, inspection, monitoring, progress reporting on the situation, and event response.
6) Plan follow-up meetings for outbreak monitoring and planning.

Step 3: Define and declare the outbreak zone or affected area

1) Define the outbreak zone or affected area

Defining an outbreak zone or affected area involving wildlife morbidity/mortality events is challenging, as populations are free-ranging. After an event/outbreak has been identified in wildlife, attempt to define the impacted area as follows:

i. In forests or other natural habitats

a) Native wildlife:

If a disease event has taken place in a forest or other natural habitat, and the wildlife involved are resident species, this particular habitat could be defined by the Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force as the outbreak zone or affected area(s).

b) Migratory wildlife:

If a disease event has taken place in a forest or other natural habitat, and the wildlife involved are migratory species which may be present only transiently in a location, the area in which they were found could be defined by the Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force as the outbreak zone or affected area(s).

ii. In contained facilities

In captive facilities (e.g., zoos, wildlife farms) where the animals are contained, the enclosure(s) of the affected animals could be defined by the Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force as the outbreak zone or affected area(s).

2) Declaration of the outbreak zone or affected area

According to the defined outbreak zone or affected area proposed by the Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force and the livestock and veterinary instructions at each level, the area is declared by the local administration or the central government as follows:

- If there has been wildlife disease outbreak in a district, municipality, or capital city, the district governor, head of municipality, or mayor is authorized to announce this.
- If there has been wildlife disease outbreak in more than one district, municipality, or city but within a province, the provincial governor or mayor of that municipality is authorized to announce this.
- If a wildlife disease outbreak has occurred in more than one province, the prime minister or minister of MAF is authorized to announce this.

Step 4: Perform risk assessments

It is recommended authorities follow the "precautionary principle", reducing risk as much as possible based on the knowledge and data at hand. Following data analyses and review

of the quarterly report(s), the responsibility for risk assessment and response will fall under two main sectors:

- Agriculture and forestry sectors (DOF and DLF, MAF) will lead a risk assessment for wildlife and domestic animals in cooperation with DOFI while considering the following:

  1) For wildlife
  - Are more individuals being found sick or dead now than in past years?
  - Has an etiology been identified (i.e., infectious agent, toxin, etc.)?
  - What is the potential impact on threatened wildlife?
  - Could predators of the affected species be at risk?
  - Is the etiology a notifiable pathogen?
  - What, if any, are the repercussions on the environment or habitat where this species lives?

  2) For domestic animals
  - Does this disease or etiology pose risk to livestock health (i.e., Can livestock become infected with this pathogen? Are there susceptible livestock living nearby the affected wildlife? Are there any livestock cases suspected in the area?)
  - What might the economic and livelihood impacts be if this pathogen spills over from wildlife into livestock?
  - Is the etiology a notifiable pathogen?

- Public health sectors (DCDC, MoH) will lead a risk assessment for Public Health while considering the following:

  - Does this disease or etiology pose risk to human health (i.e., Is this a zoonotic pathogen? Are there humans living, working, and/or hunting nearby the affected wildlife? Are there human cases suspected in the area?)
  - If humans can be affected, how severe is the disease? Is it transmissible person to person?
  - Is the etiology a notifiable pathogen?

The results of these risk assessments must be presented at One Health technical meetings/working groups. In the case of diseases related to human health and/or diseases that have a serious impact on livestock health and trade of animal products, outbreak responses must be developed jointly with One Health partners.

Risk assessment and management strategies will often require coordination between multiple governmental sectors, wildlife businesses, as well as non-governmental partners. In times of crisis, ad hoc management committees may be established using existing coordination mechanisms to facilitate timely risk management. This can facilitate effective and efficient mitigation of such urgent events.

Step 5: Movement control

1) Free-ranging wildlife

In general, restricting movement of free-ranging wildlife is not recommended

2) Wildlife in captive facilities and trade points

If a disease event occurs in a wildlife farm or other captive facilities, DOF will collaborate with DOFI, DLF and the owner of the facility to impose movement restrictions of animals in and out of the facility until the disease event has resolved or mandate the temporary or permanent closure of the affected wildlife farm.

If a disease event occurs at any wildlife trade point, DOFI will collaborate with DLF to propose to the minister of MAF that a temporary or permanent closure of the affected market should be declared. They shall implement disease control measures and measures towards any violators of the law. If an outbreak of a zoonotic pathogen has been identified, collaborate with the public health sectors to control the disease together.

3) Livestock movement

If the identification of a pathogen in wildlife poses risk to livestock, and it is recommended that livestock movement is restricted according to orders and directions given by the Livestock and Fisheries sector.

4) Movement of people

Once the outbreak area is defined, restrictions on human movement into the outbreak area may be imposed if there is immediate risk to human health.

Step 6: Risk communication to the general public during disease outbreaks.

Once the diagnostic result is confirmed, a notifiable disease or zoonosis is detected, and the outbreak area has been declared, the Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force must communicate the risks to communities in and around the affected area by the following steps:

- Establish a team to perform risk communication to the public
- Organize outreach campaigns and use various media to provide guidance on wildlife health surveillance, risk mitigation, and wildlife disease outbreak control measures to communities within the affected zone
- Encourage reporting by communities of any further wildlife morbidity/mortality detections in the area
- Report in regularly to ensure that communities and government administrations at each level are aware of the status of the wildlife disease outbreak

Step 7: Cessation of the outbreak zone or affected area

The cessation of the outbreak zone or affected area shall be announcement by the local administration or central government according to the proposal of the Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force and the livestock and veterinary administrations at each level on a case-by-case basis are as follows:

- If district governor, head of municipality, or mayor declared the wildlife disease outbreak control area, then that respective district governor, head of municipality, or mayor is authorized to announce the cessation.

- If provincial governor or mayor of municipality declared the wildlife disease outbreak control area, then that respective provincial governor or mayor of that municipality is authorized to announce the cessation.
- If prime minister or minister of MAF declared the wildlife disease outbreak control area, then the prime minister or minister of MAF is authorized to announce the cessation.

Step 8: Further monitoring

After the official announcement of the outbreak area cessation, the Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force will hold a meeting to share lessons learned and hand over the continued surveillance and monitoring of the area to DAFO. Continued surveillance can aid in preventing larger-scale outbreaks and/or spillover events at the wildlife-livestock-human interface in the future and can provide very valuable information on key priorities for monitoring and research.

4. Standard operating procedures for wildlife data management

4.1. Objective

The objective of this section is to define implementors and their responsibilities for wildlife health data management in the WHIP database.

4.2. Scope

For staff designated as responsible for managing the WHIP database.

4.3. Stakeholders and implementing parties

Personnel trained in data entry at NAHL who have been designated by DLF, as well as WCS Health staff who are trained in data entry

4.4. Roles and responsibilities

- Entry of data into WHIP while ensuring information is accurate and complete
- Analyze data, perform risk assessments, and produce reports from data
- Provide results of data analyses from WHIP to NAHL, DVS, and other relevant sectors as agreed upon by DLF
- Maintain confidentiality of data
- Attend or conduct training that relates to data management in WHIP and wildlife health surveillance to maintain and build government capacity

4.5. Procedures for wildlife health data management in WHIP

Step 1: Enter and store wildlife disease information in WHIP

Any event and sample information (Appendix 01, Appendix 02) and the diagnostic results from the lab must be entered in a timely manner into WHIP following the WHIP guidelines.

Step 2: Analyze data from the WHIP system

The person(s) in charge of the data management and data analysis will monitor submissions and perform periodic data analyses and reporting in order to detect any notable increase in cases or disease incidence, or to detect a potential emerging issue following the WHIP guidelines.

Those in charge of the data management must produce a report quarterly and shared with the relevant divisions of DLF, ministries, departments, and organizations within the network.

Step 3: Report results

NAHL, DLF must prepare reports quarterly or more frequently when necessary, on wildlife health event observations and specimen diagnostic results to the National Wildlife Health Surveillance Committee and relevant stakeholders within the network.

Chapter III

Collaboration and coordination

The National Wildlife Health Surveillance Committee shall coordinate and cooperate with relevant sectors to monitor and evaluate the implementation of this SOP and to mobilize funding support from national and international organizations. The National Wildlife Health Surveillance Committee shall also provide technical cooperation in the development of effective surveillance, prevention, and control of wildlife diseases in order to fulfill the international obligations of which Lao PDR is a party.

References

This Wildlife Health Surveillance Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) was developed based on:

1. The National Zoonotic Diseases Coordination Mechanism between the Public Health and Animal Health Sectors (2011)

2. The Memorandum of Understanding for the Development of a National Wildlife Disease Surveillance Network (2019) between the Government of Laos and Wildlife Conservation Society Lao PDR Program's WildHealthNet Project.

3. Standard Operating Procedures on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Revision version), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR.

4. OIE Wildlife Health Framework, World Health Organisation for Animal Health. 2020.

5. World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). Training manual on surveillance and international reporting of diseases in wild animals (Focal Point Manual). 2nd OIE Training Workshop for Focal Points on Wildlife. 2015.

6. World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). Guidelines for Terrestrial Animal Health Surveillance (GTAHS). 2014.

7. PREDICT Consortium. PREDICT Standard Operating Procedures for One Health Surveillance. One Health Institute, University of California, Davis, April 2020.

8. Guberti, V., Khomenko, S., Masiulis, M. & Kerba S. 2019. African swine fever in wild boar ecology and biosecurity. FAO Animal Production and Health Manual No. 22. Rome, FAO, OIE and EC.

9. Beltrán-Alcrudo, D., Arias, M., Gallardo, C., Kramer, S. & Penrith, M.L. 2017. African swine fever: detection and diagnosis – A manual for veterinarians. FAO Animal Production and Health Manual No. 19. Rome. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 88 pages.

Appendices

Appendix 01: Wildlife Morbidity and Mortality Event Form

Appendix 02: Sample Collection Form

Appendix 03: Field Necropsy Form

Appendix 04: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) guidelines

Appendix 01

Wildlife Morbidity/Mortality Event Form

INITIAL REPORT	
Name of reporter:	Date:
Affiliation:	Telephone:
Location of event:	GPS coordinates:
Type of landscape, land-use and/or facility:	
Was/were animal(s) hunted/trapped? □Yes □No	
First detection of sick/dead animals (date):	
Total number of animals (each species): *ex. deer 94, wild boar 6*	

List Affected Animal(s):

Animal ID	Species	Sick or Dead	Carcass condition (if dead) (Fresh, Early decomposition, Advanced decomposition, Completely decomposed)	Age (newborn, juvenile, adult)	Sex (M/F)	Photo taken?

Clinical signs of sick animals (describe behavior):
External signs on dead animals (e.g., signs of predation):
Environmental signs: (type of landscape, land-use, water-source, human activity, domestic animal activity, seasonal crop farming, contaminants/poison, other unusual observation)
Other relevant information: (weather conditions, recent unusual events, other reports from local informants, reports in livestock and people)

Appendix 01

Additional section for captive animals
History of animal (origin, previous issue):
Diet, food and water sources
Housing conditions (ventilation, substrate, type of cage, crowding)**:**
Interactions with other animals:
Interaction with caregivers/staff:
Any recent management change or potential exposure:

Appendix 02

SAMPLE COLLECTION FORM

Date: _____ Location: _____ GPS: _____

Specimen collector: _____ Form recorder: _____

Affiliation: _____ Contact number: _____

Species	Animal ID	Sex	Age	Weight	Body measurements (head-body, tail lengths)	Healthy / Sick / Dead	Carcass collected (yes/no)	Field Necropsy done? (yes/no)	Oro-nasal swab	Rectal swab	Feces	Photo/ Video	Comment

Field Necropsy Protocol and Form

Organization:	
Examiner(s)/Prosector(s):	

Field Necropsy Protocol and Form

EVENT INFORMATION					
Event start date:					
Location of event:					
Location of Necropsy:					
Necropsy Date:			**Necropsy Time:**		
Storage (prior to necropsy):	• Ambient	• Refrigerated	• On Ice	• Frozen	
Multiple Animal Deaths?	Yes No	**Number of Animals (if yes):**			

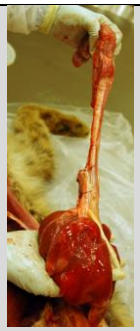
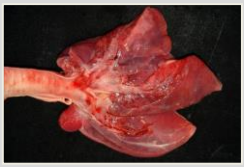
Note: if several necropsies are carried out in a multiple death event, records all the event information only once

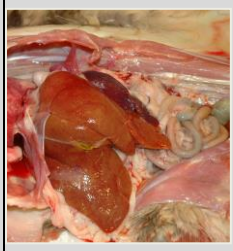
ANIMAL INFORMATION				
Animal ID:				
Species:				
GPS Location:				
Date of Death (if known):		**Time of Death** (if known):		
Carcass Collection Date:		**Carcass Collection Time:**		
Carcass condition:	• Fresh	• Early decomposition	• Advanced decomposition	• Completely decomposed
Sex:	• Male	• Female	• Undetermined	
Age:	• Neonate (days)	• Juvenile (weeks/months)	• Adult	• Geriatric

HISTORY
Manner of Death (check one): • Predation • Disease • Human Interaction • Accidental • Cannot Be Determined
Type of Human Interaction (check any that apply): • Euthanasia • Problem animal control • Poaching • Gunshot • Snared • Poisoned • Vehicular Trauma • Other
Known history:
Signs in the environment *(signs of struggle, signs of weather events such as lightning or flood, signs of convulsion/paddling, other gear/debris/evidence found near animal, or evidence supporting poisoning):*

GROSS NECROPSY EXAMINATION
Use the spaces below to record the size, shape, color, consistency/texture of the organs examined and the location, number and distribution of any abnormal findings. *Take a photograph of all abnormal findings.* *If the examined system is normal record NGL (no gross lesions). If not found record NF.*

External Examination			
Proceed to external examination □ *Collect oral and rectal swabs* □ *Take a photograph*			
Signs on carcass *(briefly summarize clinical signs, presence of wounds, broken bones, external parasites, tumor, including structural alterations caused by humans to head/appendages, pelt/fur, or body):*			
Post-mortem score (circle)**:** Fresh Moderate decomposition Advanced decomposition Skeleton			
Length (cm)**:**		**Weight** (kg)**:**	
Nutritional Condition (*circle the appropriate description*)**:**			
Subcutaneous fat:	Very fat	Normal	Little to No fat
Muscle mass:	Normal	Thin	Emaciated
Nostrils *(e.g., discharge):*			
Ears (*e.g., discharge, wounds*):			
Eyes (*e.g., discharge, cornea clear or cloudy*):			
Mouth (*tongue, teeth condition, ulcers, other lesions*)**:**			
Skin/Hair Coat/Nails (*color, condition*)**:**			
Wounds/Scars (*location, length, depth, presence of bruising/bleeding around wound*)**:**			
External parasites (*location, type, number or estimate of number*)**:**			
Anus/perineum:			

Body Systems	
Reflect foreleg and rear leg. Disarticulate hip *Reflect skin* *Sample eye, skin, muscle, sciatic nerve, bone marrow* □ *Take a photograph*	  
Musculoskeletal System (*examine bone and muscle for fractures, dislocations, arthritis, joint infection, muscle atrophy, trauma*):	
Then, open abdomen, thorax, pericardium □ *Take a photograph*	  
Body Cavities (*examine thorax, pericardium, abdomen or coelom for fluids, trauma, other abnormalities*)**:**	
Remove and examine pluck *Sample thyroid, heart, tongue, esophagus, trachea* *Sample lung* □ *Take a photograph*	   
Circulatory System (*heart, valves, vessels*):	
Respiratory System (l*arynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs externally and after cut*)**:**	
Lymphatic System (*spleen, tonsils, lymph nodes – tracheobronchial, mesenteric, popliteal, axial, etc.*):	

Remove and examine GI tract & liver *Sample liver, gallbladder, stomach, pancreas,* *Open and examine intestine* *Sample small & large intestine* *Sample spleen* □ *Take a photograph*	   
Gastrointestinal system (*esophagus, stomach(s), intestine, feces, pancreas, liver, gallbladder; also report the amount and type of food in the stomach(s), and the presence of any abnormal material*)**:**	
Examine and sample kidney, adrenals, ureters, bladder, urethra □ *Take a photograph*	 
Urinary System (*kidneys, internal and external urinary tract*):	
Examine and sample gonads □*Take a photograph*	
Reproductive System (*ovary, testicles, uterus; mention the presence of fetus*):	
Remove head and skin off, remove skull and examine brain *Sample brain and pituitary gland* □*Take a photograph*	  
Nervous System (*brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerves*):	

PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSTIC:

Appendix 03

Sample Collection checklist:

Tissues

Complete set (see chart below)	□ *10% (buffered formalin)*

Swabs	***VTM***	***RNA later***
Oropharyngeal swab	□	□
Rectal/cloacal swab	□	□

Blood

Serum	□ empty cryovial
Blood spot	□ filter paper
Blood smear	□ glass slide

Molecular	***empty cryovial***	***VTM***	***RNA later***
Brain	□	□	□
Kidney	□	□	□
Liver	□	□	□
Lung	□	□	□
Spleen	□	□	□

Toxicology	***foil***	***whirlpak***
Stomach contents	□	□
Brain	□	□
Liver	□	□
Kidney	□	□

Tissue impressions	***glass slide***
Liver	□
Lung	□
Spleen	□

Genetic analysis	***70% alcohol***
Skin	□
Muscle	□

Parasites:	**70% alcohol**	**Feces:**	□ empty cryovial
Endoparasites	□		□ VTM
Ectoparasites	□		□ RNA later

Abnormal finding/lesion

Tissue:

□ Formalin
□ VTM □ RNA later
□ empty cryovial
□ bacterial □ fungal culture
□ cytology

Tissue:

□ Formalin
□ VTM □ RNA later
□ empty cryovial
□ bacterial □ fungal culture
□ cytology

Appendix 03

Tissue examination and collection checklist

TISSUE	GA	FF	Histo	Cyto	Photo	-20 -70	TISSUE	GA	FF	Histo	Cyto	Photo	-20 -70
GENERAL-external							ABDOMEN						
Oral cavity & teeth							Diaphragm						
Tonsils							Stomach						
Skin and nails							Proventriculus						
Subcutis							Ventriculus						
Skeletal muscle							Small intestines						
Peripheral nerves							Large intestines						
Mammary gland							Pancreas						
Umbilicus							Spleen						
BONES & JOINTS							Liver & gall bladder						
Bone marrow (femur)							Lymph nodes						
Bones							Aorta & vessel						
Hips							Kidneys						
Knees							Ureters						
Tarsi							Urinary bladder						
Shoulders							Urethra						
Carpi							Adrenal glands						
Atlantooccipital							Ovaries						
CAVITIES							Oviduct/Uterus						
Thoracic cavity							Vagina/vulva						
Abdominal cavity							Testes						
PLUCK							Access sex gland						
Tongue							Penis/prepuce						
Thyroids/parathyroids							**HEAD**						
Esophagus							Eyes						
Crop							Ears & bullae						
Trachea							Skull/nasal cavity						
Lungs							Brain/Meninges						
Heart/Pericardial sac							Pituitary gland						
Aorta & other vessels							**SPINE**						
Thymus/lymph nodes							Vertebral column						
							Spinal cord						

GA = Gross appearance: NGL=no gross lesions; AB=abnormal; NE=not examined; NF=not found; NP=not present

FF = Tissue fixed in formalin

Histo = Tissue submitted for histology

Cyto = Cytology slide prepared (e.g., tissue impression)

PHOTO = Photograph taken

-20/-70 = Frozen tissue temperature: please list storage temp as –20, -70 or other temp if applicable

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Guidelines

1. BASIC (MINIMUM) PPE

Basic PPE should ALWAYS be worn, at minimum, when handling sick or dead animals. Basic PPE is appropriate for forest rangers observing and sampling wildlife in the field, or those conducting external examinations of sick or dead wildlife (e.g., touching an animal to look for signs of disease) and performing non- or minimally-invasive sample or carcass(es) collection, as below:

1. 	2. 	3. 	4. 	5. 
Shoe covers or boots	Gloves – 2 pairs	N95 respirator mask	Protective apron	Safety goggles or Face shield

How to put on BASIC (minimum) PPE

Find a clean and safe area for putting PPE on, away from the sick or dead wildlife. PPE should be put on in a specific order:

1. Put on **shoe covers**. Make sure they don't tear during the sampling procedure. If you don't have shoe covers, use washable rubber boots.
2. Put on the **apron** or other designated clothing.
3. Put on the **N95 respirator mask**. Make sure that the mask fits your face well and that there are no gaps around the edges through which air and pathogens could enter. Wear the respirator until you are done working, it should never be hanging around your neck or pushed up on your head!
4. Put on the **safety goggles** or **face shield**.
5. Put on the **two layers of gloves**. Make sure there is no rip in the gloves. If a glove rips, replace it. Always wear two layers of gloves.

How to remove BASIC (minimum) PPE

When taking off PPE, it is very important to remember that everything you are wearing could be contaminated on the outside with pathogens. Always think about what you are touching. Designate an area for PPE removal that is away from the animals. Everybody should go to this same area to remove their PPE. As soon as you take off a contaminated item, it should be put in the large plastic bag. PPE should be removed carefully in a specific order:

1. Disinfect **outer gloves**.
2. Remove and dispose of the **apron** or other designated clothing. Place in disposal bag.

3. Remove the **shoe covers** if wearing them. Place in disposal bag. If you used rubber boots, wash them thoroughly using a disinfectant solution.
4. Remove the **outer gloves**. Place in disposal bag.
5. Remove the **goggles or face shield**. Reusable goggles can be disinfected using a disinfectant solution.
6. Remove the **mask** without touching any part of your head. Place in disposal bag.
7. Remove the **inner gloves**. Place in disposal bag.
8. Close the biohazard bag.
9. Wash your hands with soap and use disinfectant wipe or alcohol gel.

2. FULL PPE

In certain situations, such as extensive animal handling, suspected disease outbreaks, or performing more invasive sampling (e.g., necropsy, disease outbreak investication and others), a higher level of protection (full PPE) is indicated.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
					
Coveralls	Shoe covers or boots	N95 respirator mask	Safety goggles or Face shield	Protective apron	Gloves – 2 pairs

How to put on FULL PPE

Find a clean and safe area for putting PPE on, away from the sick or dead wildlife. PPE should be put on in a specific order:

1. **Coveralls** go on first.
2. **Shoe covers** or **boots** go on second.
3. **Respirator** or Surgical Mask
4. **Eye protection** (goggles or face shield) go on after the Respirator (then you can put the hood up).
5. Tie on the **Apron** over the coveralls or your dedicated clothing.
6. Put on the **2 pairs of gloves**.

How to remove FULL PPE

1. Disinfect **outer gloves**.
2. Remove and dispose of the **apron** or other designated clothing. Place in disposal bag.
3. Remove the **shoe covers** if wearing them. Place in disposal bag. If you used rubber boots, wash them thoroughly using a disinfectant solution.
4. Remove the **outer gloves**. Place in disposal bag
5. **Unzip and roll down the coveralls** until they are inside out and place them in the disposal bag.
6. Remove the **goggles or face shield**. Reusable goggles can be disinfected using a disinfectant solution.
7. Remove the **mask** without touching any part of your head. Place in disposal bag.
8. Remove the **inner gloves**. Place in disposal bag.
9. Close the biohazard bag.
10. Wash your hands with soap and use disinfectant wipe or alcohol gel.

Appendix 04











This Standard Operating Procedure for Wildlife Health Surveillance in Lao PDR was written by the Department of Livestock and Fishery and Wildlife Conservation Society, Lao PDR Program under the Development of a National Wildlife Health Surveillance Network Project (WildHealthNet).

This effort was made possible by support from the Defense Threat Reduction Agency's Biological Threat Reduction Program (BTRP) under the United States Department of Defense.

Subject: Notification to the Parties N° 2023/028 (zoonotic diseases)
Date: Monday, 17 April 2023 at 16:04:50 Central European Summer Time
From: Evija Andrušķeviča
To: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info
CC: ENV-CITES@ec.europa.eu, Thea Henriette Carroll, Miks Brakovskis, Dabas aizsardzības pārvalde

Dear colleagues,

In Latvia Prevention and eradication of infectious animal diseases (zoonosis) shall be carried out by Food and Veterinary Service (FVS). There is no specific measures for wildlife species.
Most legislative acts are focused on livestock and pet animals (dogs, cats, ferrets), but FVS has a paper called "Plan to combat highly dangerous animal diseases" (https://www.pvd.gov.lv/lv/media/372/download?attachment only in latvian). FVS also complay with the requirments of REGULATION (EU) 2016/429 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') and other relevant European and global legislation.
A series of regulatory enactments have also been developed to combat diseases such as rabies, avian influenza, A frican swine fever, foot-and-mouth disease, bovine spongiform enfeclopathy etc. Veterinary inspectors shall operate both domestically and at the border (carrying out border controls). FVS also issue TRACES certificates for the transportation of animals. Requirements for the holding of primates have been established (m ay only be kept in special places and may only be moved from recognised to recognised holding), quarantine mus t be observed.
There is also requirements for trade in pet animals. - The owner of the specialised trading venue shall ensure:
-veterinary medical care of animals;
- the collection, storage, transport, processing and destruction of the by-products not intended for human consumption;
-
at the point of sale at least one such employee who has been trained in the field of animal welfare of the house (room) in commerce;

Trade is not allowed with:
-sick, genetically poor pet animals (with congenital diseases, malformations or pathology);
-pet animals with ectoparasites.

Best regards,
Evija
Senior expert of
Nature Conservation Agency of Latvia

From: **María de los Ángeles Cauich García** ma.cauich@semarnat.gob.mx
Subject: CITES Respuesta México Notificación 2023-028 Enfermedades Zoonóticas Comercio Internacional
Date: 18 April 2023 at 04:07
To: info@cites.org
Cc: thea.carroll@un.org, luz.ortiz@semarnat.gob.mx, blanca.mendoza@profepa.gob.mx, hesiquio.benitez@conabio.gob.mx, enrique.castaneda@profepa.gob.mx, maxime.lebail@profepa.gob.mx, gabriela.lopez@conabio.gob.mx, sguerr@conabio.gob.mx, martha.mondragon@semarnat.gob.mx, aurora.bustamante@semarnat.gob.mx, leonel.urbano@semarnat.gob.mx, miguel.flores@semarnat.gob.mx

Buenas tardes

Me refiero a la Notificación a las Partes de la CITES No. 2023/028 **"Riesgo de aparición de futuras enfermedades zoonóticas asociadas con el comercio internacional de especies silvestres"**, mediante la cual la Secretaría invita a las Partes a presentar informes sobre cualquier medida que hayan puesto en marcha para evitar y mitigar el riesgo de derrame y transmisión de patógenos debido al comercio de vida silvestre y las cadenas de suministro de vida silvestre conexas, inclusive los mercados.

Al respecto y en mi carácter de Titular de la Autoridad Administrativa CITES de México, en anexo le hago llegar información sobre las acciones que las autoridades nacionales responsables de la atención e implementación de estas medidas están llevando a cabo en nuestro país.

Saludos cordiales.

ATENTAMENTE

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Ciudad de México, 17 de abril de 2023.

Notificación a las Partes No. 2023/028 "Riesgo de aparición de futuras enfermedades zoonóticas asociadas con el comercio internacional de especies silvestre".

Información de México:

México está manteniendo un esfuerzo y aplicando medidas firmes en relación con la reglamentación sanitaria en el plano nacional, contribuyendo a identificar y reducir el riesgo de futuras enfermedades zoonóticas asociadas con el comercio internacional de especies silvestres, estas medidas contribuyen también a la aplicación y el cumplimiento efectivos de la CITES y a la conservación de las especies incluidas en sus Apéndices. Se cuenta con un Grupo Técnico Intergubernamental de Alto Nivel sobre el riesgo de afectaciones a la salud pública, el riesgo de enfermedades emergentes, reemergentes, crónicas y pandémicas; el cual tiene como objetivo identificar riesgos sanitarios que permitan prevenir, preparar y dar respuesta a eventuales futuras pandemias ante los efectos que ha dejado la Covid-19 en la salud humana y en los sistemas de salud. A través de éste, se coordina el diseño de un marco global de monitoreo ante posibles pandemias para contar con una Agenda Nacional de Riesgos, que permite construir las mejores alternativas de atención, identificar acciones conjuntas, garantizar la cobertura y calidad de los servicios de salud y fortalecer los sistemas de vigilancia epidemiológicas de salud humana, animal y de ecosistemas.

Se ha institucionalizado el enfoque de “Una Salud” para crear planes de preparación para pandemias, mejorando los programas de prevención e investigación y control de los brotes, en conjunto con todos los sectores gubernamentales, el objetivo es crear una guía de respuesta contra enfermedades peligrosas de origen zoonótico, proponiendo que se refuerce los trabajos bajo éste enfoque que integren la asociación entre salud y comercio.

La valoración de la participación y el conocimiento de los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales en los programas de prevención de pandemias, contribuye a lograr una mayor seguridad alimentaria en el consumo de especies silvestres. Se propone mejorar la educación comunitaria sobre los riesgos para la salud del comercio de vida silvestre, desarrollar e incorporar evaluaciones sobre los riesgos de enfermedades, e incorporar el tema de cambio climático y el riesgo asociado con la distribución de las especies silvestres comercializadas, las cadenas de suministros y como están expuestas o vinculadas con los patógenos potencialmente nocivos.

Se ha dado atención a aspectos de fortalecimiento y aumento de la disponibilidad de instrumentos de diagnóstico para la vigilancia epidemiológica, mayor atención a las zoonosis asociadas con animales asintomáticos portadores de patógenos entéricos, mayor atención a los sistemas de rastreabilidad, aumento en los sistemas de bioseguridad y en los controles sanitarios de las

importaciones y de las exportaciones que van “desde la producción hasta el consumo” de la vida silvestre.

Con la finalidad de mitigar el riesgo de ingreso y transmisión de patógenos debido al comercio de vida silvestre, la Secretaria de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER) mediante el Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Inocuidad y Calidad Agroalimentaria (SENASICA) y la Dirección General de Salud Animal (DGSA), se encarga de establecer las políticas nacionales en coordinación con los diferentes actores que conforman los servicios veterinarios oficiales, el sector público, social y privado, con el objeto de:

1.- Evaluar el comportamiento de las enfermedades y plagas endémicas de los animales terrestres y organismos acuáticos.

2.- Prevenir el ingreso de enfermedades y plagas exóticas de los animales y organismos acuáticos.

3.- Detectar de manera temprana la presencia de plagas o enfermedades emergentes o reemergentes.

4.- Evaluar las medidas para el control y erradicación de enfermedades y plagas de los animales y organismos acuáticos.

5.- Definir la situación sanitaria del país y de sus diferentes regiones.

La importación de especies silvestres, es regulada por el SENASICA, a través de las Hojas de Requisitos Zoosanitarios (HRZ) con requisitos de importación diseñados para evitar el ingreso de patógenos. Estas medidas contemplan la normatividad nacional en materia de salud animal, así como, recomendaciones de instancias internacionales como la Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal (OMSA). Dichas HRZ se encuentran públicas en el Módulo de Consulta de Requisitos Zoosanitarios para la importación de este Servicio Nacional. La Ley Federal de Sanidad Animal (https://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/LFSA.pdf), establece que previo a la publicación de cada HRZ, por medio de la autoridad homologa a SENASICA en el país de origen de la mercancía de interés, evalúa el riesgo sanitario, identificando las que son susceptibles las especies silvestres y que puedan afectar a animales domésticos, principalmente aquellas exóticas o emergentes y aquellas zoonóticas. Con base a lo anterior, se revisa la situación sanitaria del país exportador y que las especies silvestres no estén enlistadas en la CITES o sean especies protegidas. Asimismo, es necesario conocer si los animales han nacido en cautiverio o en vida libre, proceden de algún zoológico, reserva natural o si han sido recientemente capturados, indicando las coordenadas geográficas, número de ejemplares de cada especie de mamíferos que se pretenden importar, señalando edades y sexo, así como sus nombres comunes y científicos, si cuentan con algún dispositivo electrónico para su identificación y rastreo como chip o algún similar, calendario de vacunación de medicina preventiva (fechas y edad de las especies al momento de la aplicación) describiendo nombre de la vacuna,

lote, nombre del (los) patógeno(s) contra los que actúa, y el destino final de las especies silvestres a importar. En caso de que en la información proporcionada y analizada, no se identifique algún riesgo sanitario, se acuerda la expedición de un certificado sanitario por parte de la autoridad del país de origen, este documento garantizara la condición sanitaria de las mercancías a exportar. Con el mecanismo antes mencionado se contiene el riesgo ante un posible ingreso de enfermedades de preocupación para este Servicio Nacional a través de la importación de mercancías reguladas.

La vigilancia epidemiológica de las enfermedades y plagas en la fauna silvestre, se lleva a cabo con base en el "ACUERDO mediante el cual se dan a conocer en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos las enfermedades y plagas exóticas y endémicas de notificación obligatoria de los animales terrestres y acuáticos", publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 29 de noviembre de 2018 (https://dof.gob.mx/nota_detalle.php?codigo=5545304&fecha=29/11/2018#gsc.tab=0). Este Acuerdo establece un listado con 187 enfermedades de notificación obligatoria al Sistema Nacional de Vigilancia Epidemiológica (SIVE), con la finalidad de identificar la presencia de casos y aplicar medidas de control conforme a lo establecido en el Artículo 344 del Reglamento de la Ley Federal de Sanidad Animal. El artículo 9 del mismo Acuerdo establece la coordinación con la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT), cuando se presentan enfermedades exóticas que son propias de animales silvestres y que no están contenidas en la Lista. Durante el año 2022, de acuerdo a la información contenida en el SIVE, las especies de fauna silvestre en las cuales se identificó la presencia de enfermedades fueron: quiróptero, lepórido, venado, búfalo, cérvido, rana toro, primate, borrego cimarrón, cóndor, hurón, coatí y mapache; las enfermedades identificadas fueron: enfermedad hemorrágica viral de los conejos, rabia, lengua azul, brucelosis, diarrea viral bovina, rinotraqueítis infecciosa bovina, parásitos gastrointestinales, enfermedad de Newcastle, leptospirosis, quitridiomicosis, sarna, clostridiasis, H5N1, H7N3, edwardsiella y ranavirus.

Adicional a lo anterior, el SENASICA cuenta con un acuerdo con la Secretaria de Salud, en el cual se le informa a través del Instituto de Diagnóstico y Referencia Epidemiológicos (INDRE) cualquier resultado diagnóstico con resultado positivo que denote la presencia de una enfermedad con potencial zoonótico en los animales. Derivado de este acuerdo se han reportado casos de animales infectados con el virus de la influenza aviar de alta y de baja patogenicidad, así con los virus relacionados a las encefalitis equinas. El diagnóstico de estas enfermedades es el resultado de un programa de vigilancia pasiva, el cual consiste en atender los reportes de enfermedades en los animales de manera inmediata. Para lograr estos reportes se cuenta con un programa de educación zoosanitaria, que consiste en una red de puntos de contacto entre los cuales participan farmacias veterinarias, forrajeras, escuelas de veterinaria y todos aquellos puntos que pudieran tener actividad ganadera, de esta forma se obtienen reportes de sospechas en los animales tanto domésticos como silvestres. La Secretaría de Salud acude a los predios o zonas donde se detectó la

enfermedad con potencial zoonótico para realizar la investigación epidemiológica en humanos.

Los puntos de contacto en materia de salud pública, salud animal y salud de ecosistemas que actualmente operan en México son:

- Centro Nacional de Programas Preventivos y Control de Enfermedades (CENAPRECE) de la Secretaría de Salud. Contacto: Dra. Verónica Gutiérrez Cedillo, Subdirectora de Rabia y otras Zoonosis. Tel: (55) 63928743. subzoocenaprece@yahoo.com Dirección Benjamín Franklin 132, Segundo Piso, Col. Escandón, Del. Miguel Hidalgo, C. P. 11800, Ciudad de México, México. https://www.gob.mx/salud/cenaprece

- Comisión México-Estados Unidos para la Prevención de la Fiebre Aftosa y Otras Enfermedades Exóticas de los Animales (CPA). Dirección General de Salud Animal. MVZ Juan Gay Gutiérrez. Director de Sanidad Animal de SENASICA-SADER. Insurgentes Sur No. 489. Col. Hipódromo, Alcaldía Cuauhtémoc, C. P. 06100. Ciudad de México. México. Tel: 55 59051000 ext. 51055/51095. gestión.dgsa@senasica.gob.mx

- Tras la sospecha y detección de cualquier agente patógeno y para establecer las medidas complementarias para la conservación y recuperación de la vida silvestre, de acuerdo al Art. 25 de la Ley General de Vida Silvestre, es necesario notificar a la Dirección General de Vida Silvestre de la SEMARNAT, Ejército Nacional 223 Anáhuac I sección, C. P. 11320 Ciudad de México, al MVZ. Rubén Murillo Ruíz, correo electrónico Ruben.murillo@semarnat.gob.mx, teléfono 5556243303 y MVZ. Edgar Arturo Cuevas Domínguez, correo electrónico edgar.cuevas@semarnat.gob.mx, teléfono 5556243309.

- Cuando se trate de un tema de enfermedades que pudieran afectar la vida silvestre y su hábitat y el sano equilibro de los ecosistemas donde se tomen muestras y se movilicen ejemplares constituyendo un riesgo zoosanitario, la Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP), Ejército Nacional 223 Anáhuac I sección, C. P. 11320 Ciudad de México. Lic. Adán Peña Fuentes, correo electrónico adan.pena@conanp.gob.mx, teléfono 54497000.

- Para aspectos de inspección y vigilancia en materia de vida silvestre, inspección fitosanitaria forestal en aeropuertos, puertos y fronteras de México, la Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (PROFEPA), Avenida Félix Cuevas 6, Tlacoquemécatl del Valle, Alcaldía Benito Juárez, C. P. 03200 Ciudad de México, Teléfono: 55 5449-6300, Atención Ciudadana: 800-PROFEPA (800-776 3372).

From: **AUGUSTINE TUUGA** Augustine.Tuuga@sabah.gov.my
Subject: Sabah Wildlife Department Response to Notification to the Parties (2023/28)
Date: 17 April 2023 at 11:12
To: info@cites.org
Cc: thea.carroll@un.org

AT

Dear Sir,

Attached herewith is our response to the said notification.

Thank you.

AUGUSTINE TUUGA
Director
Sabah Wildlife Department,
Kota Kinabalu, Sabah,
MALAYSIA

Sabah Wildlife Depart...23.doc

Sabah Wildlife Department Response to Notification to the Parties (2023/28) on 16 March 2023

Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade.

Sabah Wildlife Department report on the measures they have in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains including markets.

Sabah Wildlife Department's (SWD) mission is to conserve the flora, fauna, and natural environment of Sabah. SWD has long realized that zoonoses poses a threat to human and animal health including wildlife. For all SWD work, including work with endangered wildlife populations, the management of our facilities (such as the Sepilok Orangutan Rehabilitation Centre (SORC)), or when planning translocations of conflict species, the risk of zoonoses is a key consideration. SWD recognises the link between the wildlife trade and the spread of zoonotic pathogens, and that our efforts to combat the illegal wildlife trade and poaching are important for both conservation and human health. SWD has been actively involved in zoonotic research since 2011 and managing the risk of zoonoses is a priority for SWD.

1) Multi-sectoral approaches adopted in the implementation of the Convention, including in terms of:

i) the regulation of trade in specimens of wild animals species;

ii) the preparation and shipment of specimens traded in terms of the Convention; and

iii) the regulation, registration and administration of captive-breeding, farming and ranching facilities;

Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD) works closely with the Royal Malaysian Police and Royal Malaysian Customs Departments to regulate the legal trade in specimens of wild animals and follow the terms of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)and combat the illegal wildlife trade. SWD is a key member of the Sabah Biodiversity Council that manages, conserves, and protects Sabah's biological resources. SWD is also responsible for issuing licenses and monitoring facilities that involve the legal use of wildlife such as restaurants, zoos, interaction facilities, pet suppliers, wildlife markets and farms. SWD is always exploring ways to make these facilities safer in terms of zoonoses. For example, in 2013 – 2014 SWD made changes to staff SOPs for handling orangutans at SORC, SWD also added signs and information for visitors encouraging them not to visit the centre if they were unwell and installed handwash stations and disinfectant foot baths to help reduce the potential for zoonotic pathogen spread. SWD is currently evaluating our SOPs for tourist visiting the Gomantong Cave, an important ecotourism site, but through our ongoing zoonotic research with long-term partners Conservation Medicine and EcoHealth Alliance, SWD recognise that this is also a site where the potential for zoonotic pathogen transmission is higher, and that steps are needed to reduce this risk. SWD are also in the process of evaluating how facilities involved in the legal handling of wildlife apply for licences from SWD and ways SWD can utilise this system to improve monitoring as well as sharing of information with the owners of these facilities related to biosafety and zoonoses.

2) Synergies with appropriate national and international animal and public health authorities that have been developed and strengthened;

Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD) is a key member of the Malaysia Wildlife Crime Interagency Working Group; comprising 14 law enforcement and conservation agencies from Sabah, Sarawak, and Peninsular Malaysia (Sabah Wildlife Department, Sabah Forestry Department, Sabah Parks, Department of Fisheries, PERHILITAN, Sarawak Forestry Corporation, Royal Malaysian Customs Department, Malaysia Maritime Enforcement Agency, Eastern Sabah Security Command, General Operations Force, Royal Malaysian Police, Marine Police, WWF Sabah, and Danau Girang Field Centre) that focuses on the sharing of intelligence and available resources to improve the quality of the prosecution processes, and ultimately on increasing prosecutions as a deterrent. SWD is also working closely with two of our long-term partners, Danau Girang Field Centre and Sabah Forestry Department, to boost enforcement and forensic capacity to deter wildlife trafficking in Sabah. In 2020 through this ongoing effort SWD established an Intelligence Unit to closely monitor illegal wildlife trade and trafficking in Sabah and a Forensic Unit, working under a certified DNA wildlife forensics scheme, to locally process wildlife crimes in Sabah.

Sabah Wildlife Department is a member of the Sabah Zoonotic Diseases Committee and meets regularly with Sabah State Health Department, Sabah Department of Veterinary Services and local universities and NGO groups involved in zoonotic research, to discuss cases of zoonoses and ongoing research. SWD has been a key member of ongoing zoonotic research in the state of Sabah with long-term partners Conservation Medicine and EcoHealth Alliance, starting with the USAID funded PREDICT program from 2009 – 2020 (work started in Sabah in 2012) and now supported by the Emerging Infectious Diseases – South East Asia Research Collaboration Hub (EID-SEARCH) an effort that began in June 2020 funded by NIH through NIAID. These research projects are driven by a One Health approach and include many of the other members of Sabah Zoonotic Diseases Committee. This coordination and research have helped strengthen the networks for wildlife and human health and diagnostics, increased the speed and spread of important findings, and improved our understanding of the risk of zoonoses and the link to the wildlife trade.

3) Strategies developed to identify and reduce the risk of transmission and spillover of zoonotic diseases and pathogen emergence from traded wildlife, including inter alia:

i) assessment of risks associated with sources of traded wildlife specimens and associated wildlife support chains especially from areas or involving species known or suspected to be exposed to or linked to potentially harmful pathogens;

Through the Deep Forest Project (part of the PREDICT project with Conservation Medicine and EcoHealth Alliance), sampling wildlife across land-use disturbance gradients in Kinabatangan and Telupid, allowed Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD) to better understand the impact of land-use change on species diversity, the viruses that they carry and the distribution of host species. The PREDICT project identified 62 novel pathogens and work is ongoing through EID-SEARCH to further characterise these viruses to determine which pose a serious threat to human and livestock populations. This work has helped identify which wildlife species pose a greater threat to local communities though increased contact and conflict, and to the wider community if these species become part of the legal or illegal wildlife trade. In addition, with our partners Conservation Medicine and EcoHealth Alliance, SWD conducted Human-Animal Contact Surveys with people living near the Deep Forest sites, to better understand how different communities interact with wildlife. This information has been shared with our partners in Malaysia and can be used to help design targeted healthcare interventions for different communities. Through the EID-SEARCH project we are

continuing this surveillance effort identifying a further 12 potentially novel viruses to date, and working to build capacity in Malaysia to allow us to more rapidly further characterize novel viruses identified through ongoing screening at high-risk interfaces including bushmeat, hunters and wildlife from areas that support the legal and illegal wildlife trade, so that Sabah state can more rapidly evaluate new viruses to determine which pose a threat to human and livestock populations.

As part of the PREDICT project and with close support from Sabah Wildlife Department, Conservation Medicine Field Coordinator Jimmy Lee's Masters focused on zoonotic virus surveillance and genetic diversity mapping of confiscated and rescued Sunda pangolins (*Manis javanica*). His research findings provide strong evidence that pangolins are not a reservoir species or the intermediary host for SARS-CoV-2 the virus that causes COVID-19 and that the detections of SARS-CoV-2-related viruses in pangolins are most likely a result of their exposure to infected people, wildlife, or other animals after they entered the illegal wildlife trade. These findings suggest that wild pangolins pose no threat to human health and highlight the importance of carefully ending the trade of wildlife and improving biosecurity at wet markets to avoid having wild animals co-mingling with farmed animals and humans. His research will play a significant role in promoting pangolin conservation action and further highlights the negative impacts the wildlife trade is having on human and wildlife health. His findings will also serve as a reference for future research on the population genetics of Sunda pangolins.

ii) testing wildlife specimen in trade, including in markets, and associated wildlife supply chains for pathogens, taking into account known or suspected pathogen infection risks;

Historically one of the challenges faced by Sabah Wildlife Department has been the lack of laboratory capacity in the state of Sabah so evidence had to be sent to Department of Wildlife and National Parks Peninsular Malaysia (PERHILITAN) located in Peninsular Malaysia for molecular analysis to identify the species. This process takes time, money, and creates a biosafety risk. Recognizing this, Sabah Wildlife Department working closely with our partners Conservation Medicine, Danau Girang Field Centre and EcoHealth Alliance have built laboratory capacity in Sabah by establishing the Wildlife Health, Genetic and Forensic Laboratory that has been certified since 2013 to international biosafety standards and is used to screen samples for zoonotic disease, genetic and forensic research. The Wildlife Health, Genetic and Forensic Laboratory allows Sabah Wildlife Department to conduct the lab testing without the delay, cost, and biosecurity risks of shipping samples to Peninsular Malaysia. Setting up the Wildlife Health, Genetic and Forensic Laboratory has benefited both public health and wildlife conservation, for example all the novel viruses identified through the PREDICT and EID-SEARCH project were found through screening conducted by our partner Conservation Medicine at the Wildlife Health, Genetic and Forensic Laboratory.

The poaching and smuggling of wildlife in Sabah mean Sabah Wildlife Department is constantly conducting enforcement operations and collecting evidence including meat, bone, and ivory from animals that needs to be identified for cases to proceed to prosecution. The illegal wildlife trade is a multi-billion-dollar industry and a big problem in Sabah. For example, Sabah is one of the global hotspots for the smuggling of the critically endangered Sunda pangolins. The Wildlife Health, Genetic and Forensic Laboratory allows Sabah Wildlife Department to conduct species identification quickly which will lead to more convictions, which will help deter the illegal wildlife trade. Sabah Wildlife Department is working closely with Conservation Medicine and Danau Girang Field Centre to obtain ISO 17025 accreditation enabling the laboratory to demonstrate that it can operate competently and generate valid results. Achieving this certification will make it easier for Sabah Wildlife Department to use the laboratory to process forensic samples for prosecutions to help in its efforts to battle the

illegal wildlife trade and poaching which is important for both conservation and human health. Sabah Wildlife Department expect to achieve the ISO 17025 accreditation in late 2023.

iii) containing or mitigating pathogen spillover from specimen known or suspected to be infected, including in markets, or associated wildlife support chains;

In March 2022, it was reported that some 4,452 pigs in Sabah had been affected by African Swine Fever (ASF). While ASF is not a zoonotic pathogen, it is a good example of the close collaboration between Sabah Wildlife Department (SWD) and Sabah Department of Veterinary Services (SDVS) who worked together to confirm early cases and contain the outbreak. The outbreak affected backyard pigs, wild pigs, and commercial pigs. The outbreak first started in January 2021, when a total of 29 wild boar carcasses were found in Kinabatangan, while another five were found in Sugud and Paitan. SWD took immediate action to control the spread of the disease. They banned the issuance of hunting licenses and prohibited the sale of wild boar meat in local restaurants. SWD worked closely with SDVS and partners Conservation Medicine and Danau Girang Field Centre, to develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for park managers, rangers, oil palm plantation staff, and local villagers. These SOPs were designed to help deal with the wild boar carcasses and prevent the further spread of the disease. The implementation of SOPs and the ban on hunting licenses helped prevent the further spread of the disease. SWD and SDVS in collaboration with other agencies and partners took swift action to control the outbreak of African Swine Fever in Sabah protecting both commercial pig farms and the remaining wild boar population. This is a good example of the institutional capacity and inter-agency collaboration that exists in Sabah and will be used to manage future disease outbreaks.

iv) organization, monitoring, administration of the abovementioned matters; and

As part of Sabah State's commitment to national and global public health, Sabah Wildlife Department with its mandate to manage wildlife imports, exports and utilization had identified the need for a comprehensive assessment of the potential pathogen risks associated with sources of traded wildlife across its entire value chain. The urgency of this work was highlighted by the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, and its links to the wildlife trade. Malaysia supports wildlife utilization where it is legal, sustainable and where pathogen spillover risks to humans, wildlife or livestock are minimised. To this end, Sabah Wildlife Department, with one of our long-term partners Conservation Medicine, is currently engaged and leading research in this field by participating in the European Union-funded SAFE project, implemented by UNODC's Global Programme on Crimes that Affect the Environment together with FAO and UNEP. The SAFE project is working directly in partnership with the wildlife and public health agencies of Sabah and undertaking field-based assessments of the commercial wildlife sector across Sabah State, with the aim of identifying spill over and pathogen transmission risks and, through expert consultations with national and international scientists and industry practitioners, to develop strategies for Sabah and the wider region to implement, where feasible, to eliminate or minimise those pathogen risks.

v) building institutional capacity, including capacity for inter-agency collaboration (for example between agencies tasked with wildlife management, veterinary and public health, trade regulation, and CITES Authorities), as required to implement the abovementioned matters.

Addressed in earlier sections.

Subject: CITES No. 2023/028 - Singapore
Date: Tuesday, 28 March 2023 at 12:10:43 Central European Summer Time
From: Renhui XIE (NPARKS)
To: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info
CC: Thea Henriette Carroll, Anna WONG (NPARKS)
Attachments: OneHealth in Singapore 28 Mar 2023.pdf

Message Classification: ***Restricted***

Dear colleagues,

Pursuant to CITES No. 2023/028, pls find attached Singapore's write-up on the measures put in place under the One Health framework to prevent and minimise risk of zoonotic diseases. We note that the measures will be complied on the CITES website, and appreciate if a draft can be shared with us ahead of publication.

Thank you, and pls contact me if you need any further clarification.

Xie Renhui (Ms) ▪ Deputy Director (International Relations)/ Wildlife Trade ▪ National Parks Board ▪ Tel: 6908 3007

ONE-HEALTH IN SINGAPORE

Background

1 The One Health Platform in Singapore, established in 2012[1], consists of the One Health Coordinating Committee and Working Group, comprising representatives from the Ministry of Health (MOH; human health), National Parks Board (NParks; animal health and CITES authority in Singapore), National Environment Agency (NEA; environmental health), Singapore Food Agency (SFA; food safety and food supply resilience) and Public Utilities Board (PUB; water quality and safety)[2].

[1] While the different One Health agencies had already been working closely together prior to 2012, the formation of the One Health Platform cemented this relationship.
[2]PUB was involved in work on Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and joined the OH Agencies in 2017.

2 Across the whole of government in Singapore, the various One Health agencies lead the programs in their respective domain areas (animals, environment, human and food). Cross-sectoral and interagency collaborations are guided by the current One Health approach. It recognises that the different domains of human health, animal health, environmental health and food supply resilience are interlinked and have facilitated interagency collaborations and coordination during outbreak management in the recent past such as foodborne outbreaks and zoonotic disease outbreaks.

3 Under the One Health Platform, the One Health Coordinating Committee (OHCC) has been established to provide strategic direction and set priorities One Health issues in Singapore. The OHCC is co-chaired by senior officers, including Director-Generals of agencies and Deputy Director Medical Service of the Ministry of Health. The high level representation ensures co-ownership of multidisciplinary One Health matters as well as to promote parity in coordination and collaboration. The OHCC will champion interagency coordination and collaboration on One Health issues, including the progress and effectiveness of the One Health action plans. The One Health Working Group (OHWG) work under the direction of the OHCC to formulate, coordinate, implement and review programmes, initiatives and action plans. Project teams may be established, as and when necessary, to focus on specific areas of One Health issues.

4 One Health partner agencies work closely on several thrusts and the One Health Platform has yielded many positive outcomes, including the following:

(a) Coordination and alignment of One Health agencies' approach to prevent introduction or escalation of infectious disease of public health concern, and prepare for coordinated response (during peace time). Examples include development of response plans for public health treats as well as protocols for joint zoonotic and food-borne disease investigation.

(b) Coordinated training for capability building and development in public health
(c) Formation of a strong intersectoral network for prompt cross-agency consultation and coordination where necessary
(d) Coordinated efforts to combat Antimicrobial resistance, through the development of the national action plan for AMR

Examples of specific activities

5 Collective, the One Health partner agencies organise various workshops and exercises to foster greater multidisciplinary collaboration and cooperation. For example, NParks is conducting a national exercise with all One Health partner agencies to prioritise diseases of One Health concern and developing joint programmes to address the prevention and control of these diseases. Singapore actively participates in platforms for One Health discussions and collaborations and our involvement in the World One Health Congress 2022 in November in Singapore is testament to this.

6 Singapore also recognises Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) as a pressing threat to health globally on 1 November 2017, the One Health AMR Working Group launched the National Strategic Action Plan (NSAP) on AMR[3], bringing together and building on existing efforts in the human, animal, food and environment sectors. This includes efforts in combatting AMR in aquaculture as well.

[3] Details on the National Strategic Action Plan are available at https://www.ncid.sg/About-NCID/OurDepartments/Antimicrobial-Resistance-Coordinating-Office/Documents/National%20Strategic%20Action%20Plan%20on%20Antimicrobial%20Resistance.pdf

7 In the field of wildlife health, conservation efforts and biosurveillance, the Centre for Wildlife Rehabilitation (CWR) was established by NParks in February 2022 to oversee the rescue, treatment, rehabilitation and subsequent release of native wildlife back to their natural habitats. The centre also supports the NParks biosurveillance framework by providing opportunities for wildlife sampling, with collected data contributing to horizon scanning and early detection of disease emergence within the local wildlife ecosystem. Overall, this allows us to strengthen the One Health approach to identifying potential disease threats and to better monitor, respond and manage emerging diseases accordingly.

Past disease outbreaks

8 Learning from past disease incursions and outbreaks, Singapore, now more than ever, recognises the importance of undertaking a cross-collaborative One Health approach to disease management and prevention.

9 Notably, in the 1990s, Nipah virus in imported pigs resulted in local abattoir workers being infected with the disease. As such, Singapore had to take steps to mitigate risks by stopping imports, which led to a shortage of pigs for slaughter. In 2015, Sequence Type 283 (ST283), a specific strain of Group B *Streptococcus* (GBS) or *Streptococcus agalactiae*, caused an outbreak of invasive GBS infection in more than 160 people in Singapore. The outbreak was linked to the consumption of ready-to-eat (RTE) raw fish of two freshwater fish species - 'Asian bighead carp' and 'snakehead'. This eventually led to a ban in the use of raw freshwater fish in all raw fish dishes in Singapore from 5 December 2015.

10 Even with diseases that Singapore remains free from, such as highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), Singapore adopts a highly stringent stance in its biosecurity practices to minimise and mitigate any unpreventable risks for disease incursion. Importantly, Singapore recognises the importance of using the principles of compartmentalisation and zoning even before WOAH developed guidelines to ensure safe trade of food animals whilst managing disease risks. We have continued to work with overseas trading partners and local industries to recognise and import live poultry from highly pathogenic avian influenza disease free zones in neighbouring countries, as well as live pigs from African swine fever free compartments from trading partners.

Working together as ASEAN

11 Singapore also recognises the importance of early detection; effective prevention and preparedness strategies against zoonotic disease incursions and outbreaks at an ASEAN level. The ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Animal Health and Zoonoses (ACCAHZ) aims to facilitate and provide a framework of cooperation and coordination among ASEAN Member States, with relevant ASEAN Dialogue Partners, ASEAN Development Partners and other stakeholders in the prevention, control and eradication of transboundary animal disease and zoonoses in ASEAN. The formation of ACCAHZ allows for the development and enhancement of information sharing mechanisms and platforms to tackle zoonotic disease outbreaks, and strategies and programmes for disease biosurveillance. With the establishment of ACCAHZ, and the endorsement of the ASEAN Strategy for Preventing Zoonotic Diseases Transmission from Wildlife Trade; together with cooperation with human health and environmental health sector, ASEAN would be better prepared against incursion and containment of transboundary animal disease and zoonoses. Singapore is also the current Chair of the Southeast Asia Wildlife Health Network and Deputy Chair for Asia Pacific Regional Wildlife Health Network. Both networks aim to enhance communications and regional cooperation on One Health matters.

Summary

12 We recognise that a One Health approach is essential as part of safeguarding Singapore against future disease outbreaks. We are committed to preparing for and

preventing any future disease incursions, and have taken active steps over time to enhance human, animal and environment sectorial collaboration and cooperations to combat zoonotic diseases. This has led to strategic actions to combat antimicrobial resistance, and develop joint biosurveillance programmes to monitor potential emergence of diseases for early action. We have close working relationships with our colleagues from the human health, environmental and food sectors, and are building links with counterparts in ASEAN and other countries.

From: **Rusnáková Silvia** Silvia.Rusnakova@enviro.gov.sk
Subject: Notification to the Parties to CITES No 2023/028_reply for SLOVAKIA
Date: 17 April 2023 at 13:40
To: info@cites.org
Cc: Thea Henriette Carroll thea.carroll@un.org, Blatnická Martina Martina.Blatnicka@enviro.gov.sk, ENV-CITES@ec.europa.eu

RS

Dear colleagues,

In response to the Notification to the Parties to CITES No 2023/028, I am sending for Slovakia following reply:

As Slovakia is an EU Member State, we have implemented all relevant EU legislation which deals with animal health rules. This is (or will be) covered by the reply of the European Commission.

In Slovakia we have in place Act No 39/2007 Coll. on veterinary care (https://www.slov-lex.sk/pravne-predpisy/SK/ZZ/2007/39/20220101 only in Slovak Language) and also implementing legislation and regulations.

Regarding additional examples of measures put in place by Slovakia, here are some of them:

The State Veterinary and Food Administration of the Slovak Republic publishes for every year the Veterinary Plan for the Protection of the Territory and the State (for 2022 here only in Slovak Language, point 14 https://www.mpsr.sk/download.php?bulID=654), eradication programs and emergency plans for how to proceed in the event of a disease outbreak. These are not developed for all diseases, but they are for all common and dangerous diseases. In the last Veterinary Plan also sars-Cov2 was included.

In case of every commercial movement of live animals (from and to the territory of Slovakia), a veterinary health certificate is required, where an official veterinarian confirms whether the animal is healthy. In case of new country/species combination, countries always agree on the terms of transaction and also both countries can set requirements for examination/vaccination of imported animals, according to the country's status related to a specific disease.

Kind regards

Silvia Rusnakova
Department for Regulation of Trade in Endangered Species| Directorate for Nature and Biodiversity Protection
CITES Management Authority

Namestie L. Stura 1 | 812 35 Bratislava | Slovak Republic
phone: +421 2 5956 2466, mobile: +421 917 240 178
e-mail: silvia.rusnakova@enviro.gov.sk | www.minzp.sk

MINISTERSTVO ŽIVOTNÉHO PROSTREDIA SLOVENSKEJ REPUBLIKY

V4FUTURE
SLOVAK PRESIDENCY 2022/2023 OF THE VISEGRAD GROUP

From: CITES <no_reply@cites.org>
Sent: Thursday, March 16, 2023 3:21 PM
To: Rusnáková Silvia <Silvia.Rusnakova@enviro.gov.sk>

To: Hlushakova Silvia <Silvia.Hlushakova@enviro.gov.sk>
Subject: New Notification to the Parties to CITES

The following Notification to the Parties was posted on the CITES website on 16 March 2023:

Notification to the Parties N° 2023/028:

> Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade

The Notification can be viewed on the page below:

http://cites.org/eng/node/136013

CITES Secretariat
International Environment House
11 Chemin des Anemones
CH-1219 Chatelaine, Geneva
Switzerland
Fax: +41-22-797-34-17
Email: info@cites.org

Subject: Información sobre medidas solicitadas en Notificación 2023/028
Date: Friday, 14 April 2023 at 14:29:40 Central European Summer Time
From: San Martín Hernández, Carolina
To: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info, Thea Henriette Carroll
CC: ENV-CITES@ec.europa.eu, Martínez Sánchez, Davinia, bzn-cites
Attachments: image001.jpg, image002.png, image003.jpg, Reply to notification 028_EN.pdf, Respuesta a notificación 028_ES.pdf

Buenas tardes:

En relación a la solicitud por parte de la Secretaría CITES de información a las Partes relacionada con la Notificación 2023/028 (medidas aplicadas para la reducción del riesgo de aparición de futuras enfermedades zoonóticas asociadas al comercio internacional de especies silvestres), se adjunta en este correo electrónico el informe solicitado al respecto, tanto es español como en inglés.

Por favor, hagan saber si han recibido correctamente la documentación.

Saludos cordiales,

Carolina San Martín Hernández
Autoridad Administrativa CITES – Spanish CITES Management Authority
Subdirección General de Biodiversidad Terrestre y Marina
Dirección General de Biodiversidad, Bosques y Desertificación
Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico
Pl. San Juan de la Cruz 10, 28003 Madrid (España)
csanmartin@miteco.es
Teléfono CITES: 91 597 58 66


Reply to notification 2023/028

In response to the notification 2023/028 please see below a report on the relevant measures and legislation that Spain is conducting in order to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains including markets.

National Plan against Wildlife International Trafficking and Poaching (TIFIES).

Based on the fourth objective of Priority 1 of the EU Wildlife Action Plan Against Illegal Traffick (WAP), TIFIES National Plan have included in its review (pending approval), as a new objective, the consideration of the One Health concept, in the context of wildlife trade in countries of origin, transit and destination. Among the specific proposed actions are:

- Effective implement of CITES resolutions related to "One health and CITES: reduction of risks to human and animal health derived from international trade in wild species" (drafting), Transit and transhipment (Resolution Conf. 9.7 (Rev. CoP15)), Compliance and enforcement (Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19)), Transport of live specimens (Resolution Conf. 10.21 (Rev. CoP19)).
- Implementation of specific measures to reduce risks throughout supply chains, in line with the four guiding principles of the Collaborative Partnership on Wildlife Management, in particular through Sustainable projects such as the Safety Cross Asia project for the Global Environment (SAFE), EU-funded and UNODC-executed, and UNODC-executed Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) program.
- Analysis of zoonoses spread's risks related to wild animals and derived products trade, such as bush meat.
- Risks analysis to identify high-risk species in the generation of zoonoses, establishing lines of collaboration with the health authorities.
- Information distribution and awareness among the population about the dangers associated with illegal and uncontrolled trade of some of high-risk species specimens in the generation of zoonoses, especially animal products and derivatives.
- Collaboration and cooperation between the different involved agents through annual meetings and the establishment of a group of experts composed of different ministerial departments and scientific institutions members.
- Enhancement of the enforcement authority's capacity to detect high-risk species in the generation of zoonoses.
- Training of enforcement authorities for the correct handling of seized specimens and derived products.

Royal Decree 1940/2004, of 27 September, on surveillance of zoonoses and zoonotic agents.

This regulation's aim is to ensure adequate surveillance of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and associated antimicrobial resistance, as well as proper epidemiological investigation of zoonoses outbreaks, so that the necessary information can be collected to assess relevant sources and trends. It considers, among others, different definitions:

- Zoonosis: the disease or infection that is transmitted from animals to humans, and vice versa, directly or indirectly.

- Zoonotic Agent: any virus, bacterium, fungus, parasite, or other biological agent that can cause a zoonosis.
- Antimicrobial resistance: the ability of microorganisms of certain species to survive or even thrive in the presence of a certain concentration of an antimicrobial agent that would normally kill them or inhibit their growth.
- Surveillance: a system for collecting, analysing and disseminating data on the presence of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and antimicrobial resistance linked to them

Law 8/2003, of 24 April, on Animal Health.

This law establishes that any person is required to communicate immediately to the authorities, all known outbreaks of epizootic diseases, or that, due to their special virulence, extreme severity, or rapid spread, imply a potential danger of contagion for the animal population, including both domestic or wild animals, or a risk to public health or for the environment. The concealment or lack of communication will be classified as a very serious infringement.

Royal Decree 1440/2001, of 21 December, establishing the veterinary health alert system.

The veterinary health alert system was created with the aim of preventing the entry of infectious diseases, preventing their spread and eradicating those already present. This system includes the RASVE network (Veterinary Health Alert Network), with a computer server that integrates all the information on health matters from national, EU and international sources; it subsequently disseminates this information in the form of alerts to decision-making centres and the general public. In this way, it collects information from the epidemiological surveillance networks at subnational level and ADNS (Animal Disease Notification System, the EU surveillance network), and relates them to TRACES (the EU system for movement of animals and products of animal origin) and SITRAN (the national database of the Comprehensive Animal Traceability System). It allows rapid, efficient and coordinated action and, ultimately, facilitates urgent decision-making for the prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases.

Participation in the Scientific Network for the analysis of animal health risks, within the EU Food Safety Authority (EFSA)

It is a forum whose objective is, among other things, to improve the connection between animal health and human public health in relation to potential zoonoses transmitted by wildlife. This improvement is achieved through actions such as risk assessment of animal origin's zoonoses, at national and international level, sharing information on zoonoses, and preparing common systems and methodologies for monitoring and managing wildlife's zoonoses, both real and potentials. This forum is made up of representatives of the Ministries of Environment (Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge), Health (Ministry of Health, Consumption and Social Welfare) and Agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food) of the Spanish Government.

Approval of the positive list of wild animals kept as pets, within Law 7/2023, of 28 March, on the protection of animal rights and welfare.

In the aforementioned Law, and for the first time in Spain, the figure of the positive list of wild animals kept as pets has been created. This positive list will include the wild species that meet some specific criteria, among which that "they do not pose risks to the health or safety of people or other animals". It is pending to elaborate, within the next 3 years, the regulatory development of the law, which will include the first lists of wild species that can only be owned. This will contribute to reducing the risk of importing animals for the purpose of keeping them as pets that present a risk to human health.

Development of a project of the Ministry of Environment (Ministry for the Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, MITECO) to assess the current situation of the commercialization of wild species and the potential risks to human health of each of the species.

Between the years 2021 and 2024, MITECO has commissioned the preparation of a study to find out which species of birds and herpets, mostly, are available for purchase by individuals in different commercial sources. The objective, in addition to evaluating aspects of conservation, is to know the pathogens that each of these species may have and are more relevant in order to cause diseases that are transmissible to humans. We are waiting for the first results of this study at the national level.

Respuesta a la notificación 2023/028

En respuesta a la notificación 2023/028 se indica a continuación un informe sobre las medidas y legislación más relevante que España lleva a cabo con el fin de prevenir y mitigar el riesgo de derrame y transmisión de patógenos derivado del comercio de vida silvestre y las cadenas de suministro de vida silvestre conexas, incluidos los mercados.

Plan de Acción Español contra el Tráfico Ilegal y el Furtivismo Internacional de Especies Silvestres, TIFIES).

En base al cuarto objetivo de la Prioridad 1 del Plan de Acción de la UE contra el Tráfico de Especies Silvestres (WAP) revisado, el Plan de Acción Español TIFIES ha incluido en su revisión (pendiente de aprobación) como nuevo objetivo la consideración del concepto "Una Sola Salud" en el contexto de la regulación del comercio de especies silvestres en los países de origen, tránsito y destino. Entre las actuaciones específicas propuestas se encuentran:

- Aplicación eficaz las Resoluciones de la Conferencia de las Partes de CITES relacionadas con la iniciativa de "Una Sola Salud y CITES: reducción de los riesgos para la salud humana y animal derivados del comercio internacional de especies silvestres" (en elaboración), Tránsito y transbordo (Resolución de la Conf. 9.7 (Rev. CoP15)), Observancia y aplicación (Resolución de la Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19)) y Transporte de especímenes vivos (Resolución de la Conf. 10.21 (Rev. CoP19), entre otras.
- Aplicación de medidas específicas para reducir los riesgos a lo largo de las cadenas de suministro, en consonancia con los cuatro principios rectores de la Asociación de Colaboración sobre Manejo Sostenible de la Fauna Silvestre, en particular a través de proyectos como el proyecto Safety across Asia for the Global Environment («Seguridad en toda Asia para el medio ambiente mundial»), financiado por la UE y ejecutado por la UNODC, y el programa Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) («Gestión Sostenible de la Vida Silvestre»), ejecutado por la FAO.
- Análisis de los riesgos de propagación de zoonosis relacionados con el comercio de animales silvestres y productos derivados de animales silvestres, como la carne de caza.
- Realización de análisis de riesgo para la identificación de especies de alto riesgo en la generación de zoonosis, estableciendo en su caso líneas de colaboración con las autoridades sanitarias.
- Difusión y concienciación entre la población sobre los peligros asociados al comercio ilegal y no controlado de especímenes, y en especial, de productos y derivados animales, de especies de alto riesgo en la generación de zoonosis, en colaboración con las autoridades sanitarias.
- Establecimiento de la colaboración y cooperación necesarias entre los distintos agentes implicados a través de la convocatoria de reuniones anuales, así como la creación de un grupo de expertos formado por integrantes de los distintos departamentos ministeriales implicados e instituciones científicas.
- Refuerzo en la capacidad de detección por parte de las autoridades de observancia de las especies que suponen un alto riesgo en la generación de zoonosis.
- Capacitación de las autoridades de observancia para el correcto manejo de los especímenes y productos derivados incautados.

Real Decreto 1940/2004, de 27 de septiembre, sobre la vigilancia de las zoonosis y los agentes zoonóticos.

El objetivo de este reglamento es garantizar una adecuada vigilancia de las zoonosis, los agentes zoonóticos y la resistencia antimicrobiana asociada, así como una adecuada investigación epidemiológica de los brotes de zoonosis, de modo que se pueda recopilar la información necesaria para evaluar las fuentes y tendencias relevantes. Considera, entre otras, distintas definiciones:

- Zoonosis: la enfermedad o infección que se transmite de los animales al hombre, y viceversa, de una forma directa o indirecta.
- Agente zoonótico: cualquier virus, bacteria, hongo, parásito u otro agente biológico que pueda causar una zoonosis.
- Resistencia a los antimicrobianos: la capacidad de los microorganismos de ciertas especies para sobrevivir o incluso desarrollarse en presencia de una determinada concentración de un agente antimicrobiano que normalmente debería destruirlos o inhibir su crecimiento.
- Vigilancia: un sistema de recogida, análisis y difusión de datos sobre la presencia de zoonosis, agentes zoonóticos y resistencia a los antimicrobianos ligada a ellos.

Ley 8/2003, de 24 de abril, de Sanidad Animal.

Esta ley establece que toda persona está obligada a comunicar de inmediato a las autoridades todos los focos de enfermedades epizoóticas que conozca, o que, por su especial virulencia, extrema gravedad o rápida propagación, impliquen un peligro potencial de contagio para la población animal, incluidos tanto los animales domésticos como los salvajes, o un riesgo para la salud pública o para el medio ambiente. La ocultación o falta de comunicación será calificada como infracción muy grave.

Real Decreto 1440/2001, de 21 de diciembre, por el que se establece el sistema de alerta sanitaria veterinaria.

El sistema de alerta sanitaria veterinaria se creó con el objetivo de prevenir la entrada de enfermedades infecciosas, prevenir su propagación y erradicar las ya presentes. Este sistema incluye la red RASVE (Red de Alerta Sanitaria Veterinaria), con un servidor informático que integra toda la información en materia sanitaria procedente de fuentes nacionales, comunitarias e internacionales; posteriormente difunde esta información en forma de alertas a los centros de toma de decisiones y al público en general. De esta forma, recoge información de las redes de vigilancia epidemiológica a nivel subnacional y la ADNS (Animal Disease Notification System, la red de vigilancia de la UE), y las relaciona con TRACES (el sistema de la UE para el movimiento de animales y productos de origen animal) y SITRAN (la base de datos nacional del Sistema Integral de Trazabilidad Animal). Permite una actuación rápida, eficaz y coordinada y, en definitiva, facilita la toma de decisiones urgentes para la prevención, control y erradicación de enfermedades animales.

Participación en la Red Científica para el análisis de riesgos de la sanidad animal, dentro de la Autoridad de Seguridad Alimentaria de la UE (EFSA).

Se trata de un foro que tiene como objetivo, entre otros, la mejora de la conexión entre la sanidad animal y salud pública de las personas en relación a zoonosis potenciales transmitidas por la fauna silvestre. Esta mejora se consigue a través de acciones como la evaluación de riesgos de zoonosis de origen animal a nivel nacional e internacional, compartir información sobre las zoonosis y preparar sistemas comunes y metodologías de seguimiento y gestión de las zoonosis procedentes de fauna silvestre, tanto reales como potenciales. Este foro está formado por representantes de los Ministerios de Medio Ambiente (Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico), Sanidad (Ministerio de Sanidad, Consumo y Bienestar Social) y Agricultura (Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación) del Gobierno de España.

Aprobación del listado positivo de animales silvestres objeto de tenencia como mascotas, dentro de la Ley 7/2023, de 28 de marzo, de protección de los derechos y el bienestar de los animales.

En la mencionada Ley, y por primera vez en España, se ha creado la figura del listado positivo de animales silvestres de compañía, en el que figurarán aquellas especies silvestres que pueden ser tenidas como mascotas en base al cumplimiento de unos criterios concretos, entre los que se encuentra que “no supongan riesgos para la salud o seguridad de las personas u otros animales”. Está pendiente realizar, dentro de los próximos 3 años, el desarrollo reglamentario de la ley, el cual incluirá los primeros listados de especies silvestres que únicamente podrán ser objeto de tenencia. Esto contribuirá a reducir el riesgo de importación de animales con fines de tenencia como mascotas que presenten algún riesgo para la salud humana.

Desarrollo de un proyecto propio del Ministerio de Medio Ambiente (Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico, MITECO) para evaluar la situación actual de la comercialización de especies silvestres y los riesgos potenciales para la salud humana de cada una de las especies.

Entre los años 2021 a 2024, el MITECO ha encargado la elaboración de un estudio para conocer qué especies de aves y de herpetos, principalmente, están disponibles a la compra por parte de particulares en distintas fuentes comerciales. El objetivo, además de evaluar aspectos de conservación, es conocer los patógenos que puede tener cada una de esas especies y que son más relevantes de cara a provocar enfermedades transmisibles al hombre. Se está a la espera de disponer de los primeros resultados de este estudio a nivel nacional.

Subject: Sweden's response to notification no. 2023/028
Date: Tuesday, 18 April 2023 at 08:52:41 Central European Summer Time
From: Erik.Dalarud@jordbruksverket.se
To: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info
CC: Marie Dahlström, Thea Henriette Carroll, ENV-CITES@ec.europa.eu

Dear CITES Secretariat,
In response to notification 2023/028, Sweden, as a member of the EU, adheres to the EU regulations and generally refers to the European Commission's response.
Sweden has a strong tradition of utilizing and trading products derived from our native wildlife. Our population's close connection with nature has led to a well-developed system for managing these resources. Monitoring diseases in wild animals is essential and our National Veterinary Institute together with the Swedish Museum of Natural History and hunting associations have a long tradition in surveilling the health of our wildlife. Local people provide valuable knowledge and often report dead animals. Monitoring the disease situation among wild animals is mainly done through post-mortem examinations and ancillary testing of wildlife found dead and through targeted collections of wildlife samples, the latter often done within various research projects. Sweden employs citizen science by encouraging the public to report observations of wildlife that appear to be sick as well as to send wildlife found dead to the National Veterinary Institute to determine the cause of death. Animals killed through legal hunting are routinely checked for potential diseases. Public awareness of food hygiene and proper handling of game and fish helps prevent zoonotic disease transmission.
More information is available on the National Veterinary Institute's website:
https://www.sva.se/en/wildlife/.
Health surveillance is integrated with environmental surveillance, which underscores the importance of a cross-cutting approach. Close cooperation between all authorities involved ensures that trade does not pose a threat.
Sweden's cross-sectoral cooperation with national and international animal and public health authorities is exemplified by partnerships such as the one between Swedish Customs, County administrative boards, and the Swedish Board of Agriculture to prevent rabies from entering the country. Additionally, cross-agency collaboration involving the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, the Swedish Museum of Natural History, the National Veterinary Institute, the Swedish National Food Administration, County administrative boards and the Swedish Board of Agriculture supports surveillance of wildlife.
In addition, Sweden also implements a number of stricter measures that further mitigate risks associated with pathogen spillover and transmission in wildlife trade, such as:

1. Enforcing regulation that prohibits the capture and possession of animals and plants protected under the Swedish Species Protection Ordinance;
2. Banning the possession and sale of wild bird species native to the EU (including captive-bred specimens of such species); and
3. Prohibiting the keeping of wild-caught vertebrate animals of all species (excluding fish species) by private individuals, as well as the sale or possession of raptors, primates, or carnivores (excluding dogs, cats, badgers and domesticated ferrets) as pets.
4. Banning the keeping of birds and mammals of wild species in enclosures without permission under the Swedish Hunting legislation.
5. Banning the release of birds and mammals of wild species in nature without permission under the Swedish Hunting legislation.

These measures, rooted in the principle of prevention being better than cure, contribute to the regulation of trade and animal keeping, ultimately reducing the risk of communicable diseases.

Sweden is committed to both animal welfare and the prevention of zoonotic diseases, recognizing their interdependence. Sweden applies strict animal welfare rules which in themselves are preventative in nature and inhibits the emergence and spread of diseases. This approach highlights the importance of effectively enforcing legal trade compliance and combatting illegal trade to prevent disease spread. Illegal trade directly impacts animal care, leading to poor animal health and an increased risk of zoonotic

disease transmission.
In cases where it is necessary to prevent the spread of disease, Sweden may consider euthanasia, depending on the specific disease agent and the circumstances surrounding each case. This decision is always made on a case-by-case basis, ensuring alignment with broader health and safety considerations. Relevant authorities make decisions regarding euthanasia for animals identified as carriers of harmful pathogens, taking into account specific circumstances and potential risks.

Sincerely,

Erik Dalarud

Swedish CITES Management Authority
Swedish Board of Agriculture

Friday, April 21, 2023 at 14:26:46 Central European Summer Time

Subject:	(TH) Reports on measures in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover and transmission
Date:	Thursday, 20 April 2023 at 08:32:47 Central European Summer Time
From:	CITES DNP
To:	UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info
CC:	Thea Henriette Carroll
Attachments:	Thailand Report (ENG).docx, Thailand Report (ENG).pdf

Dear Colleague,

Referring to Notification to the Parties No. 2023/028 dated 16 March 2023 regarding the risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade, requesting Parties to report on any measures they have in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains including markets. We would like to submit the above-mentioned report from Thailand as per requested.

We apologize for the delayed response due to unavoidable circumstances and for any inconvenience this may have caused.
Please be assured of our support and cooperation regarding this matter.

Best regards,

Kittipot Boocha,
Coordinator

CITES Management Authority of Thailand
Division of Wild Fauna and Flora Protection
Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
61 Phaholyothin Rd. Chatuchak, Bangkok THAILAND 10900 Tel/Fax: +66 2579 8626

1. Definitions adopted relating to zoonoses

Zoonosis (โรคติดต่อจากสัตว์สู่คน) is an infectious disease that is transmitted between species, from animals to humans or from humans to animals.

(source: https://www.siphhospital.com/th/news/article/share/zoonoses)

The term currently has not been defined by the Animal Epidemic Act B.E. 2558 (2015). However, there are certain definitions adopted that define characteristics and symptoms of severe animal epidemics that can potentially cause damage to livestock businesses and affect the economy of the country, according to the definition of epidemics in Section 4 of the Animal Epidemic Act B.E. 2558 (2015), for instance, the definition of symptoms or deaths caused by Avian influenza, African swine fever, Lumpy skin, African horse sickness, etc.

2. Approaches adopted in the implementation of the Convention

- The preparation and shipment of specimens traded in terms of the Convention

Animal Epidemic Act B.E. 2558 (2015)

Section 31. For the purpose of prevention and control of epidemics, any person who imports, exports or transits an animal or carcass through the Kingdom shall obtain a licence from the Director-General or a person entrusted by the Director-General for each import, export or transit through the Kingdom.

The application for, and the issuance of a licence and the procedures on import, export or transit through the Kingdom shall be in accordance with the criteria, procedures and conditions prescribed in the Notifications by the Director-General.

Section 34. For the purpose of prevention and control of epidemics, any person who intends to take wild animals or carcasses to an area of other provinces shall arrange an animal identification marking and shall obtain a licence from a local veterinary authority at the place of departure.

Section 22. Upon the announcement of a temporary epidemic zone under section 20 or the announcement of an epidemic zone or epidemic surveillance zone under section 21, no person may move the animals or carcasses specified in such announcement into, out of, through or within such zone unless a written permit from the veterinarian who is responsible for such area is obtained for each move.

Section 18. Upon the announcement of an epidemic control zone, epidemic-free zone or epidemic buffer zone under section 17, no person may move the animals or carcasses specified in such announcement into or through such zone, unless a written permit from the Director-General or a veterinarian entrusted by the Director-General is obtained for each move.

Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2562 (2019)

(also known as Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2562 (2019))

Section 22. A person shall not import or export reserved wild animals, carcasses of reserved wild animals or products from carcasses of reserved wild animals unless a licence is granted by the Director-General of the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation. (DNP)

Section 23. A person who intends to import or export protected wild animals, breedable protected wild animals, controlled wild animals, carcasses of such wild animals or products from carcasses of such wild animals shall acquire a licence granted by the Director- General of DNP.

Permission under paragraph one, in the case of protected wild animals or carcasses of protected wild animals, may be granted only in the case where it is the act for the operation of a zoo of a holder of a licence for the establishment and operation of a zoo under section 33 or a zoo established by a State agency in accordance with its duties.

Section 24. In the case where the exportation of wild animals, carcasses of wild animals or products from carcasses of wild animals other than reserved wild animals, protected wild animals or controlled wild animals needs an export certificate as required by a country of destination or where any importer or exporter intends to obtain a certificate of importation or exportation of such wild animals, carcasses of such wild animals or products from carcasses of such wild animals, an application for a certificate of importation or exportation may be submitted to the competent official.

Section 25. Any person who intends to carry through reserved wild animals, protected wild animals, breedable protected wild animals, controlled wild animals, carcasses of such wild animals or products from carcasses of such wild animals shall notify it to the competent official stationed at a wild animal checkpoint.

Section 26. The Minister shall have the power to establish wild animal checkpoints and prescribe areas of such checkpoints by publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 27. A holder of a licence for the importation or exportation of reserved wild animals, protected wild animals, breedable protected wild animals, controlled wild animals, carcasses of such wild animals or products from carcasses of such wild animals shall, upon importation or exportation of such reserved wild animals, protected wild animals, breedable protected wild animals, controlled wild animals, carcasses of such wild animals or products from carcasses of such wild animals, notify it to the competent official stationed at a wild animal checkpoint. In this regard, a certificate of importation or exportation shall be produced. Further movement of such goods may be made when they have been inspected by the competent official.

- The regulation, registration and administration of captive-breeding, farming and ranching facilities

The Department of Livestock Development has a farmer registration system, and certifications for farms with Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) and Good Farming Management (GFM), to enhance livestock farms' standard in disease prevention and control to ensure the health and safety of farmers and the public.

Wild Animal Reservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2562 (2019)

(also known as Wildlife Conservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2562 (2019))

Section 33. Any person who intends to establish and operate a zoo shall acquire a licence granted by the Director-General and, for this purpose, submit documents describing a zoo establishment and operation project, a list of kinds and numbers or quantities of wild animals or

carcasses of wild animals which such person has or will have in possession, together with the production of evidence of their acquisition, and also a map indicating the location, plan and chart of the zoo.

The standard for zoo management shall at least contain key substances as follows:

(1) the management of areas for nurturing and exhibiting animals;

(2) nutrition care;

(3) sanitation, wastewater treatment, waste elimination and disease control;

(4) the upkeep of animals;

(5) animal welfare management;

(6) security and the maintenance of security;

(7) emergency operations and measures;

(8) directions for providing knowledge or education on animals.

Section 34. During the construction of a zoo, if the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, the Department of Fisheries or the local government organisation in the locality in which such zoo is located finds that the construction fails to be in compliance with the zoo establishment and operation project as well as the plan and chart submitted under section 33, the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, the Department of Fisheries or the local government organisation, as the case may be, shall order the applicant for a licence to make rectification or improvement to ensure correctness within a period of time specified. Upon completion of action by the applicant for a licence, the applicant shall notify it to the competent official for proceeding with the examination of correctness.

Section 35. During the operation of a zoo, the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation or the Department of Fisheries, as the case may be, shall exercise control to ensure that the holder of a licence carries out operations in compliance with the standard for zoo management under section 33.

In the case where it is found from the examination that the holder of a licence fails to carry out operations in compliance with the standard for zoo management under section 33 or areas within the zoo are in the condition posing public danger or nuisance or causing danger or suffering to wild animals, the Director-General shall have the power to issue an order in writing demanding such holder of the licence to rectify or improve such condition.

Section 36. In the case where, for the operation of any zoo, licences for the establishment and operation of a zoo have been granted both by the Director-General of the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation and by the Director-General of the Department of Fisheries and the holder of the licences receives an order for suspension or revocation of any of the licences, it shall have the effect of temporarily discontinuing the operation of the zoo in entirety until rectification or improvement is carried out in accordance with the requirement prescribed by the Director-General or it shall have the effect of revoking the other licence, as the case may be.

Section 37. Any holder of a licence for the establishment and operation of any zoo who intends to cease the operation shall, prior to the date of the intended cessation, notify it in writing to the Director-General in accordance with the Rule prescribed by the Director-General with the approval of the Commission and the provisions of section 79 shall apply mutatis mutandis to action to be taken against wild animals or carcasses of wild animals which are in possession of the person ceasing the operation of the zoo under the licence for the establishment and operation of such zoo, provided that the action shall be completed within one year as from the date of the cessation of the operation of the zoo.

Section 38. For the purpose of supervision of a zoo established by a State agency within its duties, such State agency shall, prior to the inauguration of the zoo established by it within its duties, notify the establishment thereof to the Director-General for the purpose of examination. If the competent official finds that the establishment of such zoo fails to be in compliance with the standard for zoo management under section 33, the competent official shall notify it to the State agency for making rectification or improvement within the time specified and shall, when considering that the rectification or improvement of the zoo has been made in compliance with

the standard for zoo management, notify it in writing to the State agency for its operation of the zoo.

A zoo established by a government agency within its duties shall comply with the provisions of this Act and furnish information on wild animals or carcasses of wild animals which are in its possession to the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation or the Department of Fisheries, as the case may be, for information at least once a year.

3 . Synergies with appropriate national and international animal and public health authorities

Various authorities in Thailand, including the Department of Livestock Development and the Office of Wildlife Conservation, jointly participated in Coordinating Unit for One Health working group in order to tackle issues including emerging, re-emerging, and endemic zoonotic diseases and other health threats shared by people, animals, and the environment in compliance with the One Health approach.

In addition, cooperation with local, regional, national, and international organizations played a vital role in dealing with zoonosis-related issues. This includes educational institutions, non-profit organizations, and international agencies such as the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), etc.

4. Strategies developed to identify and reduce the risk of transmission and spillover of zoonotic diseases and pathogen emergence from traded wildlife

- **Assessment of risks associated with sources of traded wildlife specimens and associated wildlife support chains especially from areas or involving species known or suspected to be exposed to or linked to potentially harmful pathogens**

There are various factors that may potentially cause spillover and pathogen transmission in Wildlife Breeding Centers and Wildlife Quarantine Centers, which are being carefully carried on. Such factors include:

1. The diversity of animal sources taken into the centers' custody
2. Location of the Wildlife Breeding Centers and Wildlife Quarantine Centers
3. The center's obligation to support the public in breeding the breedable protected wildlife species
4. The public's visitation to the centers which allowed occasionally

In the case of the importation of wild animals' carcasses, the Department of Livestock Development will check thoroughly to make sure that the country of origin poses no risk of spillover or pathogen transmission before issuing an Import Permit and setting import requirements. The requirement is being updated regularly to make sure that it is always up to date, to prevent any risk of zoonosis spillover in Thailand.

In addition, the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation is currently participating in the SAFE project, joint research on pathogen risks associated with sources of traded wildlife, funded by the European Union and implemented by UNODC's Global Programme on Crimes that Affect Environment together with FAO and UNEP. With the aim of identifying spillover and pathogen transmission risks, the SAFE project is currently working in partnership with the wildlife, livestock and pet management agencies of Thailand through expert consultations with national and international scientists and industry practitioners to develop strategies to implement where feasible, to eliminate or minimize the pathogen risks.

-Testing wildlife specimen in trade, including in markets, and associated wildlife supply chains for pathogens

1. The Wildlife Forensic Science Unit, Office of Wildlife Conservation, is responsible for species identification and morphological examination of wild animals and carcasses case by case.

Samples collected from this process can be used to trace the source of the disease in case the sample shows any risk of zoonosis diseases.

2. Each Wildlife Breeding Center and Wildlife Quarantine Center has its own specific division responsible for screening every animal for zoonosis disease before taking them in. This process is then repeated again before handing out the breedable species to the public. Annually and monthly check-ups are conducted regularly to prevent any risk of zoonosis disease spillover, especially in avian species.

- Containing or mitigating pathogen spillover

When the notification has been made or there are reasonable grounds to suspect that an animal becomes sick or dies of an epidemic in accordance with Section 12 of the Animal Epidemic Act B.E. 2558 (2015), a competent official or an inspector shall have the power to issue a written order requiring an owner of the animal to do the following:

1. to confine, isolate or move the animal being sick or suspected of being sick to be within the area in accordance with the prescribed methods;

2. to bury or burn the carcass at a specified place or, if the burial or burning is impracticable, to destroy it by other methods as deemed appropriate;

3. to confine, isolate or move the animals being or used to be in the same group with the animal being sick or suspected of being sick or with the dead animal to be within the area in accordance with the prescribed methods.

Various measures are in place in Wildlife Breeding Centers and Wildlife Quarantine Centers to contain or mitigate pathogen spillover, including:

1. There are certain areas in each center that act as a quarantine zone to accommodate newly taken-in wild animals, to separate them from the others and prevent any risk of pathogen spillover.

2. For areas that allow visitors from the public, strict measures and sturdy barriers are in place to keep a safe distance between visitors and wild animals while also being monitored closely by authorized officers.

3. Biosecurity measures are in place in various procedures including, but not limited to, using anti-virus disinfectant upon entry or exit of each zone, limiting the number of officers responsible for each area to the fewest possible to minimize the risk of pathogen transmission, etc.

4. All newly taken-in wild animals must go through a health check-up and major zoonosis disease examination. The carcass must also be forensically examined to prevent any risk of pathogen spillover in the facility. These procedures must be conducted strictly in accordance with the biological sample transportation standards when transporting to the laboratory to prevent any possible contamination.

5. The officers conducting major zoonosis disease examinations must be vaccinated accordingly. e.g. Rabies vaccination among staff exposed to mammals, Tuberculosis vaccination among staff exposed to primate species, etc.

- **Building institutional capacity for relevant authorities, as required to implement the abovementioned matters**

The Department of Livestock Development regularly reviews disease monitoring and prevention plan and the guidelines for integrating the implementation of various joint missions with the relevant agencies, in order to achieve mutual understanding and to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness when implementing the abovementioned matters.

The Office of Wildlife Conservation also regularly holds various capacity-building training and workshop for their staff, including:

1. Training on wildlife quarantine zone preparation to accommodate newly taken-in wild animals in order to separate them from the others.

2. Workshops educating and training staff on minimizing and mitigating the risk of pathogen spillover.

3. Measures and guidelines are in place in case of emerging infectious disease spillover or zoonosis disease transmission. (regularly updated in accordance with the current situation)

United States of America

United States Department of the Interior

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IN REPLY REFER TO:
FWS/DMA/ TRE 1-12 d.

April 19, 2023

Thea Carroll
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Switzerland

VIA EMAIL: thea.carroll@un.org; info@cites.org

Dear Ms. Carroll and CITES Secretariat,

Enclosed please find the U.S. response to Notification to the Parties No. 2023/028 – *Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade*, which requests information regarding Parties' national measures to mitigate zoonotic disease risk in the wildlife trade.

If you have any questions concerning the U.S. response to the questionnaire or U.S. activities in this area, please feel free to contact my colleague Dara Satterfield, CITES Policy Specialist, Wildlife Trade and Conservation Branch, Division of Management Authority, at email: dara_satterfield@fws.gov; tel: 703-358-1818

Sincerely,

Rhyan Tompkins, Acting Manager
Wildlife Trade and Conservation Branch
Division of Management Authority
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Enclosure

U.S. responses to Notification to the Parties No. 2023/028:
Risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade
4/18/23

The CITES Notification text is in BOLD below
U.S. responses are in blue, regular text below

Request – Notification to the Parties No. 2023/028

At its nineteenth meeting (Panama City, 2022), the Conference of the Parties adopted Decision 19.15 on the *Role of CITES in reducing risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade*. Paragraph a) of Decision 19.15 directs the Secretariat to:

> ***Issue a Notification to the Parties, requesting Parties to report on any measures they have in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains including markets, and make the results available on the CITES website as a compilation of responses that could be useful to other Parties*.**

An introductory note:

- Multiple agencies regulate the import of animals into the United States, and only certain regulations pertain to infectious disease control measures. In general: The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) regulates the import of mainly agricultural animals, and to a smaller extent, the import of some wildlife linked to diseases that affect agricultural animals. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) inspects and regulates the import of wild animals (and their parts and products), including those protected by U.S. or international law, such as CITES. USFWS' primary aim in this effort is to facilitate legal wildlife trade and combat the illegal wildlife trade. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) also regulate the import of certain (mostly live) wild animal species that have been previously associated with zoonotic risk. Outside of import regulations, several other U.S. agencies focus in other ways on the health of wildlife (e.g., U.S. Geological Survey, Smithsonian Institution) and/or humans (e.g., Health and Human Services, U.S. Agency for International Development). We describe the various roles and activities of each agency throughout.

Measures to be reported on could include *inter alia*:

a) definitions adopted relating to zoonoses;

- CDC participated alongside other global experts in the One Health High-Level Expert Panel, established in 2021 by the World Health Organization (WHO), World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH), United National Environmental Program (UNEP), and the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) – collectively known as the Quadripartite. A definition for One Health emerged from this work and was published:

- "One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals, and ecosystems. It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and interdependent."

b) multi-sectoral approaches adopted in the implementation of the Convention, including in terms of:

i. the regulation of trade in specimens of wild animals species;

- The U.S. supported decisions at CITES CoP19 on zoonoses, including promoting a One Health approach through CITES wildlife trade regulations.

ii. the preparation and shipment of specimens traded in terms of the Convention; and

- Our CITES-implementing regulations in the U.S. include requirements pertaining to the transport of live animals (e.g., 50 CFR 23.23(c)(7), 23.26(c)(8), 23.56(a)(2)). Consistent with CITES requirements, these regulations stipulate that shipments containing live specimens must comply with the *International Air Transport Association* (IATA) *Live Animals Regulations* (LAR, for animals) or the *International Air Transport Association Perishable Cargo Regulations* (PCR, for plants) or, in the case of non-air transport of species that may require transport conditions in addition to or different from the aforementioned regulations, the CITES *Guidelines for the non-air transport of wild animals and plants.* As part of routine inspections of wildlife imports, the U.S. Enforcement Authority checks that shipments abide by relevant regulations of IATA. If a shipment fails to meet these requirements, inspection personnel take enforcement actions as appropriate. Ensuring compliance with IATA regulations is essential for helping live animals to minimize stress and maintain health, which may result in reduced pathogen risk.

iii. the regulation, registration and administration of captive-breeding, farming and ranching facilities;

- Our CITES-implementing regulations in the U.S. include requirements for registering a commercial breeding operation for Appendix-I wildlife and commercially exporting specimens (50 CFR 23.46).

c) synergies with appropriate national and international animal and public health authorities that have been developed and strengthened; and

- U.S. Government officials from U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) participate on WOAH Working Group on Wildlife and the WOAH One Health Group of Friends, respectively.
- CDC has provided technical support to WHO, FAO, and WOAH for the development of the Tripartite Zoonoses Guide and its associated operational tools related to developing Multisectoral, One Health Coordination, Mechanisms, strengthening Surveillance and Information Sharing, and conducting Joint Risk Assessments.

- CDC's One Health Office serves as the head of the WOAH Collaborating Centre for Emerging and Reemerging Zoonotic Diseases.

d) strategies developed to identify and reduce the risk of transmission and spillover of zoonotic diseases and pathogen emergence from traded wildlife, including *inter alia*:

- The U.S. Congress passed the American Plan Rescue Act in 2021 (H.R. 1319, Section 6003.3). This included, among many other efforts, funding for disease surveillance and monitoring in animals and wildlife. However, we note that only certain portions of this directly relate to wildlife trade specifically. To point out the most relevant components, the American Plan Rescue Act includes the following funding:
    - $45 million towards wildlife health monitoring to increase the early detection, rapid response, and science-based management of zoonotic pathogens in wildlife. The funding will also support a national wildlife disease database to address and prevent wildlife and zoonotic disease outbreaks (described further below);
    - $20 million towards addressing wildlife trafficking (including wildlife inspections, interdictions, and investigations);
    - $10 million towards implementing a U.S. law known as the Lacey Act, which allows USFWS to manage imports of wildlife deemed "injurious to the health and welfare of humans, the interests of agriculture, horticulture, or forestry, and the welfare and survival of wildlife resources in the U.S";
    - Additional funding to USDA towards conducting surveillance for SARS-CoV-2 and other zoonoses in agricultural animals (see below).
- Under Section 361 of the Public Health Service Act (PHSA), CDC have long regulated the import of the following species to reduce disease risk:
    - Regulations to limit the import of certain turtles to prevent Salmonella infections;
    - Control measures and registration processes to reduce zoonotic risk from non-human primates;
    - Additional regulations on bats, civets and other Viverridae, and African rodents.
- USDA APHIS's existing regulations on imports primarily focus on agricultural animals. APHIS also regulates the import of certain wildlife known to carry pathogens (e.g., bovine tuberculosis) that can infect agricultural animals.

i. assessment of risks associated with sources of traded wildlife specimens and associated wildlife support chains especially from areas or involving species known or suspected to be exposed to or linked to potentially harmful pathogens;

- The Smithsonian Institution (with funding from USFWS) is conducting an analysis to identify zoonotic pathogens associated with wildlife imported into the U.S. While this study is focused on U.S. trade, the scientific outputs may be broadly useful. We welcome collaboration from other governments and partners and plan to share outcomes from this work.
- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been working with partners since 2020 to identify species and control points in the

supply chain that present high zoonotic disease risks in wildlife trade. This work is informing national and international policy, as well as disease risk reduction guides and management interventions for producers, consumers, and regulators.

ii. **testing wildlife specimen in trade, including in markets, and associated wildlife supply chains for pathogens, taking into account known or suspected pathogen infection risks;**

- Related to wildlife farms: Specifically to detect COVID-19, the USGS using funds authorized by Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, CARES Act) integrated SARS-CoV-2 surveillance into their cause-of-death field investigations, and this included sampling wildlife around mink farms.
- The USFWS Office of Law Enforcement (our CITES Enforcement Authority) established a "Zoonoses Enforcement Unit." This small team of wildlife inspectors is discussing longer-term plans for sampling wildlife shipments in the future (if such authority were given to USFWS), how to obtain proper facilities (biohazard containment, secure evidence areas) and equipment, how to improve live animal quarantine and care, and how to strengthen partnerships within the U.S. Government towards these goals. The team is also aiming to partner with public health officials to assess biosafety challenges or concerns for wildlife inspectors and their communities.

iii. **containing or mitigating pathogen spillover from specimen known or suspected to be infected, including in markets, or associated wildlife support chains;**

iv. **organization, monitoring, administration of the abovementioned matters; and**

- The USFWS National Wildlife Refuge System's Wildlife Health Office provides technical expertise and on-the-ground assistance for health and disease issues throughout the country, including supporting the Zoonoses Enforcement Unit (noted above) with planning, outbreak response, biosecurity, and biosafety at the nexus of wildlife trade and disease.

v. **building institutional capacity, including capacity for inter-agency collaboration (for example between agencies tasked with wildlife management, veterinary and public health, trade regulation, and CITES Authorities), as required to implement the abovementioned matters.**

- The U.S. Department of State regularly convenes an expert interagency working group on the wildlife dimensions of zoonotic diseases. The group discusses efforts to address zoonotic spillover risks from wildlife, including from wildlife trafficking, illegal deforestation and encroachment, protected areas management, conservation, and the interface between wildlife, humans, and livestock. Key partners include CDC, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), USAID, USGS, USDA, USFWS, and the Smithsonian Institution.

The measures outlined above are simply examples of the types of measures Parties may have put in place. The Secretariat invites Parties to submit reports on any measures they have in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains including markets, taking the above into consideration.

Additional information not specific to wildlife trade – U.S. efforts at the One Health & wildlife nexus in general

*This is only a partial list of U.S. Government efforts on One Health and wildlife in general. The following activities serve as examples:

Zoonotic disease surveillance, research, and mitigation in wildlife in general (not specific to wildlife trade)

- As mentioned above, the American Rescue Plan Act (2021, H.R. 1319, Section 6003.3) is enabling multiple efforts related to animal and wildlife health:
    - USFWS established the Zoonotic Disease Initiative grants program to prevent and prepare for wildlife diseases. The grants program provides up to $9 million in funding to U.S. states, Tribes, and territories for the early detection, response, and management of wildlife disease outbreaks – before they spillover to humans. The goal is to build a network of wildlife managers across the U.S. who are prepared for zoonotic disease outbreaks. In 2022, for instance, USFWS funded five Tribes and five U.S. states to develop organizational capacity for: managing and detecting wildlife diseases; monitoring buffalo health; surveilling marine ecosystems for infectious diseases; monitoring and preparing for avian influenza; and other activities.
    - In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, USGS is working with USFWS and other partners to develop a wildlife disease biosurveillance program to predict threats, assess impacts, and determine management options. USGS has started developing a national wildlife disease database (authorized under the American Rescue Plan Act) to enhance the existing database known as WHISPers (Wildlife Health Information Sharing Partnership Event Reporting System) and to create a new Aquatic Disease and Pathogen database (AquaDePTH).
    - USDA is developing an early warning system (authorized by the American Rescue Plan Act) to protect people and animals from future disease threats domestically and to enhance collaboration with national and international partners. Most immediately, as outlined in USDA APHIS' Strategic Framework, the project expands disease surveillance for SARS-CoV-2 to more domestic and wild animal species and increases diagnostic capacity.
- Even prior to the pandemic, USGS's National Wildlife Health Center (the only biosafety-level three federal laboratory dedicated to wildlife health) has been working since 1975 to rapidly detect wildlife and zoonotic diseases (e.g., finding some of the first cases of West Nile virus), to conduct experimental research to learn about pathogen transmission and ecology (e.g., understanding effects of avian influenza on raptors; researching the dynamics of chronic wasting disease in wild deer), and to improve disease mitigation strategies (e.g., managing avian malaria; developing a vaccine for sylvatic plague in prairie dogs).

- USFWS already maintains the National Wildlife Fish Health Survey, which works with natural resource managers to help inspect, diagnose, and share results of aquatic diseases. USFWS's six Fish Health Centers around the country already conduct regular inspections, diagnostics, and research to actively manage diseases in captivity and the wild.
- USGS (working with USFWS) developed an infection risk model for handling and researching bats in North America, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The tool has helped researchers, especially those studying white nose syndrome, to understand the risk of SARS-CoV-2 transmission from bats to humans in their work.
- USFWS' International Affairs program (using funds authorized by the American Rescue Plan Act) established the MENTOR-Bat grant opportunity. Through rigorous academic and field-based training, long-term mentoring, experiential learning, and project design and implementation, MENTOR-Bat aims to develop a team of 12 international MENTOR-Bat Fellows with representation from Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The program aims to promote healthy environments where bats and humans coexist with reduced risk of disease transmission.

Collaboration between U.S. agencies on One Health in general

- The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) established a CDC One Health Federal Interagency Coordination Committee Call (OHFICC), which also meets monthly. This is part of the One Health Federal Interagency Network (OH-FIN) established in 2017, which brings together experts from key federal agencies to exchange information, updates, and opportunities for collaboration in support of One Health. OH-FICC was formed in response to COVID-19, and it worked to develop guidance, messaging, and research regarding the human-animal-environment interface, including for wildlife and zoo animals, production of wild animals (e.g., mink), and other topics.
- The U.S. Department of the Interior's One Health Group is a community of practice that uses an interdisciplinary approach to promote health, apply sound science, and inform policy and management decisions at the interface of ecosystem, animal, and human health. Members represent the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, USFWS, and USGS.

International engagement on One Health in general

- U.S. agencies (USAID, CDC, USGS) led the South America Network for One Health (SANO) workshop in February 2023. SANO is investigating the potential to strengthen collaboration across One Health sectors from universities, public entities, and other institutions in South America. SANO also aims to provide a One Health information hub and communication platform for rapid coordinated responses to and prevention of One Health threats.
- Starting in 2014, CDC conducts on-going work with other countries to conduct One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization workshops. These are voluntary, collaborative workshops to identify the top zoonotic diseases of concern for a country or region and to develop next steps and action plans to address those in a multi-sectoral approach. At least 26 workshops have been conducted around the world since 2014.
- The U.S. Government is engaged with the WHO Intergovernmental Negotiating Body (INB) and promoting addressing zoonotic disease from wildlife and the One Health Approach.

PARKS AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

HEAD OFFICE

'All correspondence to be directed to the Director General'

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Ref: CA/IC/56/23

21 April 2023

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Email: info@cites.org
thea.carroll@un.org

Ref: Measures in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spill over and transmission from wildlife trade.

Reference is made to the above subject:

Following your request on the above matter, Zimbabwe is happy to share with you the measures in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spill over and transmission from wildlife trade. These include:

1. The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, through Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZIMPARKS) set up wildlife veterinary offices throughout the country. These offices are involved in continuous diseases surveillance including zoonotic diseases, for example, rabies, anthrax, avian influenzas etc
2. ZIMPARKS is also setting up laboratories for quick diagnosis of wild animal disease.
3. The country also has national zoonotic and one health committees to mitigate against possible outbreaks. The stakeholders include human medicine personnel and domestic animals veterinary personnel.
4. Other measures put in place for export of wildlife trophies include:
   - Issuance of a Veterinary certificate by Ministry of Agriculture veterinary department.
   - Cleaning/bleaching, done to remove blood and flesh using chemicals such as hydrogen peroxide for skulls and bones. This is done by shipping agents.
   - Fumigation, done at private fumigators for 4 days in sealed containers.
   - Packing in separate clear plastics.
   - Phytosanitary certificate for wood products against wood borers. Issued by Ministry of Agriculture Plant quarantine services.
   - Sealing with Insecticides such as "Chirindamatura dust, shumba dust " (active ingredient containing 500g/l (49.02% w/w) pirimiphos-methyl.

With Regards

Dr F. U Mangwanya
DIRECTOR GENERAL

AMENDMENTS TO THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE SECRETARIAT AND THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN

THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

AND

THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA

WHEREAS, the World Organisation for Animal Health (hereinafter referred to as the WOAH whose statutory name is *Office International des Epizooties*) is an intergovernmental organisation recognised by the World Trade Organization as a reference organisation for international standards concerning the sanitary safety of international trade of animals and products of animal origin and zoonoses, and is in charge of improving animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare worldwide, as well as transparency of the global animal disease situation;

WHEREAS, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the species. The Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter referred to as the CITES Secretariat) has a pivotal role, fundamental to the Convention and its functions are laid down in Article XII of the text of the Convention. They include, in particular, playing a coordinating, advisory and servicing role in the working of the Convention;

WHEREAS, both WOAH and the CITES Secretariat (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "Parties" and individually as a "Party") have accumulated a breadth of experience in policy development and implementation in various contexts, and have developed significant know-how and practices within their own areas of expertise;

WHEREAS, the Parties have extensive experience in animal trade and animal welfare, are able to combine intellectual and technical support, and to engage in capacity building and technical assistance on those topics;

TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION the specific methods and character of the activities of each of the Parties as determined by their statutory objective, their mandates and the provisions of the relevant international instruments;

RECOGNISING the need to develop and strengthen their cooperation in order to benefit from complementarities; and

CONSIDERING THAT, the Parties formalized a basis for cooperation and collaboration on matters of common interest through a Memorandum of Understanding signed on 1 December 2015 (the "2015 MoU");

CONSIDERING THAT, the 2015 MoU was automatically renewed at the end of the initial term in 2019 and that the Parties now wish to amend the initial MoU to notably update the areas of common interest;

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties are interested in continuing their collaboration and therefore have agreed to enter into this revised Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as the "MoU"), which will amend and supersede the 2015 MoU:

ARTICLE 1

OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this MoU is to establish a revised framework for cooperation between the Parties, within their respective competencies and subject to their respective rules and regulations, to enable the Parties to pursue more effectively their common interests and objectives.

ARTICLE 2

MODALITIES OF COOPERATION

1. ***Mutual consultation and cooperation***. When appropriate, the WOAH and the CITES Secretariat shall exchange views on relevant policy issues within their respective competence and shall consult with each other on matters of common interest, such as animal health and welfare standards and guidelines for safe legal international trade and transport of wild animals. This will include the following illustrative list of topics and activities of mutual interest:

   - Safe legal international trade of wildlife;
   - Welfare of live wild animals during their transport for the international trade;
   - Safe and fast transport of biological samples from wild animals for diagnosis or identification;
   - Prevention and control of invasive alien species; and
   - The combating of illegal trade in wildlife.

   Other areas of cooperation or activities may be identified and jointly agreed upon by the Parties during the implementation of this MoU.

2. ***Exchange of information and documents***. Subject to their respective internal regulations regarding the safeguarding of confidential information, the WOAH and the CITES Secretariat will, as necessary and appropriate, exchange information and documents concerning matters of common interest. Such information that is not in the public domain shall be used by the Parties solely for the purposes of their collaboration. The Parties will also exchange their catalogue of publications to enable each Party to request items relating to its activities published by the other Party. Where appropriate, the Parties will exchange free copies of documents and publications on topics of common or individual interest. The Parties will benefit from the concessionary rates applied to their members or affiliated organisations for orders of publications.

3. ***Technical cooperation***. The WOAH and the CITES Secretariat shall, in the interest of their respective activities, seek each other's expertise and observations to optimise the effects of such activities. Should the activities of the OIE and of the CITES Secretariat in fields of common interest so dictate, either Party may request the cooperation of the other whenever the latter Party is in a position to help develop the former's activities. The OIE and the CITES Secretariat shall endeavor, insofar as possible and in compliance with their constituent instruments and the decisions of their competent bodies, to respond favorably to such requests for cooperation in accordance with procedures and arrangements to be mutually agreed upon.

4. ***Reciprocal representation***. The Parties will extend to each other invitations for participation in all meetings, seminars and conferences during which matters of common interest are to be discussed and where observers are allowed.

ARTICLE 3

IMPLEMENTATION

The WOAH and the CITES Secretariat may, if necessary, enter into additional arrangements for the implementation of this MoU.

ARTICLE 4

LEGAL AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

1. Nothing in this MoU shall give rise to financial obligations upon either Party.

2. To the extent any activity may give rise to financial obligations, a separate agreement shall be concluded subject to the Parties' respective internal rules and policies, prior to such activity being undertaken.

3. The Parties will mutually agree on preparation and issuance of any publications pertaining to joint activities arising from this MoU. If a Party (the "Publishing Party") prepares and issues publications on its own which refers to joint activities involving both Parties, the other Party shall be given the opportunity to comment on the content before the publication is issued and the Parties will agree on any further amendment to the text. The copyright to the publication shall remain with the Publishing Party. The copyright of any contribution made to the publication by the other Party (the "Contributing Party") will be retained by the Contributing Party who hereby grants to the Publishing Party a worldwide, non-exclusive, sub-licensable, royalty-free license to use such copyright for purposes of publication.

4. The collaboration of the Parties shall be duly acknowledged in any publication resulting from this MoU, unless a Party notifies that it does not wish to be associated with the publication. The wording of the acknowledgement shall be agreed between the Parties.

ARTICLE 5

USE OF THE PARTIES' NAMES AND EMBLEMS

Except as provided in this MoU and/or any subsequent agreement, neither Party shall use the other Party's name, acronym and/or emblem, without the prior written consent of that other Party.

ARTICLE 6

LIABILITY

Each Party shall be solely responsible for the manner in which it carries out its part of the collaborative activities under this MoU and/or any subsequent agreement. Thus, neither Party shall be responsible for any loss, accident, damage or injury suffered or caused by the other Party, or that other Party's employees, consultants or sub-contractors, in connection with, or as a result of, the collaborative activities under this MoU and/or any subsequent agreement, unless such loss, accident, damage or injury suffered by one Party results from gross negligence or willful misconduct of the other Party.

ARTICLE 7

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Nothing in or relating to this MoU shall be deemed a waiver, express or implied, of any privileges or immunities which the WOAH and CITES enjoy.

ARTICLE 8

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. This MoU will enter into force upon signature by both Parties.

2. This MoU shall have a four-year term. At the end of this term, this MoU may be renewed in writing by mutual consent of the Parties.

3. This MoU may be amended by mutual consent expressed in writing.

4. Either Party may also terminate this MoU by giving six months' notice to the other Party.

5. Termination will not affect the implementation of ongoing activities which have been decided by the Parties prior to the date of termination, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties in writing.

6. Any dispute arising out of the interpretation or implementation of the provisions of this MoU shall be settled amicably through consultation or negotiation between the Parties.

The Parties agree that this MoU will be concluded electronically via email exchange of scanned signed copies and that the signed copies exchanged in this manner shall be treated as originals.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Director General of the World Organisation for Animal Health and the Secretary General of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora have signed the present MoU in duplicate, in English, on _____[*day month* 2023]_____.

_____	_____
Monique Eloit Director General World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)	**Ivonne Higuero** Secretary General Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

DRAFT CITES / WOAH JOINT PROGRAMME OF WORK – 2023/2025

(1) Wildlife Health and Trade				
Area	**Details of the collaboration**	**Activities**	**Timeline**	**Focal Points Units/Staff members**
Guidelines and standards for wildlife health within wildlife trade and transport of live wild animals	*Guidelines for Reducing the Risk of Disease Spillover Events at Markets Selling Wildlife and along the Wildlife Supply Chain* that provides an over-arching high-level framework to assess risks and identify risk reduction strategies. (Developed in collaboration with CITES, Chairs of the Animals Committee and Standing Committee of CITES, IUCN, WHO, FAO, IFAW, Interpol, TRAFFIC, and WCS)	2023: • Finalize Guidelines • Distribute it to relevant authorities (CITES Management Authorities and WOAH national Focal Points for Wildlife, relevant stakeholders and general public). • Share the guidelines as an Information document with the scientific bodies of CITES and the Standing Committee • Workshop in southeast Asia in collaboration with TRAFFIC to share the guidelines with focal points in veterinary services and wildlife / environment authorities. • Identify the need for workshops (online and in-person) in other regions and organize these if external funds can be secured. 2024 • The Guidelines will be open for a next round of comments (comments from the different events organized to present these guidelines and from international partners that were not involved in the first draft)	2023/2025	**CITES**: Science Unit (Thea Carroll - thea.carroll@un.org) **WOAH**: François Diaz, f.diaz@woah.org
	Updating existing or develop new Guidelines or Standards related to wildlife trade including animal welfare	Participation of CITES in updating or the development of WOAH Guidelines and Standards. Distribute these updated and new Guidelines and Standards to relevant authorities (Veterinary services, and Wildlife and Environment authorities) through the	2023/2025	**CITES**: Science Unit (Thea Carroll - thea.carroll@un.org) **WOAH**: François Diaz, f.diaz@woah.org

		networks of each organization and joint workshops.		
CITES permits	The possibility to include health aspects in the CITES permitting process and a reference to the CITES permit in the veterinary certificate	When one of the reference documents (CITES permit or WOAH veterinary certificates) is updated or guidance relating to permit conditions is developed or updated, involve the partner organization (CITES or WOAH) in this updating process.	2023/2024	**CITES**: Legal Unit (Juan Carlos Vasquez - juan.vasquez@cites.org) **WOAH**: François Diaz, f.diaz@woah.org
Transport of diagnostic specimens – Simplified procedure	Rapid movement of wildlife diagnostic samples (Decision 19.160).	2023- 2024 • WOAH participate in the Standing Committee Working group on rapid movement of wildlife diagnostic samples and musical instruments. • Recommendations to be made for consideration by the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2025)	2023/2025	**CITES**: Legal Unit (Juan Carlos Vasquez - juan.vasquez@cites.org) **WOAH**: François Diaz, f.diaz@woah.org
Quadripartite OH collaboration	Develop a closer collaboration between OIE, CITES, FAO, WHO, and UNEP to advance the "One Health" approach for wildlife health	2023-2025 • 2023 CITES survey (Notification to the Parties No. 2023/028): The Secretariat invites Parties to submit reports on any measures they have in place to prevent and mitigate the risk of pathogen spillover and transmission from wildlife trade and associated wildlife supply chains including markets, taking the above into consideration. • Involve CITES in the relevant activities of the One Health joint plan of action (2022-2026) **For example:** **Action track 2** 2.3.4 Develop a pathogen monitoring framework for wildlife and the environment, including in wildlife habitats, on farming and trade routes and along the wild meat and products value chain, and support countries with implementation. **Action track 6**	2022 - 2026	**CITES**: Science Unit (Thea Carroll - thea.carroll@un.org) **WOAH**: Sophie Muset, s.muset@woah.org

		6.1.6 Support the development of legal, sustainable, resilient and inclusive wildlife-based economies while managing the risks of unregulated and illegal wildlife farming and trade. Engagement / consultations with CITES on activities/ processes relating to international trade in CITES listed species or aspects relevant to CITES		
Mobilizing CITES and WOAH partners (IATA, INTERPOL, IUCN, WCO) to support the regulation of wildlife trade, and the transport of live wild animals	Joint training sessions on requirements of the various organizations.	2023-2025 Participate in online training webinars organized by partners.		**CITES**: Legal Unit (interim: Sofie Flensborg - sofie.flensborg@un.org) **WOAH**: François Diaz, (f.diaz@woah.org)
	Transport of live wild animals.	2023-2025 Collaboration on processes relating to the transport of live wild animals (*CITES Guidelines for the non-air transport of live wild animals and plants* and CITES Decisions 19.158 and 19.159 on Transport of live specimens*)*.		**CITES**: Legal Unit (interim: Sofie Flensborg - sofie.flensborg@un.org) **WOAH**: François Diaz, f.diaz@woah.org and Leopoldo Stuardo, l.stuardo@woah.org

(2) Training, capacity building, networking				
Area	**Details of the collaboration**	**Next steps**	**Timeline**	**Focal Points Units/Staff members**
CITES nationally designated Management and Scientific Authorities (MAs) and the WOAH national Focal Points for Wildlife (NFPW)	CITES and the WOAH explore, identify and develop collaboration for the training of CITES MAs and WOAH national Focal Points (Virtual CITES College for training design / WOAH Training seminars for the focal points for Wildlife)	2023-2025 • CITES Secretariat to make basic presentations to regional meetings of WOAH Wildlife Focal Points – e.g., 6th cycle of the training workshop of the WOAH National Focal Points will start in 2023. • WOAH to make presentation on specific topics relevant for CITES capacity building workshops. • Include relevant authorities in national initiatives such as national CITES training	2023-2025	**CITES**: Legal Unit (Juan Carlos Vasquez - juan.vasquez@cites.org); Science Unit (Thea Carroll - thea.carroll@un.org) **WOAH**: Dharmaveer Shetty, d.shetty@woah.org

		and WOAH national Focal Point (for wildlife) workshops. • WOAH to provide CITES with list of the NFPW (WOAH national Focal Points for Wildlife not necessarily part of veterinary services). • Contact details of the CITES nationally designated management and scientific authorities available on the CITES website: National CITES Authorities | CITES • Develop material to be included in the CITES Virtual College. • Draw attention to the *Safe handling of CITES specimens* module in the *Green Customs Knowledge Series* available through the CITES Virtual College and encourage its distribution amongst officers from all relevant authorities. 2025 • Organize joint event between CITES MAs and WOAH NFPW (through CITES or WOAH training)		
		• Share information with CITES Management and Scientific Authorities and WOAH focal National Points through the secretariats' websites links to existing guidance training material available on WOAH's website, including: ○ Guidelines on Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis and the Manual of Procedures for Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis ○ Guidelines for working with free-ranging wild mammals in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic ○ Training manual on surveillance and international reporting of diseases in wild animals	2023-2025	**CITES**: Science Unit (Thea Carroll - thea.carroll@un.org) and Outreach and Projects Unit (Haruko Okusu - haruko.okusu@un.org) **WOAH**: Dharmaveer Shetty, d.shetty@woah.org and François Diaz, f.diaz@woah.org

		○ Training manual on wildlife health risk assessment in support of decisions and policies ○ Training manual on wildlife diseases and surveillance ○ Terrestrial Animal Health Code ○ World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)		

(3) Coordination and communication				
Area	**Details of the collaboration**	**Next steps**	**Timeline**	
Participation in major events of each organization	Participation of WOAH in CITES meetings and events, including the Animals Committee and the Standing Committee meetings; and participation of CITES Secretariat in major WOAH meetings, including the WOAH General Session	2023-2024 • CITES Event: 3 March World Wildlife Day (WWD) (WOAH webinar and CITES events - Partnerships) - A video has been released by CITES this year for the WWD with at the end a list of partners with whom CITES work, in the future video for this WWD (next years), WOAH is interested to be listed as a CITES partners. • CITES meetings: 19 - 23 June 2023: 32nd meeting of the Animals Committee 6 - 10 November 2023: 77th meeting of the Standing Committee • WOAH meetings: CITES S-G to speak at WOAH General Session 21 May 2023	2023-2025	**CITES**: Science Unit (Thea Carroll - thea.carroll@un.org) **WOAH**: François Diaz, f.diaz@woah.org
MoU between the two organizations	MoU between the two organizations (include common communication)	• Review the Cooperation Agreement between the CITES and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) to identify any necessary updates to reflect guidance provided by the Animals and Standing Committees [CITES Decision 19.15 b)] • Finalize MoU for signature. • Further elaborate this joint programme of work based on guidance provided by the by the Animals and Standing Committees [CITES Decision 19.15 b)]	2023	**CITES**: Science Unit (Thea Carroll - thea.carroll@un.org) **WOAH**: François Diaz, f.diaz@woah.org

	Role of CITES in reducing risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade (Decisions 19.15 - 19.17)	2023-2024 • WOAH to participate in the Standing Committee Working group on the role of CITES in reducing risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade. • Recommendations to be made for consideration by the 20th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (2025)		**CITES**: Science Unit (Thea Carroll - thea.carroll@un.org) **WOAH:** François Diaz, f.diaz@woah.org
Common communication	Communicate on collaboration and on key messages.	• Communication focal points of the two organizations to liaise on communication matters. • Regular meetings between focal points for Communication from the CITES Secretariat and the WOAH (provide name from each organization) – first meeting by at the latest end of June. • Joint communication products, including best practice for inter-agency cooperation. • Support specific campaigns to further limiting illicit wildlife trade. • Advocate for better support to local communities for alternative sustainable economic activities	2023-2025	**CITES**: Outreach and Projects Unit (Haruko Okusu - haruko.okusu@un.org) **WOAH**: Sarah Sullivan, s.sullivan@woah.org

CMS RELEVANT WORK TO PREVENT AND MITIGATE ZOONOTIC DISEASES

CMS Family has a relevant role in the prevention and mitigation of zoonosis which can own epidemic potential.

CMS Family work on zoonosis

Wildlife can be both victim and vector of infectious diseases: domestic, wild animals and humans can share many pathogens demonstrating that wildlife health, ecosystem health and human health are highly interlinked. CMS COP adopted several resolutions on the subject, notably i) Resolution 8.27, Migratory Species and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza; ii) Resolution 9.8, Responding to the Challenge of Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases in Migratory Species, including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1; iii) Resolution 10.22, Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species. COP12 consolidated all these resolutions in Resolution 12.06 on Wildlife Disease and Migratory Species. Res. 12.06 addresses wildlife diseases and in particular those zoonotic diseases that, qualifying as highly pathogenic, spread rapidly and pose a threat to both animals and humans on a global scale. In response to the issue of the High pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI H5N1) and in order to be better prepared of future animal borne diseases, the Resolution provides guidance towards the adoption and implementation of enhance biosecurity measures, including health standards for activities concerning animals and animal products. The Resolution calls to fill the gaps in knowledge through research and monitoring of migratory patterns of targeted species and it also calls Parties to integrate wildlife, livestock, human and ecosystem health into contingency planning, monitoring, investigations and capacity building activities.

Resolution 12.06 recognizes CMS and its Scientific Council role in providing practical measures, recommendations and guidance on the nature and extent of risks associated with diseases and migratory species, in the context of some institutional mechanisms established within CMS, such as:
- the Scientific Task Force on Wildlife and Ecosystem Health;
- the Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds,
- the Working Group on Migratory Species as Vectors of Diseases;

The **Scientific Task Force on Wildlife and Ecosystem Health** was created in 2011, co-convened by FAO and CMS, with the aims to promote coordination among the members, share science-based information and raise awareness on prioritized diseases as well as biodiversity and ecosystem health concerns within the context of MEAs, to support decision-making processes. The CITES Secretariat was among the members. The Task Force has in the meantime become inactive and, while it was not formally terminated, it is unlikely to resume its work

The **Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds** was established in 2005 by CMS and AEWA Secretariats, to bring together the best scientific advice on the conservation impact of the spread of avian influenza, assessing the role of migratory birds as vectors of the virus. It is also intended to issue advice on the root causes of the epidemic as well as on technically sound measures to combat it and to develop early warning systems.

The Task Force draws on the expertise of conservation scientists, hunters, veterinarians, epidemiologists, virologists, land managers and other experts comprised of 14 members and observers, including UN bodies, wildlife treaties and specialist intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations.

In March of 2007, FAO changed its status from an observer member to full member of the AI Task Force. In June 2007, FAO was asked to co-convene and co-coordinate the AI Task Force with UNEP/CMS.

More information is available in the related publications, press releases and documents available from the Task Force Webpage Scientific Task Force on Avian Influenza and Wild Birds | CMS.

The **Working Group on Migratory Species as Vectors of Diseases** was established in 2007, in the context of the CMS Scientific Council. Resolution 12.06 requests CMS, working with the Scientific Council and the mentioned Working Group, to make recommendations regarding the nature and extent of risks associated with other diseases in migratory species and possible areas of action to be taken by Contracting Parties in addressing this. The resolution also calls on the Working Group to become part of the broader focused Scientific Task Force on Wildlife and Ecosystem Health and to provide guidance related to past accomplishments as well as future needs. The scope of the WG has been revised by the 5th meeting of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council (2021), which changed its name to **Working Group on Migratory Species and Health** and established new Terms of Reference for it.

To support the work of the Working Group, the Secretariat is commissioning a review of migration and wildlife disease dynamics, and the health of migratory species, within the context of One Health and ecosystem approaches to health. The review is expected to cover:

a. A context of the issue of wildlife health and conservation and the need for One Health and ecosystem approaches.

b. A review of disease dynamics in relation to migration highlighting potential consequences of migration disruption for zoonotic risks

c. A high-level review of the key health issues affecting migratory species – to be provided in text and a tabular form for terrestrial, aquatic and avian taxa.

The review should be available by the time of the 6th meeting of the Sessional Committee of the Scientific Council, scheduled to take place from 18-21 July 2023.

Wildlife health will be on the agenda of CMS COP14 (October 2023), which is expected to provide guidance on further work on the Convention on the subject, most likely through a revision of Res. 12.06

INFORMATION PROVIDED BY ORGANIZATIONS AND UNEP
AS PER DECISION 19.15 PARAGRAPH d) AND DECISION 19.18

A. Convention on Biological Diversity

Building upon the Convention's ongoing programme of work on biodiversity and health, there have been further efforts towards understanding the linkages between biodiversity and health and how the drivers of biodiversity loss increase the risk of zoonotic disease emergence. For example, in cooperation with other organizations, the Secretariat contributed to the following publications:

(a) The joint WHO-CBD Questions and Answers on Conservation, Biodiversity and Infectious Disease;

(b) The report of the United Nations Environment Programme and International Livestock Research Institute: Preventing the Next Pandemic: Zoonotic diseases and how to break the chain of transmission;

(c) The Joint Statement of the Collaborative Partnership for Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW): The COVID-19 challenge: Zoonotic disease and wildlife;

(d) The report on a workshop on Biodiversity and Pandemics convened by IPBES (see descriptions and links below).

The fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5) launched in September 2020 includes a section on "The Biodiversity-inclusive One Health Transition" – one of eight areas of transition that may be needed to achieve living in harmony with nature.

More recently, the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) also brings up the link between sustainable and safe wildlife management and disease prevention. Some examples are:

> **Target 5**: "Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities" (directly related)
>
> **Target 9.** "Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities" (indirectly related)

The CBD has a leading role in supporting the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and as such, will continue to engage through different areas of work on the issue of mitigating pathogen spillover, including thorough wildlife. The CBD will collaborate with CITES on any efforts in this respect.

Below is a list of references to some of the publications mentioned.

- **WHO/CBD (2015) Connecting Global Priorities: Biodiversity and Human Health.** A state of Knowledge review. The report examines the multiple ways biodiversity and health are interlinked and highlights the common drivers of biodiversity loss and ill-health. It explores how biodiversity contributes to clear air and water, food and nutrition, medicines and the prevention of infectious and non-communicable diseases. It also discusses how biodiversity and health interplays with climate change, disaster risk reduction and consumption patterns. Finally, it outlines tools and ways forward of integrating biodiversity and health considerations in policy and practice. The report brings together knowledge from over 100 experts working across several scientific disciplines, including public health, conservation, agriculture, epidemiology, development and others. Summary of key messages: https://www.cbd.int/health/summary-state-knowledge-review-en.pdf
  Full report: https://www.who.int/globalchange/publications/biodiversity-human-health/en/

- **CBD (2018) Guidance on Integrating Biodiversity Considerations into One Health Approaches**. The purpose of this Guidance is to assist Parties to the Convention, and other relevant stakeholders, in the process of developing policies, plans, programmes and research aligned with One Health approaches, with more balanced consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem dynamics and management. The Conference of the Parties welcomed this guidance in decision 14/4 and encouraged Parties, and invited other Governments and relevant organizations to make use of the guidance, in accordance with national circumstances.
  https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/8e34/8c61/a535d23833e68906c8c7551a/sbstta-21-09-en.pdf

- **CBD/WHO (2018) Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the context of human and animal health, and** food safety: Questions and answers. These questions and answers were developed to answer questions received regarding the sharing of pathogens in the context of implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.
  https://absch.cbd.int/api/v2013/documents/612E94B5-D97A-0B5D-8E5A
  [1]40A991E29087/attachments/QA_NP_Public_Health.pdf

- **WHO/CBD (2020) Biodiversity and Infectious Diseases**. Questions and answers. This contains information on the links between biodiversity, health and infectious diseases in question and answers format. https://www.cbd.int/health/doc/qa-infectiousDiseases-who.pdf

- **CBD (2020) The fifth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook GBO-5** highlights that biodiversity is foundational to the 2030 Agenda and that the ongoing loss and degradation of biodiversity jeopardizes achievement of many of the Sustainable Development Goals. The report identifies a number of transitions necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision of living in harmony with nature. It highlights a biodiversity-inclusive One Health transition as one of a series of such shifts necessary for a realignment of people's relationship with nature towards sustainability. Key components of the transition include to (i) reduce disease risk by conserving and restoring ecosystems; (ii) promote sustainable, legal and safe use of wildlife; (ii) promote sustainable and safe agriculture, including crop and livestock production and aquaculture; (iv) create healthy cities and landscapes; and (v) promote healthy diets as a component of sustainable consumption. www.cbd.int/gbo5

B. International Whaling Commission (IWC)

The IWC indicated that movements of samples or contact with animals during rescue work at stranding events could result in some transmission or result zoonotic crossover and although this is not directly relevant to trade, IWC have protocols in place that may be of interest.

The IWC's work on wildmeat/bush meat and its movement could potentially include issues relevant to diseases/pathogens. Certainly, there are some that are easily transferrable between cetaceans and humans if inhaled/ingested. IWC could provide a summary of the three workshops held as part of the Scientific Committee (SC) of IWC that included these matters. This summary will be available after the SC meeting scheduled to take place from 24 April to 6 May 2023.

C. International Plant Protection Convention

The IPPC Secretariat shared the IPPC Strategic Framework 2020-2030 and the 2022 IPPC Annual Report:

https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc4922en

https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb3995en

The need to maintain effective biosecurity and safeguards systems remain a key goal for IPPC and the importance of collaboration to leverage plant protection capabilities is highlighted.

In the Strategic Framework provision has been made to initiate work to assess and manage the impact of climate change on plant health and international trade of plants and plant products. Linked to this, the Strategic Framework also includes the establishment of a network of diagnostic laboratory services and diagnostic protocols to help countries identify pests in a more reliable and timely manner. These planned activities may be of interest to the Plants Committee and CITES Parties in terms of phytosanitary measures to be implemented.

D. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

The FAO provided the following comprehensive response to the Secretariat.

- In its Strategic Framework 2022-31[2], the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has identified One Health as a cross-cutting and important concept that needs to be considered across the four betters and specifically in its One Health Programme Priority Area (PPA-BP3). In doing so, the intent is to promote a more systematic mainstreaming and operationalization of One Health across all of FAO's work. The main goals of the One Health PPA-BP3 are to enhance productivity, and reduce risks from biological threats, applying integrated early warning systems, pest and biosecurity management approaches at national level for more sustainable, resilient, and inclusive agrifood systems, in a changing climate and environment.
- FAO jointly monitors and shares information on health threats and emerging risks at the human–animal–ecosystems interface through the joint FAO-WHO-WOAH Global Early Warning System (GLEWS+)[3]**.** In order to reduce the risk of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade, national and international early warning systems should integrate the data on risks from wildlife value chains and collaborate on early warning surveillance and multisectoral risk management.
- FAO is actively engaged in promoting partnership with the Quadripartite organizations (FAO, UNEP, WHO, WOAH) to advance the One Health approach and drive global efforts for effective and sustained prevention, preparedness and response to health threats that emerge at the human-animal-environment interfaces. During the recent Quadripartite Annual Executive Meeting held on 27-28 March 2023 in Geneva, Switzerland, the four Principals of FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOAH signed off a Call to Action in person that calls up on Member States and other stakeholders to: 1) prioritize and advocate for One Health, 2) strengthen One Health policies and strategies, 3) accelerate the implementation of One Health plans, 4) continue building One Health workforce, strengthen prevention of pandemics and health threats at source, 5) strengthen One Health scientific knowledge and evidence, and 6) increase investment and financing of One Health strategies and plans.
- During the One Health Intelligence Scoping Study (OHISS)[4], a collaborative activity among the Quadripartite organizations to identify opportunities for further technical harmonization of their systems to strengthen One Health Intelligence and to improve global health security, CITES was highlighted as a valuable source of information to generate OH intelligence. OHISS conducted a risk landscaping exercise, identifying drivers of health threats. Information from CITES would be valuable in monitoring the risk of zoonotic emergence and spread associated with wildlife trade, and therefore CITES is listed as a potential data source to be connected within the framework of the One Health Intelligence System, which OHISS recommended to be built as a Quadripartite initiative to generate One Health intelligence at the global level
- In relation to avian wildlife, FAO and the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) co-convenes a scientific task force on avian influenza and wild birds[5]. The Task Force aims to bring together the best scientific advice on the conservation impact of the spread of avian influenza, assessing the role of migratory birds as vectors of the virus. The Task Force also intends to issue advice on the root causes of the epidemic as well as on technically sound measures to combat it and to develop early warning systems. The Task Force comprises of fourteen members and observers, including UN bodies, wildlife treaties and specialist intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations.
- To further contribute to FAO's goal of supporting countries in protecting humans and animals from disease threats, FAO Animal Production and Health Division (NSA), in collaboration with the FAO Forestry Division (NFO), conducts a national landscape analyses of wildlife stakeholders that may contribute to wildlife and animal-human-ecosystem interface surveillance. The activity has the purpose to identify entities within and outside of governments working on wild mammals and wild birds in target countries and broadly categorize available data, trainings and guidelines on wild mammals and wild birds, as well as to describe collaboration and data sharing of these institutions with government entities. The landscape analysis provides an inventory of institutions and activities working on wild mammals and birds categorized by type of data, training or guidelines they have available, allowing countries to identify gaps in data availability and opportunities for collaboration. Initial roll out during the first year will occur in countries where the

[2] https://www.fao.org/3/cb7099en/cb7099en.pdf

[3] http://www.glews.net/

[4] https://www.fao.org/3/cc1533en/cc1533en.pdf

[5] https://www.cms.int/en/workinggroup/scientific-task-force-avian-influenza-and-wild-birds

Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) Programme[6] and the Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme[7] are being implemented.

- In 2022, a team comprising experts from FAO and the World Bank, and leading veterinary, wildlife, and One Health experts from around the world have worked together to analyze the drivers of zoonoses and EIDs and assessed the management of animal and wildlife systems, using risk-based approaches, for their ability to identify and respond to emerging threats and protect the health, agricultural production, and ecosystem services. This collaboration resulted in a joint report entitled *"From Reacting to Preventing Pandemics - Building Animal Health and Wildlife Systems for One Health in East Asia and Pacific"*[8]. This report complements the findings of a related report *'Reducing Pandemic Risks at Source - Wildlife, Environment and One Health Foundations in East and South Asia'*[9], jointly published by the World Bank and FAO around the same time.
- In March 2022, FAO produced an COAG:LI/2022/INF/6 Info Document on reducing wildlife-borne spillover of pathogens to domestic animals and humans[10]. This document accompanied the Committee on Agriculture Sub-committee on livestock's official session document COAG:LI/2022/5 on strengthening national coordinated capacities to manage the risks of animal diseases and emerging zoonoses through One Health approach[11].

In relation to forestry and wildlife matters, the following initiatives and activities are worth mentioning:

- The integration of the natural resource sector into the global effort to reduce and mitigate the risk of emerging infectious diseases is essential, according to a new Policy Brief,[12] launched by FAO and EcoHealth Alliance in November 2022. Entitled *"How natural resource management sectors can contribute to reducing emerging infectious diseases: the example of forest ecosystems"*, the Policy Brief provides ten recommendations for how the natural resource management sector can play a more active role in reducing risk and mitigating the impact of emerging infectious diseases, targeting national government authorities in charge of natural resource management.
- Through the SWM Programme, FAO and its partners continue to support the co-development and piloting of eight innovative and scalable models of participatory wildlife management using a holistic and community-based approach. Those models aim at conserving wildlife and ecosystems, while securing the access to and use of sustainable sources of food and livelihoods (including wildlife-based) for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities across a variety of socio-ecosystems. In 2021, the SWM Programme has expanded its activities to Botswana and Namibia, leading to 15 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries supported.
- The SWM Programme Legal Hub[13] has been launched. It currently provides free online access to policy and legal texts and analytical legal country profiles related to all sectors influencing sustainable wildlife management in Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Guyana, Madagascar, Suriname and Zimbabwe, as well to, more specifically waterbirds management, in the wetlands of Egypt, Mali, Senegal, Sudan and Chad. Through the Legal Hub awareness raising, six policy/law/regulatory reforms processes have started. The Legal Hub also provides access to the SWM legal toolkit (i.e., diagnostic tools and methodologies) to allow users to replicate those analyses in other countries.
- The SWM Programme Legal Hub besides providing country specific legal analysis across sectors that do directly influence the "One Health approach", such as land tenure, hunting/fishing, but also animal health, animal production and food safety, it also provides a review of the national legal frameworks of all its target countries vis-a-vis the domestication of CITES.
- In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020, the SWM Programme published a White Paper[14] and Policy Brief[15] on build back better in a post-COVID-19 world: Reducing future wildlife-borne spillover of

[6] https://www.fao.org/animal-health/programmes/ectad/en/

[7] https://www.swm-programme.info/

[8] https://www.fao.org/3/cc0294en/cc0294en.pdf

[9] https://www.fao.org/3/cc2900en/cc2900en.pdf

[10] https://www.fao.org/3/ni074en/ni074en.pdf

[11] https://www.fao.org/3/ni007en/ni007en.pdf

[12] https://www.fao.org/3/cc2752en/cc2752en.pdf

[13] https://www.swm-programme.info/legal-hub

[14] https://www.fao.org/3/cb1503en/cb1503en.pdf

[15] https://www.fao.org/3/cb1490en/cb1490en.pdf

disease to humans. Both documents aim to provide Northern and Southern Development partners and decision-makers with a better understanding of i) why spillover of disease from wildlife to humans occurs, and why these zoonotic disease outbreaks can spread and become epidemics and pandemics, and ii) what they can do to prevent, detect and respond to future spillover events, with a special focus on priority interventions at the human-wildlife-livestock interfaces.

- In 2021, the SWM Programme expanded its scope of activities, including a new Result Area on One Health, both as a risk mitigation measure following the increased concerns in the context of the COVID-19 crisis, and as an opportunity to capitalize on the original SWM Programme's Results Areas to contribute to build the capacities for an effective and efficient implementation of OH approach. The overall objective of the Result area on One Health is to contribute to improve ACP countries' preparedness to detect, prevent and respond to the increasing risks of emergence of zoonotic diseases originating from wildlife to reduce the risks of present and future epidemics and pandemics.
- The expected outputs of the SWM Programme's Result Area on One Health are:
    - Modelling tools for predicting zoonotic risks based on environmental factors are developed to support prioritization of investment efforts in countries' preparedness.
    - Early detection and rapid response systems for zoonotic disease transmission along wild meat value chains are developed and tested.
    - Strategies to reduce the supply of and demand for urban consumption of wild meat from species at risk for transmission of emerging infectious disease pathogens originating in wildlife are developed and tested.
    - Decision-makers are sensitized and/or trained to improve the consideration of environmental/biodiversity aspects and associated sectoral actors in the operationalization of One Health approach.
- As of April 2023, the SWM Programme's work on One Health advanced in different directions. Namely, models on the roles of migratory birds in the spread of West Nile virus between Africa and Europe and of deforestation, bats density and weather on Ebola outbreaks in Central Africa were completed. In Gabon, games to encourage hunters' participation in wildlife disease surveillance were tested. The risk of transmission of zoonotic pathogens along wildmeat value chains in Mulundu Department of Gabon was assessed. In Congo, bats on Brazzaville and Ouesso markets are being screened for viruses and social marketing campaigns to reduce wildmeat consumption are prepared. In Guyana, the SWM One Health Platform validated a list of priority zoonotic diseases to survey. Standard prevalence assessment protocols for those diseases are being developed. The SWM One Health Platform was proposed as technical partner for the development of the national One Health agenda recently initiated by the Government of Guyana.
- Since 2013, FAO Forestry Division serves as the Secretariat for the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) and has been a proactive part of the effort to increase cooperation among its fourteen international organization-members, which all have substantive mandates and programmes to promote the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources.
- In light of the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic, in October 2020, the CPW released a joint statement[16] calling for a pragmatic, factual and science-based approach to the wildlife management challenges that have arisen in the wake of the pandemic. In their statement, CPW partners put forward four guiding principles to steer decision-making towards actions that would work to reduce the risks of the rise and spread of new zoonotic diseases, while also contributing to the conservation of species and ecosystems, and the preservation of the livelihoods of the diverse groups that rely on wildlife for their incomes and sustenance.
- On the occasion of 2023 World Wildlife Day, the CPW announced that it has agreed to work together on the following new priorities:
    - To support countries to ensure that the use and trade of wildlife is legal, sustainable and safe;
    - To raise awareness of the links between sustainable use of wildlife, food security, livelihoods and well-being, culture and the integrity of landscapes;
    - To promote the prevention, management and reduction of human-wildlife conflict and enhance coexistence;

[16] https://www.fao.org/3/cb1163en/CB1163EN.pdf

- To embed the sustainable use and management of wildlife in the One Health agenda; and
- To advocate for sustainable and inclusive wildlife economies.

- The CPW Progress Report 2019-2022 is available as CBD/COP/15/INF/25[17].

In the area of legal and institutional matters:

- The Development Law Service (LEGN) of FAO works extensively, including through the SWM Programme, on the revision and update of national legislation on wildlife management, animal health, including the regulatory frameworks related to disease monitoring and control applicable to wildlife and the potential health risks associated with the international trade and movement of wild animals and products from wild origin under a One Health approach.
- Since 2019, FAO has been collaborating with the CITES Secretariat on the implementation of CITES through national fisheries legal frameworks. This collaboration has resulted in the publication, in 2020, of a legal study and guide on implementing CITES through national fisheries legal frameworks,[18] and two FAO-CITES sub-regional training workshops, which raised awareness about the interactions between CITES and fisheries, and provided training on the use of the legal study and guide for representatives of national fisheries administrations and CITES management and scientific authorities in seven Pacific Island[19] and eleven Caribbean[20] countries, respectively in 2021 and 2022.
- In 2022, FAO participated in the international workshop on the legal acquisition findings (LAFs),[21] in Oxford, presenting about LAFs in the fisheries context, as well as about FAOLEX[22] as a tool to support CITES Parties in finding legislation relevant to CITES implementation. FAO also provided inputs to the revision of the rapid guide on LAF, particularly in respect of marine species.
- At CITES CoP19 in Panama, 2022, FAO, in partnership with the CITES Secretariat, the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), organized a side event[23] to showcase the importance of CITES in the fisheries context, based on the joint initiatives that have been supporting CITES Parties to enhance their implementation of CITES in the fisheries sector, and sharing the experiences from Belize and Papua New Guinea. At CITES CoP19, FAO also participated in another side event[24] on the celebration of the 30 years of the CITES Secretariat-led "National Legislation Project", delivering a presentation about the proposed development of CITES-LEX, a legal online database dedicated to CITES implementing legislation and to support CITES Parties in the making of legal acquisition findings.
- This collaboration between FAO and the CITES Secretariat continues through the joint organization of a regional training workshop on CITES, fisheries, and LAFs for 14 countries in Latin American and the Caribbean, to be held in May 2023. There is opportunity to link the activities of this ongoing collaboration to provide support to reducing risks of future zoonotic disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade.

E. UNESCO

UNESCO provided information relating to initiatives implemented by the Science Sector as well as the Man and the Biosphere programme:

UNESCO Science Sector

Publication: "Policy brief: biodiversity and zoonotic diseases: lessons for effective biodiversity governance and resilience to pandemics in Africa", 2021, *UNESCO Office Nairobi and Regional Bureau for Science in Africa,*

[17] https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/1f9b/1f54/5be8297edfe4e59be7c73578/cop-15-inf-25-en.pdf
[18] Nakamura, J.N. and Kuemlangan, B. *Implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) through national fisheries legal frameworks: a study and a guide*. Legal Guide No. 4. Rome, FAO. https://doi. org/10.4060/cb1906en

[19] https://www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1457369/

[20] https://www.fao.org/americas/noticias/ver/en/c/1539493/

[21] https://cites.org/sites/default/files/notifications/E-Notif-2022-051.pdf

[22] https://www.fao.org/faolex/en

[23] https://www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1619698/

[24] https://www.fao.org/legal-services/news/news-detail/en/c/1620574/

University of Rwanda, University of Massachusetts Boston. (https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000380038)

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme

UNESCO has developed the MOOC "One Health in practice: Solutions for healthy people in Biosphere reserves" to train the staff of UNESCO-designated sites on management approaches and practices that ensure human, animal and ecosystem health. The purpose of this MOOC is to share the latest knowledge and management approaches developed under the One Health concept to restore the health and resilience of social-ecological territories. By drawing from lessons and initiatives from UNESCO and other international organizations, the objectives of this eLearning course are to:

a) Present the scientific concepts linking healthy ecosystems to healthy human communities;

b) Provide tools and frameworks to visualize solutions to restore ecosystem for resilience;

c) Share good practices and innovative solutions from resilient territories (from Biosphere reserves);

d) Provide communities, policy makers, and stakeholders with the knowledge required to create better governance that protect territories against emerging risks.

This MOOC is for UNESCO designated sites' staff (site management authority, managers, and their staff) as well as health and environmental management state agencies, policy makers, academics, students and other professionals. UNESCO partnered with SDG Academy to make the MOOC available on the leading MOOC provider edX in April 2023. This instructor-paced MOOC will run for 10 weeks with bi-weekly Q&A sessions with lead professor Dr. Serge Morand. Further iterations of the MOOC will be made available through a student-paced modality.

There was a recent news on the course already on UNESCO's website: New UNESCO online course stresses link between environmental and human health | UNESCO

F. ICCWC Partners – UNODC

UNODC provided information relating to the Safety across Asia For the global Environment (SAFE) project and a pathogen research project its implementing.

The SAFE project is funded by the European Union and implemented in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and it focuses on the connection between wildlife trafficking and zoonotic disease transmission with the aim to prevent future pandemics. In line with a One Health approach, aimed at finding the balance between the health of people, animals and ecosystems, SAFE understands that protecting wildlife and preventing wildlife crimes is important to protect human health.

The SAFE project is implemented in Thailand, Vietnam, Lao PDR and State of Sabah in Malaysia. It will identify facilities with a high risk of disease transmission from wild animals to humans. By developing and implementing a risk assessment framework for facilities and locations posing the highest risk of passing severe zoonotic diseases from wild animals to humans, SAFE will ensure that commercial and non-commercial facilities handling wild animal species are equipped with an understanding of the risks that they encounter in their daily operations.

Good practices adopted at international level will be promoted and regulatory and advisory support provided to governments in order to appropriately manage high-risk facilities and location. It will suggest ways to improve biosafety of facilities handling wildlife in SEA: zoos, restaurants, breeding farms, and others. Cooperation between policymakers and specialists from the European Union, the United Nations and Asian governments through this project will contribute to the prevention of zoonotic diseases and wildlife-related pandemics.

The pathogen research project is underway to evaluate the potential threat of infectious diseases in efforts to combat the illegal wildlife trade by applying MinION technology to pathogen screening of illegal wildlife products. This work is being conducted in partnership with TRACE, the University of Edinburgh and with laboratories in Malaysia and Zambia to characterize, and thus help mitigate, the risks of zoonotic disease to human and agricultural health. The capacity of partner labs will be strengthened through the provision of equipment and training, including training on safe handling of wildlife products. In 2022, lab analysts from Malaysia and Zambia visited the University of Edinburgh for training to practice MinION sequence analysis. The

lab analysts are now fully trained to conduct the analysis and will be supported and encouraged to proactively screen wildlife seizures for disease. The findings will be shared in 2023.

G. UNEP (Decision 19.18)

UNEP as part of the Quadripartite has been engaging, as an observer, in the intergovernmental negotiating body (INB) process for the drafting of the text for global accord on pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response. Specifically, the Quadripartite has presented during the informal sessions of the INB on the importance of incorporating and mainstreaming One Health in the draft treaty and will be providing joint submissions during the proceedings.

The Quadripartite has also been supporting the efforts of the One Health High Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP), who have recently produced a white paper on primary prevention, and advocates for reducing risk at the source (zoonotic spillover) rather than relying primarily on pandemic preparedness, prevention and response.

The Quadripartite Executive Annual Meeting was held in the last week of March 2023, with a focus on the implementation of the Quadripartite One Health Joint Plan of Action, which was launched in October 2022. The Quadripartite has jointly worked on an implementation guide, which the principals of the four organizations signed a Call to Action, to reiterate the commitment of FAO, UNEP, WHO and WOAH to continue collaborating on One Health under the framework of the One Health Joint Plan of Action (OH JPA), particularly concerning political advocacy, policy and strategies, implementation, workforce development, prevention of future pandemics, and financing and investment. During the meeting, there was also discussion on the way forward on a number of issues ranging from financing and communications to joint knowledge creation and the implementation of the joint plan of action. From April 2023, UNEP will assume the chair position for the Secretariat of the Quadripartite and facilitate the joint implementation of the agreed actions.

There is no specific focus right now on exploring pathogen spillover *vis-a-vis* international wildlife trade supply chains. Nevertheless, the Quadripartite Joint Plan of Action does recognize this as part of its action track 2 focusing on reducing risks from emerging and re-emerging zoonotic epidemics and pandemics. The plan of action is still at a high-level and how this would trickle down to country-levels support is still being determined/designed.

UNEP on One Health (outside quadripartite collaboration), primarily focused on setting up the Nature4Health initiative, which is a multi-partner consortium focused on reducing the risk of pandemics through the strengthening of the environmental dimension of One Health. The International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV) provided initial seed funding of €50 million and the programme is administered through the Multi Partner Trust Fund. With the inception phase coming to a close, the programming will move to the scoping phase which will be implemented until the end of 2023. The focus of the scoping phase will be on bringing in a systems-based approach and subsequently, a scoping framework is being developed to support the implementation at the country-level. 6 initial pilot countries have been identified. The idea is that it will bring a systemic approach towards implementing One Health on the ground in the countries. The work will take place in Ecuador, Ghana, Mongolia, Rwanda, Vietnam, Zambia, in partnership with UNDP, IUCN, EcoHealth Alliance, WHO, WOAH, BMUV (alongside UNEP). As mentioned above, it is currently going into a scoping phase, during which time the countries will work with partners to develop this integrated, cross-sectoral approach.

H. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA)

EAZA shared information relating to several instruments and resources available that they are of the view could be useful to highlight as examples. Some of these instruments and resources were a covered in the responses received from Parties (**EU Animal Health Law (Regulation 2016/429) and associated legal acts**) and in the draft joint programme of work with WOAH [Terrestrial Animal Health Code; World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS].

EAZA also shared links to its guidelines and the **EAZWV Transmissible Diseases Handbook (THD)**The European Association of Zoo and Wildlife Veterinarians publish and update the so called Transmissible Diseases Handbook, a peer-reviewed reference manual that is viewed as a useful tool for zoo practitioners, zoo managers and European legislative authorities dealing with wildlife and zoo animals.

The handbook summarises information on various diseases, including susceptible animal groups, zoonotic potential, distribution, transmission, clinical signs, pathology and post-mortem findings, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control, legislative requirements (especially according to European legislation) and a list of relevant diagnostic laboratories.

EAZA published Best Practice Guidelines for species that include veterinary sections specific to the management of those species or that might have a specific focus on disease management (e.g. virus management for parrots). The guidelines are available on the EAZA website. Additionally the EAZA Standards for the Accommodation and Care of Animals in Zoos and Aquaria include veterinary standards for our membership (these are in the process of being updated).