

Training of Trainers (ToT) on CITES Policies and Identification of Threatened Species (Reptiles)

17 – 20 January 2011

Novotel Kuala Lumpur City Centre, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

REPORT SUMMARY

The Training of Trainers (ToT) on CITES Policies and Identification of Threatened Species (Reptiles) was held from 17 till 20 January 2011 at the Novotel Kuala Lumpur City Centre Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The four-day workshop was co-organised by the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity, TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (WEN), and the Ministry of the Environment-Japan with support from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Malaysia and the Japan ASEAN Integration Fund.

Representatives from the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB), TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) Program Coordination Unit and Japan Wildlife Research Centre (JWRC) were present at the opening ceremony (*Press release attached as Appendix A*).

Present at this workshop were a total of 35 participants from all ASEAN Member Countries and observers from two of the ASEAN+3 nations (Japan and China). The workshop's objectives were to build the capacity of participants from ASEAN countries to deliver training modules on CITES, the wildlife trade, relevant national laws and policies, and the identification of reptile species found in trade in this region (*Agenda and List of Attendees attached as Appendix B & C respectively*).

A pre-workshop evaluation indicated that 100% of the respondents had heard of CITES, but only 81% were able to accurately define it. More than half of the respondents (55%) had never received any CITES training before and 77% had not attended any specific training of trainer course. Respondents' selections in other questions indicated species identification is their top priority when it comes to improving the capacity of wildlife enforcement officers (*Compilation of pre-workshop evaluation attached as Appendix D*).

The first day of the workshop focused on the topics of preparation and organisation skills essential to conducting a successful training. There was also a session on presentation techniques, and another on different styles of learning. These topics were presented by two guest lecturers, Professor John Soussan and Ms. Hilary Craig.

On the second day, participants were brought to the National Zoo of Malaysia for a half day session on the identification of reptile species commonly traded in the region. The trainer for this topic was Mr. Christopher R. Shepherd from TRAFFIC Southeast Asia. Before the end of the second day, participants were introduced to the Wildlife Trade Regulations Course (WTRC) and the Training of Trainer's Training Management Package (TMPs).

For the last two days of the training, participants were guided through pertinent modules of the WTRC. Notes of these presentations were included in their training materials to help the participants further understand the topic and delivery of the course materials to others. Activities, such as quizzes, that are part of the WTRC were also conducted and discussed to give the participants an idea of how they could make training more interesting and provide participants with the opportunity to practice what they had been taught. Comments received in post-workshop evaluation indicated that most participants enjoyed these sessions and found that they were useful to their own learning.

The post-workshop evaluation was largely positive and indicated that respondents learnt useful knowledge and skills related to their work (97%). A majority (90.9%) also indicated they have benefited from the course (*Compilation of post-workshop evaluation attached as Appendix E*). Participants were also encouraged to provide additional comments or suggestions about the Training of Trainers, WTRC and/or the TMP (*Compilation of their responses attached as Appendix F*).

DAY 1 SUMMARY

The workshop began with opening remarks by representatives of each of the co-organisers. Mr. Manop Lauprasert, Senior Official from the ASEAN-WEN Program Coordination Unit; Dr. Monina T. Uriarte, Capacity Building Specialist from ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity and Dr. William Schaedla, Regional Director of TRAFFIC Southeast Asia gave brief opening speeches. Mr. Tatsuya Horikiri, Researcher from Japan Wildlife Research Centre representing the Ministry of the Environment, Japan gave a brief introduction to the East & Southeast Asia Biodiversity Information Initiative (ESABII) in a power point presentation. Mr. Manop Lauprasert followed with a presentation on the ASEAN-WEN.

The main sessions on the first day was led by Professor John Soussan and Ms. Hilary Craig. John Soussan is a Professor in the Stockholm Environment Institute and Science Director of the Stockholm Environment Institute Asia Centre in Bangkok. His work focuses on the people-resource-policy relationships in developing countries, with in particular a focus on Asia. John has worked in over 50 countries and has expertise in a range of environment and development issues. Ms. Hilary Craig has over thirty years' experience in teaching. She is a specialist in learning in both adults and children and is internationally recognised as an innovative educator and a dynamic workshop presenter.

Professor Soussan's session started with 'How to Plan a Course', which provided tips on how to plan and structure a successful workshop or training programme, with the main message that preparation is the key to success. He also emphasized on the importance of good organization and logistics. Key tips for participants included; i) adherence to the timing of the agenda, ii) confidence, iii) flexibility and observance of participants' reactions, iv) review each day of the training, and v) provide the participants a chance to evaluate the training.

During a short discussion session following his presentation, Professor Soussan also encouraged the participants to ascertain the level of experience, professional background, objectives and motivations of their participants for attending training.

The next session by Professor Soussan was titled 'Making A Presentation'. In this session, he focused on key techniques for making a good presentation. The main guidelines consisted of i) keeping the language simple, ii) being in command of the topic, iii) ensuring key points are clearly defined, iv) creating a proper flow, v) providing good visuals, and vi) always including a question and answer session at the end of each presentation.

The final session by Professor Soussan highlighted different approaches to engaging participants in workshops and training activities. He reminded participants to be aware of the materials being presented, the characteristics of the participants, and the time available when selecting an approach. Examples of creative formats to encourage participation included the use of discussion groups, open space discussions, practical exercises, role playing and voting techniques.

The final training session of the day was led by Ms. Hilary Craig on the topic of 'Training for Learning'. Her session was very interactive and participants were guided through different activities as she emphasized the three key ways people are known to learn (visual, auditory and kinaesthetic) and how effective trainers must incorporate all these methods if they are to create a successful learning environment.

Dr. Monina T. Uriarte, Capacity Building Specialist, from ACB, closed the first day of the workshop with an overview of the first day's training.

DAY 2 SUMMARY

On the second day of the workshop, participants went to the National Zoo for a half day session on species identification on commonly traded reptiles in the region. Mr. Christopher R. Shepherd, Deputy Regional Director of TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, was the trainer for this session. Participants sat through theory classes focusing on species identification and the reasons that reptiles are traded in the region, with specific focus given to the species of turtles and tortoises. Zoo personnel then led the participants to the Reptile House, where it was made possible to examine some of the traded reptile species more closely. Mr. Shepherd, with the assistance of the Reptile House zoo keepers, pointed out key identification characteristics of commonly traded reptiles such as the Southeast Asian Box Turtle (*Cuora amboinensis*), Malaysian Giant Turtle (*Orlitia borneensis*), Asian Brown Tortoise (*Manouria emys*), Matamata Turtle (*Chelus fimbriatus*), False Gharial (*Tomistoma schlegelii*), Estuarine Crocodile (*Crocodylus porosus*) and many others.

The afternoon session back at the hotel began with a short video presentation of a documentary on tiger trade entitled 'Closing A Deadly Gateway'. The documentary accompanies a TRAFFIC report titled The Big Cat Trade in Myanmar and Thailand (Nov 2010) that documents black market sales of large wild felines. This was followed by a short discussion session where representatives from at least five ASEAN countries called for more joint task force enforcement efforts among countries in the region to combat the illegal trade of wildlife. The sessions that followed were led by both Mr. Sulma Warne and Ms. Claire Beastall from TRAFFIC Southeast Asia. Ms. Beastall presented a session on effective organization and planning of a site visit during a species identification course. Mr. Warne then presented 'Introduction to the Wildlife Trade Regulations Course (WTRC)', explaining the objectives of the WTRC and its structure.

The final presentation of the second day of the workshop was 'Introduction to the Training Management Package (TMP)', led by Ms. Beastall. In this session, Ms. Beastall explained the contents of the TMP and illustrated to the participants how they can use the TMP as a tool to help them plan training workshops and other similar events. Participants gave some suggestions to be included into the TMP; for example a template of a workshop budget, a draft invitation letter to presenters and relevant wildlife laws of ASEAN countries.

After all the sessions were conducted, Dr. Monina T. Uriarte, Capacity Building Specialist from ACB, gave an overview of the second day's training.

DAY 3 SUMMARY

In the final two days of the workshop, participants were guided through relevant modules of the WTRC. Training materials given included the speakers' notes, providing participants with some background knowledge and further examples relevant to the slides. Day three included presentations on topics such as a general introduction to the international wildlife trade and the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES). The following session was entitled 'Using the CITES Appendices', which included an exercise allowing participants to practice what they had learnt. The following session on 'CITES Permits and Certificates' also closed with a practical exercise allowing participants to find errors on a 'fake' permit. The day ended with a case study on 'The Trade in Turtles and Tortoises' as a sample of one of the wildlife trade case-studies provided in the TMP.

Lecturers for this day included Ms. Renee Yee, Mr. Sulma Warne and Ms. Claire Beastall from TRAFFIC Southeast Asia. The main objective of the day was to lead the participants through the presentations that they may deliver in the future and focused on both the presentation materials and the important facts and figures which can be included as background material when teaching these presentations. Participants were also introduced to both the learning activities for the CITES Appendices and Fraudulent CITES permits. Those who provided correct answers were given rewards. These participatory activities proved very popular with participants and allowed them to discover for themselves that training activities which are fun can also be very effective for learning!

As part of their training, participants from different countries were given the responsibility of reviewing the sessions of the day's training. Representatives from Brunei Darussalam & Lao PDR gave their reviews of the morning and afternoon sessions respectively.

DAY 4 SUMMARY

The final day of the workshop included another wildlife trade case-study from the TMP, in this case 'Pangolin Trade in Southeast Asia'. Additional sessions were also conducted on the ASEAN-WEN Species Identification sheets, and techniques commonly used by wildlife smugglers.

The Identification Sheet for Wildlife Species Traded in Southeast Asia was provided for each participant; in their local language. This set included five new sheets designed and produced by TRAFFIC Southeast Asia within the ESABII project. The five new sheets feature the African Spurred Tortoise (*Centrochelys (Geochelone) sulcata*), the Black Pond Turtle

(*Geoclemys hamiltonii*), Matamata (*Chelus fimbriatus*), the Philippine Forest Turtle (*Siebenrockiella leytensis*) and the Red-footed Tortoise (*Geochelone carbonaria*).

A session of role-playing was conducted prior to the presentation on smuggling techniques. Mr. Warne took the role of a traveler attempting to smuggle wildlife and wildlife products. Two of the participants volunteered to conduct a search of Mr. Warne and his bags. The other participants on the floor assisted the volunteers by giving suggestions as to how and where Mr. Warne might be concealing additional contraband. At the end of the session, one participant made a recommendation that those organizing their own course should obtain wildlife products that have been seized and make them available at their own trainings.

In the afternoon, participants were divided into groups for a session on 'Challenges in Enforcing Wildlife Regulations'. The following questions were given to participants to guide the session:\

- 1) What are the main challenges in combating the illegal wildlife trade?
- 2) For each challenge your group identifies, provide a possible solution?
- 3) What recommendations would you make to ensure that the ASEAN region can effectively coordinate and cooperate to address cross-border trade?

Their responses are provided in the tables below:

GROUP 1

Questions	Answers
Q1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low public awareness 2. Inefficient regulation/legislation 3. Inefficient enforcement/implementation (even if we have good laws)
Q2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solutions: Low public awareness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase exposure in media such as TV/radio/newspapers/magazines/internet and other tools such as posters/brochures/billboards - Schools: education on the issue should begin at an early age - Simple/general ID guidebook for highly traded species - Awareness raising for leaders: get leaders involved - Exhibitions which include scientific research/figures 2. Solutions: Inefficient regulation/legislation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavier penalties/fines for environmental criminals - Too many, complex regulations → more comprehensive regulations - Every country has responsibility to set up strong regulations 3. Solutions: Inefficient enforcement/implementation (even if we have good laws) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government agencies must cooperate with each other - Unclear responsibility of enforcement agencies: MOU for each agency - Create task forces - More enforcement training courses - More prosecutions - More transparency in enforcement
Q3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous training - More wildlife trade topics to be addressed by ASEAN leaders - Additional incentives to motivate enforcement officers - More funds for ASEAN WEN activities - Better communication and network among management authorities or focal points - Set-up database/website as tool for enforcement officers

GROUP 2

Questions	Answers
Q1	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lack of knowledge in identification of species and specimens occurring in trade.2. Lack of equipment or other facilities to conduct enforcement activities.3. Cooperation within enforcement agencies not strong (e.g. lack of information sharing among enforcement agencies nationally and internationally)4. Limited power of enforcement agencies to inspect the shipments.5. Many exit points along borders (illegal and legal border checkpoints) making them difficult to patrol.
Q2	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Solutions: Lack of knowledge in identification of species and specimen occurring in trade. - More training needed.2. Solutions: Lack of equipment or other facilities to conduct enforcement activities. - Recommend to government to allocate fund for purchasing and supplying enforcement agencies with equipment/facilities needed.3. Solutions: Cooperation within enforcement agencies not strong (e.g. lack of information sharing among enforcement agencies nationally and internationally) - Regular dialogues, meetings or discussions.4. Solutions: Limited power of enforcement agencies to inspect shipments. - Recommend to government to amend the relevant laws and regulations.5. Solutions: Many exit points along borders (illegal and legal border checkpoints). - Establish network at local level for providing information on illegal wildlife trade. - Provide alternative livelihood as tour guides to local people to stop hunting and the collection of wildlife species.
Q3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wildlife Enforcement Network should be included into the agenda of the ASEAN summit.- ASEAN-WEN focal points should meet regularly to share information of wildlife trade crossing borders.- Potential donors should provide funds to ASEAN members for combating illegal wildlife trade within the region.- Cooperation between ASEAN-WEN and South Asia ASIA-WEN.

GROUP 3

Questions	Answers
Q1	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Low awareness of the public and rural people in wildlife regulation and law.2. Weak cooperation and enforcement among relevant agencies within each country to enforce wildlife laws and regulations.3. Weak cooperation between the trans-boundary countries in the region.4. High risk to the front line enforcement officers.5. Lack of monitoring facilities.6. Poverty in rural and remote areas.
Q2	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Solutions: Low awareness of the public and rural people in wildlife regulation and law. - Increase awareness programmes.2. Solutions: Weak cooperation and enforcement among relevant agencies within the country to enforce wildlife laws and regulations. - Increase information sharing and cooperation between the relevant agencies in the country.3. Solutions: Weak cooperation between the trans-boundary countries in the region - Promote information-sharing among countries in the region. - Promote the ASEAN-WEN and national task force activities.4. Solutions: High risk to the front line officers while enforcing the law. - Joint patrol among enforcement agencies.5. Solutions: Lack of monitoring facilities. - Use high technology equipment. - Train staff to use equipment. - Increase funds, including international assistance.6. Solutions: Poverty in rural and remote areas. - Incentive programmes/social economic development programmes.
Q3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- More enforcement activities through trans-boundary cooperation in ASEAN region.- Develop networking and data base for information sharing between ASEAN region countries.- Biodiversity research between countries.- Annual meeting to share information, strengthen the cooperation and set-up action plans to combat cross-border wildlife trade.

GROUP 4

Questions	Answers
Q1	<p>1. Lack of scientific knowledge, capacity is limited</p> <p>2. Corruption</p> <p>3. Limited funds</p> <p>4. Weak law enforcement</p> <p>5. Limited capacity to identify exotic species</p> <p>6. Huge demand is present (economic incentives)</p> <p><i>Examples</i></p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Border and coastline are very long. Many species and specimens traded. - Transformation during transportation: processing to disguise (cutting meat) pieces or derivatives: very difficult to identify - Hub for many types of crimes: Need cooperation with other countries concerned <p>Lao:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many route options for smuggling via third countries to China
Q2	<p>1. Solutions: Lack of scientific knowledge, capacity is limited</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building for enforcement officers (including species identification) <p>2. Solutions: Corruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management – need political coordination - Increase coordination between scientific research institutions and the political environment to integrate into policy making level - Improve coordination of all stakeholders (gov, private sector, NGOs, etc.) <p>4. Solutions: Weak law enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic incentives for local people to inform authorities of illegal trade - Improve national legislation for the management and conservation of wildlife - Strengthen cooperation at sub-national, national and regional levels (information & lessons learned exchange) - Development of contingency plans (emergency response plan) - Annual wildlife management plan - Setting up regional intervention/collaboration/coordination committee <p>5. Solutions: Limited capacity to identify exotic species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common handbook on status of wildlife and wildlife trade in respective local languages - Wildlife issues (e.g. best practices of conservation) in the education curriculum (<i>e.g. in Philippines, Education Ministry to include environmental modules into the syllabus for primary students</i>)
Q3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of regional intervention committee to address illegal cases - Empowering wildlife officers - Annual workshop or conference on wildlife trade intervention and information sharing - Due budget/funds allocation - Collaboration among member states of ASEAN

At the end of the day, representatives from Philippines thanked the organisers for extending the invitation to the Training of Trainers to them. They indicated that they would organize a workshop for enforcement agencies back in the Philippines in the second quarter of 2011 and will be able to use some of the training materials provided to them in this training.

Representatives from both Singapore & Thailand presented their reviews of the morning and afternoon training sessions.

SUMMARY OF POST-WORKSHOP EVALUATION

Feedback on the workshop was positive. Nearly all respondents (97%) indicated that they felt that the content of the Training of Trainers was interesting and relevant. 97% of the respondents also indicated that they will be able to apply the knowledge and skills learnt at this workshop (66.7% 'Agree' and 30.3% 'Strongly Agree'), while 90.9% listed that they have benefited from this course. Most respondents also graded the workshop objectives, presenters/trainers and workshop logistics in the 'Agree' and 'Strongly Agree' categories.

Additional comments included suggestions to increase the number of discussion sessions to allow participants to share more information and to include other animal groups in the species identification modules. There was also a recommendation to the organizers to submit the training report to key stakeholders for reference.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for their contribution of time and expertise:

- Ministry of the Environment-Japan
- ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
- ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network Program Coordination Unit
- Japan Wildlife Research Centre (JWRC)
- Japan ASEAN Integration Fund
- Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment Malaysia
- National Zoo Malaysia (Zoo Negara)

ANNEXES

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News Release

Enhancing wildlife law enforcement capacity to combat illegal wildlife trade in Southeast Asia

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 17th January 2011—Law enforcers from Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam are being trained this week on how to identify threatened reptile species and familiarizing themselves with international wildlife protection policies in our effort to combat illegal wildlife trade in the ASEAN region.

Experts from ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) and TRAFFIC-Southeast Asia will serve as trainers during the four-day “Training of Trainers” workshop where a number of illegal trade case studies will be presented. This is the second in a series of training workshops that seek to involve and enhance the capabilities of ASEAN and neighboring countries in the understanding and application of taxonomic knowledge as part of a project on “Taxonomic Capacity Building and Governance for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity” funded by the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund.

The current course aims to equip wildlife law enforcers with skills in identifying threatened reptile species that are commonly traded, familiarize them with international regulations governing wildlife trade, such as those under CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora), and upgrade participants’ skills in conducting their own training courses on wildlife regulation.

“If left unchecked, current trends in the illegal wildlife trade will result in massive and irrevocable biodiversity loss. The Training of Trainer workshop presents a unique opportunity to reduce this trend and to safeguard the region’s precious plant and animal resources for generations to come” said Mr. Rodrigo U. Fuentes, Executive Director of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB).

Mr. Manop Lauprasert, Senior Officer of the ASEAN-WEN Program Coordination Unit added “the criminals involved in the illegal wildlife trade are well organized and financed. It’s only by working together and pooling our skills, knowledge and resources across the region can we hope to combat wildlife trafficking effectively.”

Regional Director of TRAFFIC Southeast Asia, Dr. William Schaedla said, “We really are starting with the basics. Most law enforcement personnel never get any training in areas related to wildlife crime. With this course, we’re imparting necessary skills to the right people.”

The current training course takes place from 17th-21st January at the Novotel Hotel in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and will be conducted by the ACB and TRAFFIC Southeast Asia with support from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Malaysia, Ministry of Environment Japan and the ASEAN-WEN.

Notes to Editors

- The ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) is an intergovernmental regional organization that facilitates cooperation and coordination among the 10 ASEAN Member States (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam) and with relevant national governments, regional, and international organizations on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of such natural treasures. ACB facilitates discussion and resolution of cross-country biodiversity conservation issues and envisions capacity development of the ASEAN Member States for policy development and coordination through education on key biodiversity-related multilateral environment agreements, as well as increased knowledge and skills to assess regional/national situations

and develop appropriate response mechanisms. ACB also aims to enhance competence of Protected Area managers of the ASEAN Member States through the conduct of capacity building series workshops and conferences with partner institutions.

- The ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) aims to address illegal exploitation and trade in CITES-listed species within the ASEAN region. It is an integrated network among law enforcement agencies in the 10 ASEAN Member States (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam), involving CITES authorities, customs, police, prosecutors, specialized governmental wildlife-law enforcement organizations and other relevant national law enforcement agencies. This ten member network also aims at facilitating cross border collaboration to fight against illegal wildlife trade in the region. For more information, visit www.asean-wen.org
- TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature. TRAFFIC is a joint programme of IUCN and WWF. TRAFFIC works to support government agencies in law enforcement networking across Asia and globally to combat illegal wildlife trade. Technical assistance across the enforcement continuum, including facilitation of inter-governmental dialogues, engaging the judicial sector, and working with WWF to improve linkages from national level agencies to field-based rangers, is provided on demand to member countries of the ASEAN and South Asia Wildlife Enforcement networks, as well as to China and its immediate neighbours. For more information, visit www.traffic.org



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17 – 20 January 2011

Novotel Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Programme (as at 17th Jan)

1st day

8.30am – 9.00am	Registration of participants
9.00am – 9.30am	Welcoming Remarks & Opening Ceremony
9.30am – 9.45am	Coffee Break
9.45am – 10.00am	Introduction to ESABII
10.00am – 10.30am	Introduction to the ASEAN-WEN
10.30am – 10.45am	Pre-workshop Evaluation & Ice-breaking Session
10.45am – 11.00am	Introduction to the Training of Trainers
11.00am – 11.20am	Introduction & Planning a Course
11.20am – 11.40am	Know Your Audience
11.40am – 12.00pm	Structuring an Agenda & Defining Key Messages
12.00pm – 12.20pm	Practical and Logistic Issues
12.20pm – 12.30pm	Summary of the morning
12.30pm – 12.40pm	Briefing from Secretariat
12.40pm – 2.00pm	Lunch
2.00pm – 2.30pm	Making a Presentation: Key Principles and Techniques & Power-Point Dos & Don'ts
2.30pm – 3.00pm	Group Exercise
3.00pm – 3.30pm	Challenges and Monitoring
3.30pm – 4.00pm	Review of Approaches to Participation & Interaction
4.00pm – 4.30pm	Break-out Groups – <i>Discuss the advantages & disadvantages of different participatory techniques</i> (Coffee Break)
4.30pm – 4.45pm	Report Back from break-out groups
4.45pm – 5.30pm	Training for Learning

5.30pm – 5.45pm	Summary of the Day
7pm onwards	Dinner

2nd day

8.15am – 9.15am	Depart for Zoo Negara
9.15am – 9.30am	Introduction: Species Identification for Commonly Traded Animals in the Region (focus on reptile species)
9.30am – 9.50am	Commonly Traded Crocodilians
9.50am – 10.10am	Commonly Traded Lizards
10.10am – 10.45am	Commonly Traded Turtles
10.45am – 11.00am	Coffee Break
11.00am – 12.00pm	Visit to Reptile House
12.00pm – 12.45pm	Leave Zoo Negara for Hotel
12.45pm – 2.15pm	Lunch
2.15pm – 2.45pm	Preparing a Site Visit
2.45pm – 3.30pm	Introduction to the Wildlife Trade Regulation Course (WTRC)
3.30pm – 3.45pm	Coffee Break
3.45pm – 4.30pm	Introduction to the Training Management Package (TMP)
4.30pm – 4.45pm	Question & Answer Session
4.45pm – 5.15pm	Summary of the Day
4.45pm – 5.15pm	Distribution of DSAs/reimbursements

3rd day

8:45am – 9:00am	Registration
9.00am – 9.15am	Ice-breaking & Introduction
9.15am – 10.00am	WTRC Module 1: An Introduction to the International Wildlife Trade and the ASEAN-WEN
10.00am – 10.15am	Coffee Break
10.15am – 10.45am	WTRC Module 3: An Introduction to CITES
10.45am – 11.00am	Question & Answer Session
11.00am – 11.45pm	WTRC Module 7: Using the CITES Appendices
11.45pm – 12.30pm	Group Exercise: Finding the species listing in the Appendix
12.30pm – 2.00pm	Lunch
2.00pm – 2.45pm	WTRC Case Study: Freshwater Turtles & Tortoises
2.45pm – 3.30pm	WTRC Module 8: Introduction to CITES Permits and Certificates
3.30pm – 3.45pm	Coffee Break

3.45pm – 4.45pm	WTRC Module 9: Fraudulent Permits & Individual Exercise: Spot as many mistakes as possible in a sample fraudulent permit
4.45pm – 5.00pm	Question & Answer Session Summary of the Day

4th day

9.00am – 9.15am	Registration
9.15am – 9.30am	Ice-breaking & Introduction
9.30am – 10.00am	WTRC Module 10: Commonly Traded Species in Southeast Asia
10.00am – 10.30am	WTRC Case study: Pangolin Trafficking in Southeast Asia
10.30am – 10.45am	Coffee Break
10.45am – 11.45am	WTRC Module 11: Smuggling Techniques
11.45am – 12.00pm	Question & Answer Session
12.00pm – 1.45pm	Lunch
1.45pm – 2.30pm	Group Discussion – Challenges in Enforcing Wildlife Regulations
2.30pm – 3.00pm	Group Presentations
3.00pm – 3.15pm	Post-Workshop Evaluation
3.15pm – 3.30pm	Coffee Break
3.30pm – 3.45pm	Closing Activity – Overall Feedback
3.45pm – 4.00pm	How to use the results of an evaluation?
4.00pm – 4.15pm	Summary of the Training
4.15pm – 4.30pm	Closing Remarks & Presentation of Certificates
7.00pm onwards	Dinner

List of Attendees

Participants

No.	Country	Name <i>Job title</i>	Organization
1	Brunei Darussalam	Pg Mohd Ariffin Bin Pg Hj Ismail	Attorney General's Chambers
2	Brunei Darussalam	Reni Bin Hj Yahya <i>Forestry Officer</i>	Forestry Department, Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources
3	Cambodia	Meas Rithy <i>Vice Chief</i>	Department of Asian and International Cooperation, Ministry of Environment
4	Cambodia	Pouk Bunthet <i>Chief</i>	General Department of Protected Area, Ministry of Environment
5	Cambodia	Suon Phalla <i>National Focal Point CITES Implementation</i>	CITES Management Authority of Cambodia
6	China	Wang Xiaoyan	Fauna Division, CITES Management Authority of China
7	Indonesia	Endah Riana Oktavia	Ministry of Forestry
8	Indonesia	Irvan Sidik	Laboratory of Herpetology, Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Research Center for Biology, Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI)
9	Indonesia	Sigit Himawan	Directorate of Investigation & Forest Protection (PPH), Ministry of Forestry
10	Japan	Kahoru Hanari <i>Programme Officer</i>	TRAFFIC East Asia – Japan
11	Japan	Tatsuya Horikiri <i>Researcher</i>	Japan Wildlife Research Centre(JWRC)
12	Lao PDR	Bae Pheaxay	Dept. Of Environmental Sciences Faculty of Environmental Sciences National University of Lao
13	Lao PDR	Bounsou Sovan <i>Lao – CITES Management Authority</i>	Department of Forestry
14	Lao PDR	Bounthob Praxaysombath	Dept. Of Biology, Faculty of Science, National University of Lao
15	Malaysia	Aishah Bt. Jafar	Department of Agriculture
16	Malaysia	Fadzly bin Barsari	
17	Malaysia	Norizan bin Taib	
18	Malaysia	Khairul Nizam bin Kamaruddin	Biodiversity Institute
19	Malaysia	Ricky Chok	Department of Wildlife and National Park Malaysia
20	Malaysia	Tang Teong Kim	Department of Wildlife and National Park Malaysia
21	Myanmar	Htin Win <i>Assistant Director</i>	Popa Mountain Park, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department, Ministry of Forestry
22	Myanmar	Kyi Soe Lwin <i>Ranger</i>	Hlawga Park, Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division, Forest Department, Ministry of Forestry,
23	Myanmar	Nay Myo Shwe	Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division,

		<i>Range Officer</i>	Forest Department, Ministry of Forestry,
24	Philippines	Catalina Garingarao <i>Senior Ecosystem Management Specialist</i>	Protected Area, Wildlife and Coastal Zone Management Service, Department of Environment and Natural Resources-National Capital Region
25	Philippines	Esteven U. Toledo, DVM <i>Biologist II</i>	Wildlife Resources Division, Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau
26	Philippines	Marvin R. Matamis <i>Special Investigator III</i>	Environmental & Wildlife Protection Investigation Division, National Bureau of Investigation
27	Singapore	Janice Yap Chui Lian <i>Assistant Manager(Wildlife)</i>	Agri-food and Veterinary Authority(AVA), Quarantine & Inspection Department
28	Singapore	Leong Yew Chung <i>Senior Technical Officer(Wildlife)</i>	Agri-food and Veterinary Authority(AVA), Quarantine & Inspection Department
29	Thailand	Kanita Ouitavon <i>Senior Scientist/Chief</i>	DNP Wildlife Forensic Unit/Wildlife Research Division, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
30	Thailand	Narongrit Sukprakarn <i>Senior Technical Forest Official</i>	Division of Wildlife Fauna and Flora Protection, Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation
31	Thailand	Yoo-ee Getpech <i>Fisheries Biologist</i>	License and Fisheries Management Section, Bureau of Fisheries Administration and Management, Department of Fisheries
32	Viet Nam	Mai Hong Quan <i>Senior Specialist</i>	Biodiversity Conservation Agency(BCA), VietNam Environment Administration (VEA), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
33	Viet Nam	Thai Truyen <i>Vice Director/ Head</i>	VietNam CITES Management Authority/ Southern Representative Office
34	Viet Nam	Thien Tao Nguyen <i>Curator/Coordinator</i>	Department of Biology, VietNam National Museum of Nature
35	Viet Nam	Vuong Tien Manh <i>Scientific Officer</i>	CITES MA of Viet Nam Viet Nam Forestry Directorate Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam Forestry Directorate,

Facilitators

No.	Country	Name <i>Job title</i>	Organization
1	Malaysia	Claire Beastall <i>Training and Capacity Building Coordinator</i>	TRAFFIC Southeast Asia
2	Malaysia	Hilary Craig	Hils Learning Centre
3	Malaysia	Renee Yee <i>Training and Capacity Building Officer</i>	TRAFFIC Southeast Asia
4	Philippines	Dr. Filiberto A. Pollisco, Jr. <i>Program Development Specialist</i>	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
5	Philippines	Dr. Monina T. Uriarte <i>Capacity Building Specialist</i>	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity

6	Philippines	Rhia C. Galsim <i>Capacity Building Officer</i>	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity
7	Thailand	Sulma Warne <i>Programme Officer</i>	ASEAN-WEN Support Program TRAFFIC Southeast Asia
8	Thailand	John Soussan	Stockholm Environment Institute - Asia
9	Thailand	Manop Lauprasert <i>Senior Officer</i>	ASEAN-WEN Program Coordination Unit
10	Viet Nam	Nguyen Dao Ngoc Van <i>Senior Project Officer</i>	TRAFFIC Southeast Asia - Greater Mekong Programme



Training of Trainers (ToT) on CITES Policies and Identification of Threatened Species (Reptiles)

17 – 20 January 2011

Novotel Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Pre-workshop Questionnaire

1 Have you heard of CITES?

YES 31 = 100 %

NO 0 = 0 %

NA 0 = 0 % No answer

100 See Notes

2 What do you think CITES is?

A 0.5 = 2 % A An international organisation which gives money for conservation projects

B 0.5 = 2 % B An NGO

C 2.66 = 9 % C An international convention which regulates national trade in endangered species of animals and plants

D 2.16 = 7 % D An international convention which regulates international trade in endangered species of animals

E 25.2 = 81 % E An international convention which regulates international trade in endangered species of animals and plants

F 0 = 0 % F Don't know

NA 0 = 0 % No answer

100 See Notes

3 Have you ever received CITES training?

YES 13 = 42 %

NO 17 = 55 %

NA 1 = 3 % No answer

100 See Notes

4 Have you ever attended any Training of Trainers?

YES 7 = 23 %

NO 24 = 77 %

NA 0 = 0 % No answer

100 See Notes

5 How long have you worked for this department?

A 4 = 13 % A Less than 1 year

B 13 = 42 % B 1 – 5 years

C 4 = 13 % C 6 – 10 years

D 10 = 32 % D More than 10 years

NA 0 = 0 % No answer

100 See Notes

6 What kind of training do you think is the most important? Choose ONLY one answer.

A 11.2 = 36 % A Species identification

B 4.2 = 14 % B How to use the CITES Appendices

C 0.2 = 1 % C Checking the validation of CITES permits

D 2 = 6 % D General knowledge about CITES

E 7.2 = 23 % E Roles of responsibilities of different agencies involved in the implementation of CITES

F 3.2 = 10 % F Case studies of some commonly smuggled species in your country

G 3 = 10 % G Detection of smuggling and smuggling methods

NA 0 = 0 % No answer

100 See Notes

9 What do you really want to learn most from this ToT? Choose one answer only.

A 3 = 10 % A Gain more knowledge on Wildlife Trade

B 14 = 45 % B Gain more knowledge and skills on identification of species in trade

C 5 = 16 % C Gain more knowledge on CITES

D 9 = 29 % D Learn more on how to organise and conduct training courses

NA 0 = 0 % No answer

100 See Notes



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Post-workshop Questionnaire

Strongly
Disagree

Disagree

Agree

Strongly Agree

33 Questionnaires Analyzed

		SD	D	A	SA	No Answer
Q#	Objectives					
1	The objectives of the training session were achieved	0.0	0.0	60.6	39.4	0.0
	Content					
2	The content was relevant and interesting.	0.0	3.0	48.5	48.5	0.0
3	I have gained an understanding of the subjects covered in the workshop.	0.0	6.1	66.7	27.3	0.0
4	I have learnt useful knowledge and skills relating to my work.	0.0	3.0	63.6	33.3	0.0
5	I can apply the knowledge and skills learnt in my work.	0.0	3.0	66.7	30.3	0.0
	Trainers					
6	The trainer presented and communicated ideas, concepts and information clearly.	0.0	0.0	57.6	42.4	0.0
7	Questions raised during the workshop were adequately answered.	0.0	9.1	69.7	18.2	3.0
8	The trainer encouraged questions and participation.	0.0	3.0	51.5	45.5	0.0
9	There was a good balance of activities.	0.0	0.0	66.7	30.3	3.0
10	The trainer has adequate knowledge and experience on the subjects.	3.0	3.0	33.3	54.5	6.1
11	There was good interaction between trainer and participants.	0.0	3.0	42.4	54.5	0.0
	Training Materials					
12	The training materials were relevant and useful.	0.0	3.0	42.4	54.5	0.0
13	Practical illustrations and examples were given.	0.0	0.0	57.6	39.4	3.0
14	The quality of the handouts in terms of readability and clarity was good.	0.0	0.0	51.5	48.5	0.0
15	As a working aid, the course materials were very useful.	0.0	0.0	42.4	57.6	0.0
	Facilities					
16	The room and equipment was properly set up and in working order.	0.0	3.0	69.7	24.2	3.0
	Overall					
17	Pace of the workshop was right.	0.0	3.0	69.7	27.3	0.0
18	Duration of the workshop was right.	0.0	18.2	57.6	21.2	3.0
19	I have benefited from this course	0.0	9.1	72.7	18.2	0.0
20	I would recommend this workshop to others.	0.0	0.0	48.5	48.5	3.0

Additional Comments

- This has been a very useful training, but there should have been more time allocated to the improvement of our training skills.
- Increase group discussion activities to allow us more time to share information.
- Provide a guideline on how to conduct a needs assessment for better preparation of a training.
- Very useful training. It was well prepared, well done!
- More hands-on, practical training/activities for better understanding of the topics.
- More training on species identification is needed, especially for all groups of wildlife, not just reptiles.
- The duration of the site visit (to the zoo) should be increased to allow actual interaction and observation of the animals.
- Conduct more courses like this, especially for wildlife enforcement officers.
- The report of the training should be submitted to key officials for their awareness/knowledge for future reference.



Training of Trainers (ToT) on CITES Policies and Identification of Threatened Species (Reptiles)

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Closing Activity – Overall Feedback

- Conduct a similar course, but more comprehensive, for CITES Management Authorities.
- Conduct a similar course for wildlife enforcement officers in the region.
- Include into the ToT a session on public speaking and maybe an exercise on power point presentations.
- Content for this ToT and the WTRC was very suitable and quite complete. The modules provided under the WTRC are very useful and beneficial for us.
- Have more sessions to allow information sharing (status of illegal wildlife trade in their county) between all representatives present.
- Suggestion for the WTRC: create different levels of the course (for eg. Basic, intermediate and advanced)
- Bring in actual smuggled specimens.
- Invite ex-smuggler/retiree to share their point of view.
- The movie clips were very interesting.
- Since it was a training of trainers, there should have been more interaction between lecturer and participants or between participants.
- Provide actual examples of fraudulent permits from countries in the region.
- Include more groups of wildlife in the species identification module (for eg. Hard corals).
- It would have been better if we had more time to practice how to use the CITES Appendices.
- Include in the TMP; specific case studies for each country in the region, a review of all legal documents related to wildlife trade in the region, a list of all major legislation of each ASEAN country, contact details for each country's CITES Management and Scientific Authority, a guideline on how to conduct a needs assessment before the course, developing a proposal, fund raising and selecting site visits.
- The exercises given in the training were very effective!
- The module on species identification should be a more hands-on session.
- Suggestion to include into the WTRC – a presentation on lessons learnt from previous cases of wildlife trade regulation implementation efforts.
- Include a guideline on how to use the CITES Appendices.
- Suggestion to include presenters or case studies from other countries/regions where there have been recorded success in their efforts to combat illegal wildlife trade, or include a session for participants to share their success stories.
- Provide more case studies on smuggling techniques.
- Invite decision/policy makers to attend the course.



Training of Trainers (ToT) on CITES Policies and Identification of Threatened Species (Reptiles)

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Photos





















