

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

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Sixty-sixth meeting of the Standing Committee  
Geneva (Switzerland), 11-15 January 2016

Interpretation and implementation of the Convention

Species trade and conservation

REPORT OF THE FIRST PANGOLIN RANGE STATES MEETING  
JUNE 24-26, 2015, DA NANG, VIET NAM

This information document has been submitted by the United States of America in relation to the agenda item 50.2 on *Report of the First Pangolin Range States Meeting*.

# FIRST PANGOLIN RANGE STATES MEETING

June 24-26, 2015  
Da Nang, Viet Nam

## REPORT



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## INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

## First Pangolin Range States Meeting



**24-26 June 2015**  
**Da Nang, Viet Nam**

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

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

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

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

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

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*Your Excellency:*

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

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

*Ladies and gentlemen,*

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

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

*Ladies and gentlemen,*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you so much.



## Opening Remarks of John Scanlon, CITES Secretary General

*[Delivered via video,*

[http://cites.org/eng/news/sq/cites\\_sq\\_remarks\\_first\\_pangolin\\_range\\_states\\_workshop\\_vn\]](http://cites.org/eng/news/sq/cites_sq_remarks_first_pangolin_range_states_workshop_vn)

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

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

Chairman of the Da Nang Province, Viet Nam

CITES Management Authority of Viet Nam

Distinguished guests, friends and colleagues

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

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

### **DCM Claire Pierangelo Remarks First Pangolin Range States Meeting**

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

Vice Minister Tuan, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Your Excellency:

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

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

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

*Ladies and gentlemen,*

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

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

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

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

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

*Ladies and gentlemen !*

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

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

*We wish the workshop to be successful./.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

-END-

## **Presentations**

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

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

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



## Terms of Reference for Working Groups

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

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

#### Items to Address in the Working Group

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

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

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

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

#### Items to Address in the Working Group

1. **Value of Appendix I versus Other Options:** Assuming the CITES Appendix I listing criteria are met (note: this is being discussed in another working group) what would be the conservation benefit of such a listing for pangolins? If these criteria are not met, what other CITES options

would improve conservation of pangolins (inclusion in Significant Trade Review process by CITES Animals Committee, listing on Appendix II with a zero quota?).

2. **Population Management**: Assess the relative conservation importance of the management of pangolin populations in the wild, in captivity, and those being ranched. Are any wild, captive or ranched populations of pangolins being currently managed, using wildlife management techniques, for sustainable harvest for trade?
3. **Laws, Regulations and Policies**: Assess the adequacy of existing laws, regulations and policies at national and local levels that pertain to pangolin conservation. What would you recommend be adopted as part of laws, regulations and policies at the national and local levels to improve pangolin conservation?

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

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

**Items to Address in the Working Group**

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

## RESULTS OF THE FIRST PANGOLIN RANGE STATES MEETING

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

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

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

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

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

- Given that all pangolin populations are declining and that there is a lack of sufficient biological information on harvested populations, the Working Group recommends that no positive non-detriment findings be made at this time, except for scientific research.
- In addition, the Working Group recommends that, if a range state desires to allow the legal trade in pangolins it should make non-detriment findings that comply with CITES Res. Conf. 16.7 and, in addition, consider the following factors with respect to the specimens to be exported: a)

quantity; b) specific area where the animal was removed from the wild; c) number collected in comparison to the size of the population from which collection occurred; and d) whether the animal was killed to obtain the specimen (i.e., tissue samples obtained through biopsy versus scales which require the animal to be killed).

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

- Each country delegate who participated in the Working Group completed a chart<sup>1</sup> identifying actual and/or potential national pangolin strongholds in their country for each species and for each stronghold they noted the challenges, ongoing conservation activities, and actions to address challenges.
- The Working Group agreed that once actual and/or potential strongholds are identified, they should be verified as pangolin strongholds, and to strengthen strongholds there should be, where appropriate, increased enforcement, community awareness raising, public education and outreach, research and planning, population monitoring and examination of the socioeconomic context and appropriate interventions which provide favorable outcomes for pangolin populations and sustainable livelihoods.
- The Working Group recommends that country delegates in other Working Groups complete the stronghold chart.

4. *Other:*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Range, transit, and consumer countries evaluate existing laws, regulations and penalties pertaining to poaching, illegal trade, and illegal possession of pangolins and their parts,

products, and derivatives; and ensure that these are effective deterrents; and implement new laws, regulations, and penalties where gaps exist.

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

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

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

Actions to be implemented:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## Annex 1: Pangolin Strongholds

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

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

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

African Pangolin Strongholds							
Delegate name	Institution/Country	Species	Strongholds (confidence %)	Challenges	Ongoing conservation activities	Actions to address challenges	Notes
						assessment of potential connectivity to other habitat Awareness campaign targeting all transboundary law enforcement, custom and immigration officials	
No name provided	Tanzania	<i>Manis gigantea</i>	Rumanyika Game Reserve Mahale National Park	Community awareness and education is lacking Training/capacity building for law enforcing agency is lacking Lack of biological data Lack of specific legislation for pangolins Limited financial resources and manpower	Outreach programme on conservation education Improving enforcement capacity at exit points	Disseminate community conservation education Build capacity of rangers and wildlife inspectors Conduct survey Enact strong legislation Provide adequate resources for protection of pangolins	
		<i>Manis temminckii</i>	Serengeti National Park Tarangire National Park Mikumi National Park Udzungwa National Park Selous Game Reserve Ikorongo Game Reserve Pande Game Reserve				
		<i>Manis tricuspis</i>	Rumanyika Game Reserve				
Samuel Amanya	Uganda	<i>Manis gigantea</i>	Murchison Conservation Area (80)	Limited or no official census in all protected areas	General protected area management (ecosystem approach)	Population assessment	
			Kibale Conservation Area (80)				
			Queen Elizabeth Conservation Area (80)				
			Bwindi-Mgahinga Conservation Area (80)				
			Lake Mburo Conservation Area (80)				
			All non-protected areas (forest estates) in Central and Southwestern Uganda (50)	Habitat destruction Poaching Widespread local use/markets that are not regulated	Arrest and prosecution of those dealing in large quantities Education/awareness with the Lugave (pangolin) community in Buganda (Central) region Training customs on cross-border management/control	Strong enforcement for large quantity dealers Establish regulations/guidelines for traditional uses	
		<i>Manis temminckii</i> and <i>Manis tricuspis</i>	Central Forest Reserves and local forest reserves in central and southwestern Uganda (70)				
			All protected areas in Uganda (70)	As the case with <i>Manis gigantea</i>	As the case with <i>Manis gigantea</i> except there is no protected area management activities	As for giant pangolins	
			All forest reserves in Uganda (70)				
			All forested and savannah habitats that are not disturbed (50)				
	Zimbabwe	<i>Manis temminckii</i>	Sebungwe	Inadequate data Poor communities	Maps, census, monitoring, sex/age structures, socio-economic data, education & awareness, educational support; identify corridors for bushmeat	Law enforcement, surveys, cons awareness, TFCA (TransFrontier Conservation Areas), socioeconomic data analysis	
			Kaza				
			Mana Pools				
			Gonarezhou				

Asian Pangolin Strongholds							
Delegate name	Institution/Country	Species	Strongholds (confidence %)	Challenges	Ongoing conservation activities	Actions to address challenges	Notes
Ashit Paul	Bangladesh	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	Bhawal NP (20), B.B. Safari Park (20), Dulahazra S.P (40), Lonwachana Safari Park (60), Chittagong Hill Tracts (40).	Chittagong Hill Tracts - Local consumption for meat for the demand of protein; porous border with Myanmar.	(1) Included in Appendix I; (2) Protected by Wildlife Conservation and Security Act 2012, (3) Informal awareness activities programme going of by the local forest personnel.	(1) Community based pangolin conservation programme should be taken.	
		<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Sylhat Area (NE of Bangladesh), LC. NP (60), in the villages	Consumed by local community (ethnic people), lack of awareness	Appendix I, Protected by Wildlife Conservation and Security Act 2012	(1) Awareness build up in the local communities,	

Asian Pangolin Strongholds							
Delegate name	Institution/ Country	Species	Strongholds (confidence %)	Challenges	Ongoing conservation activities	Actions to address challenges	Notes
			(20), CHT (40), Kaptai NP (40)			(2) AIG, (3) Included in to the primary and secondary level school syllabus.	
		<i>Manis javanica</i>	Chittagong Hill Tracts (40), L.N.P (40)	Consumed by local ethnic communities; Lack of awareness	Appendix I, Protected by Wildlife Conservation and Security Act 2012, informal awareness programme by the local forest official	(1) Awareness build up, (2) AIG.	
Sonam Wangchak	Bhutan	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i> and <i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Royal Manas National Park, Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary, Jomotsangkha Wildlife Sanctuary (Southern Bhutan)	Anthropogenic pressure (mainly grazing and fire from across the border; transboundary issue (through porous border)	Regular programme on environmental education and awareness for wildlife in general; community based conservation programmes such as providing alternative livelihood to reduce pressure on collection of resources from the park lands, and measures to reduce human wildlife interaction; annual bilateral meeting between park authorities in Bhutan and India to resolve emerging issues.	(1) Community engagement through awanress programme and upscaling on going incentivised conservation activities, (2) Population survey of pangolin, (3) Transboundary meeting between neighbouring countries to control transboundary issues, (4) Strengthen capacity building of frontline staff for carrying out efficient monitoring of pangolin to other wildlife species.	
HJ Faisal	Brunei Darussalam	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Labi Hills Forest Reserve, Ladan Hills Forest Reserve, Andulau Forest Reserve	Logging concessions, construction of dam (Labi Hills), Construction of highway next to the Andulau FR.	Selective felling/logging (not clear felling). These areas are included under the heart of Borneo (sustainably managed area)	Regular patrol the areas against poaching activities by timber/construction workers/labourers. Conduct regular awareness activities for the village communities and timber/construction workers/labourers.	
Peov Somanak	Cambodia	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Central Cardamom Protected Forest (CCPF)	Increase migrants (?) on the border/close to the protected forest; illegal hunting; expansion agricultural land	Daily patrol on the ground in PFS for forest and wildlife protection.	Strict manage and monitor on migrant(?) into protected forest; awareness campaign to local community on pangolin conservation; conduct the training or alternative livelihood improvement for local community; establish community pangolin conservation agreement in PFS which forest rangers and local community can conduct patrol and work together on the ground.	
Joil Boubon	Malaysia	<i>Manis javanica</i>	Throughout the whole country - National Parks - Disturbed forest - Plantation	Illegal trading - local catch and sale to middleman for money Malaysia become transit for wildlife illegal trade because of the location International organised crime group Malaysia wide open country - many access from the sea No data and specific study been conducted - funding	Study and data collection Enforcement of the Wildlife Conservation Act 2010 in Malaysia - higher penalty Inter agencies task force set up International level committment in combating illegal wildlife trade - ASEAN WEN - COBRA I, II, III - ASEANAPOL - INTERPOL - PAWS I & II - INFRA TERRA I & II	Enforcement team deployed on almost every entry point Task force set up Joint international level operation Invite and use INTERPOL tools - notices, support team	
	Nepal	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i>	Chitwan NP, Bardiya NP, Banker NP, Sukla WLR, Shivapur NP, Makala NP, Langfang NP, Khapstad NP, and outside the protected area specially low land and hills	Anthropogenic pressure (grazing, forest fire).	Poster, pamphlets, use of FM Radio etc, environment school education. When people caught the pangolin they inform the forest and wildlife offices, police for the rescue in natural habitat	More awareness creating program like curriculum in school, college, more use of mass media. Use of celebrities as an ambassador of conservation education	
Gopal Bhattarai		<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>	Most of the lowland PA and outside PA as well (Parsa, Chitwan, Poanke, Bardiya, Suka and Shivapur).	Anthropogenic pressure (grazing, forest fire).	Poster, pamphlets, use of FM Radio etc, environment school education. When people caught the pangolin they inform the forest and wildlife	More awareness creating program like curriculum in school, college, more use of mass media. Use of	



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

## Annex 2: Photos



Participants in the First Pangolin Range States Meeting.



Participants in the First Pangolin Range States Meeting.



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



Dr. Rosemarie Gnam and Dr. Nguyen Van Ha.





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



Working Group 1.



Working Group 2.



Working Group 3.





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

