

Feature

Stop Wildlife Crime in its Tracks

In this discussion section, we will explore what it takes to fight wildlife crime, and outline some methods that are proven to actually work.

Stopping Consumer Trade of Wildlife: An enforcement model

Enforcement begins with an appropriate authority gaining knowledge of a specific crime. This information can come from a variety of sources ranging from a member of the public to a ranger observing the crime while on patrol, or an informant reporting to the police.

Traditionally, enforcement responses at the consumer end of the trade have been largely reactive, with enforcement agencies dealing with specific wildlife crime reports or implementing short-lived campaigns and surveys.

Current efforts lack a strategic and sustained approach aimed at bringing a permanent end to wildlife crime within their jurisdiction.

If the situation is to change, we must first change the way we think about our work.

One approach to stopping wildlife crime at the market/consumer level involves a series of steps already proven to result in positive change. This approach involves implementing an ongoing monitoring and inspection program within each jurisdiction aimed at identifying criminal activity, documenting offenses, and initiating effective responses appropriate for the specific violation. The overall aim is to eliminate illegal activity within the jurisdiction.

Step 1: Initial Inspection

Using this model, enforcement officers inspect restaurants, markets, and shops in their jurisdiction, noting any violations. Depending on the nature of the violations observed, the proprietors will be issued warnings, fined, or in some cases, arrested. Live animals should be confiscated if there is no proof of legal origin. The response will depend upon the seriousness of the crime.

Step 2: Warnings and Awareness Response

Unless serious crimes are noted or live animals are present, during most first-visit inspections the inspecting officers might issue only a warning and advise the proprietor of the law and the nature of their violation. This warning step is intended to raise awareness amongst small-time violators who may not be fully aware of the law. It may be helpful to provide business owners with a copy of the law and highlight the articles that pertain to the specific violation.

In many cases, establishment owners will often voluntarily comply with the law after being made aware of their violation, particularly if they believe that enforcement agencies are serious about enforcing the law.

In all cases, the inspection should be carefully and

accurately documented, including all relevant information about what was observed and how the case was resolved. This documentation may be required should the case end up in criminal court, or may be used to justify stiffer penalties for owners that continue to fail to comply with earlier warnings. Case documentation also allows enforcement units to evaluate the success of different approaches in resolving crimes and to learn what works best and how!

Step 3: Subsequent inspection

The first inspection is followed by a second inspection of the same establishments within a reasonable period of time. It is recommended that inspections be carried out monthly. The follow-up inspection is intended to determine which establishments have complied with initial awareness and warning measures.

Step 4: Punish repeat violators!

Referencing the findings of the initial inspection, inspecting officers must respond more harshly in dealing with second offense violators. Given that the establishment owner has failed to heed to earlier warnings and commitments that he/she may have signed, stiff fines may be required to influence the owner's behavior. Remember, the objective is to stop the establishment from violating the law!

Step 5: Ongoing monitoring and inspections

With each inspection and response, the number of violators will be reduced as owners begin to realize that



One of two bears being kept at a beach-front hotel in Nghe An Province. Although the bears are registered, according to hotel staff, the owners continue to sell bear bile extracted from the bears in violation of the law

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enforcement agencies are serious about stopping wildlife crime. However it is reasonable to expect that further inspections and monitoring may be reduced in frequency for establishments that achieve an established record of compliance with the law.

Unfortunately, this is where enforcement efforts traditionally falter. Unless enforcement officers continue to monitor the establishment at regular intervals, there is a strong possibility, particularly in the case of restaurants that serve wildlife, that previous offenders will return to the trade, especially once they think that the pressure is off. Monitoring of establishments with past records of violation is an essential element in stopping wildlife crime at the consumer level.

For the owners that continue to sell wildlife and refuse to obey the law, increasingly severe fines and penalties may be required to influence their behavior. In some provinces, business licenses of establishments are suspended, menus and signboards are confiscated, and substantial fines have been used to influence those offenders with a history of recidivism. However, in most cases, a warning and a few follow up visits is all it takes to secure compliance with the law.

returned to work. Within a week, it was clear that only a few shop owners had taken the meeting seriously. Some continued to openly sell live animals in violation of the law. Market authorities inspected the shops over and over again, confiscating wildlife and issuing increasingly stronger warnings, until shop owners realized that the authorities were serious about stopping further illegal activity. As a result, the market has been wildlife free for eight months, while market inspections continue weekly!

So much work!

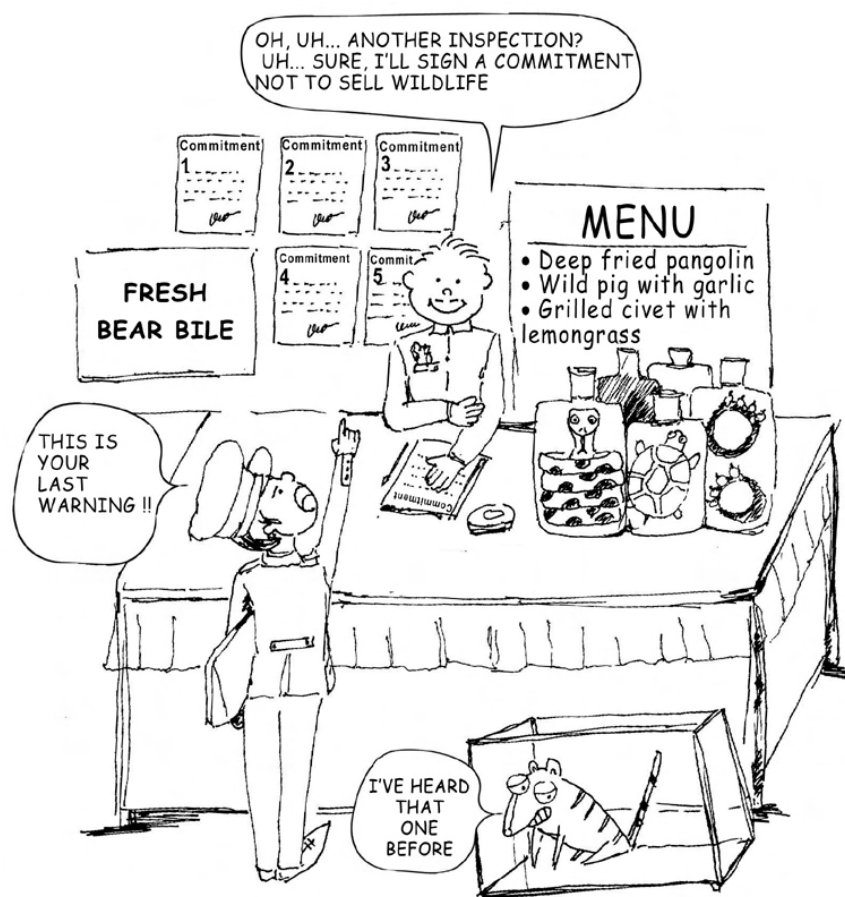
Some might think that there is too much work involved and not enough time to carry out this step by step approach. However, a few days a month is all it takes once the initial inspections are complete. A list of violators is completed during the first round, and each month, a few days are spent inspecting the sites that are listed. As new cases are reported by the public, additional sites are added to the list. All of this work is in most cases well within the capacity of district level functional agencies.

The Key to Success

The key to success is to link ongoing inspections with subsequent and increasingly harsh punishments until the establishment is in compliance with the law, after which inspection authorities continue to monitor the establishment to ensure that compliance is maintained.

Enforcement efforts must march steadily and consistently forward to eliminate violations. The public believes that most enforcement efforts are short-lived, and after the "storm has passed" business can return to usual. As enforcement officers, you must change this perception. Through consistent monitoring and appropriate enforcement, the message will sink in. Over the course of six to eight months, consistency in enforcement will pay off, and most businesses will remain compliant with the law.

1. **Inspection:** Identify establishments engaged in illegal activities in your area.
2. **Awareness and commitments:** Punish serious offenders. Issue warnings and raise awareness. Secure commitments from owners to cease illegal activities.
3. **Monitoring:** Go back and inspect establishments with previous records of crimes.
4. **Punishment:** Administer harsh penalties to subjects that have received warnings or signed commitments but who continue to violate the law and undermine public support and respect for the laws,
5. **Ongoing monitoring:** Conduct regular inspections of known establishments for which records of crimes have been recorded.



Example: Ongoing monitoring has yielded success at Hanoi's Dong Xuan Market

The closure of the wildlife market at Hanoi's Dong Xuan Market is a good example of how effective monitoring can work. The initiative started with a campaign to gather shop owners together and raise their awareness about the law and the need to stop selling wildlife. The shop owners all agreed to stop selling wildlife and

Crime Log: April - June 2007

Trade Seizures

Quang Ninh: In March, wildlife protection officers from Quang Ninh FPD confiscated 1,766 kg of turtles from a truck that was heading for the border at Mong Cai. The shipment was comprised of giant Asian pond turtles (*Heosemys grandis*) and Malayan snail-eating turtles (*Malayemys subtrijuga*), both southern species from the Mekong region. (WCU Ref. Case 471).

Ho Chi Minh: Rangers from Cu Chi District FPD confiscated a Malayan sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*) that was illegally in the possession of a local resident in Cu Chi district. The bear was transferred to Cu Chi Rescue Center. (Case Ref. 443).

Ha Tinh: In March, the mobile police team confiscated 40 pangolins weighing a total of 166.9 kg that reportedly had been smuggled across the border from Laos. (Case Ref. 446)

Hung Yen: Provincial rangers confiscated a shipment of 218 kg of wildlife. The shipment included Malayan box turtles, Bengal monitors, water dragons, and several species of snakes. A portion of the shipment (86 kg) was comprised of animals of legal origin from farms. These included common rat snakes, and several cobras. The animals of illegal origin were then transferred to Soc Son Rescue Center and the farmed animals were returned to the owners. Two subjects in the case were fined a total of 11.5 million VND. (WCU Case Ref. 449).

Quang Tri: The mobile ranger team discovered and confiscated nine turtles, one pangolin and 41 kg of monitor lizards and snakes on Highway 9 in Quang Tri province. The confiscated turtles and pangolins were placed in rescue centers at Cuc Phuong National Park, and the remainder of the wildlife was released. (WCU



Quang Tri rangers inspect a shipment of turtles confiscated from a trader in April.
Photo: Mark Grindley, WWF

Case Ref. 450).

Hanoi: Ngoc Hoi District FPD seized 38 kg of wild pigs and brush-tailed porcupines from a car heading for Quang Ninh province from Hanoi. The wildlife was



Wild pig offered at a forest specialty restaurant in Dong Hoi town of Quang Binh province

transferred to Soc Son Rescue Center and the subjects were fined 19,625,000 VND. (WCU Case Ref. 462)

Quang Ninh: The police and the FPD confiscated three shipments of wildlife consisting of 100 long-tailed macaques, 354 turtles and 310.5 kg of pangolins destined for Mong Cai. The traders in each case were prosecuted, and the macaques were transferred to Bai Tu Long National Park. (WCU Case Ref. 455, 466, 471).

Hanoi: The FPD confiscated 60 kg of pangolins from a car involved in an accident on Phap Van Highway that killed all three occupants of the vehicle. The pangolins were transferred to Soc Son Rescue Center. (WCU Case Ref. 387)

Quang Tri: Rangers from Gio Linh District FPD of Quang Tri Province confiscated 110 crab-eating macaques from a vehicle on Highway 1A. In a second case, Gio Linh rangers caught two men from Ha Tay province in possession of 46 kg of cobras waiting for a bus. The men had intended to transport the snakes to their home province where they were to be "farmed". (WCU Ref. Case 487, 488)

Dien Bien: Customs officers from Tay Trang Border Gate of Dien Bien district confiscated three bear cubs from a man as he attempted to smuggle them into Vietnam from Laos where he reportedly intended to sell them. Dien Bien authorities transferred the bears to the Bear Rescue Center at Tam Dao National Park. The subject was subsequently fined 2 million VND by the customs department for his actions. (WCU Ref. Case 490).

Hai Phong: The FPD seized 59.6 kg of pangolins from a car from Nghe An province that was reportedly heading for the Mong Cai border crossing into China. The driver was apprehended and will be prosecuted. (WCU Ref. Case 492).

Crime Log: April - June 2007

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Phu Tho: 17 kg of snakes, two Chinese water dragons, four civets, three bamboo rats and one turtle were seized from a public bus by the mobile team from Ha Hoa District FPD. The confiscated animals were released locally, and the subjects escaped. (WCU Ref. Case 493)

Quang Ninh: Rangers confiscated a shipment of 63 pangolins weighing a total of 280 kg that were headed for the Mong Cai border crossing into China. (WCU Ref. Case 515).

Quang Nam: Rangers from Thang Binh District FPD raided a resident's house and confiscated 53 water monitors, weighing 90 kg in total. The monitors were released and the resident was prosecuted. (WCU Ref. Case 523)



Binh Phuoc: An individual found responsible for transporting a shipment of 75 kg of turtles and pythons, confiscated in January 2007, was fined 200,000 VND. The pythons were released and the turtles were transferred to Cu Chi Rescue Center in Ho Chi Minh City. (WCU Ref. Case 392B)

Tay Ninh: During May and June, Rangers in Tay Ninh FPD confiscated 57 kg of monitor lizards and 13 turtles weighing 11 kg, that were being transported by motorbike in Duong Minh Chau District. In both cases, the drivers escaped, leaving their motorbikes and the animals behind. The animals released to Lo Go Xa Mat National Park. (WCU Ref. Case 555, 556).

Ho Chi Minh: Customs officers at Tan Son Nhat Airport confiscated two rhino horns weighing 3.4 kg that were hidden in a passenger's luggage arriving from Hong Kong. (WCU Ref. Case 600).

Thanh Hoa: Wildlife officers from Pu Hu Nature Reserve confiscated 20 kg of impressed tortoises (*Manouria impressa*) from a local hunter. The turtles were subsequently released into the nature reserve. (WCU Ref. Case 602).

Dak Lak: Mobile rangers from Krong Nang District FPD confiscated two black-shanked douc langurs from a local hunter. Both langurs had been killed by the hunters. The hunters reportedly intended to sell the animals. Dak Lak authorities said that the hunters will be prosecuted. (WCU Case Ref. 605)

Public participation

Hanoi: The Science and Life newspaper agreed to stop advertising bear bile and other wildlife products after an advertisement for bear bile appeared in the April 2-5 edition of the newspaper. (WCU Case Ref. 447).

Ben Tre: A lesser adjutant (*Leptotilos javanicus*) was released back into the wild after it was caught by a local resident and spent several months in captivity. (WCU Case Ref. 414).

Ben Tre: A local resident released a Burmese python (*Python molurus*) into the wild. The python had been kept by the resident for several years and was voluntarily turned over to the authorities for release. (WCU Ref. Case 451).

Hanoi: Three more shops and one company that were displaying or selling marine turtle specimens for sale have removed the turtles resulting from a joint effort by ENV and the Hanoi Fisheries Department. (WCU Ref. Case 370B, 373B, 374B, 422).

Vinh Phuc: Rangers from Tam Dao National Park confiscated six Tam Dao salamanders from a local resident who was trying to sell them to a visitor after receiving a report that the animals were being sold near one of the park's popular tourism sites. (WCU Ref. Case 465)

Ha Tay: The Mobile Force of the National FPD and district rangers raided a restaurant on Lang-Hoa Lac Highway and confiscated a leopard cat (*Prionailurus bengalensis*). The seizure followed the completion of a survey of restaurants and hotels along Lang-Hoa Lac Highway by the ENV Wildlife Crimes Monitoring Unit. (WCU Case Ref. 460).



A leopard cat at a restaurant in Ha Tay province. Shortly after this photo was taken, the new National Mobile Forest Crime Unit raided the restaurant with district rangers and confiscated the cat

Dong Nai: A company in Trang Bom District was fined five million VND for illegally moving eight Asiatic black bears (*Selenarctos thibetanus*). The eight bears used to be kept in captivity in Binh Duong province and were then moved to Dong Nai province in violation of the law requiring permission to transfer or relocate registered bears. (WCU Ref. Case 454)

Hanoi: Rangers from Ngoc Hoi District FPD inspected a supermarket in Tu Liem District and confiscated two green peafowls after a concerned citizen in Hanoi alerted the WCU Hotline as to their presence.. (WCU Case Ref. 464)

Ho Chi Minh: A Ho Chi Minh resident reported two Malayan Sun Bears being kept at a company in Ho Chi Minh City, which resulted in an inspection by the FPD. The inspection revealed that the bears were being illegally kept. The FPD is now working with the company to transfer the bears to a rescue center. (WCU Case Ref. 519)

Hoa Binh: A young girl from Hoa Binh city contacted the ENV's Wildlife Crime hotline and reported that a restaurant in the city was advertising wild pig, Malayan porcupine and brush-tailed porcupine on their menu. Following discussions with the restaurant owner, the woman voluntarily agreed to stop selling wildlife and remove the menu advertising wild animals. The establishment has been designated for ongoing monitoring to ensure compliance. (WCU Ref. Case 491).

Ho Chi Minh: Residents of Ho Chi Minh City reported two restaurants that were keeping civets, porcupines and monitor lizards, and advertising wildlife on their menus. The tip was passed to the FPD and inspecting rangers confiscated 19 butterfly lizards, three Chinese water dragons, and three bamboo rats. The confiscated animals were transferred to the Cu Chi Rescue Center. Both restaurant owners received administrative fines of 1,000,000 VND. (WCU Ref. Case 521, 522)

Nghe An: A restaurant in Vinh City voluntarily agreed to remove menus advertising wildlife after being contacted by the WCU. (WCU Ref. Case 510)

Nghe An: FPD inspected two restaurants in Vinh City that were displaying bear paw, pangolin, macaque, and other wildlife wines in violation of the law. FPD asked the establishment owners to remove the wine jars containing wildlife and sign a commitment not to sell wildlife products. Further monitoring of the establishment will follow by the Wildlife Volunteer Network to determine if

the restaurant owners uphold their commitment. (WCU Ref. Case 506, 507)

Hanoi: Four restaurants and cafés voluntarily removed signboards advertising bear bile, jars of snake wine, and



menus advertising a variety of wildlife species including snakes, monitor lizards, civets, porcupines, and wild pigs. The voluntary action followed discussion with ENV during which owners were advised of the law and urged to cease any illegal activity. The establishments were designated for ongoing monitoring that will ensure that owners remain in compliance with the law. (WCU Ref. Case 494, 496, 503, 545)

Ha Nam: Following up on information provided by a local resident through the ENV Wildlife Crimes Hotline, the new National FPD Mobile Crime Unit in cooperation with the Ha Nam FPD raided the home of a professional wildlife trader in Ha Nam province, confiscating a shipment of 40 kg of turtles, 10 kg of pangolins and 15 kg of cobras. The turtles and pangolins were transferred to the Turtle Conservation Center and the Asian Pangolin Program at Cuc Phuong National Park. (WCU Ref. Case 426)

Lao Cai: A man contacted the ENV Wildlife Crimes Hotline to report that he had rescued two lorises from a Lao Cai market. The animals were transferred to the Endangered Primate Rescue Centre at Cuc Phuong National Park. (WCU Case Ref. 544, 563)

Hanoi: A Hanoi woman turned over to ENV a loris that she had rescued from Hanoi's Mo Market. The loris was transferred to the Endangered Primate Rescue Centre at Cuc Phuong National Park (WCU Case Ref. 563).

BUYING WILDLIFE TO SAVE IT?

In both cases involving lorises, the animals were purchased in the market. While ENV strongly supports public involvement in stopping the wildlife trade, we discourage the purchase of animals as a form of rescue. When animals are purchased to rescue them, hunters and traders receive your money, and benefit financially from their illegal actions. This encourages continued hunting and trade and will ultimately result in more lorises and other animals being hunted and sold by these very same people. The best practice is to have the animal confiscated by the authorities. Contact your local Forest Protection Department or the ENV Wildlife Crime Hotline if you see wildlife in trade. We will make every effort to ensure that the animal is confiscated and work with local authorities to prevent further illegal activity.

Ho Chi Minh: After receiving a report from a resident on the sale of lorises by a street vendor in Ho Chi Minh City, the Ho Chi Minh FPD promptly inspected the site, however the vendor eluded the inspection team and escaped with the animals. The following day, another complaint resulting in a second inspection by rangers during which they successfully apprehended the street vendor and confiscated one loris. The loris was transferred it to the Cu Chi Rescue Center. (WCU Ref. Case 431B).

Hai Phong: A local resident contacted the ENV Wildlife Crime hotline to report a professional wildlife trader with two pangolins for sale. A call to the Hai Phong FPD resulted in an undercover investigation of the trader, however by the time the investigation took place, the trader had already sold the animals. Hai Phong FPD is conducting further investigations in an attempt to determine the extent of trade network. (WCU Ref. Case 546).

Hanoi: In late May, a large yellow-headed temple turtle (*Hieremys annandalii*) that was voluntarily turned over to ENV by a Hanoi resident in March was released in the wetlands of Cat Tien National Park (WCU Ref. Case 437)

Ho Chi Minh: A tip-off from a concerned resident regarding five pythons and four monitor lizards (*Varanus sp.*) being kept at a restaurant in Ho Chi Minh city resulted in an inspection by the Ho Chi Minh FPD. During the inspection, the rangers confiscated the animals and then transferred them to the Cu Chi Rescue Center (WCU Ref. Case 559).

Quang Binh: Two local men voluntarily turned over a red-shanked douc langur to the Phong Nha - Ke Bang National Park. The men bought the langur during a business trip when they found it about to be slaughtered by some local residents. (WCU Ref. Case 564)

Ho Chi Minh: The executive of a company in Cu Chi District voluntarily turned in a Malayan Sun bear cub to FPD that was being kept at a resort. The executive said that he became aware that possession of the cub was illegal and wanted to comply with the law and turn the animal in. The bear cub was not registered. (WCU Ref. Case 571)



A marine turtle in Ha Tinh Province that was being kept in a fountain pool in front of a beach-front hotel.

Crime Statistics

The ENV Wildlife Crimes Monitoring Unit has logged a total of 609 cases since January 1, 2005.

Period	Trade seizures	Selling	Advertising	Possession display	Other	Total *
April 2007	7	8	4	8	1	28
May 2007	8	38	0	8	0	54
June 2007	5	58	0	19	2	84
Total 2007	37	125	9	45	9	225
Total 2005-2007	154	244	25	127	59	609

These statistics represent only a small fraction of the active trade in wildlife in Vietnam, and only account for those cases that are reported to ENV.

GREAT WORK!

Despite disappointing results on some of the cases described above, ENV recognizes and strongly commends the efforts and contributions of the general public in helping to stop the illegal trade of wildlife in Vietnam. The trade of wildlife will end when the public realizes that the trade benefits only a few, in profits earned today, while we all share in the cost of losing a precious and irreplaceable part of our natural heritage when a species becomes extinct.

Spotlight on Crime

Asian pangolins

There are two species of pangolin in southeast Asia; the Sunda pangolin (*Manis javanica*) and the Chinese pangolin (*Manis pentadactyla*). Both species are listed under Appendix II of CITES, an international treaty to which Vietnam became a signatory partner in 1994. CITES regulates trade across international borders, and according to the treaty, species and products made from species listed under Appendix II may not be transported across international borders without a permit issued by the National CITES Management authority, under the Forest Protection Department in Hanoi.

The Fate of Pangolins

A pangolin is caught in the forests of Sumatra, Indonesia. It is thrown in a sack, hauled out of the forest and sold to a Sumatran trader. The trader assembles a shipment comprised of about 25 pangolins purchased from hunters and ships them to Johor on the Malaysian peninsula, where they are assembled with a larger shipment of pangolins and prepared for the long journey to China. The pangolins, now numbering about 200, are moved by truck north across the border into Thailand, transiting through Thailand all the way to the Laos border. The truck hauls the illegal cargo along Route 9, reaching the Vietnamese border at Lao Bao. The animals are then smuggled across the border into Vietnam.

Once in Vietnam, the animals are shipped north. However, an informant in the customs office notifies police that the pangolins are on their way up Highway One, noting the registration number of the truck. Police stop the truck and seize the cargo of pangolins. There are over 180 animals. Most have been in the trade for more than two weeks, including the pangolin captured in Sumatra.

In accordance with the law, a decision is made by the provincial People's Committee to auction off the pangolins. Traders await the decision, and phone calls are made to local traders that might be interested in the auction. The pangolins are sold to a trader that frequently buys confiscated wildlife from the province. The trader collects the pangolins and the papers that show that the animals were confiscated from trade (and are now of legal origin) and ships the animals north. They arrive at the Chinese border two days later and are smuggled into China past customs officers on both sides of the border. This violates CITES regulations that require permits from the National FPD to transport CITES-listed



Photo: Leanne Clark Asian Pangolin Conservation Program

species across international borders. The pangolins end up in markets where restaurant owners purchase nearly the entire shipment. The scales are cut off and sold to medicinal markets, while the flesh is cooked and served in specialty dishes for affluent restaurant patrons. And so ends the life of a pangolin from Sumatra.

Thousands of pangolins are shipped in this manner from Southeast Asian states to China each year, including many through Vietnam. In this example of a pangolin originating from Sumatra, illegal wildlife traders have violated both national and international laws governing hunting, possession, trade, and transport across international borders of protected species, in at least six states.

What do you think?

When the province sells the wildlife back to traders, does this make the people responsible for protection actual participants in the wildlife trade? Does this role encourage or discourage illegal trade?

If pangolins or other wildlife are returned to traders and then smuggled out of the country across the border into China in violation of national law, as well as our international treaty commitments under CITES, how does it look for functional agencies to be the source of the smuggled wildlife, even if the auction is legal?

Even if we cannot influence other countries along trade routes to do their jobs more effectively, protecting wildlife and putting a stop to smuggling, is this a good reason for us to allow the trade to continue? Can we, as Vietnamese, do better and set an example of excellent performance that will be admired by our neighbors, and let regional traders know that Vietnam is not a weak link, but instead a regional leader in efforts to bring an end to the illegal trade?

What can you as a forest ranger, police officer, or government official do to bring an end to the illegal trade of wildlife?

About the ENV Wildlife Crimes Monitoring Unit

Established in January of 2005, the ENV Wildlife Crimes Monitoring Unit runs the national Wildlife Crimes Hotline, a toll-free number that was established to provide a mechanism for the public to report wildlife crimes. Reports are quickly passed on to the appropriate functional agency by ENV, after which the monitoring unit tracks each case through to its conclusion with special attention focused on the disposal of the animals or animal parts, and the punishment administered to the perpetrator in each case. Sources are contacted and advised in detail as to the outcome of the case that he/she reported. Cases are then documented and filed, and recorded on ENV's Wildlife Crimes Database.

The main aims of the program are to:

- * Encourage public participation and support in efforts to combat the illegal trade of wildlife
- * Support enforcement efforts by government agencies
- * Document crimes and identify factors that contribute to the wildlife trade

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Wildlife Crimes - Vietnam is produced monthly by Education for Nature Vietnam in Vietnamese language and is distributed to Provincial People's Committees, functional agencies tasked with wildlife protection, and protected area managers and rangers in 64 provinces.

An English language version of the bulletin is also produced and distributed within the conservation community.

For more information, contact:

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Your Voice and Ideas or Questions are Welcome!

If you have a question about some aspect of the wildlife trade, email us and we will do our best to find you an answer. Your question might also be selected for the community voice section of our monthly wildlife crimes radio show on the Voice of Vietnam. Email: Hotline@fpt.vn



Stop Wildlife Crime

If you see wildlife in restaurants or other business establishments, contact your local Forest Protection Department or the ENV Wildlife Crime Hotline

Hotline: **1800-1522** Email: **Hotline@fpt.vn**

You can make a difference!