



DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time

by Judy Mills, Director, TRAFFIC East Asia

Most of Asia's wild bear populations are threatened, and Asia is also the global centre for use of bear bile as medicine. These two factors make Asia the ideal location for the *Third International Symposium on the Trade in Bear Parts*, which TRAFFIC East Asia is organizing to take place in South Korea, 9-11 September 1999.



© David Lawson/WWF-UK

European Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*

Five of the world's eight bear species are at risk in the wild. All eight bear species are listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which means international trade in all bear parts and products is subject to trade controls and some restrictions. Nonetheless illegal trade in bear parts, especially bear gall bladders for medicinal and tonic use, continues and is endangering some wild bear populations.

The first international symposium on the trade in bear parts was organized by TRAFFIC, together with WWF-US, the Woodland Park Zoo of Seattle, USA and the IUCN/SSC Bear Specialist Group in 1992. This meeting brought together a variety of people, including traditional medicine specialists, law enforcement authorities and wildlife conservation groups. At the request of some participants, the same organizers convened a second symposium on the same subject in 1997, again in Seattle, so new research and information could be exchanged.

The focus of the September symposium will be sharing new information to help improve implementation of and compliance with controls on trade in bear parts, with the purpose of helping to conserve bears in the wild and stopping illegal trade in bear parts. The agenda will include presentations on the status of bears in the wild; research on substitutes for bear bile in traditional medicine; forensic identification of bear gall bladders and bile; monitoring of the bear parts trade; and the status of world consumption of

bear bile.

The organizers hope this symposium will attract more participation from the traditional medicine industry than ever before. Traditional medicine specialists and wildlife conservationists are increasingly working together for the sake of the earth's biodiversity and to ensure adequate human health care.

The symposium will not be solely about trade in bear parts for medicinal use. It will examine the trade in bear parts as food, ornaments and trophies. Participants will discuss issues of sustainable versus unsustainable use, the cultural differences in using bears as a natural resource, animal welfare considerations, and how these and other considerations complicate the trade in bear parts in today's global community.

Holding this symposium in Asia will be an important step forward for the issue as a whole, as most of the consumers of bear parts as medicine and food are in Asia, while most of Asia's wild bear populations are facing increasing threats to their survival. A venue in the heart of Asia will help increase public and industry awareness of the many conservation threats faced by the world's wild bears and, at the same time, bring together more people involved in both consumption and conservation of bears in Asia.

To show its support for bear conservation, the Government of the Republic of Korea has agreed to be a sponsor of the symposium. South Koreans are one of the largest consumer groups for bear bile and bear gall bladders for use in treating and preventing liver disease. Over the past few years, Korean Customs has seized hundreds of kilos of bear gall bladders and bile being brought into the country illegally. The Korean government recognizes this problem, and hopes that holding the symposium in Seoul will raise public awareness about the illegality of smuggling bear products.

For more information, contact TRAFFIC East Asia, Room 2001, Double Building, 22 Stanley Street, Central, Hong Kong. Tel: +852 2530 0587; Fax: +852 2530 0864; E-mail: tea@asiaonline.net

 [Next](#)



© Traffic 1999



DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time

by Judy Mills, Director, TRAFFIC East Asia

Most of Asia's wild bear populations are threatened, and Asia is also the global centre for use of bear bile as medicine. These two factors make Asia the ideal location for the *Third International Symposium on the Trade in Bear Parts*, which TRAFFIC East Asia is organizing to take place in South Korea, 9-11 September 1999.



© David Lawson/WWF-UK

European Brown Bear *Ursus arctos*

Five of the world's eight bear species are at risk in the wild. All eight bear species are listed under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which means international trade in all bear parts and products is subject to trade controls and some restrictions. Nonetheless illegal trade in bear parts, especially bear gall bladders for medicinal and tonic use, continues and is endangering some wild bear populations.

The first international symposium on the trade in bear parts was organized by TRAFFIC, together with WWF-US, the Woodland Park Zoo of Seattle, USA and the IUCN/SSC Bear Specialist Group in 1992. This meeting brought together a variety of people, including traditional medicine specialists, law enforcement authorities and wildlife conservation groups. At the request of some participants, the same organizers convened a second symposium on the same subject in 1997, again in Seattle, so new research and information could be exchanged.

The focus of the September symposium will be sharing new information to help improve implementation of and compliance with controls on trade in bear parts, with the purpose of helping to conserve bears in the wild and stopping illegal trade in bear parts. The agenda will include presentations on the status of bears in the wild; research on substitutes for bear bile in traditional medicine; forensic identification of bear gall bladders and bile; monitoring of the bear parts trade; and the status of world consumption of

bear bile.

The organizers hope this symposium will attract more participation from the traditional medicine industry than ever before. Traditional medicine specialists and wildlife conservationists are increasingly working together for the sake of the earth's biodiversity and to ensure adequate human health care.

The symposium will not be solely about trade in bear parts for medicinal use. It will examine the trade in bear parts as food, ornaments and trophies. Participants will discuss issues of sustainable versus unsustainable use, the cultural differences in using bears as a natural resource, animal welfare considerations, and how these and other considerations complicate the trade in bear parts in today's global community.

Holding this symposium in Asia will be an important step forward for the issue as a whole, as most of the consumers of bear parts as medicine and food are in Asia, while most of Asia's wild bear populations are facing increasing threats to their survival. A venue in the heart of Asia will help increase public and industry awareness of the many conservation threats faced by the world's wild bears and, at the same time, bring together more people involved in both consumption and conservation of bears in Asia.

To show its support for bear conservation, the Government of the Republic of Korea has agreed to be a sponsor of the symposium. South Koreans are one of the largest consumer groups for bear bile and bear gall bladders for use in treating and preventing liver disease. Over the past few years, Korean Customs has seized hundreds of kilos of bear gall bladders and bile being brought into the country illegally. The Korean government recognizes this problem, and hopes that holding the symposium in Seoul will raise public awareness about the illegality of smuggling bear products.

For more information, contact TRAFFIC East Asia, Room 2001, Double Building, 22 Stanley Street, Central, Hong Kong. Tel: +852 2530 0587; Fax: +852 2530 0864; E-mail: tea@asiaonline.net

 [Next](#)



© Traffic 1999



DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

TRAFFIC co-hosts Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium

TRAFFIC Oceania co-hosted a symposium on wildlife conservation and traditional Chinese medicine in Melbourne during March. The symposium, the second of its kind to be held in Australia, was jointly hosted by TRAFFIC Oceania, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and Environment Australia.

The symposium, *Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife: A Symposium on Wildlife Conservation and Chinese Medicine*, stimulated communication and helped build bridges between the Chinese medicine community and government regulatory authorities. It drew together Chinese medicine practitioners and students in Melbourne; participants from elsewhere in Australia; government authorities; and medicine practitioners from China and Hong Kong.

Participants presented information on all aspects of the regulation of Chinese medicine as well as the use and history of Chinese medicine in Australia and alternatives to the use of endangered species as medicinal ingredients.

A particular focus was the newly passed amendments to the *Australian Wildlife Protection (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1982*. These amendments, passed in March 1999, allow prosecution to take place for the illegal import and possession of medicines labeled as containing endangered species, without the need to prove that the products actually contain the species claimed.

The amendments, long recommended by TRAFFIC Oceania, formed an important part of the discussion as did pending regulation of the Chinese medicine profession in Victoria. This regulation will be the first of its kind in Australia. It establishes requirements for practitioners in Chinese medicine, as well as a professional conduct board to oversee the profession.

The first symposium, held in Sydney in August 1997, attracted more than 140 participants.

-- Jane Holden, Senior Programme Officer, TRAFFIC Oceania

▶ [Previous](#) ▶ [Next](#)





DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam

In April, TRAFFIC Southeast Asia opened a national office in Vietnam, a move that will enable it to support and implement projects in the Indochina subregion. The new development brings the number of TRAFFIC offices worldwide to 21.

TRAFFIC Southeast Asia-Vietnam is co-located with the WWF Indochina Programme Office. It has received funding from WWF-UK and WWF-US for the next financial year and further assistance is being sought to secure its long-term viability.

The office, led by National Representative James Compton, will gather information on the trade in a variety of wildlife and their parts and products in Vietnam, including Tiger, bears, *Gecko gecko*, pangolins, fruit bats and sharks. It will also develop links with national management and scientific and enforcement authorities on the medicinal use of wild plants and animals in Vietnam.



Gecko gecko

© Mauri Rautkari/WWF-UK

▶ [Previous](#) ▶ [Next](#)

© Traffic 1999



DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme

On April 16, authorities in Taiwan officially announced the establishment of a slipper orchid nursery registration system, the development of which TRAFFIC East Asia-Taipei has been contributing to for two years. The nursery registration system complements earlier measures introduced in 1998 to control trade in plants covered by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

All orchid species are listed in CITES. The new orchid nursery registration system initially will apply to *Paphiopedilum* spp. and *Phragmipedium* spp. These two genera of orchids are listed in Appendix I so only artificially propagated specimens may be commercially imported or exported.

Taiwan has become an important producer of artificially propagated orchids, with approximately 20% of its production for the domestic market and the remaining 80% for export. Important commercially grown orchids include *Phalaenopsis*, *Cymbidium*, *Oncidium*, *Cattleya* and *Paphiopedilum*.

Since 1997, TRAFFIC East Asia-Taipei and the Department of Horticulture at National Chiayi Institute of Technology have been contributing to development of the nursery registration system, which is modeled on a system developed by Thailand. The nursery registration system aims to be an effective tool to verify whether orchids from these two genera are artificially propagated and thereby prevent illegal trade in wild-harvested orchids from Taiwan.

▶ [Previous](#) ▶ [Next](#)



© Traffic 1999



DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan

TRAFFIC East Asia continued its push for legislative reform in Japan earlier this year with the release of a new survey showing continued widespread availability of Tiger products on the domestic market.



Indian tiger *Panthera tigris tigris*

© WWF/Martin Harvey

While the survey found dispensaries and pharmacies selling medicinal products claiming to contain Tiger, Tiger bone wine and Tiger bone itself, existing government regulations cover only Tiger hair, fur and claws and products derived from these. The sale of products classified as pharmaceuticals is also covered but many of the Tiger products confirmed on sale are not classified as pharmaceuticals.

"Although availability of Tiger products on the market has declined compared with our previous surveys carried out in 1994 and 1996, it remains easy to obtain medicinal products containing Tiger bone in Japan," said Akiko Ishihara of TRAFFIC East Asia-Japan. "It is very important to close these legal loopholes at home."

WWF Japan and TRAFFIC East Asia-Japan released the findings in February to coincide with the last day of the Year of the Tiger in the Chinese lunar calendar. The findings and recommendations for action were submitted directly to the Environment Agency and the Ministry of Health and Welfare of Japan. Japanese citizens were also asked to express their support for amending the domestic trade controls through a petition, which had received more than 35 000 signatures as of late April.

The survey, conducted between October 1998 and January 1999, included visits to 54 dispensaries and pharmacies as well as telephone surveys of 1019 Chinese restaurants and 122 food wholesalers and retailers in Japan.

Of 54 dispensaries and pharmacies visited, 30 sold purported Tiger products, including items such as Tiger bone powder and Tiger bone itself that had not been found in previous surveys. Tiger penis and vitality drinks were also on

sale. Six of the 888 restaurants that participated in the survey said that they sold or kept Chinese liquor containing Tiger parts, although 20 said that it was possible to stock such products. Of the 122 wholesalers and retailers, two reported selling Tiger bone wine.

For more information, [click here for the full text of the study](#) or contact TRAFFIC East Asia-Japan: Tel: +81 3 3769 1716; Fax: +81 3 3769 1304; E-mail: trafficjapan@twics.com

[▶ Previous](#) [▶ Next](#)



© Traffic 1999



DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

Sustaining medicinal plant resources of the Indian Subcontinent

An action plan gets under way

India is home to nearly one billion people and a variety of traditional medicine systems, which include Ayurvedic, Unani, Tibetan and local and folklore medicine. The use and trade of wild medicinal plants to supply India's own health care needs and a growing export market is widespread, even as many of the region's plant populations and the habitats upon which they depend may be declining.

TRAFFIC India is undertaking a comprehensive three-year approach to help secure the future of medicinal plant resources of the Indian subcontinent. This work is part of a multi-regional TRAFFIC project supported by Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit (BMZ) through an agreement with WWF. The project includes activities in East Asia, the Indian subcontinent, South America and at the wider international level.

In India, the most important first step was to establish a solid foundation for detailed research and conservation efforts. One part of this included creating an advisory group of representatives from other conservation groups; industry; research and education institutes; and government. The advisory group has provided advice on a number of project components and was expanded in late 1998 to include a representative from the Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy.

TRAFFIC India Director Manoj Misra also participated in a government group of experts to revise the "negative list of medicinal plants", a list of indigeneous species banned from export. The final list, agreed by the government, includes 29 medicinal plant species.

Following the meetings, TRAFFIC India organized a two-day meeting in December 1998 for the exchange of information between indigenous medicine manufacturers; traders; exporters; practitioners; non-governmental organizations; various government departments; and others. The meeting drew more than 40 participants and was inaugurated by the Secretary of the Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy.

Future work in this project will focus on the collection of comprehensive

market information and development of tools for local organizations, agencies and industry to assist in the sustainable use and conservation of these resources.

In addition, three workshops are planned for the coming year. The first will bring together Indian traditional medicine practitioners; the second, traders and growers of medicinal plants; and the third, government agencies involved in the use and conservation of medicinal plants. Emphasis will be placed on the common problems faced and the respective roles that each sector can and needs to play in ensuring that trade in medicinal plants of the Indian subcontinent is maintained within sustainable levels.

[▶ Previous](#) [▶ Next](#)



© Traffic 1999



DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey

by Nina Marshall, Senior Programme Officer,
TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

The Western Indian Ocean has been an important source of food and other products for its coastal peoples for centuries. Many of these products have been traded regionally and beyond, and in recent decades this trade has expanded substantially. Harvest for local use and export today represents an important source of income for local communities, traders and governments. Conservation and management of these resources, however, is insufficient to ensure a sustainable harvest and in many areas over-exploitation is evident.

TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa first investigated the trade in marine resources in this region in 1995 and 1996 by conducting a review of the trade in sharks and shark products. This survey revealed that shark fisheries throughout the Western Indian Ocean are substantial, but are largely unmanaged and unregulated. Exploitation is being carried out with minimal information on the status of the resource or the implications for conservation.

Prompted by concerns about other fisheries found during the shark research, TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa initiated a survey of trade in sea cucumbers, seashells (from marine molluscs) and lobsters in Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique during 1997 and 1998. The aim of this work was to gather information to help improve the future management, conservation and regulation of these marine resources. This study entailed the review of available production and export statistics, comparison of these statistics with data from key importing countries, and local level research comprising investigations and interviews with fishermen, traders, scientists and government officials in all three countries.

TRAFFIC's research revealed that all three groups of marine resources are extremely important revenue earners in the region, but that improved management is needed to ensure a sustainable fishery.



© Jose Alves/Endangered Wildlife Trust

A lobster catch in Mozambique

The lobster catch is comprised of spiny lobsters caught by artisanal fishermen using traps and spears, and deep water lobsters caught in trawls, mostly off Mozambique. Lobsters are a high-value resource sold to hotels and restaurants for the tourist industry or exported to markets in Europe and Japan. Official landing statistics are often inaccurate, as many fishermen do not report landings to national fisheries departments. Export statistics are likewise unrepresentative of actual trading activity, as data from importing countries rarely correlates.

Legislation regulating harvest and trade for lobsters is poor; only Mozambique limits the size of lobsters that can be caught, only Kenya prohibits the harvest of pregnant females, and Tanzania has no legislation specific to lobsters at all. In all countries surveyed, reports of harvest of immature lobsters were frequent, alongside reports of diminishing numbers of large lobsters. Improved landings and export statistics are needed to allow fisheries departments to understand actual harvest and trade levels, and regulations setting limits on the minimum size of lobsters caught would be useful to ensure that lobsters are able to reproduce before capture.



Seashells, other curios and vegetables on sale in Tanga market, Tanzania

© TRAFFIC/Simon Millidge

Sea cucumbers are an important, but recent, resource for artisanal fishermen in the region. Sea cucumbers are harvested solely for export, primarily to Asian markets. Sea cucumbers are collected, and dried and processed by artisanal fishermen, and the exported product, known as *bêche de mer*, is regarded as a delicacy in Asian countries. The major importers of East African *bêche de mer* are Hong Kong and Singapore.

During this survey it was found that sea cucumbers are becoming scarce in all three countries surveyed, and that this fishery follows a "boom and bust" pattern of harvest, over-exploitation, eventual decline of the fishery and the subsequent need to search for new stocks. Fisheries departments have little information about actual trade levels, for example Kenyan exports for the period 1988 to 1997 were reported at 314.7 tonnes, while imports by other countries of sea cucumbers from Kenya were reported at 630.3 tonnes. Fishermen and traders alike report declines in sizes of sea cucumbers, pointing to the need for a minimum size limit and regulations aimed at improving management and encouraging sustainable harvest.

Seashells from a wide variety of marine mollusc species are valued in the region for commercial and industrial purposes for road and building construction, and as additives in floor tiles, pottery, toothpaste and poultry feed because of the concentration of calcium carbonate. Seashells are also valued for ornamental purposes, and are sold locally to tourists as well as exported. Some local species are used in Italy for the manufacture of cameos.



© Jose Alves/Endangered Wildlife Trust

Seashells are valued in the region for commercial, industrial and ornamental purposes. They are also sold locally for tourists and exported

Data on the harvest of marine molluscs for their shells is incomplete at best; most shells are harvested by women and children who collect them from shallow waters and rarely report harvests to fisheries officers. Export statistics for shells are often of little value, and in Kenya this is especially the case as statistics do not indicate the species exported or even purpose of export. Tanzania and Mozambique have better information, and do record exports if not by species at least by genus. Both Tanzania and Kenya are known to import seashells from neighboring countries, although this trade is not documented. While this could be the result of local depletion and declines in large-sized individuals, this conclusion cannot be supported because of lack of information on the status of the resource, and minimal species-specific information. Nonetheless, one key finding from TRAFFIC's research was that management is inadequate to address the needs of particular mollusc species, and declines have indeed been reported in some areas for some species.

Overall, TRAFFIC's study found that data on the population status of all three groups of species are insufficient to develop and implement appropriate conservation and management strategies for these important marine resources. While some resource surveys have been carried out in past decades for lobsters, little has been done with the information and the recommendations, in particular that minimum size limits should be imposed for harvest, have been ignored. Sea cucumber and marine mollusc research has been insufficient, and at present resource managers do not have the most basic information about distribution and population on which to base harvest regulations. Therefore, this research points to the urgent need to carry out resource surveys. In the mean time, there are areas where attention could be focused, the most obvious being the improvement of production and export statistics. At present fisheries departments in all countries surveyed do not have accurate harvest and trade data. This fact surely impedes the development of management plans and conservation strategies.

Finally, the artisanal nature of these fisheries must be taken into consideration in future conservation and management strategies. Local communities and their fishermen rely heavily on revenue earned from the sale of seashells,

lobsters and sea cucumbers, and most fishing activity is carried out on an artisanal level with minimal reporting to fisheries authorities. With this in mind, any regulation that is introduced must be coupled with appropriate local involvement and environmental awareness activity. Only by working towards a sustainable fishery can the resource be conserved for a future harvest that will yield local benefits, as well as revenue for governments in the form of export duties.

TRAFFIC will now pursue these recommendations with local fisheries authorities and other relevant bodies.

[▶ Previous](#) [▶ Next](#)



© Traffic 1999



DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

Recent reports in the *Species in Danger* series

Searching for a Cure: Conservation of Medicinal Wildlife Resources in East and Southern Africa

Nina T. Marshall *September 1998* 112pp ISBN 1 85850 151 2

This report presents the results of a study of the trade in medicinal plants and animals in 17 countries. It identifies 102 medicinal plant species and 29 animal species as priorities for action.

Europe's Medicinal and Aromatic Plants: Their Use, Trade and Conservation

Dagmar Lange *June 1998* 77pp ISBN 1 85850 144 X

This report reviews European trade and documents the results of in-depth studies in Albania, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Hungary, Spain, Turkey and the UK. The report identifies 150 species that could be at risk in one or several countries from over-collection in the wild.

Rhinoceros Horn and Tiger Bone in China: An Investigation of Trade Since the 1993 Ban

J. A. Mills *April 1997* 49pp ISBN 1 85850 128 8

In China, domestic trade in both Tiger and rhinoceros products has been banned since 1993 and the maximum penalty for illicit trade is death. However, this report documents how Tiger and rhinoceros-based traditional Chinese medicines continue to be available.

Species in Danger reports are free, however postage and handling are charged. Copies can be obtained from TRAFFIC International, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL. The price per report is Europe £8 (US\$12); rest of world £10 (US\$15).

Payment for each report must be received in advance.

▶ [Previous](#) ▶ [Next](#)





DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

Sniffer dogs help detect illegal wildlife trade

by Maija Sirola, Communications Assistant, TRAFFIC International

Dogs have proven to be excellent detectives in the search for smuggled drugs and firearms but few law enforcement agencies have tapped their talent in sniffing out illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products.



© TRAFFIC/Rob Parry-Jones

Mason and USFWS Wildlife Inspector Erin Dean training to detect bear bile

Dogs were first trained to detect narcotics in the 1960s and 1970s, a time when the illegal drugs trade was growing rapidly. Later, specialists trained canines to detect firearms and explosives. In the 1990s, trained dogs have been introduced as an effective component of efforts to enforce international and national wildlife trade controls, but only in three countries.

TRAFFIC East Asia has conducted a study on the feasibility of using canines to detect wildlife contraband in Hong Kong and Korea and is using the results to inform enforcement authorities of the benefits. The results are also proving helpful in Kenya, where TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa-Kenya is working with enforcement agencies to determine how best to plan for and establish a sniffer dog unit.

The feasibility study found that to date three agencies use sniffer dogs to detect illegal wildlife trade: the British Columbia Conservation Officer Service in Canada, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the South African Police Service. These programmes can serve as valuable models for other enforcement agencies around the world.

A dog's working life begins the moment it starts training, normally at age 11 to 16 months. The breed is selected by the type of work required of the dog. For example, if the dog will be searching passengers, a visually non-threatening dog such as a beagle may be the most suitable.

So far, dogs in these agencies' programmes have been trained to detect wildlife and wildlife products ranging from live parrots, crayfish and abalone

to bear gall bladder and bile, ivory and rhinoceros horn. Quarantine and food inspection dog programmes have shown that canines can also be trained to detect reptiles, birds, eggs, meat and plant material. In fact, it has been said that dogs can be trained to detect anything at all, providing that it has a scent.

"Mason", a three-year-old Labrador Retriever in the canine detection programme of the USFWS, has been trained to detect bear gall bladder, bear bile powder and flakes and live psittacine parrots. It takes about three minutes for Mason to search a car and about 20-30 minutes to search 75% of the baggage and passengers off a Boeing 747. At least 36 Customs officers would be needed to conduct the same search in the same time span on a Boeing 747 airplane with about 300 passengers.

Mason has sniffed out four separate packages containing bear bile and bear bile products in California and helped lead to the seizure of an Amazon parrot on the Mexican border.

While establishing a sniffer dog programme may be costly at the outset, the advantages are numerous. Trained dogs are quicker and more able to detect contraband goods than humans, help reduce the overall costs of law enforcement, can enhance the safety of Customs officers and, ultimately, help increase public awareness. In addition, a dog already trained to detect narcotics or other commodities could be trained to also detect wildlife products in just a couple of weeks.

For more information about using canines to detect wildlife contraband contact TRAFFIC East Asia: Tel: +852 2530 0587; Fax:+852 2530 0864; Email: tea@asiaonline.net

▶ [Previous](#) ▶ [Next](#)



© Traffic 1999



DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

Kenya considers sniffer dog unit

East Africa has historically been an important trade route for wildlife destined for the Gulf and Asia, and this situation remains the case today.

A wide variety of species originate in or are shipped through East African countries. Many of these species and products are of high value and often high profile, such as shark fins, sea cucumbers and rhinoceros horn. At the same time, it is recognized that existing capacity in East African countries to regulate trade is often insufficient, creating a climate where illegal wildlife trade activities can occur.

In 1998, with funding from WWF-Netherlands, TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa began documenting important trade routes in East Africa and the capacity to control wildlife trade at key junctures. This ongoing effort is coupled with research aimed at developing ways to improve implementation of existing controls.

The illegal trade in rhinoceros products and in particular rhinoceros horn is a strong focus of the project, as the plight of rhinoceros species in the region is an ever-present concern and horn imports into Yemen for dagger handle manufacture and into East Asia for medicinal use continue to be reported.

TRAFFIC's current efforts are aimed primarily at the Kenyan situation and have entailed consultations with Customs and wildlife officials, police, and the private sector to ascertain current enforcement problems as they relate to wildlife trade.

The reality of the situation is that capacity is insufficient, salaries are low, and the potential for illegal trade is high given the wide range of routes and methods that are open to smugglers. Nevertheless, there is potential for improved regulation, if cost-effective methods can be identified.

One initiative of TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa-Kenya is to investigate the possibility of introducing sniffer dogs into Kenya, specifically to improve the implementation and enforcement of wildlife trade regulations. Initial research has revealed that there is great potential in this area and positive reactions have been received from enforcement agencies.

Sniffer dogs are not new to Kenya: the Kenya Police Dog Unit is already fully operational with 600 dogs. Of these animals, 589 are used for security

purposes, and 11 are actual sniffer dogs, trained to detect narcotics and explosives. Private sector security companies are numerous and maintain security dog units as well.

Discussions with wildlife and Customs officials about introducing a sniffer unit into Kenya have been met with interest and enthusiasm. Local capacity and expertise exists in the country to set up such a unit as well.

TRAFFIC plans to work with the various law enforcement agencies in Kenya to determine how best to plan for and establish a sniffer dog unit. Once this unit is operational, it is expected that progress will be made in improving implementation of wildlife laws, and that traditional trade routes and smuggling rings for rhinoceros horn in particular will be cracked.

-- Nina Marshall and Rob Barnett, TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa

[▶ Previous](#) [▶ Next](#)



© Traffic 1999



DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

Reader suggestions

In response to suggestions from readers, we have re-introduced numbering each issue, beginning with the current issue, Number 11 May 1999. To date, we have produced the following other issues:

- [January 1999](#)
- [September 1998](#)
- [April 1998](#)
- February 1997
- October 1996
- May 1996
- January 1996
- September 1995
- June 1994
- February 1994

▶ [Previous](#) ▶ [Next](#)



© Traffic 1999



DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

TRAFFIC staff thank the following supporters for their contributions during January-April 1999

- AGF Management Limited
- Ansett Airlines
- Agriculture & Fisheries Dept., Hong Kong
- Association of Korean Oriental Medicine
- Australian Fisheries Management Authority
- Australia Forestry and Fishery Agency
- Belgian Government
- Biodiversity Support Programme
- Bundesamt für Naturschutz, Germany
- Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (BMZ), Germany
- CITES Secretariat
- The Commemorative Association for the Japan World Exposition
- Dept. of National Parks & Wildlife, Malawi
- Dieckmann & Hansen Caviar, Hamburg
- Discovery Channel-Asia
- Endangered Wildlife Trust
- European Commission, Directorates General VIII & XI
- Exxon Corporation
- Mr James Fairfax
- Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation
- Green Trust
- Ion Fund
- IUCN Eastern Africa Regional Office
- IUCN-The World Conservation Union
- IUCN/SSC Medicinal Plant Specialist Group
- Johnson & Johnson
- Liang Yi Cultural Undertakings Co. Ltd.
- Margaret Cullinan Wray and Charitable Lead Annuity Trust
- Marine Leadership Council
- Mazda Wildlife Fund
- Ministerium für Umwelt und Forsten, Rheinland-Pfalz
- Ministry of Environment & Forests, India
- National Fish & Wildlife Foundation, USA
- National Geographic Channel Asia

- Natural Heritage Trust
- Nautilus TV, Munich
- Netherlands Government
- New Horizons Computer Learning Centre
- Norwegian Agency for International Cooperation (NORAD)
- OCS Group Ltd.
- Pacific Development & Conservation Trust
- Petrossian Paris
- Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
- The Rufford Foundation
- SADC Wildlife Technical Coordinating Unit
- Save the Tiger Fund, USA
- Society for Wildlife and Nature
- Stevens Sharkey
- Taiwan Council of Agriculture
- Tony & Lisette Lewis Foundation
- Tiger's Eye Retail
- UK Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions
- United World Chinese Commercial Bank
- US Agency for International Development
- US Fish & Wildlife Service
- US Information Service Programme Development Office, South Africa
- US National Marine Fisheries Service
- US State Department
- The Walt Disney Company Foundation
- Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa
- WWF Australia
- WWF Belgium
- WWF Canada
- WWF Coordination Office-Zambia
- WWF East Africa Regional Programme Office
- WWF Endangered Seas Campaign
- WWF France
- WWF Gabon Programme
- WWF Germany
- WWF Hong Kong
- WWF International
- WWF Italy
- WWF Japan
- WWF Large Herbivore Initiative for Europe
- WWF Latin America-Caribbean Programme
- WWF Netherlands
- WWF New Zealand
- WWF South Africa
- WWF Sweden
- WWF Switzerland
- WWF Tanzania Programme Office
- WWF Tiger Conservation Programme
- WWF UK
- WWF US





DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

TRAFFIC Dispatches
219c Huntingdon Road
Cambridge UK, CB3 0DL
Tel: +44 (0)1223 277427
Fax: +44 (0)1223 277237
E-mail: traffic@trafficint.org
Website: www.traffic.org

Editor: Bobbie Jo Kelso

Layout: Maija Sirola

© TRAFFIC International 1999

TRAFFIC is a joint programme of IUCN-The World Conservation Union and WWF*-World Wide Fund for Nature. It aims to contribute to the conservation of nature by helping to ensure trade in wild plants and animals is ecologically sustainable.

The TRAFFIC Network works in co-operation with the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

TRAFFIC Dispatches is published by TRAFFIC International to keep the Network's partners and supporters informed about our activities and accomplishments.

* WWF is known as World Wildlife Fund in Canada and the USA.

Printed on recycled paper.

▶ [Previous](#) ▶ [Next](#)

© Traffic 1999



DISPATCHES

Number 11 May 1999

INSIDE:

- ▶ [Bear trade meeting to be held in Asia for the first time](#)
- ▶ [Healthy People, Healthy Wildlife Symposium](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC opens new office in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Taiwan establishes orchid registration scheme](#)
- ▶ [Legislative reform needed urgently in Japan](#)
- ▶ [Medicinal plant action plan gets under way in Indian subcontinent](#)
- ▶ [TRAFFIC completes marine resource survey](#)
- ▶ [Recent Species in Danger reports](#)
- ▶ [Sniffer dogs help to detect illegal wildlife trade](#)
- ▶ [Kenya considers sniffer dog unit](#)
- ▶ [Reader suggestions](#)
- ▶ [Thanking supporters](#)
- ▶ [Credits](#)
- ▶ [Traffic Network](#)
- ▶ [Home](#)

TRAFFIC Network

[TRAFFIC International](#) | [TRAFFIC East Asia](#) | [TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa](#) | [TRAFFIC Europe](#)
[TRAFFIC India](#) | [TRAFFIC North America](#) | [TRAFFIC Oceania](#) | [TRAFFIC Southeast Asia](#)

TRAFFIC International

219c Huntingdon Road
Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UK
Tel: (44) 1223 277427 Fax: (44) 1223 277237
E-mail: traffic@trafficint.org

South America Project Office

c/o IUCN Regional Office for South America
Atahualpa 955 y Republica
Edificio Digicom, 4to piso
Quito, Ecuador
Tel: (593) 2 466622 Fax: (593) 2 466624
E-mail: ximena@uicnsur.satnet.net

TRAFFIC East Asia -- Regional Office

Room 2001, Double Building
22 Stanley Street, Central, Hong Kong
Tel: (852) 2530 0587 Fax (852) 2 530 0864
E-mail: tea@asiaonline.net

TRAFFIC East Asia - Japan

6th Fl. Nihonseimei Akabanebashi Bldg., 3-1-14
Shiba, Minato-ku, 105, Tokyo, Japan
Tel: (81) 3 3769 1716 Fax: (81) 3 3769 1304
E-mail: trafficj@twics.com
Website: www.twics.com/~trafficj/

TRAFFIC East Asia - Taipei

PO Box 7-476, Taipei, Taiwan
Tel: (886) 2 2362 9787 Fax: (886) 2 2362 9799
E-mail: treatai@ms1.hinet.net

TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa -- Regional Office

c/o Department of National Parks and Wildlife
PO Box 30131, Lilongwe 3, Malawi
Tel: (265) 743645 Fax: (265) 743648
E-mail: traffic@unima.wn.apc.org

TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa - Kenya

PO Box 68200, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254) 2 506839
Tel/Fax: (254) 2 600543
E-mail: traffic@iconnect.co.ke

TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa - South Africa

c/o Endangered Wildlife Trust, Private Bag x11
Parkview 2122, South Africa
Tel: (27) 11 486 1102 Fax: (27) 11 486 1506
E-mail: trafficza@global.co.za

TRAFFIC East/Southern Africa - Tanzania

c/o WWF Programme Office
PO Box 63117
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: (255) 51 72455 Fax: (255) 51 75535
E-mail: traffictz@raha.com

TRAFFIC Europe -- Regional Office

Chaussee de Waterloo 608, 1050 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: (32) 2 343 82 58 Fax: (32) 2 343 25 65
E-mail: traffic_europe@compuserve.com

TRAFFIC Europe - France

151 Blvd. de la Reine, 78000 Versailles, France
Tel: (33) 1 39 24 24 02 Fax: (33) 1 39 53 04 46

TRAFFIC Europe - Germany

c/o Umweltstiftung WWF Deutschland
Rebstocker Str. 55, D 60326 Frankfurt, Germany
Tel: (49) 69 791440 Fax: (49) 69 617221
E-mail: melisch@wwf.de

TRAFFIC Europe - Italy

Via Garigliano 57, 00198 Rome, Italy
Tel: (39) 06 844971 Fax: (39) 06 85300612
E-mail: md1125@mclink.it

TRAFFIC Europe - Netherlands

PO Box 7, 3700 AA Zeist, The Netherlands
Tel: (31) 30 6937307 Fax: (31) 30 6912064
E-mail: jjonkman@wwfnet.org

TRAFFIC Europe - Russia

c/o WWF Russia Programme Office
Box 55, Moscow, Russia 125319
Tel: (7) 095 2649948 Fax: (7) 095 2649927
E-mail: vaisman@deol.ru
Website: www.deol.ru/nature/protect/

TRAFFIC North America -- Regional Office

1250 24th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037, USA
Tel: (1) 202 293 4800 Fax: (1) 202 775 8287
E-mail: tna@wwfus.org

TRAFFIC North America-Canada

c/o World Wildlife Fund
245 Eglinton Avenue, Suite 410
Toronto, Ontario M4P 3J1, Canada
Tel: (1) 416 489 8800 Fax: (1) 416 489 3611
E-mail: jthomson@msn.com

TRAFFIC Oceania -- Regional Office

GPO Box 528
Sydney NSW 2001, Australia
Tel: (61) 2 9280 1671 Fax: (61) 2 9212 1794
E-mail: traffic@traffico.org

TRAFFIC Southeast Asia -- Regional Office

Locked Bag No. 911, Jln. Sultan PO,
46990 Petaling Jaya, Selangor, Malaysia
Tel: (60) 3 7944097 Fax: (60) 3 7947220
E-mail: tsea@po.jaring.my

TRAFFIC Southeast Asia-Vietnam

c/o WWF Indochina Programme Office
7 Yet Kieu Street
International PO Box 151
Hanoi, Vietnam
Tel: (84) 4 8220640 Fax: (84) 4 8220642
E-mail: james@wwfvn.org.vn

[▶ Previous](#)



© Traffic 1999