



List of Case Studies presented:

Crocodylus niloticus ranching in Kenya – KWS – Solomon Kyalo
Cuora amboinensis in Indonesia – TRAFFIC – Sabine Schoppe
Malacochersus tornieri in Kenya – KWS – Solomon Kyalo
Ptyas mucosa in Indonesia – TRAFFIC – Thomasina Oldfield
Uromastyx lizards in Israel – Simon Nemtzov
Cuora amboinensis in Malaysia – TRAFFIC – Sabine Schoppe

Main points of the outcome

The Reptile and Amphibian WG highlighted that these species exhibit a wide variety of characteristics of biology and life history, and are subject to a wide variety of production and utilization systems and practices; these are summarized in the Appendix.

The R&A WG considered that the NDF process needs to be practical and also have various degrees of rigour as appropriate. The NDF process needs to begin with a risk assessment process, to guide the different degrees of subsequent analysis of information. The group felt it was important to produce a proposed decision tree to guide a SA to making a NDF or rejecting the proposal.

The proposed decision tree developed by the WG consists of a two-step process, described in detail in the Appendix. **First**, a **Provisional Risk Assessment** (PRA) considers the intrinsic vulnerability of the species or population, the general threats acting upon the (National) population, and the potential impact of the proposal, and leads to categorization of a proposal to export as low, medium or high risk. A proposal ranked as 'High Risk' is rejected as detrimental. A proposal emerging as 'Low Risk' requires documentation of the elements supporting the low risk evaluation, and low-level monitoring of utilization and trade of the species. Proposals emerging from the PRA as 'Medium Risk' progress to the second step of the process. **Step Two** of the process involves **rigorous analyses of available data** to determine impact of past harvest and potential impact of proposed export, and determination of the extent and appropriateness of monitoring in place. Depending on the results of this analysis, and the rigour of the data available, an evaluation as non-detrimental or detrimental is arrived at and documented.

The WG concluded by highlighting general issues to improve implementation of the NDF process:

- The need to develop practical, scientifically acceptable monitoring programs, and to avoid incompatible methodologies which prevent consistent long-term assessment.
- The need to summarize and distribute field research methodologies.
- The desirability of establishing a repository of NDFs that have been made, so that they can be consulted by others for comparison and capacity building.

The desirability of setting up web-based tools and information management systems where SAs can easily access pertinent information.