

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

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

From: phouthone KK

To: UNOG-UNEP-CITES Info, Thea Henriette Carroll, Keophouvang Chanthapanya, Sofie Hermann Flensburg

Attachments: E-Notif-2023-028 Health.pdf, CITES Decree No. 348 GOV_11NOV2022 (Eng)_WCS-DOF-Rev.1.docx, National WHS Committee Establishment_2022.pdf, MAF No. 0188ກຢ2019 on Farms_Zoos_Rescue Centers.pdf, Final_Eng_Draft SOP Lao PDR_21Feb2022.pdf

You don't often get email from phouthonekk2021fipd@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Dear,sir

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

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

- i) the ‘National Wildlife Health Surveillance Standard Operating Procedures’ and the ‘National Wildlife Health Surveillance Committee’ (attached) recently approved by MAF Minister and launched at the World Wildlife Day on March 3 at Landmark;
- (ii) The Government’s Decree on CITES (attached);
- (iii) MAF Decision No. 0188 (2019) on the Establishment of Farms, Zoos and Rescue Centers;
- (iv) Any measures regarding bans, legislation, regulations, new policies or practices, improved surveillance, closure of some markets, increased funding, taxon-specific actions, etc. as relates to pathogen spillover and wildlife trade, farms, markets, restaurants, etc.

Kindly find out the attachments below:

Best regards,

Phouthone KOMKIENG



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້

ເລກທີ:

5629- - - -

/ກປ

ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ:

21 DEC 2022

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

ວ່າດ້ວຍການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ ຄະນະກຳມະການເຝົ້າລະວັງພະຍາດສັດປ່າ ຢູ່ ສປປ ລາວ

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

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຕົກລົງ:

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

ກ. ຄະນະຊີ້ນຳລວມ :

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

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

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

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

From: phouthone KK

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

Attachments: E-Notif-2023-028 Health.pdf, CITES Decree No. 348 GOV_11NOV2022 (Eng)_WCS-DOF-Rev.1.docx, National WHS Committee Establishment_2022.pdf, MAF No. 0188ກຢ2019 on Farms_Zoos_Rescue Centers.pdf, Final_Eng_Draft SOP Lao PDR_21Feb2022.pdf

You don't often get email from phouthonekk2021fipd@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Dear,sir

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

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

- i) the ‘National Wildlife Health Surveillance Standard Operating Procedures’ and the ‘National Wildlife Health Surveillance Committee’ (attached) recently approved by MAF Minister and launched at the World Wildlife Day on March 3 at Landmark;
- (ii) The Government’s Decree on CITES (attached);
- (iii) MAF Decision No. 0188 (2019) on the Establishment of Farms, Zoos and Rescue Centers;
- (iv) Any measures regarding bans, legislation, regulations, new policies or practices, improved surveillance, closure of some markets, increased funding, taxon-specific actions, etc. as relates to pathogen spillover and wildlife trade, farms, markets, restaurants, etc.

Kindly find out the attachments below:

Best regards,

Phouthone KOMKIENG

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

ຂ. ຄະນະກອງເລຂາ :

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| 1. ທ່ານ ພູວິງ ພິມມະຈັນ | ຫົວໜ້າສູນວິໄຈພະຍາດສັດ,
ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ | ເປັນຫົວໜ້າ; |
| 2. ທ່ານ ສຸລິຍະສັກ ໃຈຍະວິງ | ຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກສັດຕະວະແພດ,
ກົມລ້ຽງສັດ ແລະ ການປະມົງ, ກປ | ເປັນຮອງ; |
| 3. ທ່ານ ຈັນທອນ ໂພທິໄຕ | ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສິນທິສັນຍາ
ສາກົນ (CITES), ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກປ | ເປັນຄະນະ; |
| 4. ທ່ານ ນາງ ສີພາວັນ ອິນທະປະຖາ | ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າສະຫງວນ,
ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກປ | ເປັນຄະນະ; |
| 5. ທ່ານ ສິມພັນ ທໍາມະວິງສາ | ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າປ້ອງກັນ,
ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກປ | ເປັນຄະນະ; |
| 6. ທ່ານ ກິງຄໍາ ສິມມາລາວິງ | ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກກວດກາສັດນໍ້າ-ສັດປ່າ,
ກົມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້, ກປ | ເປັນຄະນະ; |
| 7. ທ່ານ ລັດຕະນະ ທໍາມະວິງສາ | ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າຜະລິດ,
ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກປ | ເປັນຄະນະ; |
| 8. ທ່ານ ດຣ. ນາງ ພິງສະໄຫວ ຈັນທະແສງ | ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກກັນພະຍາດຈາກ ສັດສູ່ຄິນ ແລະ
ຈຸດຜ່ານແດນ, ກົມຄວບຄຸມພະຍາດຕິດຕໍ່, ສທ | ເປັນຄະນະ; |
| 9. ທ່ານ ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກເຝົ້າລະວັງ, | ກົມຄວບຄຸມພະຍາດຕິດຕໍ່, ສທ | ເປັນຄະນະ; |
| 10. ທ່ານ ພູມິສິດ ວົງວານໄຊ | ຮອງຫົວໜ້າ ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມທົ່ວໄປ,
ກົມສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ກຊສ | ເປັນຄະນະ. |

ຄະນະດັ່ງກ່າວ ມີໜ້າທີ່ຊ່ວຍວຽກຄະນະຊີ້ນໍາລວມ ໃນການປະສານງານ, ວາງແຜນ, ອອກມາດ
ຕະການ, ໃຫ້ຂໍ້ມູນ, ອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກ ແລະ ສະໜັບສະໜູນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແຜນ
ການເຝົ້າລະວັງ ແລະ ຄວບຄຸມການລະບາດ ຂອງພະຍາດສັດປ່າ ຂອງຄະນະວິຊາການ ແລະ ຄະນະສະ
ເພາະກິດ ໃຫ້ມີປະສິດທິພາບ.

ຄ. ຄະນະວິຊາການ :

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

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

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

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

ມາດຕາ 3 ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມີຜົນນຳໃຊ້ໄດ້ ນັບແຕ່ວັນລົງລາຍເຊັນ ເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ.

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ບ່ອນນຳສິ່ງ:

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





Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

The Government
348/GOV

No.

Vientiane Capital, 11 November 2022

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

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

The Government promulgates this Decree:

Section 1
General Provisions

Article 1 Purpose

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

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

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

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

Article 3 Definition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 5 Scope of Application

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

Section 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Section 3
Registration and Declaration of CITES Species**

Article 8 Registration and Declaration of CITES Species

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

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

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

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

Article 9 Consideration of Registration and Declaration of CITES Species

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

Section 4

Trade, Import, Export, Re-export and Transit

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

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

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

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

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

Article 11 Import

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

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

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

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

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

Article 12 Export

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

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

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

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

Article 13 Re-export

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

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

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

Article 14 Transit

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

Article 15 Application for Permit

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

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

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

Article 16 Consideration

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

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

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

Section 5

CITES Management Authority and CITES Scientific Authority

Article 17 CITES MA

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

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

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

Article 18 CITES SA

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

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

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

Section 6 Prohibitions

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

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

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

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

Article 20 Prohibitions for Individuals, Legal Entities or other Organizations

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

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

Section 7 Management and Inspection

Article 21 Management and Inspection Organizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 25 Inspection of CITES Activities

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

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

Article 26 Forms of Inspection

The inspection consists of three forms as follows:

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

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

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

Section 8

Policy towards Persons Having Good Performance and Measures against Violators

Article 27 Policy towards Persons with Good Performance

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

Article 28 Measures against Violators

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

Section 9

Final Provisions

Article 29 Uniform, Sign and Stamp

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

Article 30 Implementation

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

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

Article 31 Effectiveness

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

**For the Government of Lao PDR
Prime Minister**

(Signed and sealed)

Phankham VIPHAVANH



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້

ເລກທີ. 0188 /ກປ

ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ. 03..... ກຸມພາ 2019

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ

ວ່າດ້ວຍການສ້າງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ
ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ

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

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ອອກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ:

ໝວດທີ 1

ບົດບັນຍັດທົ່ວໄປ

ມາດຕາ 1 ຈຸດປະສົງ

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

ມາດຕາ 2 ການສ້າງສວນສັດ

ການສ້າງສວນສັດ ແມ່ນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ເພື່ອບໍລິການທາງ ດ້ານການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ, ການສະແດງລະຄອນສັດ ແລະ ແລກປ່ຽນທາງດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ ແນໃສ່ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ແລະ ປຸກຈິດສຳນຶກໃຫ້ແກ່ປວງຊົນ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ອະນຸຊົນ ແລະ ເຍົາວະຊົນ ໃຫ້ຮູ້ຈັກອະນຸລັກ ແລະ ປົກປັກຮັກສາສັດປ່າໃນທຳມະຊາດ.

ມາດຕາ 3 ການສ້າງຟາມສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ

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

ມາດຕາ 4 ການສ້າງ ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ

ການສ້າງ ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແມ່ນການດຳເນີນກິດຈະການລ້ຽງ, ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ທາງດ້ານວິທະຍາສາດ, ປົນປົວ, ພື້ນຟູ, ຮັກສາ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ຊະນິດທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ ໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຫຼາກຫຼາຍທາງດ້ານຊະນິດພັນ.

ມາດຕາ 5 ການອະທິບາຍຄຳສັບ

ຄຳສັບ ທີ່ໃຊ້ໃນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມີຄວາມໝາຍ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ສັດປ່າ ໝາຍເຖິງ ສັດລ້ຽງລູກດ້ວຍນ້ຳນົມ, ສັດເລືອຄານ, ສັດເຄິ່ງປົກເຄິ່ງນ້ຳ, ສັດປົກ ແລະ ແມງໄມ້ທຸກຊະນິດທີ່ເກີດ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍຕົວຢູ່ໃນປ່າທຳມະຊາດ ຫຼື ຖືກນຳເອົາຈາກທຳມະຊາດມາລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ;
2. ພືດປ່າ ໝາຍເຖິງ ພືດທຸກຊະນິດທີ່ເກີດ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນໃນປ່າທຳມະຊາດ ຫຼື ຖືກນຳເອົາ ຈາກທຳມະຊາດມາປຸກ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ;
3. ຊະນິດພັນ ໝາຍເຖິງ ຊະນິດພັນສັດ ແລະ ພືດ ທີ່ມີຮູບຮ່າງ ແລະ ຄຸນນະລັກສະນະຄືກັນ ຫຼື ແຕກຕ່າງກັນ ຊຶ່ງແຕ່ລະຊະນິດພັນ ສາມາດປະສົມພັນ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນໄດ້ ຕາມລັກສະນະສະເພາະຂອງ ແຕ່ລະຊະນິດພັນ;
4. ສວນສັດ ໝາຍເຖິງ ສະຖານທີ່ ທີ່ລັດອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງສ້າງ ຂຶ້ນເພື່ອດຳເນີນກິດຈະການລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແນໃສ່ບໍລິການທາງດ້ານການທ່ອງທ່ຽວ, ສະແດງລະຄອນສັດ ແລະ ແລກປ່ຽນວັດທະນະທຳ;
5. ຟາມລ້ຽງສັດປ່າ ໝາຍເຖິງ ສະຖານທີ່ ທີ່ລັດອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການ ຈັດຕັ້ງ ສ້າງຂຶ້ນເພື່ອດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແນໃສ່ຕອບສະໜອງຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ຂອງສັງຄົມ;
6. ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ໝາຍເຖິງ ສະຖານທີ່ ທີ່ລັດອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ສ້າງຂຶ້ນເພື່ອດຳເນີນກິດຈະການປົນປົວ, ພື້ນຟູສຸຂະພາບ, ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄວ້າທາງ ດ້ານວິທະຍາສາດ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ;
7. ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າບັນຊີ I ໝາຍເຖິງ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ຫາຍາກ ແລະ ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ ຫຼື ມີຄວາມສ່ຽງຕໍ່ການສູນພັນ ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດເປັນ ປະເພດຫວງຫ້າມ ທີ່ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການຄຸ້ມຄອງຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ, ຊຶ່ງບາງຊະນິດ ແມ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີຂອງສັນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດ ປ່າທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
8. ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ບັນຊີ II ໝາຍເຖິງ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າປະເພດຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຊຶ່ງຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ແບບຍືນຍົງ, ຖ້າຫາກບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ປົກປັກຮັກສາ ກໍຈະກ້າວ

ໄປສູ່ການສູນພັນໃນອະນາຄົດ ຊຶ່ງບາງຊະນິດ ແມ່ນນອນໃນບັນຊີຂອງສິນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES);

9. ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ບັນຊີ III ໝາຍເຖິງ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ປະເພດທົ່ວໄປທີ່ບໍ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນບັນຊີ I ແລະ ບັນຊີ II;

10. ສິ້ນສ່ວນສັດປ່າ ໝາຍເຖິງ ພາກສ່ວນໃດໜຶ່ງ ຂອງສັດປ່າ ເຊັ່ນ ຫົວ, ຂາ, ຕີນ, ໜັງ, ເລືອດ, ເຂົ້າ, ນໍ້, ງາ, ແຂ້ວ, ກະດູກ, ບີ, ນໍ້າມັນ, ໄຂ, ເກັດ, ອອງ, ຂົນ, ເລັບ, ຫາງ ແລະ ອະໄວຍະວະອື່ນຂອງສັດປ່າ;

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

ມາດຕາ 6 ຫຼັກການສ້າງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ

ການສ້າງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ໃຫ້ປະຕິບັດຕາມຫຼັກການພື້ນຖານ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຮັບປະກັນ ໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບແນວທາງນະໂຍບາຍ, ຍຸດທະສາດ, ກົດໝາຍ, ນິຕິກຳໃຕ້ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ແຜນພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ ແຫ່ງຊາດໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ;
2. ຮັບປະກັນບໍ່ໃຫ້ມີຜົນກະທົບທາງລົບຕໍ່ ທຳມະຊາດ, ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ສັງຄົມ;
3. ຮັບປະກັນຄວາມປອດໄພທາງດ້ານສຸຂະພາບຂອງ ຄົນ, ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ;
4. ຮັບປະກັນຜົນປະໂຫຍດທາງກົງ ແລະ ທາງອ້ອມຂອງລັດ, ຜູ້ປະກອບການ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ;
5. ຮັບປະກັນໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບ ສິນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍ ຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES), ສິນທິສັນຍາ ແລະ ສັນຍາສາກົນອື່ນ ທີ່ ສປປ ລາວ ເປັນພາຄີ.

ມາດຕາ 7 ຂອບເຂດການນຳໃຊ້

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ນຳໃຊ້ສຳລັບ ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ທີ່ເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານ ແລະ ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການກ່ຽວກັບການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ຢູ່ໃນ ສປປ ລາວ.

ໝວດທີ 2

ການສ້າງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ

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

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ມີຈຸດປະສົງດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການສ້າງສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ຕ້ອງຂໍອະນຸຍາດຈາກຂະແໜງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້, ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍວິສາຫະກິດ ແລະ ກົດໝາຍອື່ນ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ດັ່ງນີ້:

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

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

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

ມາດຕາ 9 ການຂໍອະນຸຍາດ ສ້າງຕັ້ງ

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

1. ໃບສະເໜີ ຫຼື ໃບຄຳຮ້ອງຂໍອະນຸຍາດສ້າງຕັ້ງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ;
2. ບົດວິພາກເສດຖະກິດ-ເຕັກນິກ ຫຼື ແຜນການດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ;
3. ບົດປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບ ດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ສັງຄົມ ແລະ ທຳມະຊາດ;
4. ບົດລາຍງານ ແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງ ຕໍ່ການສູນພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

(Non-detriment Findings).

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

ມາດຕາ 10 ໃບອະນຸຍາດ ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ ແລະ ການຕໍ່ໃບອະນຸຍາດ ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ

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

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

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

ມາດຕາ 11 ຊະນິດສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ນຳມາລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ

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

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

2. ຟາມລ້ຽງສັດປ່າ: ອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ນຳເອົາສັດປ່າ ທຸກຊະນິດ ຊຶ່ງເປັນສາຍພັນລຸ້ນທີ 3 ຂຶ້ນໄປ ທີ່ ນອນໃນບັນຊີ II ແລະ III ເຂົ້າມາລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນໄດ້, ແຕ່ຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍ ສັດນ້ຳ ແລະ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສິນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະ ສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES);

3. ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນສັດປ່າ: ອະນຸຍາດ ໃຫ້ນຳເອົາ ຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ທຸກຊະນິດ ແລະ ທຸກປະເພດ ທີ່ຖືກໄພຂົ່ມຂູ່ຢ່າງໜັກ ແລະ ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນ ລວມທັງສັດປ່າ ທີ່ໄດ້ຈາກແຫຼ່ງອື່ນ ເຊັ່ນ ການຢຶດຂອງເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່, ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ມອບໃຫ້ ເພື່ອນຳມາລ້ຽງ, ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ວິທະຍາສາດ, ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ, ປິ່ນປົວ ແລະ ພື້ນຟູສຸຂະພາບສັດ ແລ້ວປ່ອຍຄືນສູ່ທຳມະຊາດ ຫຼື ສະໜອງໃຫ້ ແກ່ສວນສັດ;

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

ມາດຕາ 12 ການຂຶ້ນທະບຽນ ແລະ ແຈ້ງບັນຊີ ຊະນິດສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

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

ມາດຕາ 13 ການປິ່ນປົວສັດປ່າ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ດຳເນີນທຸລະກິດ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການສ້າງສວນສັດ, ຟາມ ສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ຕ້ອງເອົາໃຈໃສ່ຮັກສາ ແລະ ປິ່ນປົວສັດໃນເວລາສັດບາດເຈັບ ຫຼື ຕິດເຊື້ອພະຍາດຕ່າງໆ ໂດຍໃຫ້ມີໜ່ວຍງານສັດຕະວະແພດສຳລັບດູແລ ແລະ ປິ່ນປົວສັດປ່າ ລວມທັງ ສະກັດກັ້ນ, ຄວບຄຸມ ແລະ ຕ້ານການລະບາດຂອງພະຍາດສັດ. ໃນກໍລະນີພົບເຫັນສັດປ່າ ທີ່ນຳມາລ້ຽງ ເຫງົາ, ບາດເຈັບ ຫຼື ຕາຍ ໂດຍບໍ່ຮູ້ສາເຫດ ຕ້ອງລາຍງານຕໍ່ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ສັດຕະວະແພດ ແລະ ຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເມືອງ, ເທດສະບານ, ນະຄອນ.

ມາດຕາ 14 ການຄ້າຂາຍ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

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

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

ມາດຕາ 15 ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ ສັດປ່າ, ພືດປ່າ ແລະ ສິນສ່ວນສັດປ່າ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ມີຈຸດປະສົງເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ ສັດປ່າ, ພືດປ່າ ແລະ ສິນສ່ວນສັດປ່າ ຈາກສະຖານທີ່ໜຶ່ງໄປສະຖານທີ່ອື່ນ ຢູ່ພາຍໃນປະເທດ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດຈາກຂະແໜງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ໄປຕາມເສັ້ນທາງທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໃຫ້ ພ້ອມທັງແຈ້ງເອກະສານກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຕໍ່ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ປະຈຳດ່ານກວດກາ ເປັນຕົ້ນ ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນສຸຂະພາບສັດປ່າ, ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນຖິ່ນກຳເນີດ, ໃບທະບຽນພິມສັດ.

ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ຕ້ອງປະຕິບັດ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ບັນຊີ I ລະຫວ່າງແຂວງຕໍ່ແຂວງ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດຈາກ ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ໂດຍຜ່ານການປະສານສົມທົບກັບພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ. ສ່ວນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ປະເພດອື່ນ ແມ່ນມອບ ໃຫ້ພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ນະຄອນຫຼວງ, ແຂວງ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ປະສານທົມທົບກັນ;
2. ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ ລະຫວ່າງເມືອງຕໍ່ເມືອງ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດຈາກພະແນກກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ເມືອງ, ເທດສະບານ, ນະຄອນ;
3. ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ ລະຫວ່າງບ້ານຕໍ່ບ້ານ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດຈາກຫ້ອງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ເມືອງ, ເທດສະບານ, ນະຄອນ ຕາມການສະເໜີ ຂອງອົງການປົກຄອງບ້ານ.

ໝວດທີ 3

ການນຳເຂົ້າ, ການສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

ມາດຕາ 16 ການນຳເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

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

ມາດຕາ 17 ການນຳເຂົ້າ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

ການນຳເຂົ້າ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I ຂອງສິນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ CITES ແມ່ນອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ສະເພາະ ເປົ້າໝາຍການແລກປ່ຽນວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາວິທະຍາສາດ ເທົ່ານັ້ນ.

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

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

1. ໃບອະນຸຍາດສົ່ງອອກ ຈາກໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES ຂອງປະເທດຕົ້ນທາງ;

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

ມາດຕາ 18 ການສົ່ງອອກ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

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

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

ການສົ່ງອອກສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ຕ້ອງປະກອບມີເອກະສານ ຄື:

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

ມາດຕາ 19 ສົ່ງອອກຄົນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

ການສົ່ງອອກຄົນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I ຂອງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ CITES ແມ່ນອະນຸຍາດສະເພາະ ເປົ້າໝາຍການແລກປ່ຽນວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ການຄົ້ນຄ້ວາວິທະຍາສາດ ເທົ່ານັ້ນ.

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

ການສົ່ງອອກຄົນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ຕ້ອງປະກອບມີເອກະສານ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ໃບອະນຸຍາດສົ່ງອອກຈາກໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES ປະເທດຕົ້ນທາງ ແລະ ໃບອະນຸຍາດນຳເຂົ້າຈາກໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES ປະເທດປາຍທາງ ໃນເມື່ອກ່ອນ;
2. ມີໃບແຈ້ງຂຶ້ນທະບຽນພິມສັດ;
3. ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນການຂະຫຍາຍພັນ;
4. ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນສຸຂະພາບ ຫຼື ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນປອດພະຍາດ;
5. ລາຍການບັນຊີປະເພດ ແລະ ຈຳນວນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ຈະສົ່ງອອກຄົນ;
6. ໃບອະນຸຍາດສົ່ງອອກຄົນ ຂອງໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES MA;
7. ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນດ້ານວິທະຍາສາດ ຂອງໜ່ວຍງານວິທະຍາສາດ CITES SA;
8. ໃບອະນຸຍາດນຳເຂົ້າຄົນ ຈາກອົງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຂອງປະເທດປາຍທາງ.

ໝວດທີ 4

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

ມາດຕາ 20 ສິດຂອງຜູ້ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ

ຜູ້ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການກ່ຽວກັບ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ມີສິດປົກປັກຮັກສາ, ພັດທະນາ, ນຳໃຊ້, ໄດ້ຮັບ ໝາກຜົນ, ມອບໂອນ, ສືບທອດ, ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ, ທົດລອງທາງດ້ານວິທະຍາສາດ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ຜົນຂອງການ ຄົ້ນຄ້ວາທົດລອງ, ການຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ແລະ ແລກປ່ຽນຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການທີ່ ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

ມາດຕາ 21 ພັນທະຂອງຜູ້ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ

ຜູ້ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ ມີພັນທະຕົ້ນຕໍ ດັ່ງນີ້:

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

ໝວດທີ 5

ຂໍ້ຫ້າມ

ມາດຕາ 22 ຂໍ້ຫ້າມທົ່ວໄປ

ຫ້າມ ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ມີພຶດຕິກຳ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຊື້-ຂາຍ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ນຳເຂົ້າ ແລະ ນຳຜ່ານ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າທຳນອນໃນບັນຊີ I ຂອງສົນທິ ສັນຍາສາກົນ (CITES) ເພື່ອຈຸດປະສົງທາງດ້ານການຄ້າ;
2. ລ່າ, ລັກລອບ ຊື້-ຂາຍ, ແລກປ່ຽນ, ມີໄວ້ໃນຄອບຄອງ, ນຳເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ແລະ ນຳຜ່ານ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທຳນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;
3. ນຳເອົາສັດປ່າ ທຳນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ຈາກປ່າທຳມະຊາດມາລ້ຽງ, ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ຫຼື ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;
4. ຂຸດຄົ້ນ ແລະ ນຳເອົາ ພືດປ່າ ທຳນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ຈາກປ່າທຳມະຊາດ ເພື່ອນຳມາ ເພາະປຸກ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ເພື່ອຈຸດປະສົງທາງດ້ານການຄ້າ ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;
5. ມີພຶດຕິກຳອື່ນ ທີ່ເປັນການລະເມີດຕໍ່ ກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າ ດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES).

ມາດຕາ 23 ຂໍ້ຫ້າມສໍາລັບຜູ້ດໍາເນີນກິດຈະການກ່ຽວກັບ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ

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

1. ສ້າງຕັ້ງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;
2. ລ່າ, ນໍາມາລ້ຽງ, ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ, ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ, ລັກລອບຊື້-ຂາຍ, ນໍາເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ແລະ ນໍາຜ່ານ ສັດປ່າ, ສິ່ນສ່ວນ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນ ສັດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;
3. ຂຸດຄົ້ນ, ເກັບກູ້, ນໍາມາເພາະປຸກ, ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ, ສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ, ລັກລອບຊື້-ຂາຍ, ນໍາເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ແລະ ນໍາຜ່ານ ພືດປ່າ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;
4. ຊື້, ຂາຍ, ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍ ຫຼື ການກະທຳໃດໆໃນເວລາສັດປ່າຕາຍ ໂດຍບໍ່ຮູ້ສາເຫດ;
5. ນໍາເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ, ນໍາຜ່ານ ແລະ ເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍສັດປ່າ ທີ່ຖືພາມານ ແລະ ຕິດເຊື້ອພະຍາດ;
6. ນໍາເອົາ ສັດປ່າ ທຸກຊະນິດ ຊຶ່ງເປັນສາຍພັນລຸ້ນທີ 1 ແລະ 2 ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I, II ແລະ III ເຂົ້າມາລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນໃນສວນສັດ;
7. ນໍາເອົາ ສັດປ່າ ທຸກຊະນິດ ທີ່ນອນໃນບັນຊີ I ເຂົ້າມາລ້ຽງ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນໃນຟາມສັດ;
8. ນໍາເອົາ ສັດປ່າ ໄປສະແດງ ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຮັບອະນຸຍາດ;
9. ທໍລະມານ ສັດປ່າ ຫຼື ກະທຳການອື່ນ ທີ່ມີລັກສະນະໂຫດຫ້ຽມ, ທາລຸນ ຫຼື ລະເມີດຕໍ່ຫຼັກການສະຫວັດດີການສັດປ່າ;
10. ສ້າງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ຢູ່ໃນເຂດໃຈກາງເມືອງ ແລະ ເຂດຊຸມຊົນ;
11. ໃຫ້ສິນບິນ, ຊື້ຈ້າງ, ກົດໝ່ວງທ່ວງດຶງ ແລະ ບໍ່ໃຫ້ຄວາມຮ່ວມມືໃນການປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຂອງເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;
12. ມີພຶດຕິກຳອື່ນ ທີ່ເປັນການລະເມີດຕໍ່ ກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES).

ມາດຕາ 24 ຂໍ້ຫ້າມສໍາລັບ ພະນັກງານ ແລະ ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່

ນອກຈາກຂໍ້ຫ້າມທົ່ວໄປ ທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນມາດຕາ 22 ຂອງຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້, ຫ້າມພະນັກງານ ແລະ ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ ມີພຶດຕິກຳ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ສວຍໃຊ້ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່, ຕຳແໜ່ງ, ໃຊ້ຄວາມຮຸນແຮງ, ບັງຄັບ, ນາບຊຸ່, ໃຫ້ ຫຼື ຮັບສິນບິນ, ກົດໝ່ວງທ່ວງດຶງ ເພື່ອຜົນປະໂຫຍດສ່ວນຕົວ ຈາກຜູ້ດໍາເນີນກິດຈະການ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ;
2. ເປີດເຜີຍຄວາມລັບຂອງລັດ, ປອມແປງເອກກະສານ, ຂາດຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຕໍ່ວຽກງານ ທີ່ໄດ້ມອບໝາຍ;
3. ດໍາເນີນ ກິດຈະການ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ ດ້ວຍຕົນເອງ ຫຼື ມີຜູ້ນຳສ່ວນ;
4. ມີພຶດຕິກຳອື່ນ ທີ່ເປັນການລະເມີດຕໍ່ກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES).

ໝວດທີ 6

ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ

ມາດຕາ 25 ອົງການຄຸ້ມຄອງສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ກະຊວງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຄຸ້ມຄອງສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ຢ່າງລວມສູນ ແລະ ເປັນເອກະພາບໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ ໂດຍມອບໃຫ້ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ຮັບຜິດຊອບໂດຍກົງ ແລະ ເປັນເຈົ້າການປະສານສົມທົບກັບ ຂະແໜງການ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ.

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

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

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

ມາດຕາ 26 ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງ ກົມປ່າໄມ້

ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ມີສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຕົ້ນຕໍ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ສ້າງນະໂຍບາຍ, ຍຸດທະສາດ, ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ເພື່ອສະເໜີຂຶ້ນເທິງພິຈາລະນາ;
2. ຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ, ຜັນຂະຫຍາຍແນວທາງ ຍຸດທະສາດ, ແຜນນະໂຍບາຍ ແລະ ນະໂຍບາຍຕ່າງໆໃຫ້ກາຍເປັນແຜນການ, ແຜນງານ, ໂຄງການ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ;
3. ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ລວມທັງສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ (CITES) ໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;
4. ປະສານສົມທົບກັບພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການສຳຫຼວດ, ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ, ສຶກສາ, ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ການຍົກລະດັບ ແລະ ບຳລຸງ ພະນັກງານວິຊາການ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ;
5. ພົວພັນ, ຮ່ວມມື, ແລກປ່ຽນຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານ ແລະ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມປະຊຸມສຳມະນາ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ;
6. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າການອະນຸຍາດດຳເນີນກິດຈະການ ແລະ ປະກອບຄຳຄິດເຫັນ ກ່ຽວກັບການລົງທຶນ ດ້ານກິດຈະການສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ;

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

8. ຊຸກຍູ້, ຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ຕາມຂະແໜງສາຍຕັ້ງຂອງຕົນ ໃນຂອບ ເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;

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

10. ນຳໃຊ້ ສິດ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ.

ມາດຕາ 27 ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງຂະແໜງປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ

ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ຂະແໜງປ່າ ໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ມີສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ດັ່ງນີ້:

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

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

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

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

5. ປຸກລະດົມຂົນຂວາຍ, ຍາດແຍ່ງການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ລົງທຶນພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ;

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

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

8. ນຳໃຊ້ສິດ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ.

ມາດຕາ 28 ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ຂອງ ໜ່ວຍງານປ່າໄມ້ ເມືອງ, ເທດສະບານ, ນະຄອນ

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

1. ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍ, ມຸດທະສາດ, ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການກ່ຽວກັບ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ;

2. ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ນະໂຍບາຍ, ຍຸດທະສາດ, ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ລວມທັງສິນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ (CITES) ໃຫ້ຜູ້ປະກອບການ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ ເຂົ້າໃຈ ເຊື່ອມຊຶມ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ;

3. ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ປະສານສົມທົບ ກັບ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການສໍາຫຼວດ, ເກັບກໍາ ສັ່ງລວມ ຂໍ້ມູນສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ລວມທັງຂຶ້ນບັນຊີ ແລະ ທະບຽນພິມສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ;

4. ເປັນເຈົ້າການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນການດໍາເນີນກິດຈະການສວນສັດ, ຟາມ ສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ໃນຂອບເຂດຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບຂອງຕົນ;

5. ສະຫຼຸບ ລາຍງານຜົນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ພາຍໃນເມືອງ, ເທດສະບານ ແລະ ນະຄອນ ໃຫ້ພະແນກ ກະສິກໍາ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງຂັ້ນເມືອງ ຢ່າງເປັນປົກກະຕິ;

6. ນໍາໃຊ້ສິດ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ.

ມາດຕາ 29 ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ

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

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

2. ປະສານງານ ກັບໜ່ວຍງານ ວິທະຍາສາດ CITES ແລະ ໜ່ວຍງານບັງຄັບໃຊ້ ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຄວບຄຸມ ແລະ ສະກັດກັ້ນ ການຄ້າຂາຍສັດປ່າ, ສິນສ່ວນ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະ ພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ທີ່ຜິດກົດໝາຍ;

3. ຄວບຄຸມ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງການຄ້າຂາຍ, ນໍາເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ແລະ ນໍາຜ່ານ ສັດປ່າ, ສິນສ່ວນ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນຢູ່ໃນບັນຊີຂອງສິນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍ ການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES);

4. ປະສານສົມທົບ ກັບ ໜ່ວຍງານວິທະຍາສາດ (CITES SA) ຄົ້ນຄ້ວາພິຈາລະນາການສະເໜີ ຂໍສົ່ງອອກ, ນໍາເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ແລະ ນໍາຜ່ານ ສັດປ່າ, ສິນສ່ວນ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ນອນຢູ່ໃນ ບັນຊີຂອງສິນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES);

5. ອອກໃບອະນຸຍາດ CITES ໃນການ ສົ່ງອອກ, ນໍາເຂົ້າ, ສົ່ງອອກຄືນ ແລະ ນໍາຜ່ານ ສັດປ່າ, ສິນສ່ວນ ແລະ ຜະລິດຕະພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ເພື່ອຈຸດປະສົງທາງດ້ານການຄ້າ, ການແລກປ່ຽນ ທາງດ້ານວັດທະນາທໍາ ແລະ ການສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ຕາມສິນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES) ກໍານົດ;

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

7. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານສິນທິສັນຍາສາກົນວ່າ ດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES);

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

ມາດຕາ 30 ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງໜ່ວຍງານວິທະຍາສາດ

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

1. ເປັນເຈົ້າການດຳເນີນການສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ທົດລອງ, ວິເຄາະ, ວິໄຈ ແລະ ພິສູດ ແຫຼ່ງກຳມະພັນ (DNA) ພ້ອມທັງ ອອກໃບຢັ້ງຢືນ ແຫຼ່ງກຳມະພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ;
2. ເປັນເຈົ້າການປະສານສົມທົບກັບພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ດຳເນີນການສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ແລະ ສ້າງ ແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງຕໍ່ການສູນພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ (Non-detriment Findings) ທີ່ນອນ ໃນບັນຊີຂອງອົງການ CITES ສາກົນ;
3. ສະໜອງ ແລະ ແລກປ່ຽນຂໍ້ມູນ ຜົນຂອງການສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄ້ວາ ໃຫ້ແກ່ໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES (CITES MA) ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;
4. ສະຫຼຸບ ລາຍງານ ຜົນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານວິທະຍາສາດ (CITES SA) ພາຍໃນປະ ເທດຂອງຕົນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ໜ່ວຍງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ CITES ແລະ ກອງເລຂາອົງການ CITES ສາກົນ ຢ່າງປົກກະຕິ;
5. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ກ່ຽວກັບ ວຽກງານ CITES;
6. ນຳໃຊ້ສິດ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການ ແລະ ສົນທິສັນຍາສາກົນ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຄ້າຂາຍຊະນິດພັນສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ທີ່ໃກ້ຈະສູນພັນລະຫວ່າງຊາດ (CITES).

ໝວດທີ 7

**ການກວດກາ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ
ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ**

ມາດຕາ 31 ອົງການກວດກາ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ອົງການກວດກາສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ແມ່ນອົງການດຽວກັນກັບ ອົງການກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ທີ່ດິນປ່າໄມ້ ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນ ກົດໝາຍວ່າ ດ້ວຍປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍສັດນ້ຳ ແລະ ສັດປ່າ.

ມາດຕາ 32 ສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ຂອງອົງການກວດກາ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ

ອົງການກວດກາ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ແມ່ນໜ່ວຍງານບັງຄັບໃຊ້ກົດໝາຍ (Law Enforcement Authority) ຊຶ່ງເປັນການຈັດຕັ້ງໜຶ່ງ ທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບ ກົມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ ມີສິດ ແລະ ໜ້າທີ່ ດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ເປັນເຈົ້າການສົມທົບ ກັບ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ກວດກາ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການສ້າງຕັ້ງ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ດຳເນີນກິດຈະການສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນ ພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ;

2. ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ກ່ຽວກັບ ວຽກງານກວດກາ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ແລະ ການດຳເນີນຄະດີຊັບພະຍາກອນປ່າໄມ້ ໃຫ້ສັງຄົມຮັບຮູ້ຢ່າງກ້ວາງຂວາງ ໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;

3. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ພິຈາລະນາ ຄຳຮ້ອງ, ຄຳສະເໜີ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ຫຼື ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ກ່ຽວກັບການລະເມີດ ກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ນິຕິກຳ ກ່ຽວກັບສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ;

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

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

6. ດຳເນີນການ ສືບສວນ-ສອບສວນ ຕໍ່ຜູ້ລະເມີດກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການ ກ່ຽວກັບການດຳເນີນກິດຈະການສ້າງຕັ້ງ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ, ຕາມທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍການດຳເນີນຄະດີອາຍາ, ປະມວນກົດໝາຍອາຍາ ແລະ ກົດໝາຍອື່ນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;

7. ສະເໜີ ໃຫ້ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ອອກຄຳສັ່ງໂຈະ ຫຼື ຍົກເລີກ ການດຳເນີນກິດຈະການສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ;

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

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

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

ມາດຕາ 33 ຮູບການກວດກາ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ

ການກວດກາ ສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ມີສາມ ຮູບການ ດັ່ງນີ້:

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

2. ການກວດກາໂດຍມີການແຈ້ງໃຫ້ຮູ້ລ່ວງໜ້າ ແມ່ນການກວດກາ ເມື່ອເຫັນວ່າມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນໂດຍການສົມທົບກັບພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ ຮູ້ລ່ວງໜ້າຢ່າງໜ້ອຍ ຊາວສີ່ ຊົ່ວໂມງ;

3. ການກວດກາແບບກະທັນຫັນ ແມ່ນການກວດກາຢ່າງຮີບດ່ວນ ຫາກເຫັນວ່າມີຄວາມຈຳເປັນໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ແຈ້ງໃຫ້ຜູ້ຖືກກວດກາ ຮູ້ລ່ວງໜ້າ.

ການກວດກາ ແມ່ນດຳເນີນທັງການກວດກາເອກະສານ ແລະ ການລົງກວດກາການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຕົວຈິງ ໃນສວນສັດ, ຟາມສັດປ່າ, ສູນພື້ນຟູ ແລະ ຂະຫຍາຍພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ສວນພືດປ່າ.

ໝວດທີ 8

ນະໂຍບາຍຕໍ່ຜູ້ມີຜົນງານ ແລະ ມາດຕະການຕໍ່ຜູ້ລະເມີດ

ມາດຕາ 34 ນະໂຍບາຍ ຕໍ່ຜູ້ມີຜົນງານ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ມີຜົນງານດີເດັ່ນໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ເປັນຕົ້ນ ການປົກປັກຮັກສາ, ພັດທະນາສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ, ສະກັດກັ້ນ, ປ້ອງກັນການບຸກລຸກ ທຳລາຍຖິ່ນ ທີ່ຢູ່ອາໄສ ແລະ ເຂດອະນຸລັກພັນ ສັດປ່າ ແລະ ພືດປ່າ ຈະໄດ້ຮັບການຍ້ອງຍໍ ແລະ ນະໂຍບາຍອື່ນ ຕາມ ລະບຽບການ.

ມາດຕາ 35 ມາດຕະການ ຕໍ່ຜູ້ລະເມີດ

ບຸກຄົນ, ນິຕິບຸກຄົນ ຫຼື ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ທີ່ໄດ້ລະເມີດ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ຈະຖືກກ່າວເຕືອນ, ສຶກສາ ອົບຮົມ, ລົງວິໄນ, ປັບໃໝ, ຮັບຜິດຊອບທາງແພ່ງ ຫຼື ລົງໂທດທາງອາຍາ ຕາມກໍລະນີເບົາ ຫຼື ຫັກ.

ໝວດທີ 9

ບົດບັນຍັດສຸດທ້າຍ

ມາດຕາ 36 ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

ມອບໃຫ້ ກົມປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ກົມກວດກາປ່າໄມ້ ເປັນເຈົ້າການ ປະສານສົມທົບກັບ ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວ ຂ້ອງຂັ້ນສູນກາງ ແລະ ຫ້ອງຖິ່ນ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ.

ມາດຕາ 37 ຜົນສັກສິດ

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ມີຜົນສັກສິດ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ໄດ້ ນັບແຕ່ວັນລົງລາຍເຊັນ ແລະ ພາຍຫຼັງໄດ້ລົງຈົດ ໝາຍເຫດທາງລັດຖະການ ສືບທ້າວັນ.

ຂໍ້ກຳນົດ, ບົດບັນຍັດໃດ ທີ່ຂັດກັບ ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ ລ້ວນແຕ່ຖືກຍົກເລີກ.

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ



ປອ.ລຽນ ທີແກ້ວ'



Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Standard Operating Procedure For Wildlife Health Surveillance in Lao PDR

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

Published by:

Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

2022



Lao People's Democratic Republic
Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

Standard Operating Procedure For Wildlife Health Surveillance in Lao PDR

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

Developed by:

Department of Livestock and Fisheries
Souphanouvong road, Sitanneun village, Sikhottabong district
Vientiane, Lao PDR, PO Box 6644
Office number: +856 21 215242-3
Fax: +856 21 215141
Web: <http://dlf.maf.gov.la>

Published by:

Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

2022

Preface

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

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

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

Vientiane capital, (date).....

Director of Department of Livestock and Fisheries

Key stakeholders for the development and implementation

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

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

CONTENTS

Chapter I Introduction.....	1
1. Background.....	1
2. Objective.....	2
3. Application Scope of this SOP	2
4. Definition of terms.....	2
Chapter II Standard operating procedures for wildlife health surveillance in Lao PDR	5
1. Standard operating procedures for when wildlife morbidity/mortality events are detected.....	5
1.1 Objective	5
1.2 Scope.....	5
1.3 Stakeholders and implementing parties	5
1.4 Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and implementing parties.....	5
1.5 Materials and equipment.....	6
1.6 Procedures for when wildlife morbidity/mortality events are detected	7
2. Standard operating procedures for laboratory diagnostics of wildlife specimens.....	17
2.1. Objective	17
2.2. Scope.....	17
2.3. Stakeholders and implementing parties	17
2.4. Roles and responsibilities for NAHL.....	17
2.5. Operating procedures for processing specimens.....	18
3. Standard operating procedures for wildlife disease outbreak management and control	20
3.1. Objective	20
3.2. Scope.....	20
3.3. Stakeholders and implementing parties	20
3.4. Roles and Responsibilities for the implementing parties	20
3.5. Procedures for disease management and control	21
4. Standard operating procedures for wildlife data management	26
4.1. Objective	26
4.2. Scope.....	26
4.3. Stakeholders and implementing parties	26
4.4. Roles and responsibilities.....	26
4.5. Procedures for wildlife health data management in WHIP.....	26
Chapter III Collaboration and coordination	27

References.....	28
Appendices.....	29

Chapter I

Introduction

1. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Objective

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

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

3. Application Scope of this SOP

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

4. Definition of terms

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

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

Acronyms

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

Chapter II

Standard operating procedures for wildlife health surveillance in Lao PDR

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

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

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

1.1 Objective

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

1.2 Scope

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

1.3 Stakeholders and implementing parties

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

1.4 Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and implementing parties

Roles and responsibilities of the implementing parties are as follows:

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

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

1.5 Materials and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

1.6 Procedures for when wildlife morbidity/mortality events are detected

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

Step 1: Recording information

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

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

Step 2: Reporting

1) Events to report

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

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

a. For government staff of implementing parties

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

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

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

b. For staff of other organizations

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

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

Important:

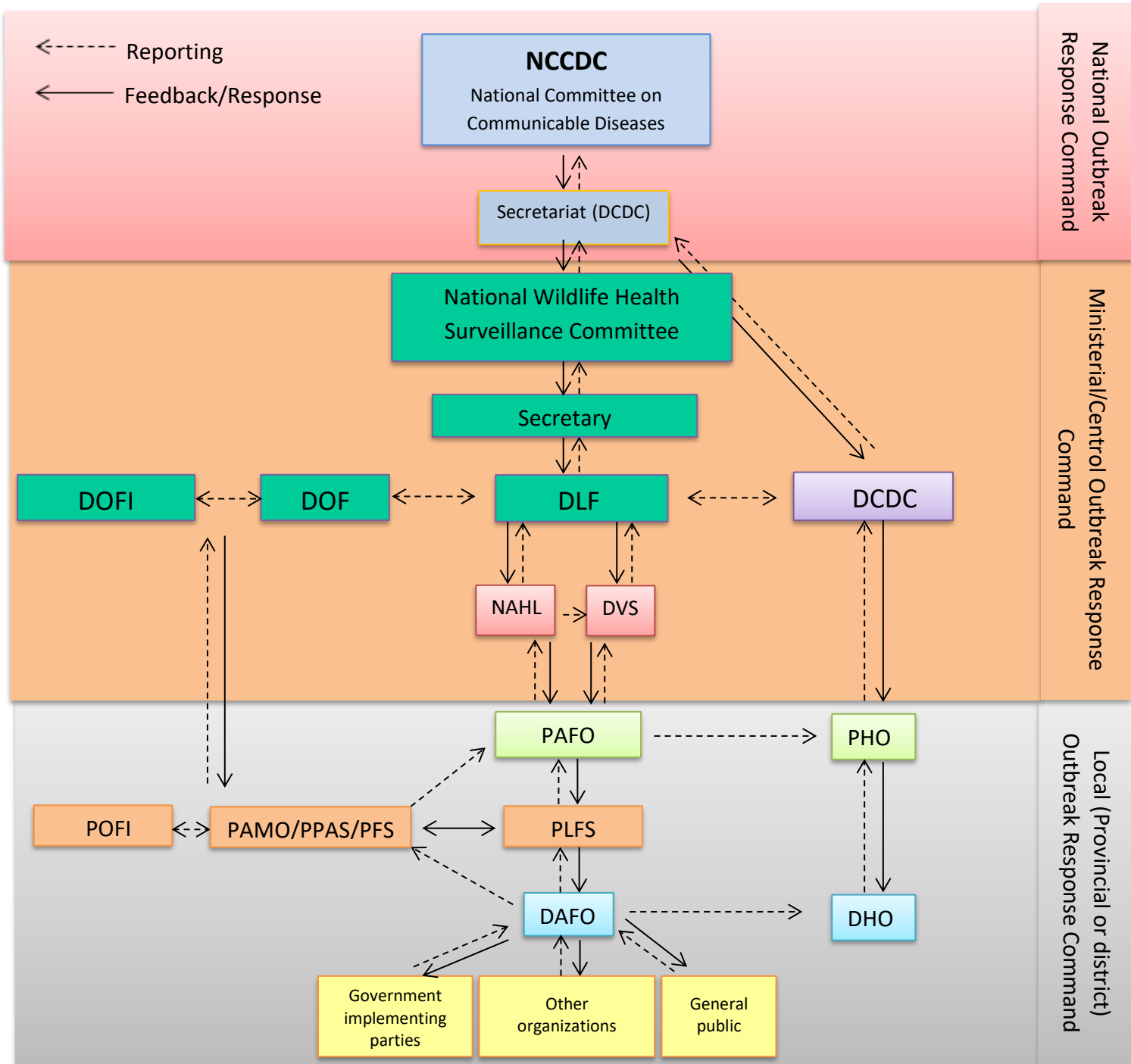
- When individuals or agencies detect cases of wildlife morbidity and/or mortality which they consider to be unusual, they should immediately report the event according to the network reporting lines outlined in section 2) Reporting procedure above before moving on to Step 3.
- In cases of larger wildlife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

c. For the general public

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

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

Wildlife Health Surveillance Network Stakeholder Mapping and Reporting Lines



Step 3: Sampling and specimen collection

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

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

2) Samples and carcass(es) collection protocols

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

i. Collecting samples

❖ Live Animals:


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





❖ Dead Animals (anthrax not suspected):

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

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

Table 1: Sample collection protocols

Sample type	Collection protocol	Photo
Oral swab (“OS”)	<p><i>If animal can be handled safely...</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rub a sterile swab against the back of the throat 2. Place the swab in a cryovial 3. Use a clean scissors to cut the tip 4. Label the cryovial with “OS”. If cryovial contains medium, include this on the label (e.g., for RNAlater medium, label the vial “OS-RNA”). 5. Put the vial back into the sealable plastic bag (kit) <p>Note: Alternatively, if you observe the animal chewing on food, you can rub a swab on the eaten</p>	

	area to collect the saliva and follow the same procedure as described above.	
<i>Rectal/cloacal swab ("RS")</i>	<p><i>If animal can be handled safely...</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rub a sterile swab inside the rectum (or cloaca) 2. Place the swab in a cryovial 3. Use a clean scissors to cut the tip 4. Label the cryovial with "RS". If cryovial contains medium, include this on the label (e.g., for VTM, label the vial "RS-VTM"). 5. Put the vial back into the sealable plastic bag (kit) 	
<i>Fresh Feces ("FF") or Dry Feces ("DF")</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If feces are present in the cage or around the animal, use clean and sterile forceps (or a clean plastic glove) to collect the fecal material 2. Place the feces in a cryovial (pea size sample). 3. Label the cryovial with "FF" or "DF". If cryovial contains medium, include this on the label (e.g., for RNAlater medium, label the vial "FF-RNA"). 4. Put the vial back into the sealable plastic bag (kit) <p>Note: If feces are excreted during the handling of the live animal, use these feces as sample.</p>	
<i>Urine ("U")</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If animal is in a cage, look for urine in the tray; otherwise, place clean plastic sheet under cage/animal and leave until animal urinates. 2. Use new sterile disposable pipette to suck up urine 3. Place the collected urine sample in a cryovial 4. Label the cryovial with "U". If cryovial contains medium, include this on the label (e.g., for RNA later medium, label the vial "U-RNA"). 5. Put the vial back into the sealable plastic bag (kit) 	
<i>Filter paper (if animal has wounds and is bleeding)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suck up some blood with a new transfer pipette 2. Place drops of blood from the pipette on at least 2 circles of the DBS paper 3. Allow the blood spots to air dry for a minimum of 2 hours after collection 4. When dry, fold the card and place into its zip-lock bag containing the sachet of desiccant 5. Put the card back into the Ziploc bag (kit) 	

❖ **If only a skeleton remains:**

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

❖ **If anthrax is suspected:**

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

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

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

❖ **If mass mortality event:**

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

Then:

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

ii. **Collecting carcasses**

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

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



Step 4: Carcass and soiled PPE (consumable) disposal

1) Carcasses remaining in forests

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

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

Equipment required for burning and burying:

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

- Disinfection materials for equipment

i. Burning carcasses

Methods for open-air carcass burning:

For small animals:

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

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

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

Considerations:

Carcasses should only be burned...

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

ii. Burying carcasses:

Methods for burying:

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

Considerations:

Carcasses should only be buried...

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

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

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

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

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

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

Step 5: Temporary storage and shipment of specimens

1) Temporary storage of specimens

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

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

2) Prepare and transport specimens for laboratory examination

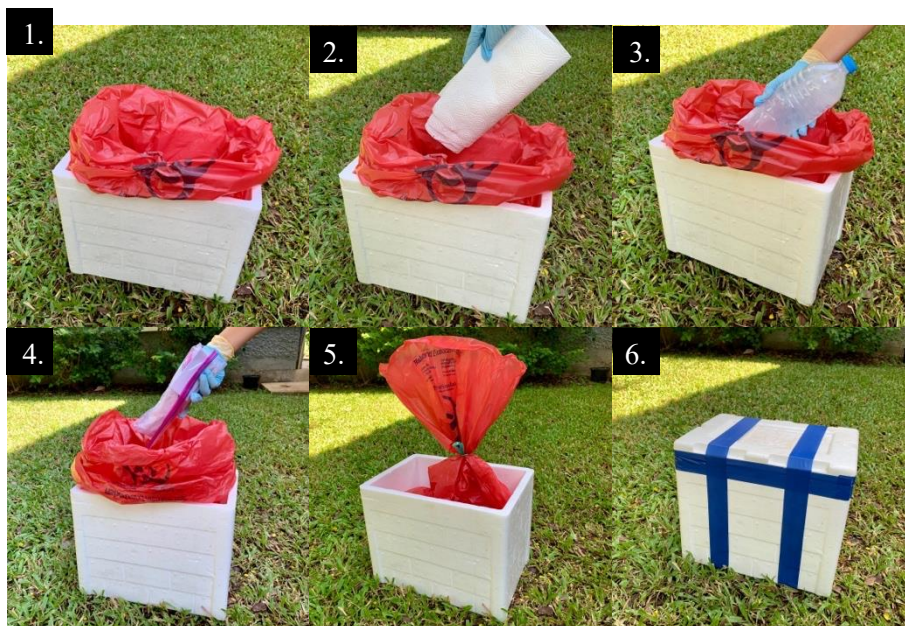
Personnel who have been trained and designated to do so shall prepare and organize the shipment to NAHL, following the protocols as defined below:

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

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

Specimen packing and shipment protocol:

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



2. Standard operating procedures for laboratory diagnostics of wildlife specimens

2.1. Objective

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

2.2. Scope

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

2.3. Stakeholders and implementing parties

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

2.4. Roles and responsibilities for NAHL

Primary roles and responsibilities are as follows:

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

Additional roles and responsibilities:

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

2.5. Operating procedures for processing specimens

Step 1: Specimen receiving

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

Step 2: Necropsy

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

Step 3: Diagnostics

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

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

Step 4: Reporting results

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

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

Step 5: Wildlife sample diagnostic results management

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

Step 6: Carcass disposal

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

Step 7: Reporting of diagnosis result to other relevant sectors

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

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

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

3.1. Objective

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

3.2. Scope

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

3.3. Stakeholders and implementing parties

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

3.4. Roles and Responsibilities for the implementing parties

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

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

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

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

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

3.5. Procedures for disease management and control

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

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

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

Step 1: Designate a Wildlife Disease Outbreak Control Task Force

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

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

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

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

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

1) Define the outbreak zone or affected area

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

i. In forests or other natural habitats

a) Native wildlife:

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

b) Migratory wildlife:

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

ii. In contained facilities

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

2) Declaration of the outbreak zone or affected area

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

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

Step 4: Perform risk assessments

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

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

- Agriculture and forestry sectors (DOF and DLF, MAF) will lead a risk assessment for wildlife and domestic animals in cooperation with DOFI while considering the following:
 - 1) For wildlife
 - Are more individuals being found sick or dead now than in past years?
 - Has an etiology been identified (i.e., infectious agent, toxin, etc.)?
 - What is the potential impact on threatened wildlife?
 - Could predators of the affected species be at risk?
 - Is the etiology a notifiable pathogen?
 - What, if any, are the repercussions on the environment or habitat where this species lives?
 - 2) For domestic animals
 - Does this disease or etiology pose risk to livestock health (i.e., Can livestock become infected with this pathogen? Are there susceptible livestock living nearby the affected wildlife? Are there any livestock cases suspected in the area?)
 - What might the economic and livelihood impacts be if this pathogen spills over from wildlife into livestock?
 - Is the etiology a notifiable pathogen?
- Public health sectors (DCDC, MoH) will lead a risk assessment for Public Health while considering the following:
 - Does this disease or etiology pose risk to human health (i.e., Is this a zoonotic pathogen? Are there humans living, working, and/or hunting nearby the affected wildlife? Are there human cases suspected in the area?)
 - If humans can be affected, how severe is the disease? Is it transmissible person to person?
 - Is the etiology a notifiable pathogen?

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

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

Step 5: Movement control

1) Free-ranging wildlife

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

2) Wildlife in captive facilities and trade points

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

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

3) Livestock movement

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

4) Movement of people

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

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

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

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

Step 7: Cessation of the outbreak zone or affected area

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

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

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

Step 8: Further monitoring

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

4. Standard operating procedures for wildlife data management

4.1. Objective

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

4.2. Scope

For staff designated as responsible for managing the WHIP database.

4.3. Stakeholders and implementing parties

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

4.4. Roles and responsibilities

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

4.5. Procedures for wildlife health data management in WHIP

Step 1: Enter and store wildlife disease information in WHIP

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

Step 2: Analyze data from the WHIP system

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

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

Step 3: Report results

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

Chapter III

Collaboration and coordination

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

References

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

1. The National Zoonotic Diseases Coordination Mechanism between the Public Health and Animal Health Sectors (2011)
2. The Memorandum of Understanding for the Development of a National Wildlife Disease Surveillance Network (2019) between the Government of Laos and Wildlife Conservation Society Lao PDR Program's WildHealthNet Project.
3. Standard Operating Procedures on Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (Revision version), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Lao PDR.
4. OIE Wildlife Health Framework, World Health Organisation for Animal Health. 2020.
5. World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). Training manual on surveillance and international reporting of diseases in wild animals (Focal Point Manual). 2nd OIE Training Workshop for Focal Points on Wildlife. 2015.
6. World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). Guidelines for Terrestrial Animal Health Surveillance (GTAHS). 2014.
7. PREDICT Consortium. PREDICT Standard Operating Procedures for One Health Surveillance. One Health Institute, University of California, Davis, April 2020.
8. Guberti, V., Khomenko, S., Masiulis, M. & Kerba S. 2019. African swine fever in wild boar ecology and biosecurity. FAO Animal Production and Health Manual No. 22. Rome, FAO, OIE and EC.
9. Beltrán-Alcrudo, D., Arias, M., Gallardo, C., Kramer, S. & Penrith, M.L. 2017. African swine fever: detection and diagnosis – A manual for veterinarians. FAO Animal Production and Health Manual No. 19. Rome. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 88 pages.

Appendices

Appendix 01: Wildlife Morbidity and Mortality Event Form

Appendix 02: Sample Collection Form

Appendix 03: Field Necropsy Form

Appendix 04: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) guidelines

Wildlife Morbidity/Mortality Event Form

INITIAL REPORT						
Name of reporter:				Date:		
Affiliation:				Telephone:		
Location of event:				GPS coordinates:		
Type of landscape, land-use and/or facility:						
Was/were animal(s) hunted/trapped? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No						
First detection of sick/dead animals (date):						
Total number of animals (each species): <i>ex. deer 94, wild boar 6</i>						
List Affected Animal(s):						
Animal ID	Species	Sick or Dead	Carcass condition (if dead) (Fresh, Early decomposition, Advanced decomposition, Completely decomposed)	Age (newborn, juvenile, adult)	Sex (M/F)	Photo taken?
Clinical signs of sick animals (describe behavior):						
External signs on dead animals (e.g., signs of predation):						
Environmental signs: (type of landscape, land-use, water-source, human activity, domestic animal activity, seasonal crop farming, contaminants/poison, other unusual observation)						
Other relevant information: (weather conditions, recent unusual events, other reports from local informants, reports in livestock and people)						

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

SAMPLE COLLECTION FORM

Date: _____ Location: _____ GPS: _____

Specimen collector: _____ Form recorder: _____

Affiliation: _____ Contact number: _____

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

Field Necropsy Protocol and Form

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

Field Necropsy Protocol and Form

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

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

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

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

GROSS NECROPSY EXAMINATION

Use the spaces below to record the size, shape, color, consistency/texture of the organs examined and the location, number and distribution of any abnormal findings.

Take a photograph of all abnormal findings.

If the examined system is normal record NGL (no gross lesions). If not found record NF.

External Examination

Proceed to external examination

- Collect oral and rectal swabs*
- Take a photograph*

Signs on carcass *(briefly summarize clinical signs, presence of wounds, broken bones, external parasites, tumor, including structural alterations caused by humans to head/appendages, pelt/fur, or body):*

Post-mortem score (circle): Fresh Moderate decomposition Advanced decomposition
Skeleton

Length (cm):

Weight (kg):

Nutritional Condition *(circle the appropriate description):*

Subcutaneous fat: Very fat Normal Little to No fat

Muscle mass: Normal Thin Emaciated

Nostrils *(e.g., discharge):*

Ears *(e.g., discharge, wounds):*

Eyes *(e.g., discharge, cornea clear or cloudy):*

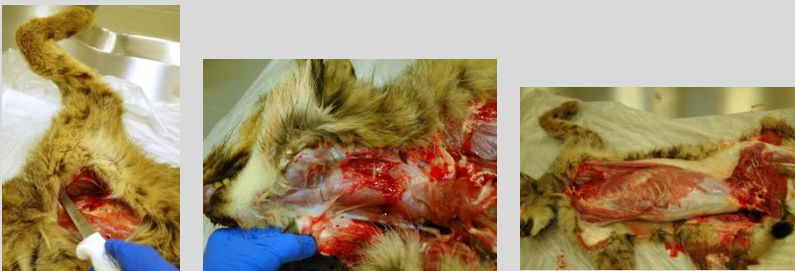

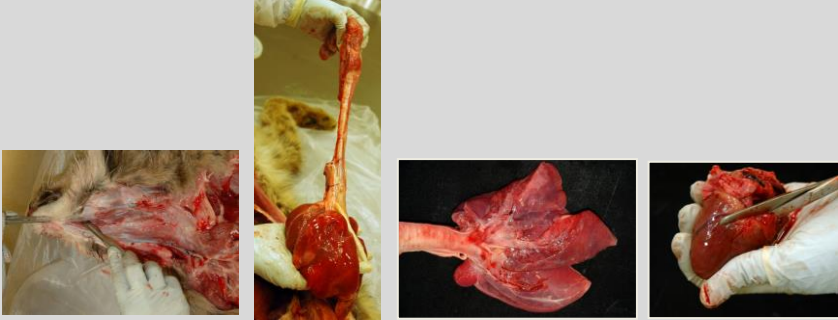
Mouth *(tongue, teeth condition, ulcers, other lesions):*

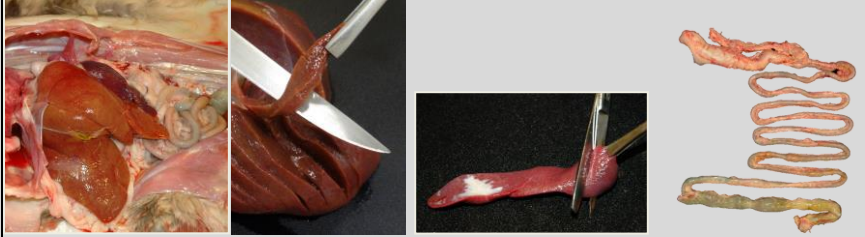


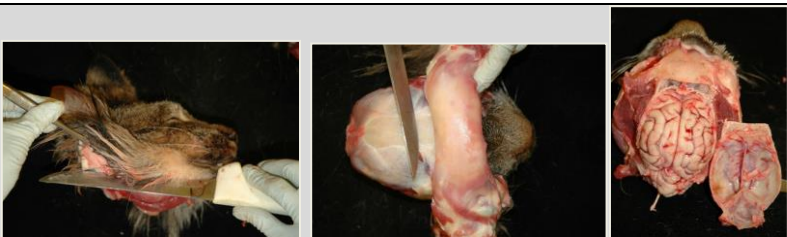
Skin/Hair Coat/Nails *(color, condition):*

Wounds/Scars *(location, length, depth, presence of bruising/bleeding around wound):*

External parasites *(location, type, number or estimate of number):*

Anus/perineum:

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

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

PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSTIC:

Sample Collection checklist:**Tissues**

Complete set (see chart below)

 10% (*buffered formalin*)**Swabs*****VTM******RNA later***

Oropharyngeal swab

Rectal/cloacal swab

Blood

Serum

 empty cryovial

Blood spot

 filter paper

Blood smear

 glass slide**Molecular*****empty cryovial******VTM******RNA later***

Brain

Kidney

Liver

Lung

Spleen

Toxicology***foil******whirlpak***

Stomach contents

Brain

Liver

Kidney

Tissue impressions***glass slide***

Liver

Lung

Spleen

Genetic analysis***70% alcohol***

Skin

Muscle

Parasites:***70% alcohol*****Feces:**

Endoparasites

 empty cryovial

Ectoparasites

 VTM RNA later**Abnormal finding/lesion****Tissue:** Formalin VTM empty cryovial bacterial cytology RNA later fungal culture**Tissue:** Formalin VTM empty cryovial bacterial cytology RNA later fungal culture

Tissue examination and collection checklist

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

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

FF = Tissue fixed in formalin

Histo = Tissue submitted for histology

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

PHOTO = Photograph taken

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Guidelines

1. BASIC (MINIMUM) PPE

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

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

How to put on BASIC (minimum) PPE

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

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

How to remove BASIC (minimum) PPE

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

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







Appendix 04

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



2. FULL PPE

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

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

How to put on FULL PPE

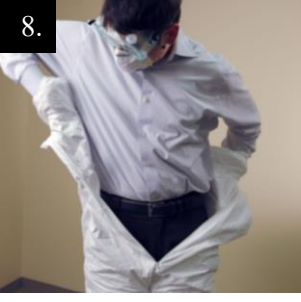
Find a clean and safe area for putting PPE on, away from the sick or dead wildlife. PPE should be put on in a specific order:

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

How to remove FULL PPE

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

Appendix 04





LOMWRU.



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

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