

A photograph of a herd of elephants in a savanna landscape. The elephants are of various sizes, including several adults and two young calves. They are standing in a grassy field with a hazy, distant horizon under a blue sky. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

CAPACITY BUILDING ASSESSMENT: EXAMINING CWT TRAININGS

USAID Wildlife Asia Activity

April 2021

Introduction

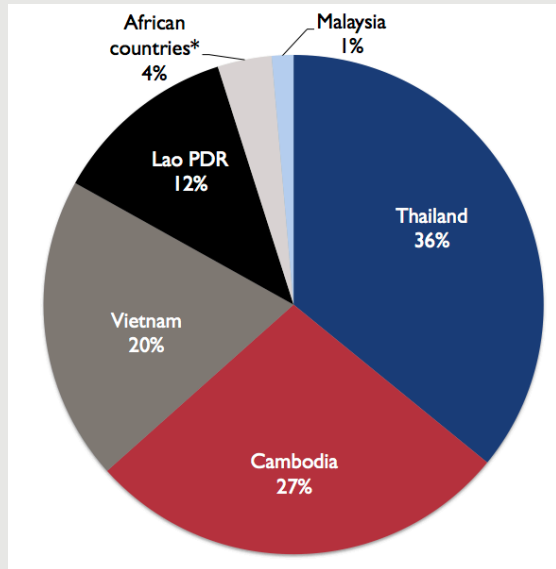
- Assessment of USAID Wildlife Asia's law enforcement CWT capacity building programs
- **Primary Objective:** Gain a greater understanding of the effectiveness of USAID Wildlife Asia's law enforcement support program by determining the extent to which:
 - Skills, knowledge, and competencies learned were applied at the individual and agency levels
 - UWA support led to improved interagency, regional, and transcontinental collaboration, and
 - CWT competencies have been institutionalized.
- **Secondary Objective:** Collect the results of relevant project performance indicators
- Focus on **Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam**

Online Survey: Method and Respondent Profile

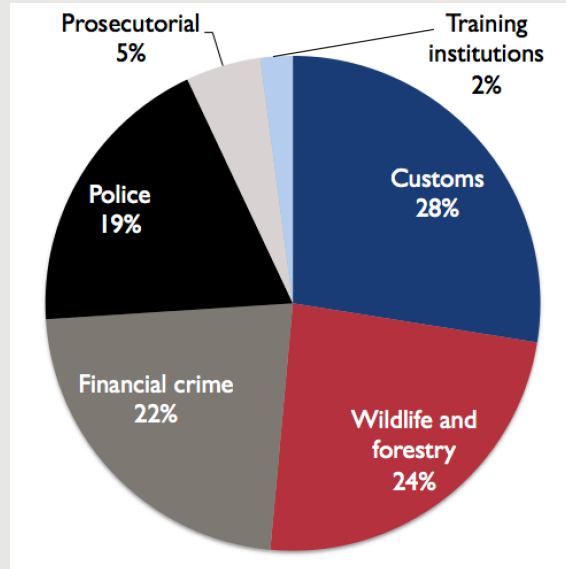
n=142, 36.5% response rate from a total of 389 past trainees

Method: Self-administration on SurveyMonkey

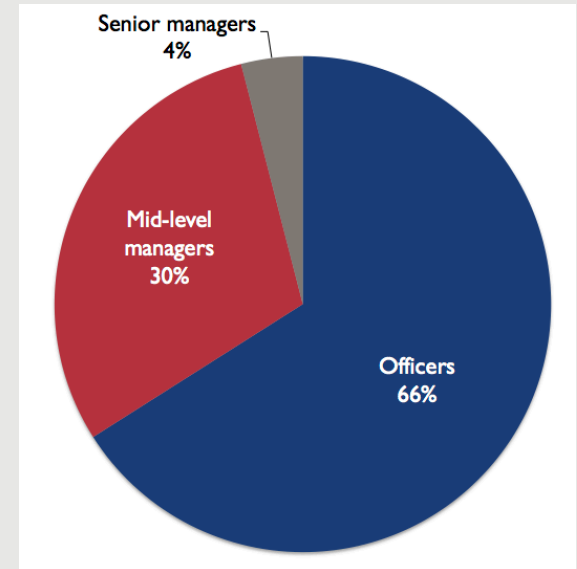
Target: Past USAID Wildlife Asia trainees from all countries



Country



Sector



Position

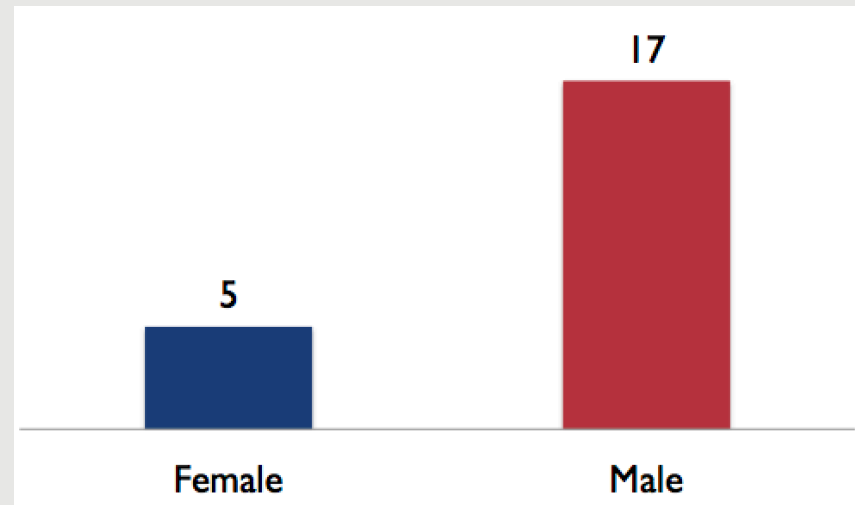
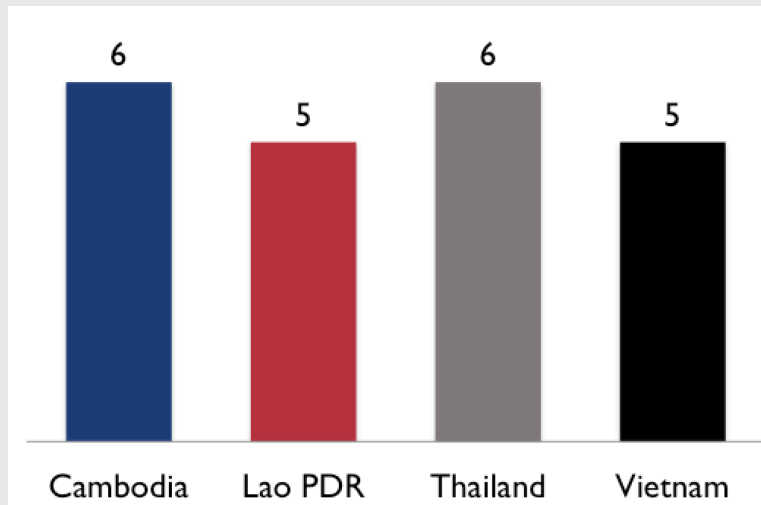
* Mozambique, Republic of Congo, and Ivory Coast

In-Depth Interviews: Methodology and Respondent Profile

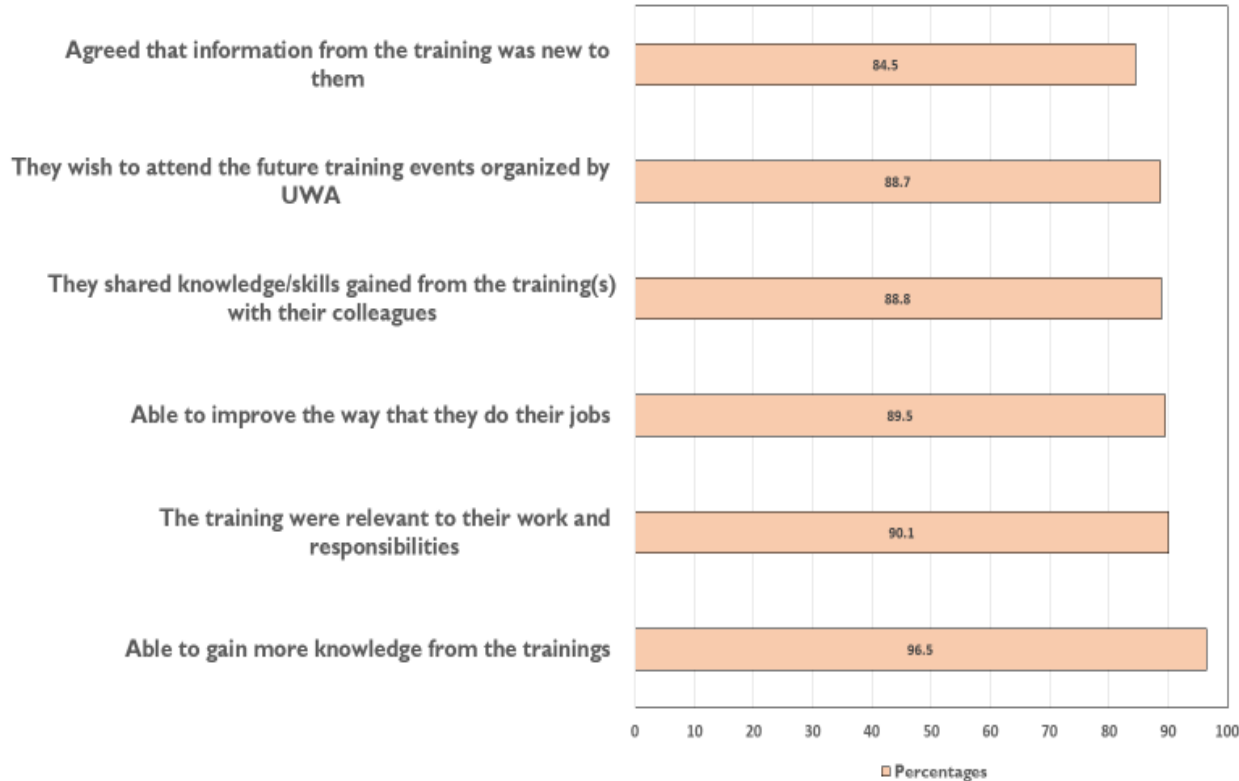
n=22

Method: Phone or social media interviews using interviewers

Target: Heads of agencies or senior-level officers across the four target countries



Respondents agreed that CWT training improved their skills and knowledge



Anti-Cyber Crime Officer, Cambodia

“Trainings provided were important. The knowledge and expertise are still embedded in my department as what I had learned has been shared through internal trainings and meetings.”

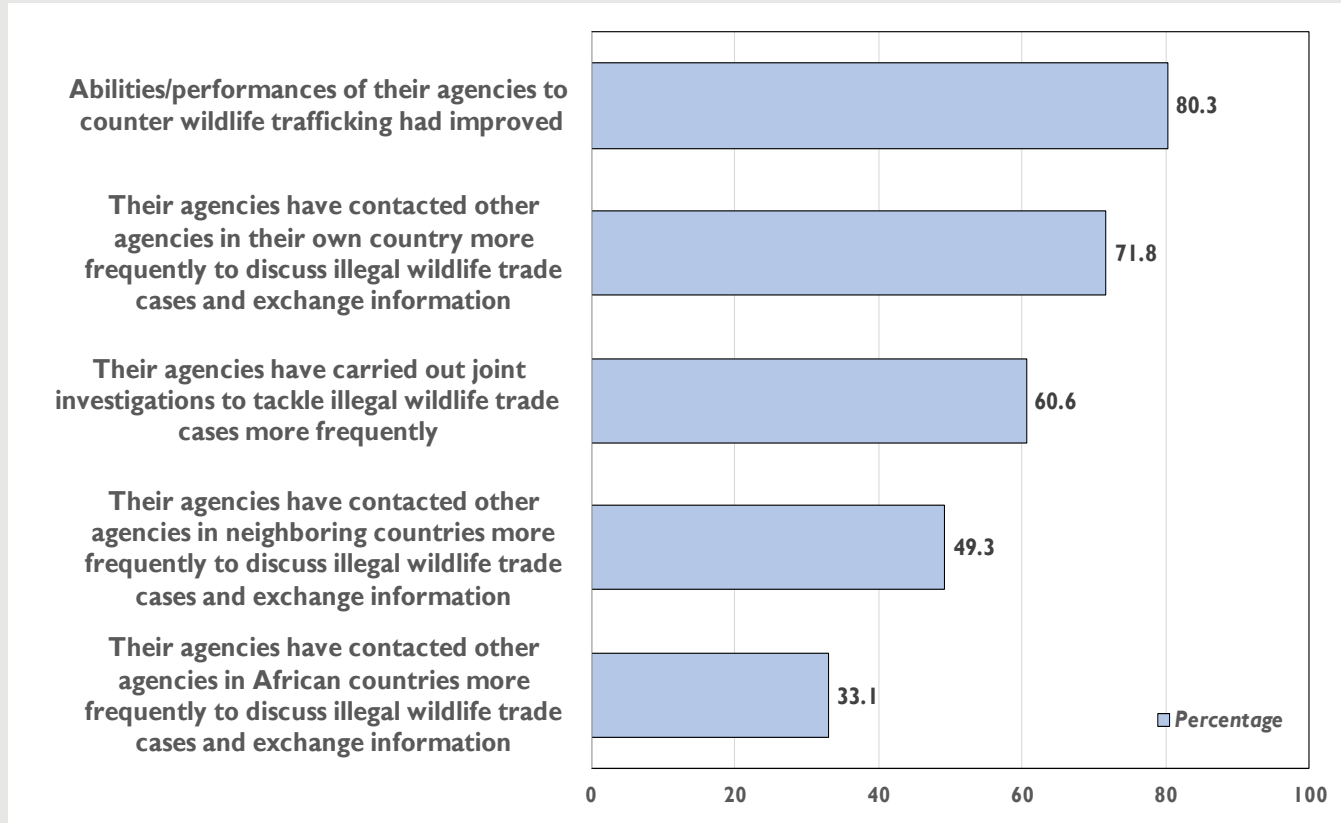
Top 3 Skills and Competencies Applied at the Individual Level

| Skill | % Respondents |
|--|---------------|
| Investigative techniques | 58.5 |
| Source development | 50.0 |
| Interception of illegal wildlife trade | 40.1 |




“In November 2019, I was tasked to deal with the case of 89 endangered wildlife in Ho Chi Minh. I applied the interviewing techniques, open-source intelligence and communication exploitation and carried out the investigation of suspects’ Facebook accounts. This case was brought to the court for criminal prosecution.”

Police Officer, Vietnam

Improved Law Enforcement Responses and Interagency Coordination



Results of Performance Indicators

| | Indicator | Results | Targets | % Achieved |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
|  | Number of people applying improved conservation law enforcement practices as a result of USG assistance (EG 10.2-6) | 137 persons | 150 persons | 91% |
|  | Number of units, agencies, organizations, and/or institutions adopting improved law enforcement competency as a result of USAID Wildlife Asia's assistance | 51 agencies | 38 agencies | 134% |
|  | Number of CWT actions taken as a result of USAID Wildlife Asia's assistance | 56 actions | 21 actions | 267% |

COVID-19 and CWT

Food markets

- 78.1% agreed that markets selling wildlife parts or live wild animals for consumption pose a serious risk of spreading diseases.

Pet markets

- 72.5% agreed that markets selling exotic pets pose a serious risk of spreading diseases.
- 64.1% agreed that these markets should be completely shut down.

COVID-19 and CWT

Farming wild animals

- 61.3% agreed that farming of wild animals should be banned

Zoonotic diseases and enforcement

- 73.2% agreed that officers need training on how to handle and care for confiscated wild animals to reduce risks of zoonotic diseases.
- 84.5% said they need training on wildlife trafficking laws.
- 80.3% said they need more support, equipment, and tools to increase their safety in handling confiscated animals.

Recommendations

- Conduct training needs assessment of prospective participants
- Institutionalize capacities and skills to ensure cascade of learning
 - Conduct events in local languages
 - Share curriculum with local agencies and organizations to train others at national, provincial, and district levels
- Explore community engagement in addition to technical aspects of detection, investigation, surveillance and tracking, and interception
- Conduct refresher courses and regular assessments of participants' knowledge and skills