



WORKSHOP for CENTRAL ASIAN PARTIES TO CITES
Strengthening national frameworks for the effective implementation of CITES
Jannat Resort, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
22-25 May 2018



Draft Report

Summary

The workshop was co-hosted by the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic and the CITES Secretariat and organized in close collaboration with the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystem Protection Programme, UNDP in Kyrgyzstan and Panthera and funded by the European Union. It was attended by 38 participants from the Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Tajikistan, the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Kyrgyz Republic. The workshop aimed at strengthening the implementation of CITES from a legal, scientific and enforcement perspective through presentations, exercises and exchange of experiences among the participants, focused on matters and species, important to the region.

Objectives of the workshop

None of the four CITES Parties in the region has legislation placed in Category 1 under the CITES National Legislation Project (NLP). In addition, two of the four countries (Kazakhstan and

Uzbekistan) have been identified by the Standing Committee as requiring its attention as a priority. The workshop contributed to the implementation of Decision 17.64 of CoP17 directing the Secretariat to provide legal advice and assistance to Parties on the development of appropriate measures for the effective implementation of the Convention, including guidance and training for CITES officials. It also contributed to CITES Strategic Goal 1 in supporting Parties with legislation in category 2 or 3 to make the necessary improvements to be placed in Cat. 1. Without a strong legal basis, it will be impossible to combat poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.

Recent incidents of illegal trade between the Parties in the region have highlighted the need for exchange of information and mechanisms of collaboration between the authorities of the Parties in the sub-region.

Central Asian Parties have been almost completely absent from CITES processes in the recent past. None of the Parties were present at CoP17 or at subsequent meetings of the committees, despite the fact that significant matters of importance to the region have been on the agenda.

The workshop aimed at addressing these issues through the following four workshop objectives:

- Enable and empower officials from the four countries to develop national legislation that meets minimum CITES Criteria
- Create opportunities to discuss and ask questions about CITES implementation (legal, management, scientific, enforcement aspects)
- Create confidence and interest in participating in CITES processes (AC, PC, SC, CoP)
- Enhance collaboration between MA, SA and enforcement authorities; at national and sub-regional levels

Participants at the workshop

Officials from CITES Management and Scientific Authorities from the four countries attended the workshop. All countries, except for Kazakhstan also included a customs official among the participants. Further participation included representatives of the CITES Secretariat, UNDP of Kyrgyz and Uzbek Republics, Secretariat of the CMS, Panthera, SAEPP, and GSLEP. A complete list of participants and contact information can be found in the annex to this report.

Workshop Discussions

The agenda of the workshop is included in the annex to this report. While the agenda provided the structure of the four days, it was kept flexible to respond to the needs and wishes of the participants, and to allow time for questions and discussion, where this was required. In particular, a separate parallel discussion for the customs officials present at the workshop was organized on Thursday morning to discuss questions and issues of relevance to their role in the implementation and enforcement of the Convention. All sessions (except for the breakout groups) benefitted from excellent interpretation in Russian/English. All written materials used at the workshop (including a number of relevant CITES Resolutions) had been translated into Russian in advance of the workshop to allow the participants to take full advantage of the materials.

Day 1

On the first day, the Convention, the actual trade and the minimum requirements to national legislation were presented and discussed. To ensure that all participants had a basic understanding of the Convention, the CITES secretariat made a short presentation goals and the functioning of the Convention as well as the main trade involving the Parties in the region. Participants appeared to know and understand the Convention quite well allowing for detailed questions and discussions.

The presentation of the actual trade trends in the sub-region revealed *inter alia* the following:

Direct exports

- Kazakhstan – meat of captive-bred Siberian sturgeon, live birds
- Kyrgyzstan – hunting trophies of mammals
- Tajikistan – wild-sourced mammals (argali, ibex)
- Uzbekistan – Central Asian tortoise and live captive-bred parrots

Main destination for exports

- US (32%)
- Italy (14%)
- Germany (11%)
- UK (10%)
- Turkey (8%)

The representative from the CITES Secretariat presented the minimum requirements to national legislation, established by Resolution Conf. 8.4 (Rev. CoP15). The participants were invited to discuss the division of roles and responsibilities among CITES Management and Scientific Authorities as well as Customs through an exercise. While most of the functions were relatively simple for the participants to allocate, some caused more difficulties, e.g. paragraph 3 of Article IV, providing that the Scientific Authority is to monitor both export permits and actual trade as the SA would generally not have the information to do so. Lack of communication and fluid collaboration between the Management Authority and Science Authority was a challenge for all countries. The role of the Scientific Authority needs to be clearly defined as the advising authority, while the Management Authority should value and seek advice from the Scientific Authority for the management of species in trade.

Penalties also gave rise to some discussion. Countries, especially Uzbekistan, expressed difficulty in establishing the right level of damages involved in illegal trade of specimens that are not native to the country. It appeared that in addition to the penalty, an offender in Uzbekistan would be sentenced to pay damages for illegal take and trade of a specimen protected by the legislation and that the damage had been fixed for each species in the law. However, for exotic or non-native species no damage had been established and it caused some difficulties in the prosecution to determine the level of damage. CITES representatives recommended that the legislation would establish a maximum penalty and that in accordance with international recommendations, serious offences of illegal trade should be treated as serious crime, i.e. a crime punishable by maximum imprisonment of four years or more.

Day 2

The second day focused on trade in practice, enforcement matters and featured a visit to a Customs dog training centre, organized by the State Agency with the assistance of Panthera and the GSLEP Secretariat.

Uzbekistan presented their application process for imports and export of specimens of CITES-species. Uzbekistan requires import permit for specimens of species listed in CITES Appendix II, i.e. stricter than the CITES requirements. The main elements of the process, presented by Uzbekistan were the following:

- The applicant shall submit the following information to the CITES MA: name of species (in Uzbek, Latin, and Russian), reason for possession, specimen alive or dead, country of origin, how the specimen was obtained, time frame for possession, receipt of payment of fee for the permit
- Permit fee is 17,000 Uzbek som (US\$2.21) (to be paid per shipment)
- May be submitted online or in person
- If application refused, the Authority must explain why and provide an opportunity for the applicant to remedy the reason for refusal
- If reasons for refusal are fixed, the Authority must accept the application
- Up to four specimens can be submitted on one application
- Receive around 13,000 applications a year and 15% refusal rate

The CITES Secretariat presented the exemptions and special provisions contained in Article VII of the Convention and in a number of Resolutions. Participants were interested in the provisions facilitating international movements of live birds in view of the upcoming World Nomad Games to be held in Kyrgyzstan in September 2018. The Secretariat explained that personally owned live animals (of CITES-listed species) could be transported under special provisions under CITES. It would, however, not be possible to completely exempt them from controls as this would pose significant risks for birds to be taken illegally out of the country after the games. The authorities of Kyrgyzstan decided to put in place the necessary legislation to ensure full compliance with CITES under the Games.

The discussion on enforcement emphasized the need for exchange of information and cross-border collaboration in order to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute incidents of illegal trade. It was noted that there was some progress to be made in this area and also that corruption could be an impediment to effective enforcement in the region. The CITES Secretariat explained the new CITES annual illegal trade report that should be submitted by all Parties every year in October, using the format adopted by the Standing Committee and available on the CITES webpage.

The second day ended with a very interesting study tour to the national customs dog training centre. Four dogs had been trained to find hidden products of six species of wildlife from the region, including snow leopard, markhor, Marco Polo sheep and saker falcons and had already been used in several instances to detect smuggling. Professional customs dog handlers demonstrated how the dogs work and how they are trained to be able to find new species.

Day 3

The third day focused on CITES as a science-based Convention, and in particular on the Non-Detriment Finding (or NDF), on national export quotas and the Review of Significant Trade.

The CITES Secretariat presented the main elements of NDF and national quotas. Participants from both MAs and SAs took part in the exercises where they were invited to produce NDFs and set voluntary national quotas. Also the use of adaptive management through setting objectives, applying management, monitoring, and finally adapting management was discussed with countries not effectively practice this type of management but expressing interest in integrating it. An area identified to require more attention is the trade of CITES plants in Central Asia. While no plants native to the region are currently listed on CITES, many plants are being used for traditional medicines and could be considered for addition to the Convention's appendices. Import of non-native plants into some of the countries in the region seemed to be unregulated and unreported.

A parallel session with customs representatives was held to identify and discuss issues of concern to the customs. Identification of non-native species was mentioned as a challenge as well as communication between customs and management authorities with regard to records of actual trade. Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan participate in the Eurasian Customs Union which facilitates tracing and controls of CITES-trade. All countries expressed interest in further guiding materials and in conducting trainings so customs officers may become more effective in detecting specimens of CITES-listed species and appropriately deal with these specimens. Customs seemed to be needing further guidance on appropriate procedures to manage and dispose of confiscated live specimens, including the use of rescue centers. The customs strongly encouraged the Secretariat to reach out to Turkmenistan and invite the country to become a Party to the Convention.

The afternoon of Day 3 was devoted to presentations by some of the partners and discussions of species-specific matters.

Representatives from Kyrgyzstan presented the Kyrgyz authorization procedures for hunting trophies. The following is required by their legislation:

- Hunting authorizations for the specimen must be issued and registered by the state
- Permits may only be used for one hunting season and are distributed to hunters based upon their applications
- Horns are marked with a tag before being legally exported from Kyrgyzstan

The Secretariat of Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) gave a presentation of the Convention and some of the projects and activities, particularly relevant for the region. This included in Central Asian Mammals initiative (CAMI), established by Resolution 11.24 and covering fifteen species in fourteen countries, running from 2014-2020. CMS further described some of the activities in the region focusing on modifying border fences to allow migratory species to pass, modifying high tension electrical grid to reduce the mortality of migratory birds and finally to monitor and address illegal trade inter alia by enhancing the exchange of information.

The Secretariat of the Global Snow Leopard and Ecosystems Protection Programme (GSLEP) made a presentation on illegal trade in snow leopard and activities of the GSLEP to address the problem. These included: community-based conservation programmes, wildlife crime scene investigation training (in collaboration with Interpol) rangers reward programme, protected area co-management and the establishment of a wildlife crime database (with EIA, SAWEN, China and India).

Finally, the CITES Secretariat discussed the Saiga antelope and CITES. The species had been included in Appendix II in 1995 and since 2004, the range States had asked the international community to take special measures. In 2016, a broad set of decisions (Decisions 17.267 to 17.274) had been adopted by CoP17 directed to range and consumer states but also to the Secretariat who should assist range states upon request. So far, the Secretariat had not received any requests. The Secretariat urged the range states (which includes Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, among others) to provide information to SC70 on ongoing activities in preparation of CoP18. Kazakhstan noted that it still had a problem with poaching of saigas but that it was taking all possible measures to address the problem. It further mentioned that the populations were growing and were back to a healthy 177,000 in 2017 which has been made possible *inter alia* by a complete ban of trade in Saiga.

Day 4

The last day was dedicated to looking ahead and discussing how to implement the main lessons learned during the workshop. Each country developed a list of action points presented to the workshop and included below.

Workshop outcomes

The workshop contributed to the following outcomes:

- Understanding of how to improve (KG, KZ, UZ) or develop (TJ) CITES legislation, and commitments for legislative planning
- Responses to questions on the practical implementation of CITES
- Insights on how CITES decision-making functions, and how CITES meetings operate
- Strong working relationships with national and regional colleagues responsible for CITES
- Needs for further assistance identified and communicated

All four countries expressed interest to work more closely with each other on CITES issues. This included working together on the following:

- a. Developing similar permits
- b. Setting fines at similar levels for illegally possessed/traded CITES species
- c. Collaboration between customs and border services
- d. Preventive measures of illegal trade

Action Plans by Country:

Kazakhstan

1. Interconnecting Scientific Authorities through CITES on transboundary issues (research, monitoring, exchange of information, proving information)
2. Reinforcing work of Scientific Authority
 - a. Genetic identification of species and subspecies under the CITES convention
 - i. Falcons and sturgeons
 - b. Financing and recommendations for exporting
 - c. Extending the possibilities to do research and use their research for reference
 - d. Arrange for experts to visit the wildlife centers, check compliance of required documents, cooperation with Customs Service
3. Host meeting for Scientific Authorities to discuss research and role within CITES

Tajikistan

1. Reach out to neighboring countries
2. Develop regulation related to all flora and fauna
3. Implement stronger Scientific Authority and Customs Services
4. Harmonize legislation with CITES requirements
 - a. Phase 1 – bring legislative amendments to government, develop working groups, discuss with administrators
 - b. Phase 2 – implement new laws, host trainings, use Russian language

Uzbekistan

1. Need to make amendments to legislation
 - a. Definitions of certificate are not what CITES recommends
 - b. Making new certificates (for ownership of live animals, etc.)
 - c. Better communication between authorities and customs services
 - d. Enhancing statistical research (not relying on certificates given out by customs)
 - e. Making changes/update to appendixes
 - f. Administrative and criminal codes (separate articles for people violating regulations of CITES)
2. Build up close cooperation between management, scientific, and customs
 - a. Scientific Authority checking standards/conditions of captive breeding
 - b. Training and workshops for inspections
 - c. Create a joined database to know the number of issued certificates and actual statistics and exchanging this regularly with customs services
3. Recommendations for Secretariat
 - a. Statistics for damages and fines in USD
 - b. Official translation of texts into Russian
 - c. Support for rescue centers and programs, international NGOs, and conservation work
 - d. References for countries that follow CITES regulations properly

Kyrgyzstan

1. Improve legislation (especially criminal code)
2. Work with customs service and border control
 - a. Regular trainings
 - b. Post-graduate trainings
3. Become a part of Category 1 within CITES membership
4. Pay more attention to plants being exported and consider including some in the Convention
5. Integrate microchipping for species identification

The Secretariat also presented some ideas for follow-up action (subject to available resources):

- More materials in Russian language
- Explore the possibility of Russian interpretation at CoP18 (requires external funding)
- Promote participation of the countries in region at CoP18
- Training workshop Central Asia – monitoring and controlling captive breeding, ranching, production centres

- Workshop on sturgeon management and trade, including aquaculture and controls; Caspian Sea countries
- Workshop on regional hunting trophy management
- Adapted identification materials
- Address trade in flora (imports)
- Trade related to falconry
- Turkmenistan accession
- NLP follow up – KZ, UZ
- Assist with saiga antelope work, if asked
- RST follow up – Saker falcon

The international partners present at the workshop committed to assist the countries in their efforts to further strengthen the effective implementation of the Convention and to participate in the CITES processes. UNDP/Uzbekistan offered to assist with participation in SC70 and CoP18 and further to develop a manual for cooperation and for customs. Panthera expressed their readiness to support efforts of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in bringing MAs and SAs together to prepare for the CoP. Finally, the GSLEP Secretariat indicated their availability to provide expert support and noted that a dropbox would be created for all the presentations and other materials of the workshop.

Summary of Feedback:

The workshop organizers circulated a feedback form to the participants which were filled in by the nineteen participants from the four countries. Of the 19 participants, 15 expressed the overall event was excellent while 4 said it was good. While all had enhanced their understanding of the Convention through the workshop, many felt that lack of legal and/or scientific understanding is causing difficulties in using the Convention.

When asked about **their current legislation**, almost everyone expressed interests in making changes to align with the Convention requirements. Some changes included amendment of regulatory legal acts, improving interactions between scientific and customs bodies, improvement of normative and legal acts and quality provision, and transboundary cooperation.

Other **follow up actions**, they planned to take involved starting workshops for customs services and Scientific Authorities, strengthening requirements for imports/exports of wild flora and fauna, reporting proposals to management authorities, and supporting connections with NGOs.

Overall, the **strengths** of the event were the active involvement of participants and the use of international dialogue. The participants were pleased to have one joint workshop for Management and Scientific Authorities, as well as customs services. The workshop was well-organized and the topics discussed were useful. One participant mentioned (s)he particularly liked the practical exercises, where participants came together to discuss theories or examples. The results of those discussions were used to find the gaps in understanding. The only weakness mentioned was that one participant would have liked to receive more feedback from the other countries.



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Tuesday, 22 May 2018

9:30-10:00	Arrivals and Registration		
		Introductory session	
10:00-11:30	Opening session <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome address Mr Rustamov, Director of the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (State Agency) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of workshop participants Workshop objectives and organization of work 		Moderator: Tom de Meulenaer, CITES All participants
	Participants will be invited to share their experience and challenges with CITES		
11:30-11:45	Tea/Coffee break, Group Photo		
11:45-13:00	Brief introduction to CITES and the National Legislation Project(NLP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is traded in and out of Central Asia? What is CITES – how does it work? Presentation (origin, objective) and status of the NLP 		Moderator: Mr. Ryspekov A.A., Deputy director of the State Agency Speakers: Tom de Meulenaer, Sofie H. Flensburg, CITES All participants <u>Documents:</u> Res. Conf. 8.4 CoP Dec. 17.58-64
	Discussion		

13:00-14:30 **Lunch break**

SESSION I: CITES NATIONAL LEGISLATION

CITES is not a self-executing Convention; appropriate national legislative measures are required to implement and enforce the provisions of the Convention. The aim of CITES National Legislation Project is to ensure that the legislation of each Party to the Convention meets a certain set of minimum requirements. This session will provide an overview of these requirements and examples of national implementation.

14:30-16:00

Requirement I: Designation of CITES Management and Scientific Authorities

- Designation in national legislation
- Roles and responsibilities of CITES MA and SA
- Mechanisms for collaboration

Requirement II: Prohibition of trade in violation of the Convention

- Scope, definitions, Appendices
- Regulation of trade (exemptions and special provisions)

Requirement III: Penalties

- Definition of offences
- Level of penalties
- Powers of enforcement authorities

Requirement IV: Authority to confiscate

- What can be seized/confiscated?
- Who has the authority to seize and/or to confiscate?

How to dispose of confiscated illegally traded specimens

Moderator:

Daniar Ibragimov,
UNDP

Speakers:

Sofie H.
Flensburg, CITES
Secretariat

All participants

Documents:

National CITES
Legislation
CITES Model Law
Res. Conf. 10.3
Res. Conf. 12.3
Res. Conf. 17.8
UNGA Res. 69/314

16:00-16:15 Tea/coffee break

16.15-18.00 **Requirements continued and Group discussions**

18.00 **Dinner**

Wednesday 23 May 2018

9:00-9:30 **Recap of the previous day and overview of the programme of the day**

SESSION II: CITES TRADE IN PRACTICE

Receiving and processing applications for CITES permits and certificates may raise many questions in practice. Keeping records of and reporting on imports, exports and re-exports may present challenges in coordinating with Customs Services and other involved entities. This session will look at the practical aspects of legal trade in specimens of CITES-listed species through questions and exercises

9:30-11:00

CITES permits procedures and reporting requirements – possible topics:

How and when to prepare a permit

- Keeping record on permit issuance and producing annual trade reports

Moderator Tom de
Meulenaer, CITES

Speakers:

Elena Abdullaeva,
Uzbekistan &

- Exemptions and special procedures
 - Practicing the use of trade database and making analyses
 - Use of Checklist of CITES species / online forum for MAs
 - eCITES /Role of Eurasia Custom Union (ECAU) (could be separate parallel sessions)
- Discussions – group exercises**

Sofie H. Flensburg,
CITES
All participants
Documents:
eCITES
Res. Conf. 11.17
Notifications
2018/009, 2017/006
and 2016/006

11:00 -11:15	Tea/Coffee break
11.15-12.30	CITES permits procedures and reporting requirements – continued
12:30-13:30	Lunch break

SESSION III: ENFORCEMENT AND ILLEGAL TRADE

Parties have a responsibility to ensure that the provisions of the Convention are enforced through detection, investigation, prosecution and sentencing of offenders of the legislation. This session will discuss some of the challenges in addressing illegal trade in the region and potential strategies to overcome these

13:30-15:00 Other enforcement issues

Roles of different national agencies in addressing illegal trade in wildlife, challenges and experiences; discussion on how to overcome challenges

Strengthening national legislative measures against illegal trade in wildlife, including corruption, money-laundering, organized crime etc.

Overview of approaches in the region to address illegal trade in wildlife (UNDP, Panthera)

Discussion – group exercise

Moderator: Tanya Rosen, Panthera

Speakers:
All participants

Documents
Res. Conf. 17.6
Res. Conf. 11.3
(without annexes)

15:00-20:00	FIELD TRIP organized by the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry of the Kyrgyz Republic
20:00	Dinner

Thursday 24 May 2018

9:00-9:30 Recap of the previous day and overview of the programme of the day

SESSION IV: CITES SCIENTIFIC ISSUES

CITES is a science-based Convention. For trade under CITES to be authorized, it must be sustainable. Decisions to include species in the Appendices and to authorize trade are based on scientific information on the status of the conservation of the species, its role in the ecosystems and an assessment of the threats to the survival of the species. One way to reduce risks and ensure sustainability is to establish national export quotas. To monitor that trade is sustainable, Parties have established the Review of Significant Trade. This session will discuss all these elements and invite participants to share their experiences and challenges

9:30-12:30

CITES Non-Detriment Findings (NDFs)
Purpose and objective of NDFs
How to do an NDF
Establishment and management of national quotas
Review of Significant trade – what is it and what does it mean?
CITES Listings

Moderator: Mr. Ryspekov A.A.,
Deputy director of
the State Agency

How to prepare a proposal for including a species in one of the three Appendices to CITES?

Speakers: Tom de Meulenaer, CITES Secretariat

All participants

Documents

Res. Conf. 16.7

Res. Conf. 12.8

Res. Conf. 14.7

Res. Conf. 9.24

12:30-13:30	Lunch break	
13:30-17:30	<p>CITES species specific matters and synergies with other initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES and trophy hunting in the region • Livelihoods (experience by Panthera, intro to IUCN SuLi regional workshop) • Captive breeding of sturgeons, birds of prey and parrots • Role of the CMS Central Asia Mammals Initiative (CAMI) • Role of Global snow leopard and ecosystem protection program GSLEP • Other species-specific decisions (Saiga antelope, Saker falcon, tortoises) 	<p>Moderator: Tanya Rosen, Panthera</p> <p>Speakers: Tom de Meulenaer, CITES Secretariat, CMS Secretariat, GSLEP, CMS, UNDP</p> <p>All participants</p> <p><u>Documents</u> Res. Conf. 17.9 CoP Decisions</p>
16:00-16:15	Coffee break	
18.00	Departure to workshop dinner at Ethno-Complex Supara	
Friday 25 May 2018		
9:00-9:30	<p>Recap of the previous day and overview of the programme of the day</p> <p>SESSION V: CITES going forward</p> <p><i>Following three intense days focusing on technical aspects of the implementation of CITES, the last day will provide the opportunity for looking ahead and discussing how to implement the main lessons learned during the in the national and sub-regional contexts. Parties in the region have been largely absent from CITES processes in recent years and the last day will focus on the challenges and strategies for further engagement of Parties in the region. In particular, the 70th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee will take place in the Federation of Russia in October and would provide for an excellent opportunity to address issues of specific concern to the region.</i></p>	
09:30-11:10	<p>Lessons learned and next steps –</p> <p>Discussion in closed groups of next steps and possible needs for assistance.</p> <p>Development of a draft action plan?</p>	<i>Groups to be divided by countries</i>
11:10-11:30	Coffee break	
11:30–13:00	<p>CITES governing structure and decision-making processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CITES Governing Structure 	Moderator: Republic of the Tajikistan (TBC)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing for upcoming meetings of CITES Animals and Plants Committee (July 2018), CITES Standing Committee (October 2018 and the 18th meeting of the CITES Conference of the Parties (CoP18, May-June 2019) • Opportunities for participation 	Speakers: CITES Secretariat
13:00-14:00	Lunch break	
14:00-16.00	Closing session – next steps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by country groups and discussion of next steps, including needs for assistance • Closing remarks 	Moderator: Mr. Ryspekov A.A., Deputy director of the State Agency Speakers: one reporter from each group
16:30-19:30	Visit Bishkek before departing	
19:50	Dinner	

Complete list of participants:

Names	Position	Country/ Organization	Email
Republic of Kazakhstan			
Ms. Dinara Akkuanova	Expert of the Directorate for Fauna and Hunting, the Committee of Forestry and Fauna, Ministry of Agriculture	Republic of Kazakhstan	Akkuanova.d@minagri.gov.kz
Mr. Miras Gabbasov	Chief Expert of the Directorate for the Protection of Fish Resources and Regulation of Fisheries, the Committee of Forestry and Fauna, Ministry of Agriculture	Republic of Kazakhstan	Gabbasov.m@minagri.gov.kz
Ms. Perizat Esenbekova	Institute of Zoology, Ministry of Education and Science	Republic of Kazakhstan	Esenbekova_perizat@mail.ru
Ms. Saya Koyshibaeva	Head of the Laboratory of Aquaculture, Kazakh Research Institute of Fishery	Republic of Kazakhstan	Saya.kk@mail.ru
Republic of Tajikistan			
Mr. Maskae Abdulkhadyrhon	Head department on state control for flora and fauna protection of the Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Focal Point of CITES Convention	Republic of Tajikistan	Kodir61@mail.ru
Mr. Farkhod Zaripov	Lead Specialist Department on state control for flora and fauna protection of the Committee of Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	Republic of Tajikistan	Faha.1919@mail.ru
Mr. Yokubzhon Murodov	Scientific Specialist of the Biodiversity Center	Republic of Tajikistan	Pers.tojik@mail.ru
Mr. Mansur Sattorov	Association of lawyers of Tajikistan	Republic of Tajikistan	Mansur_sattorov@yahoo.com
Mr. Khurshed Khujamkulov	Customs Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan	Republic of Tajikistan	Hurik87@mail.ru
Republic of Uzbekistan			
Mr. Nodir Muminov	Head of Wildlife Inspection for Control on Protection and Use of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (BIOINSPECTION)	Republic of Uzbekistan	n.muminov@uznature.uz
Mr. Iskandar Saidov	Head of the Department of Animal world of Wildlife Inspection for Control on Protection and Use of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (BIOINSPECTION)	Republic of Uzbekistan	i.saidov@uznature.uz
Ms. Elena Abdullaeva	Head specialist of the Department of Animal world of Wildlife Inspection for Control on Protection and Use of Biodiversity and Protected Areas (BIOINSPECTION)	Republic of Uzbekistan	Swiftslife.uz@gmail.com

Mr. Nodir Azimov	CITES Scientific Authority Junior research fellow of the Ornithology Laboratory of the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences	Republic of Uzbekistan	nodirzoo@mail.ru
Mr. Timur Abzanov	Senior inspector-expert of STK «Tashkent-Aero» of State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Republic of Uzbekistan	Timur.anzanov@mail.ru
Kyrgyz Republic			
Mr. Abdykalyk Rustamov	Director of the State Agency on Environment Protection and Forestry under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (State Agency)	Kyrgyz Republic	Abdykalyk.rustamov@mail.ru
Mr. Arsen Ryspekov	Deputy director of the State Agency, Head of the CITES Management Authority of the Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic	Saepf2011@gmail.com
Mr. Omurbek Musakanov	–Head of the Nature resources management department of the State Agency, Deputy head of the CITES Management Authority of the Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic	musakan@mail.ru
Mr. Kumar Mambetalev	Deputy director of the department of rational using of natural resources	Kyrgyz Republic	Kumar.mambetalev@mail.ru
Mr. Nurlan Mombekov	Senior Inspector of the Customs Procedures Department of the Organization of Customs Control of the State Customs Service of the Kyrgyz Republic	State Customs Service Kyrgyz Republic	mombekovcos@gmail.com
Mr. Evgenii Mashenko	Head of Section of canine preparation of the Specialized custom	State Customs Service Kyrgyz Republic	evgenimashenko@mail.ru
Mr. Dmitry Milko	Senior researcher of the Laboratory of zoology of vertebrate animals of the Biological and soil institute of the National science academy of the Kyrgyz Republic	National Academy of Sciences Kyrgyz Republic	dmmilko@yahoo.com
Rest of participants			
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