



**A REPORT ON KEY  
CAPACITY AND  
TRAINING GAPS IN  
ILLEGAL WILDLIFE  
TRADE  
ACROSS LAW  
ENFORCEMENT  
AGENCIES IN THE  
PHILIPPINES**



TA No. 9461

**DENR-ADB/GEF  
Project:**

**Combatting  
Environmental  
Organized Crime in the  
Philippines**

Prepared by:

**Tanggol Kalikasan, Inc.**

through:

**Atty. Ma. Ronely D.  
Bisquera-Sheen**

**Atty. Fritzielyn Palmiery**

**Atty. Kathlyn Villalobos**

May 2020



# Table of Contents

ACRONYMS .....	v
I. Introduction.....	1
II. Objective.....	2
III. CTNA Approach and Methodology .....	3
IV. CTNA Findings.....	5
V. Analysis .....	37
VI. Conclusion .....	41
VII. Recommendations.....	51

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Number of respondents per age bracket. ....	10
Figure 2. Number of year/s in the position in the government.....	10
Figure 3. Distribution of CTNA participants per agency.....	11

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. List of trainings/seminars/fora attended by respondents of the DENR. ....	12
Table 2. Level of understanding of the topics for DENR-NCR. ....	14
Table 3. Level of understanding on the topics for DENR-Region 7. ....	16
Table 4. Level of understanding on the topics for DENR-Region 13. ....	18
Table 5. Overall result for the level of understanding on the topics for the DENR (Region 7, 13, NCR).....	20
Table 6. List of trainings/seminars/fora attended by respondents of the PNP. ....	23
Table 7. Level of understanding on the topics for PNP.....	25
Table 8. List of trainings/seminars/fora attended by respondents of the NBI - CIDG. .....	26
Table 9. Level of understanding on the topics for NBI and PNP-CIDG.....	27
Table 10. Level of understanding on the topics for DOJ-NPS.....	30
Table 11. List of trainings/seminars/fora attended by respondents of the partner agencies. ....	31
Table 12. Level of understanding on the topics for partner agencies (BOC, DA-BFAR, PPA, PCG, CAAP, DOTR).....	32
Table 13. List of trainings/seminars/fora attended by respondents of the LGUs.....	34
Table 14. Level of understanding on the topics for the LGUs. ....	35
Table 15. Summary of capacity needs/gaps in terms of knowledge and skills of law enforcement officers.....	42

## ACRONYMS

BAI	-	Bureau of Animal Industry
BFAR	-	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
BPI	-	Bureau of Plant Industry
BOC	-	Bureau of Customs
CAAP	-	Civil Aeronautics Board of the Philippines
CENRO Office	-	Community Environment and Natural Resources Office
CPA	-	Cebu Ports Authority
DA	-	Department of Agriculture
DENR	-	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DOJ - NPS	-	Department of Justice – National Prosecution Service
DOTr	-	Department of Transportation
LGU	-	Local Government Unit
MENRO	-	Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office
NBI	-	National Bureau of Investigation
NGO	-	Non-governmental Organization
PCG	-	Philippine Coast Guard
PCSD	-	Palawan Council for Sustainable Development
PEDO	-	Police Environment Desk Officer
PENRO	-	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office

PNP- MG - Philippine National Police-Maritime Group  
PNP - CIDG - Philippine National Police - Criminal Investigation  
And Detection Group  
PPA - Philippine Ports Authority  
TK - Tanggol Kalikasan

# I. Introduction

Illegal wildlife trade (IWT) is defined as “commerce of products that are derived from non-domesticated animals or plants usually extracted from their natural environment or raised under control conditions.”<sup>1</sup> It is likewise described as a “green crime that involves illegal trade, smuggling, abduction, capture or collection of wildlife or products thereof.”<sup>2</sup>

IWT is known as one of the world’s multi-billion dollar industries.<sup>3</sup> Based on a study conducted by the World Economic Forum, the revenue generated in IWT worldwide ranges between \$7 Billion and \$23 Billion every year. Hence, this value places IWT as the fourth most lucrative global crime in the world ranking behind the trade in illegal drugs, human trafficking and arms.<sup>4</sup> As among the top most lucrative illicit trades in the world, IWT has become the spring from which other criminal and terrorist acts flow.<sup>5</sup> It is an economic crime perpetrated by criminal syndicates because of “low risk and high profits” in a permissive environment.

In the Philippines, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) together with BIOFIN, taking into consideration the value of wildlife and its resources in the market, their role and value in the ecosystem, the damage caused to habitats during poaching, and loss in potential ecotourism revenues, pegs the revenue generated in IWT at Php50 Billion annually.<sup>6</sup> Because of the magnitude of money involved, the perpetrators employ sophisticated approaches in terms of strategy, weaponry and gadgets. Criminal syndicates in many parts of the world use high powered weaponry and advance with tactical gear, which is testament to how capable, well-funded and

---

1 Babajide Baaniya, 2017. Illegal Wildlife Trade. A Global Review. <https://www.grin.com/document/412639>. (Accessed on January 02, 2020)

2 Daan P. Van Uhm, June 2016. Environmental Crime In Transnational Context: Global Issues in Green Enforcement and Criminology, Chapter 3. Illegal Wildlife Trade to the EU and Harms to the World. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305441741\\_Illegal\\_Wildlife\\_Trade\\_to\\_the\\_EU\\_and\\_Harms\\_to\\_the\\_World](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305441741_Illegal_Wildlife_Trade_to_the_EU_and_Harms_to_the_World)

3 Gail Emilia Rose. 2010. Summarizing the Evidence on the International Trade in Illegal Wildlife. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/44650126\\_Summarizing\\_the\\_Evidence\\_on\\_the\\_International\\_Trade\\_in\\_Illegal\\_Wildlife](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/44650126_Summarizing_the_Evidence_on_the_International_Trade_in_Illegal_Wildlife) (Accessed on January 02, 2020)

4 Wildlife crime: a \$23 billion trade that’s destroying our planet. World Economic Forum, <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/09/fighting-illegal-wildlife-and-forest-trade/> Accessed on January 02, 2020.

5 Lawson, Katherine and Alex Vines (2014) ‘Global Impacts of the Illegal Wildlife Trade. The Costs of Crime, Insecurity and Institutional Erosion’: <https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/default/files/public/Research/Africa/0214Wildlife.pdf>.

6 Enano, Jhesset. 2019. *PH Losing P50B a Year to Illegal Wildlife Trade*. August 19. <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1155025/ph-losing-p50b-a-year-to-illegal-wildlife-trade>

dangerous these groups are.<sup>7</sup> Thus, they always stay one step ahead of the law, and often outwit the regular law enforcement agencies of the countries in which they operate.<sup>8</sup>

To strengthen efforts to curb IWT, the Biodiversity Management Bureau of the DENR, in partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), launched the GEF-funded project Combatting Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines. In ADB, this is part of the KSTA TA 9461 on “Protecting and Investing in Natural Capital in Asia and the Pacific”. The project is likewise a child project under the World Bank Global Wildlife Program.

The main thrust of this project is to combat environmental organized crime in the Philippines through the following components: 1. legal and institutional reform, 2. capacity building in the law enforcement chain; and, 3. demand reduction measures.

Tanggol Kalikasan (TK) is engaged to deliver the capacity building component of the project. Section 3(i) of its Terms of Reference states the following as part of TK’s Scope of Work, to wit:

“The scope of work will include:

(i) Assessing capacity and training needs across law enforcement agencies, including generating an inventory and analysis of all capacity-building programs such as trainings and learning events conducted on IWT across the law enforcement chain, complaints filed with the Department of Justice including status, modules developed and used, identifying capacity and training gaps.”

This report contains the results of the assessment of the capacity and training needs across the Philippine law enforcement agencies.

## II. Objective

### A. General Objective:

---

<sup>7</sup>Anderson, Bradley and Johann Jooste. 2014. ‘Wildlife Poaching: Africa’s Surging Trafficking Threat’ : <https://africacenter.org/publication/wildlife-poaching-africas-surging-trafficking-threat/>.

<sup>8</sup> Robertson, Simon. 2017. ‘Why Law Enforcement is Essential to Stopping Illegal Wildlife Trade’: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/why-law-enforcement-essential-stopping-illegal-wildlife-trade>

This report aims to present the results of the Capacity and Training Needs Assessments (CTNAs) of the concerned law enforcement agencies operating in the three (3) project sites, namely, Regions 13 and 7, and the National Capital Region (NCR), to identify appropriate training needs.

#### B. Specific Objectives:

1. Determine the level of understanding of law enforcers on pertinent substantive laws (*e.g.* Wildlife Act of the Philippines, relevant provisions of the Forestry Code, Fisheries Code, as amended, National Integrated Protected Area Act as amended, and the relevant CITES Provisions);
2. Determine the level of understanding of law enforcers on procedural rules in the enforcement of wildlife and other relevant laws (*e.g.* Criminal Procedure under the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases, Rules on Arrest, Search, Seizure and Detention, Rules of Evidence, and case filing with the Office of the Prosecutor);
3. Determine the level of understanding and capacity to utilize and implement the basic technical skills on wildlife law enforcement (*e.g.* conduct of surveillance, monitoring, interview, investigation, wildlife identification and the necessary skill of wildlife handling); *and*,
4. Confirm and verify the respective roles of the law enforcement agencies in the whole spectrum of wildlife law enforcement;

### III. CTNA Approach and Methodology

#### *Development of CTNA Questionnaire*

To begin the CTNA process, TK prepared an initial draft questionnaire. A meeting was conducted with the representatives from the DENR and Project Management Unit to review and decide on the content of the questionnaire. The revised questionnaire was also shared to the members of the Technical Working Group to solicit comments and suggestions thereto. Thereafter, TK finalized the CTNA questionnaire.

#### *CTNA Questionnaire*

The final copy of CTNA questionnaire is attached as *Annex "A"*. It is divided into three (3) parts containing the following questions:

1. Demographics *i.e., age, gender, agency/unit, designation/position and years of service;*

2. Information on trainings/seminars/fora attended relevant to wildlife law enforcement, both international or national;  
Topics/areas covered by the said training/seminar/fora;
3. Level of understanding of the topics/areas based on Rules 30.1, 30.4 and 33.2 of Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 1 dated May 18, 2004 and additional topics based on the current trends in wildlife trafficking, *i.e.*, Introduction to Anti-Money Laundering Act, Introduction to Online Wildlife Trade, and Introduction to Controlled Delivery;
  - 3.1 Explanation on the topics/areas understood but not being utilized in law enforcement work;
  - 3.2 Topics/areas which should be learned, or acquired by a law enforcement officer to combat IWT; and,
  - 3.3. Preferred training methodology/ies.

### ***Survey sites***

The survey sites were the areas covered by the DENR-ADB/GEF Project Combatting Environmental Organized Crime in the Philippines, namely: NCR, Region 7 and Region 13.

### ***CTNA respondents***

There were 119 respondents from the three (3) project sites. Respondents were the wildlife law enforcement officers and personnel assigned in the respective enforcement divisions of the DENR and those assigned in the environmental or enforcement divisions of the partner agencies which include the PNP, PNP-MG, NBI, DA-BFAR, BOC, PPA, PCG, CAAP, CPA, BPI, BAI, NPS and LGUs.

### ***Methodology***

Prior to the conduct of the CTNA, the TK team, together with the focal person of the three (3) DENR Regional Offices, identified the agencies to be invited to the assessment. The invitation specifically stated that the participants to be sent by the partner agencies should be assigned in wildlife law enforcement divisions or units.

The CTNA was conducted on 12 December 2019, 13 December 2019 and 23 January 2020, in Region 13, Region 7 and NCR, respectively. It was conducted in two manners: manually and through an online questionnaire. Respondents who were unable to access their emails or had no email addresses, opted to answer the questionnaire manually. The others opted to answer online through the link sent to their email addresses. Responses gathered through the manual survey were incorporated in the online survey. The mechanics on how to answer the questionnaire were also explained. Before filling in, TK discussed each topic to guide the respondents in answering the questionnaire. The conduct of a focus group discussion was conducted afterwards.

Aside from said schedules, the TNA questionnaires were also distributed to the law enforcement officers of the DENR and partner agencies during the Round Table Discussion on Forensics in the Cocoon Hotel, Quezon City, on 3 December 2019. The questionnaires were filled in during said activity and collected afterwards.

### ***Limitations***

Based on TKs experience and relevant CTNA activities, the ideal period for preparation before the conduct of a CTNA is at least six months. The activities within this period include the preparation and development of questionnaires, identification of appropriate target respondents, and identification of expected outputs, among others. However, the time frame for this CTNA was much shorter. Given the schedule from the approval of TKs Inception Report in October 2019 in relation to the end of the project, TK had only two months to prepare for and conduct the CTNA. Thus, TK, through the help of the focal persons of the regional offices, resorted to the use of purposive sampling. This sampling method is one way of selecting participants through specific criteria. For this CTNA, the team agreed to invite two (2) representatives (specifically assigned to wildlife law enforcement) for each agency and to conduct a face-to-face CTNA in one location.

## **IV. CTNA Findings**

### ***MANDATES AND CAPACITY NEEDED***

The capacity of the respondents and their training needs must be determined vis a vis their mandate on wildlife law enforcement.

Pursuant to Republic Act (RA) No. 9147, or the Wildlife Resources Conservation and Protection Act, the lead agency in the implementation of this law for terrestrial plant and animal species is the DENR. Section 04 of RA No. 9147 provides that “[th]e DENR shall have jurisdiction over all terrestrial plant and animal species, all turtles and tortoises and wetland species, including but not limited to crocodiles, waterbirds and all amphibians and dugong.” In addition, Section 4 of Executive Order No. 192, otherwise known as the Reorganization Act of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, mandates the DENR as the primary government agency responsible for the conservation, management, development and proper use of the country’s environment and natural resources. To comply with this mandate, the regional offices of the DENR are given the functions to implement the ENR laws within their areas of jurisdiction. This is found in section 21(a) of EO 192, which says that the Regional Offices shall implement the laws and policies to promote environmental protection. Same Office is likewise tasked in Section 21(c) to coordinate with regional offices of other departments, offices, agencies in the region and local government units in the enforcement of natural resource conservation laws and regulations. The Regional Offices of the DENR cover both the Provincial and Community Environment and Natural Resource Offices.

If these are the mandates of DENR law enforcement personnel, what capacity is needed in order for them to perform their jobs? Rule 30.1 of the Joint DENR-DA-PCSD Administrative Order No. 1 dated May 18, 2004, otherwise known as the Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 9147, provides the basic guide. While the requirements that are enumerated there are for individuals from non-government organizations (NGOs), citizens groups, community organization and other volunteer personnel who want to be deputized as Wildlife Law Enforcement Officers by the DENR, these requirements are the same for wildlife law enforcement officers from the DENR so that they will be able to do their job from detection of wildlife crime to investigation to apprehension to case filing and prosecution. The DENR law enforcement officers must have knowledge and skills on the following:

### **Substantive Laws**

1. Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147)
2. Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705)
3. Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended (RA 8550, as amended by RA 10654)
4. Relevant prohibited acts under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act, as amended by the Expanded NIPAS (ENIPAS) Act

5. Relevant CITES Provisions
6. Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices

### **Procedural Laws**

1. Criminal procedure under the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases
2. Rules on arrest, search, seizure and detention
3. Rules on evidence
4. Evidence custodianship
5. Filing of complaint with the Office of the Prosecutor
6. Strategic lawsuit against public participation (SLAPP) Suits
7. Court testimony
8. Preparation of the following forms/ reports:
  - 8.1. Investigation reports
  - 8.2. Preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports
  - 8.3. Preparation of apprehension reports
  - 8.4. Preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutors
  - 8.5. Preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses)
  - 8.6. Preparation of inventory sheet reports
  - 8.7. Preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts

### **Technical Skills**

1. Wildlife Identification
2. Wildlife handling
3. Inspection procedure/safety
4. Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities
5. Smuggling techniques and method of concealment
6. Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents

In addition to the above, given that this project is focused on addressing organized environmental crime, basic knowledge on the following will further

strengthen the capacity of DENR law enforcement officers: online wildlife trade, controlled delivery, and Anti-Money Laundering Act.

While the DENR is the primary agency in the enforcement of Wildlife Laws, other law enforcement agencies are likewise given the same mandate. This is found in Section 30 of RA 9147 which states that the PNP, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), the NBI and other law enforcement agencies shall designate WEOs. As such, these officers shall have full authority to seize illegally traded wildlife and to arrest violators of the law, upon undergoing and passing the necessary training as discussed in Rule 30.1 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 9147.

In addition, in 2005 the DENR and PNP entered into a memorandum of agreement designating Police Environment Desk Officer/s (PEDO) in each precinct. The purpose of this is for the PNP to further provide assistance in the enforcement of environmental laws. At the moment, these PEDOs are present in Region 7, Region 13 and NCR.

Other agencies mandated to provide support and assistance in the enforcement of wildlife laws in their respective areas of operations include the DA-BFAR, PCG, PPA, BOC, BAI, BPI, CAAP and LGUs among others. Being mandated to provide support and assistance, the basic capacity that is needed of them consists of knowledge and skills on the ff:

### **Substantive Laws**

1. Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147)
2. Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705)
3. Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended (RA 8550, as amended by RA 10654)
4. Relevant prohibited acts under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act, as amended by the Expanded NIPAS (ENIPAS) Act
5. Relevant CITES Provisions
6. Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices

### **Procedural Laws:**

1. Criminal procedure under the RPEC

2. SLAPP Suits
3. Court testimony

### **Technical Skills**

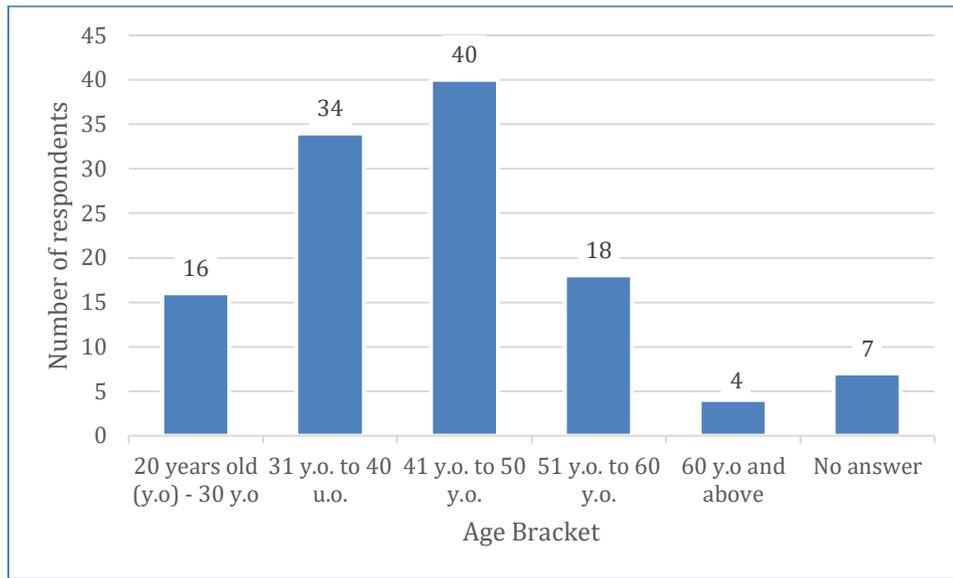
1. Wildlife Identification
2. Wildlife handling
3. Inspection procedure/safety
4. Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities
5. Smuggling techniques and method of concealment
6. Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents
7. Introduction to Online trade
8. Introduction to Controlled Delivery

### ***TNA Results***

The survey had 119 respondents, composed of 95 males, 22 females and two persons preferred not to disclose their gender.

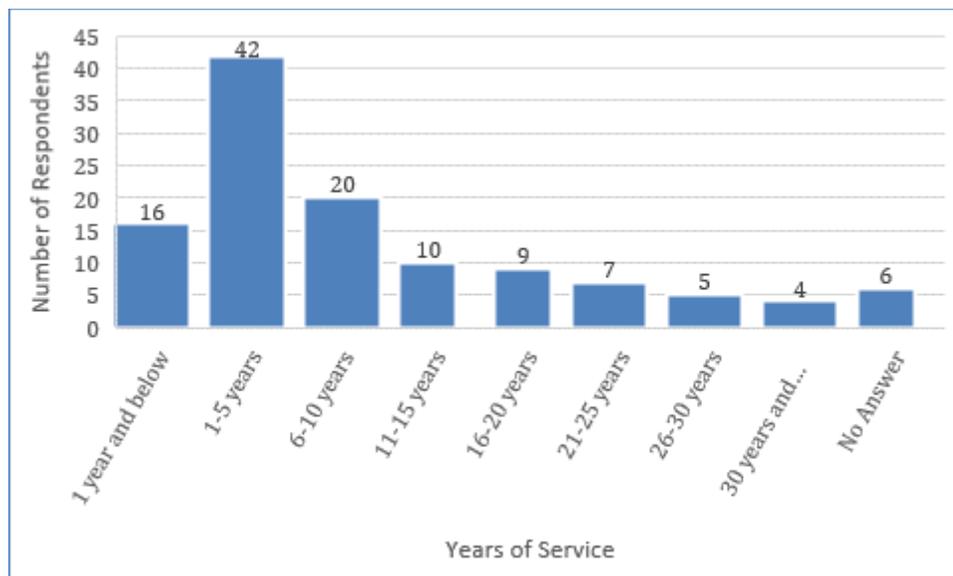
Figure 1 shows the number of respondents per age category. Of the 119 respondents, 34% were 41 to 50 years old, 28% were 31-40 years old, 15% were 51-60 years old, 13% were 20-30 years old, 3% were 60 years old and above and the others did not disclose their age. The determination of respondents' age bracket is important because training needs may differ with different age brackets.

**Figure 1. Number of respondents per age bracket.**



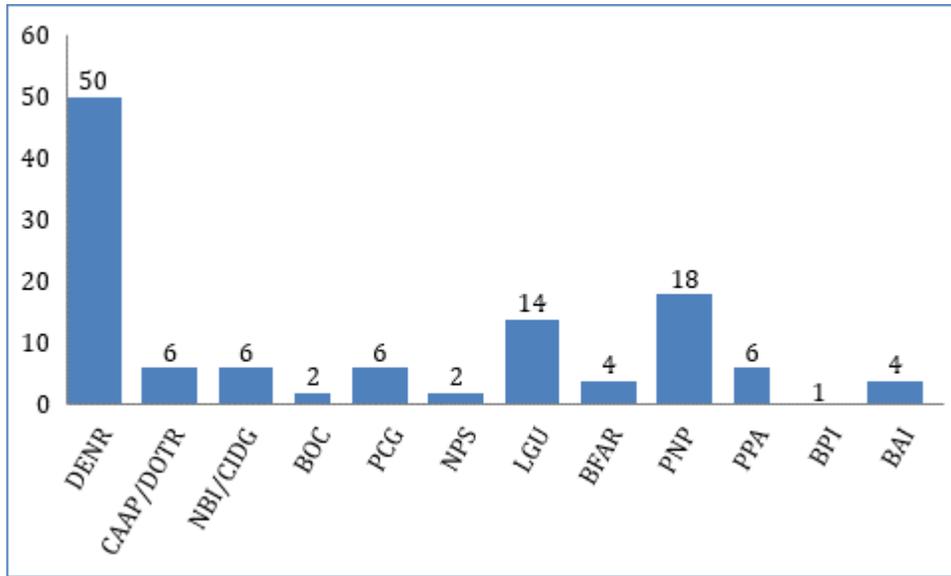
Aside from age bracket, respondents were also asked regarding the number of years in service in their current post. This was asked because the capacity and training needs of an individual also depends on the amount of work experience and the role they performed in their office. Based on Figure 2, 35% of the respondents have been in their position for 1-5 years, 17% had been in service for 6-10 years, 13% for less than one year and the rest had been working for 31 years – 30 years.

**Figure 2. Number of year/s in the position in the government.**



The distribution of participants per government agency is shown in Figure 3. 42% of the respondents were from the DENR, 15% were from PNP, 12% were from the LGUs and the remaining respondents were from other agencies.

**Figure 3. Distribution of CTNA participants per agency.**



The results for the other CTNA questions will be presented per agency, for the orderly presentation of this report. These include the information on international or national wildlife law enforcement trainings/seminars/fora attended by the respondents in both, the topics discussed therein and the assessment of their level of understanding in the topics listed in the CTNA questionnaire. It must be emphasized, that the training titles that were listed by respondents were not accurate. Most of the participants said that they could not remember the exact title, duration and year of the training. Pursuantly, TK advised them just to put the name based on what they remember.

In the determination of the level of understanding, respondents were asked to rate their level of understanding based on the following scale/category:

1	-	not understood
2	-	partly understood
3	-	understood but not being utilized in law enforcement work
4	-	fully understood and being utilized in law enforcement work

This self-assessment section of the questionnaire was analyzed and presented in a table format. The number of respondents for each scale/category were collated and the results were converted into percentages. The scale with the highest percentage for each topic was highlighted accordingly - purple for fully understood, green for understood but not utilized, yellow for partly understood and pink for not understood.

**DENR**

There were 50 respondents from the DENR - 17 from the Regional Offices, 3 from the Wildlife Resources Division of the DENR-BMB, 1 member of the Wildlife Traffic and Monitoring Unit, 4 from the PENROs and 25 from the CENROs of the three (3) project sites. The majority of these personnel are WEOs, Foresters, Forest Rangers and Forest technicians.

The most recent trainings/seminars/fora mentioned by the respondents from the DENR in the three project sites are listed in the Table 1.

**Table 1. List of trainings/seminars/fora attended by respondents of the DENR.**

<b>Title of the Training</b>	<b>Training Organizer</b>	<b>Duration of the training</b>
Training/Workshop on Wildlife Law Enforcement	DENR - Regional Office	2-3 days
Paralegal training on environmental laws	DENR	2-3 days
Skills enhancement workshop for CARAGA Region information officers	DENR Region 13 - Regional Office	2-3 days
Wildlife Law Enforcement Training	Regional Office	2-3 days
Training of Trainers	DENR - BMB	5 days

Capacity Building on proper Response as Law Enforcement Officer	DENR – Region 7	1 day
Advanced Training on Wildlife Investigation and Surveillance	DENR- BMB	4-6 days
Wildlife Forensics and Crime Scene investigation	DENR-BMB	2 weeks
Wildlife Handling	DENR	3 days
RA 9147 and other related trainings	DENR-BMB/USAID	1 week
LAWIN Biodiversity	FMB/DENR-BMB	1 week
Training for Wildlife Enforcement Officers	DENR-NCR	36 hours
Document Security/Intelligence and Surveillance	DENR-NCR/NICA	36 hours
NIPAS Marine Protected Areas	DENR-BMB	2 weeks
Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations	DENR-BMB/USAID	4 days
Wildlife forensics and Taxidermy	DENR-BMB	4 days
Environment and Natural Resources Laws, Rules and Regulations	DENR-NCR	2 days

In response to the question on topics covered by the abovementioned trainings/seminars/fora, respondents said that the topics discussed include the salient features of RA No. 9147, Presidential Decree (PD) No. 705, wildlife identification and handling, and preparation of forms and reports as well as topics on procedural laws.

### ***DENR-NCR***

The percentages of level of understanding on the topics for DENR – NCR is presented in Table 2. It indicates that the topics with the highest percentage under the category 4 are: prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act or RA No. 9147 (75%), relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Philippines or the PD 705 (75%), relevant CITES Provisions (50%), wildlife identification (42%), preparation of investigation reports (58%), preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports (42%), preparation of

apprehension reports (50%), preparation of affidavits (42%), preparation of inventory sheet report (50%), and preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts (67%), filing of complaint with the Office of the Prosecutor (33%), inspection procedure and safety (42%), surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities (50%), smuggling techniques (33%), duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies (58%), and, wildlife handling (42%). These suggest that respondents from DENR-NCR have full understanding on these topics and are capable of utilizing these topics in their law enforcement work.

Table 2 further shows that none of the topics received the highest percentage in category 3 - *understood but not utilized in law enforcement work*. On the other hand, it indicates that the topics with the highest percentage under category 2 - *partly understood* - are the: relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended (42%), relevant prohibited acts under NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act (58%), preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutor (33%), Criminal Procedure under RPEC (42%), Rules on Arrest, Search, Seizure, and Detention (42%), Rules on Evidence (33%), evidence custodianship (33%), SLAPP Suits (58%), court testimony (42%), anti-money laundering (42%) and controlled delivery (42%) while the topics with the high percentage as not understood are smuggling techniques and method of concealment (33%), documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents (33%), and online trade (42%).

**Table 2. Level of understanding of the topics for DENR-NCR.**

<b>Topics</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>No Answer</b>
1.Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147)	0	0	25%	75%	0
2. Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705	0	17%	8%	75%	0
3. Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended	17%	42%	25%	0%	17%
4. Relevant prohibited acts under the National Integrated Protected Area Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act	0	58%	17%	17%	8%
5.Relevant CITES Provisions	8%	25%	17%	50%	0
6.Wildlife Identification	17%	33%	8%	42%	0
7.Preparation of investigation reports	0	17%	25%	58%	0
8. Preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports	0	33%	25%	42%	0
9. Preparation of apprehension reports	0	25%	8%	50%	17%

10. Preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutors	8%	33%	25%	25%	8%
11. Preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses)	8%	33%	8%	42%	8%
12. Preparation of inventory sheet report	17%	25%	8%	50%	0%
13. Preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts	8%	8%	17%	67%	0%
14. Filing of complaint with the office of the Prosecutor	17%	25%	8%	33%	17%
15. Inspection, procedure/ safety	17%	25%	8%	42%	8%
16. Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities	8%	33%	8%	50%	0%
17. Smuggling techniques and method of concealment	33%	17%	17%	33%	0%
18. Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents	33%	25%	8%	25%	8%
19. Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices	8%	17%	17%	58%	0%
20. Wildlife handling	17%	25%	17%	42%	0%
21. Criminal procedure under the RPEC	8%	42%	8%	33%	8%
22. Rules on arrest, search, seizure and detention	17%	42%	8%	33%	0
23. Rules on evidence	17%	33%	17%	25%	8%
24. Evidence custodianship	17%	33%	25%	17%	8%
25. SLAPP Suits	0%	58%	25%	8%	8%
26. Court testimony	17%	42%	8%	17%	17%
27. Anti-money laundering	42%	42%	0%	8%	8%
28. Online trade	42%	8%	25%	25%	0%
29. Controlled delivery	33%	42%	8%	8%	8%

### *DENR-Region 7*

Table 3 shows the percentages of the level of understanding on the topics given for respondents in DENR-Region 7. The topics with the highest percentages under category 4 are the: prohibited acts under the R.A. No 9147 (56%) and relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Philippines or PD 705 (78%), relevant prohibited acts under NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act (33%), relevant CITES Provisions (44%), Wildlife Identification (44%) and Wildlife Handling (44%). These are the topics that are fully understood and are being utilized in the law enforcement work.

On the other hand, the topics with the highest percentages under category 3 – topics that are understood but not being utilized in law enforcement work are: preparation of

surveillance and monitoring reports (33%), preparation of apprehension reports (22%), preparation of affidavits, preparation of inventory sheet, preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts, filing of complaint with the Office of the Prosecutor, surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities, criminal procedure under RPEC, Rules on Arrest, Search, Seizure, and Detention, and evidence custodianship, all of which have a percentage of 33%, and SLAPP Suits (58%).

The remaining topics have the highest percentages of respondents under categories 1-2. The topics with the highest percentages under category 2 are relevant prohibited acts under NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act (33%), preparation of investigation reports (56%), preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports (33%), preparation of apprehension reports (22%), preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutors (44%), smuggling techniques and method of concealment (33%), duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices (33%), Rules on Arrest, Search, Seizure and Detention (33%), Rules on Evidence (44%), evidence custodianship (33%), and court testimony (33%).

Lastly, the topics with the highest percentage under category 1 or those “not understood” are relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended, (33%), inspection procedure and safety (56%), documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents (33%), anti-money laundering (56%), online trade (56%) and controlled delivery (44%).

**Table 3. Level of understanding on the topics for DENR-Region 7.**

Topics	1	2	3	4	No Answer
1. Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147)	0	1%	33%	56%	0
2. Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705)	0	11%	11%	78%	
3. Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended	33%	22%	22%	11%	11%
4. Relevant prohibited acts under the National Integrated Protected Area Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act	0	33%	22%	33%	11%

5.Relevant CITES Provisions	22%	11%	11%	44%	11%
6.Wildlife Identification	0	22%	22%	44%	0
7.Preparation of investigation reports	0	56%	11%	22%	11%
8. Preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports	11%	33%	33%	22%	0
9. Preparation of apprehension reports	11%	22%	22%	22%	22%
10. Preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutors	0%	44%	33%	11%	11%
11. Preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses)	11%	22%	33%	22%	11%
12. Preparation of inventory sheet report	11%	22%	33%	22%	11%
13.Preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts	11%	22%	33%	33%	0%
14. Filing of complaint with the office of the Prosecutor	22%	22%	33%	11%	11%
15. Inspection, procedure/safety	56%	11%	22%	0%	11%
16. Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities	22%	11%	33%	22%	11%
17.Sumgglng techniques and method of concealment	11%	33%	22%	11%	22%
18. Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents	33%	22%	22%	11%	11%
19. Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices	0	33%	22%	22%	22%
20. Wildlife handling	11%	11%	33%	44%	0
21. Criminal procedure under the RPEC	22%	22%	33%	11%	11%
22. Rules on arrest, search, seizure and detention	11%	33%	33%	11%	11%
23. Rules on evidence	11%	44%	0	11%	11%
24. Evidence custodianship	11%	33%	33%	11%	11%
25. SLAPP Suits	22%	22%	33%	11%	11%
26. Court testimony	22%	33%	22%	11%	11%
27. Anti-money laundering	56%	0	33%	0	11%
28. Online trade	56%	0	33%	0	11%
29. Controlled delivery	44%	11%	33%	0	11%

Meanwhile, **Table 4** shows the percentages of the level of understanding on the topics for respondents in DENR Region 13. The topics that are fully understood and are being utilized (category 4) by the respondents meaning - those with highest percentages are: prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act or RA 9147 (48%) and relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Philippines or PD 705 (55%), preparation of

investigation reports (34%), preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports (38%), preparation of apprehension reports (34%), preparation of inventory sheet report (38%), preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts (31%), surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities (31%) and the duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices (34%).

On the other hand, the topics with the highest percentage under category 3 - *understood but not being utilized in law enforcement work* - are the relevant CITES provisions (28%) and wildlife identification (31%).

The remaining topics with highest percentages fall into categories 1-2. The topics that are partly understood by most respondents are relevant prohibited acts under NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act (41%), relevant CITES provisions (28%), wildlife identification (31%), preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutors (34%), preparation of affidavits (31%), filing of complaint with the Office of the Prosecutor (41%), inspection procedure and safety (34%), surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities (31%), smuggling techniques and method of concealment (41%), documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents (52%), wildlife handling (34%), criminal procedure under RPEC (38%), Rules on Arrest, Search, Seizure and Detention (38%), Rules on Evidence (41%), evidence custodianship (45%), court testimony (45%), online trade (41%) and controlled delivery (34%). The topics on the relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended, and the Introduction to Anti-Money Laundering, on the other hand, got the highest percentages in category 1.

**Table 4. Level of understanding on the topics for DENR-Region 13.**

Topics	1	2	3	4	No Answer
1.Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147)	0	24%	24%	48%	3%
2. Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705	3%	21%	14%	55%	7%
3. Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended	34%	31%	24%	7%	3%

4. Relevant prohibited acts under the National Integrated Protected Area Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act	7%	41%	24%	21%	7%
5.Relevant CITES Provisions	17%	28%	28%	24%	3%
6.Wildlife Identification	7%	31%	31%	24%	7%
7.Preparation of investigation reports	7%	28%	24%	34%	7%
8. Preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports	7%	21%	28%	38%	7%
9. Preparation of apprehension reports	10%	24%	24%	34%	7%
10. Preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutors	14%	34%	24%	21%	7%
11. Preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses)	7%	31%	24%	28%	10%
12. Preparation of inventory sheet report	7%	28%	21%	38%	7%
13.Preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts	7%	28%	24%	31%	10%
14. Filing of complaint with the office of the Prosecutor	7%	41%	21%	24%	7%
15. Inspection, procedure/safety	10%	34%	28%	24%	3%
16. Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities	7%	31%	28%	31%	3%
17.Sumgglng techniques and method of concealment	14%	41%	21%	17%	7%
18. Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents	10%	52%	14%	17%	7%
19. Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices	7%	24%	28%	34%	7%
20. Wildlife handling	7%	34%	21%	31%	7%
21. Criminal procedure under the RPEC	14%	38%	24%	17%	7%
22. Rules on arrest, search, seizure and detention	7%	38%	24%	21%	10%
23. Rules on evidence	7%	41%	24%	17%	10%
24. Evidence custodianship	10%	45%	21%	17%	7%
25. SLAPP Suits	24%	34%	21%	10%	10%
26. Court testimony	14%	45%	21%	10%	10%
27. Anti-money laundering (intro)	31%	28%	7%	14%	21%
28. Online trade	17%	41%	10%	14%	17%
29. Controlled delivery (Intro)	24%	34%	14%	10%	17%

The overall assessment of level of understanding on the topics for the DENR as a whole DENR (Region 7, 13, NCR), is summarized in **Table 5**. The result shows the topics with the highest percentages under category 4 - *fully understood and are being utilized in the law enforcement work*. These topics comprise: the prohibited acts under RA 9147 (56%), the relevant prohibited acts under the PD 705 (64%), relevant CITES Provisions and wildlife identification (34%), wildlife handling (36%), preparation of investigation reports (38%), preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports (36%), preparation of apprehension reports (36%), preparation of affidavits (30%), preparation of inventory sheet report (38%), preparation of seizure and turn over receipt and acceptance receipts (40%), surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities (34%), and the duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies (38%).

However, the remaining topics with highest percentages fall under categories 1-2 and none in category 3. Topics with highest percentages under category 2 include: relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended (32%), relevant prohibited acts under NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act (44%), preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutor (36%), preparation of affidavits (30%), filing of complaint with the Office of the Prosecutor (34%), Inspection, procedure and safety (28%), smuggling techniques and method of concealment (34%), documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents (40%), criminal procedure under RPEC (36%), Rules on arrest, search, seizure and detention (38%), Rules on Evidence (40%), Evidence Custodianship (40%), SLAPP Suits (38%), court testimony (42%) and controlled delivery (32%).

The topics with highest percentages under category 1 are introduction to anti-money laundering and online trade, with 38% and 30%, respectively.

**Table 5. Overall result for the level of understanding on the topics for the DENR (Region 7, 13, NCR).**

Topics	1	2	3	4	No Answer
1. Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147)	0%	16%	26%	56%	2%
2. Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705)	2%	18%	12%	64%	4%
3. Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended	34%	31%	24%	7%	3%
4. Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended	30%	32%	24%	6%	8%
5. Relevant prohibited acts under the National	4%	44%	22%	22%	8%

Integrated Protected Area Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act					
6. Relevant CITES Provisions	16%	24%	22%	34%	4%
7. Wildlife Identification	8%	30%	24%	34%	4%
8. Wildlife handling	10%	28%	22%	36%	4%
9. Preparation of investigation reports	4%	30%	22%	38%	6%
10. Preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports	6%	26%	28%	36%	4%
11. Preparation of apprehension reports	8%	24%	20%	36%	12%
12. Preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutors	10%	36%	26%	20%	8%
13. Preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses)	8%	30%	22%	30%	10%
14. Preparation of inventory sheet report	10%	26%	20%	38%	6%
15. Preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts	8%	22%	24%	40%	6%
16. Filing of complaint with the office of the Prosecutor	12%	34%	20%	24%	10%
17. Inspection, procedure/ safety	20%	28%	22%	24%	6%
18. Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities	10%	28%	24%	34%	4%
19. Smuggling techniques and method of concealment	18%	34%	20%	20%	8%
20. Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents	20%	40%	14%	18%	8%
21. Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices	6%	24%	24%	38%	8%
22. Criminal procedure under the RPEC	14%	36%	22%	20%	8%
23. Rules on arrest, search, seizure and detention	10%	38%	22%	22%	8%
24. Rules on evidence	10%	40%	22%	18%	10%
25. Evidence custodianship	12%	40%	24%	16%	8%
26. SLAPP Suits	18%	38%	24%	10%	10%
27. Court testimony	16%	42%	18%	12%	12%
28. Anti-money laundering (intro)	38%	26%	10%	10%	16%
29. Online trade (intro)	30%	26%	18%	14%	12%
30. Controlled delivery (intro)	30%	32%	16%	8%	14%

### *Challenges in implementation*

Aside from the self-assessment, respondents were also asked to explain the reason why they rated their level of understanding as “fully understood but is not being utilized in law enforcement work”. The answers are quoted hereunder:

1. *“My work in the office is not into apprehension of wildlife but on compliance, monitoring and wildlife database.”*
2. *“Apprehension of wildlife is mostly undertaken by CENRO Personnel.”*
3. *“I am a newly assigned as (sic) WEO in my department and have no training about WEO.”*
4. *“Needs more training being new to the job.”*
5. *“It's my first time to attend wildlife seminar so I am not so familiar yet with this activity but I am willing to do the job.”*
6. *“Only WEO focal person is in charge.”*
7. *“Utilized only in forestry-related cases, not on wildlife law enforcement”.*
8. *“Because only WEO focal person is in charge to handle the case.”*
9. *“Due to pressure from local politicians.”*
10. *“Because in our part, we are not handling on that particular case only our WEO focal can handle it.”*
11. *“Somebody did the wildlife confiscation work which is delegated only to our WEO focal person of the office.”*
12. *“Majority of the trainings I attended, I fully understood and appreciated, but in the event for confiscation it was failed for lack of appropriate funds.”*
13. *“Being assigned in the Provincial Office of DENR (PENRO), my job is mainly endorsing reports from the CENROs aside from doing other functions as focal person for Forest Land Use Planning (FLUP) of DENR.”*
14. *“I am not directly involved in the implementation of checked topics.”*
15. *“Seldom participate on actual operation since based in the central office.”*
16. *“Some of the question were understood, however, we have field personnel assigned in every city/municipality within the area of CENRO Nasipit aside from our WEOs to perform the wildlife monitoring. They are the one who act directly. I have less experience utilizing my knowledge into law enforcement work.”*

### ***Suggested topics***

Respondents were also open-ended question on the topic/s that should be learned or acquired by the law enforcement officers to combat IWT. The suggested topics are:

On substantive laws:

1. paralegal capacity and legal paper works (note: this is also procedural)

On procedural laws:

2. training on detection and apprehension of wildlife
3. filing of wildlife cases
4. criminal procedure under RPEC
5. evidence custodianship
6. case build-up/ document handling

On technical skills

7. wildlife permit familiarization
8. wildlife handling
9. wildlife identification
10. intelligence gathering on international trade
11. training on detection of wildlife culprits
12. profiling
13. crime scene management
14. online trade
15. anti-money laundering
16. wildlife forensics

PNP

There were 18 respondents from the PNP. The respondents hold the positions of Investigator, Intelligence Officer, Chief of the Counter Intelligence, Assistant Chief of various PNP sections, Police Environmental Desk Officer, Station Chief, among others.

As to the question of whether or not respondents have attended training/s, seminar/s, forum/fora and the like on wildlife law enforcement, the majority of the respondents said that they have not. Nevertheless, those respondents who answered in the affirmative, identified the following trainings:

**Table 6. List of trainings/seminars/fora attended by respondents of the PNP.**

Title of the Training	Training Organizer	Duration of the training
Wildlife Protection	DENR	1 day
Advanced Training on Enforcement and Investigation for violations of laws and regulations on wildlife, fisheries and protected areas	DENR/USAID through PW and PBC 3	2 weeks
Wildlife Forensic and Crime Scene Investigation	DENR/USAID through PW and PBC 3	2 weeks
How to implement RA 9147	DENR	1 day
Environmental Protection Seminar	SMART	1 day
Orientation Seminar on National and International Policies on Ivory and Wildlife	DENR	1 day
Wildlife Law Enforcement	DENR	No answer

In response to the question on topics covered by the abovementioned trainings/seminars/for a, respondents said that the topics discussed include the salient features of RA No. 9147, Presidential Decree (PD) No. 705, wildlife identification and handling, and preparation of forms and reports as well as topics on procedural laws.

For the determination of level of understanding, TK chose only the topics relevant to the mandate of the PNP to provide assistance in case of detection of wildlife crime and security in terms of operations. The overall percentages of the level of understanding of the PNP in the three project sites is presented in Table 7. Based on the table, the topics with the highest percentages under category 4 - *fully understood and are being utilized in law enforcement work*, are the topics on procedural laws. These comprise: preparation of apprehension reports (37%), preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses) (63%), preparation of inventory sheet report (53%), preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts (63%), filing of complaint with the Office of the Prosecutor (63%), duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices (63%), Rules on Arrest, Search, Seizure and Detention (74%), Rules on evidence (47%), evidence custodianship (37%) and court testimony (42%).

None of the topic received the highest percentage under categories 1 and 3 while the topics with the highest percentages under category 2 are: prohibited acts under RA

9147 (42%), relevant prohibited acts under PD 705 (42%), relevant prohibited acts under Fisheries Code, as amended, (42%), relevant prohibited acts under NIPAS Act, as amended, (47%), wildlife identification (47%), inspection procedure/safety (53%), smuggling techniques (42%), documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents (47%), wildlife handling (42%), criminal procedure under RPEC (37%), evidence custodianship (42%), SLAPP Suits (37%), Inspection and verification of shipments of wildlife, its by-products and derivatives for export, re-export, import and local transport (42%) and introduction to anti-money laundering (37%).

**Table 7. Level of understanding on the topics for PNP.**

TOPICS	1	2	3	4	N/A
Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147)		42%	21%	32%	5%
Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705	5%	42%	16%	32%	5%
Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended	5%	42%	11%	42%	
Relevant prohibited acts under the National Integrated Protected Area Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act	16%	47%	16%	16%	5%
Wildlife Identification	11%	47%	21%	16%	5%
Preparation of apprehension reports	5%	26%	26%	37%	5%
Preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses)	5%	11%	16%	63%	5%
Preparation of inventory sheet report	5%	21%	16%	53%	5%
Preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts	0%	32%	0%	63%	5%
Filing of complaint with the office of the Prosecutor	5%	16%	11%	63%	5%
Inspection, procedure/safety	0%	53%	16%	26%	5%
Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities					
Smuggling techniques and method of concealment	16%	42%	5%	32%	5%
Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents	5%	47%	16%	26%	5%
Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices	0%	21%	11%	63%	5%
Wildlife handling	11%	42%	16%	21%	11%
Criminal procedure under the RPEC	11%	37%	26%	21%	5%
Rules on arrest, search, seizure and detention	5%	16%	0%	74%	5%
Rules on evidence	5%	32%	11%	47%	5%
Evidence custodianship	0%	42%	16%	37%	5%
SLAPP Suits	11%	37%	5%	37%	11%

Court testimony	5%	32%	11%	42%	11%
Inspection and verification of shipments of wildlife, its by-products and derivatives for export, re-export, import and local transport	11%	42%	21%	21%	5%
Anti-money laundering	26%	37%	5%	26%	5%

### *Challenges in implementation*

When asked about the factors/reasons on the topics rated as “fully understood but is not being utilized in law enforcement work”, the responses are quoted hereunder

1. *“There is a minimal encounter of IWT in airports because of the rigid security screening checkpoint procedures. Should there be any, there is no available DENR representative to take charge in filing of case for the perpetrator. Considering the fact that the passenger challenges the prohibition because of their scheduled flight, they opt to leave the subject to enable them to board their flight leaving the law enforcement with no action of intervention.”*
2. *“PNP do not have visitorial power especially on vessels due to insufficiency of personnel, the group is unable to conduct monitoring, especially online trading same with controlled delivery.”*
3. *“Because of lack of office in remote areas”*
4. *“Maybe because it is not use (sic) or not applied in the field of duty.”*

### *Suggested topics*

As to suggested trainings, respondents expressed hope that they will be invited to attend training on wildlife law enforcement.

## NBI – PNP - CIDG

TK combined the results of NBI and PNP-CIDG because of the similarities with regard to their functions or roles in terms of wildlife law enforcement. Respondents from these agencies hold the positions of an Acting Chief, Investigator, Senior Agent and Intel Officer. Some respondents answered that they have not attended any training/seminar/forum on wildlife law enforcement, while respondents who have attended training/seminar/forum on wildlife law enforcement shared the following information:

**Table 8. List of trainings/seminars/fora attended by respondents of the NBI - CIDG.**

<b>Training</b>	<b>Organizer</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Year</b>
Conspiracy and complex investigation source	US DEA	One week	2017
Forensic Training	Korea	2 weeks	2017
Crime scene Investigation	FBI - ILEA		2015
Wild Alert App	USAID		2019

The percentages on level of understanding on the topics for NBI and PNP-CIDG is shown in Table 9. The topics with the highest percentages under category 4 - *fully understood and are being utilized in law enforcement work* - are: the relevant prohibited acts under PD 705 (50%), wildlife handling (50%), preparation of the following forms: investigation reports (67%), surveillance and monitoring reports (50%), apprehension reports (50%), reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutor (50%), affidavits (complaint - affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and witnesses) (67%), seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts (67%), filing of complaint with the Office of the Prosecutor (67%), surveillance and monitoring of wildlife - related activities (50%), rules on arrest, search, seizure and detention (83%), rules on evidence (50%) and evidence custodianship (50%), court testimony (67%), anti-money laundering act (50%) and online trade (50%).

On the other hand, the topics with highest percentages under category 3 - *fully understood but are not utilized in the law enforcement work* - are the RA No. 9147 (50%), PD 705 (50%), Fisheries Code, as amended (50%), relevant CITES provisions (50%), preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports (50%), apprehension reports (50%), reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutor (50%), surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities (50%), smuggling techniques and method of concealment (33%), documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents (50%) duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and officers (33%), criminal procedure under RPEC (50%), Rules on Evidence (50%), evidence custodianship (50%), crime scene management (50%) and introduction to controlled delivery (50%).

Lastly, the topics with highest percentages falling under categories 1 and 2 are the relevant prohibited act under NIPAS, as amended (33%), wildlife identification (50%), surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities (50%), smuggling techniques and method of concealment (33%), and SLAPP Suits (50%).

**Table 9. Level of understanding on the topics for NBI and PNP-CIDG.**

TOPICS	1	2	3	4	N/A
1. Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147)	0	17%	50%	33%	0
2. Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705)	0	0	50%	50%	0
3. Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended	0	17%	50%	33%	0
4. Relevant prohibited acts under the NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act	17%	33%	17%	17%	17%
5. Relevant CITES Provisions	17%	17%	50%	17%	0
6. Wildlife Identification		50%	33%	17%	0
7. Wildlife handling	17%	17%	17%	50%	0
8. Preparation of investigation reports	0	0	33%	67%	0
9. Preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports	0	0	50%	50%	0
10. Preparation of apprehension reports	0	0	50%	50%	0
11. Preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutors	0	0	50%	50%	0
12. Preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses)	0	0	33%	67%	0
13. Preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts	0	17%	17%	67%	0
14. Filing of complaint with the office of the Prosecutor	0	0	33%	67%	0
15. Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities	0	50%	50%	0	0
16. Smuggling techniques and method of concealment	0	33%	33%	33%	0
17. Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents	0	17%	50%	33%	0
18. Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices	0	17%	33%	33%	17%
21. Rules on arrest, search, seizure and detention	0	0	17%	83%	0
22. Criminal Procedure under RPEC	0	17%	50%	33%	0
23. Rules on evidence	0	0	50%	50%	0
24. Evidence custodianship	0	0	50%	50%	0
25. SLAPP Suits	17%	50%	17%	17%	0
26. Court testimony	0	0	33%	67%	0
27. Anti-money laundering (intro)	0	17%	33%	50%	0
28. Crime scene management	0	0	50%	50%	0
29. Online trade (intro)	17%	0	33%	50%	0
30. Controlled delivery (intro)	17%	17%	50%	17%	0

## *Challenges in implementation*

As to the explanation on the topics rated as partly understood but not being implemented in law enforcement work, one of the respondents from the NBI explained: “[W]e have a special division handling the cases (Environmental and Wildlife Protection Division NBI Manila, they usually coordinate with DENR Region (CARAGA) with respect to surveillance, budget, apprehension and prosecution. Further, no information dissemination had been done in the region.” The other respondents, however, did not support their answer with an explanation.

## *Suggested topics*

Respondents suggested having case build-up training and how to handle the investigation, detection, arrest and prosecution of wildlife violations, and wildlife identification to combat IWT. As explained by one of the respondents, “law enforcers must be able to do case build-up because a training will be nothing if law enforcer will not be able to do that.” This training would help them in the prosecution of the case to avoid case dismissal simply due to technicality.

## **DOJ - NPS**

The DOJ-NPS serves as the government's prosecution arm and administers the government's criminal justice system by investigating crimes, prosecuting offenders and overseeing the correctional system. To determine the training needs/gaps of the prosecution service in wildlife law enforcement, the DENR Regional Offices invited representatives from the Office of the Prosecutors in the concerned regions for the TNA. However, despite said invitation, only representatives from Region 13 attended. No one responded from the NCR and Region 7.

As to the question of whether or not they have attended any similar training/seminar/forum on wildlife law enforcement, respondents from the DOJ-National Prosecution Service said that they have not attended relevant training on wildlife law enforcement.

The TNA results for the level of understanding on the topics is shown in Table 10. The results indicate that none of the topics got the highest percentage under category 4. However, the topics with the highest percentages fall under categories 1 and

2. The topics under category 2 include wildlife identification, criminal procedure under RPEC, and SLAPP suits while the topics under category 1 include the smuggling techniques and method of concealment, the duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices and introduction on controlled delivery.

**Table 10. Level of understanding on the topics for DOJ-NPS.**

TOPICS	1	2	3	4
1. Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147)	0	50%	50%	
2. Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705	0	50%	0	50%
3. Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended	0	50%	0	50%
4. Relevant prohibited acts under the National Integrated Protected Area Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act	50%	50%	0	0
5. Relevant CITES Provisions	50%	50%	0	0
6. Wildlife Identification	0	100%	0	0
7. Smuggling techniques and method of concealment	100%	0	0	0
8. Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents	50%	50%	0	0
9. Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices	100%	0	0	0
10. Criminal procedure under the RPEC	0	100%	0	0
11. SLAPP Suits	0	100%	0	0
12. Anti-money laundering (intro)	50%	50%	0	0
13. Controlled delivery (intro)	100%	0	0	0

### *Challenges in implementation*

When asked about the factors/reasons why respondents, despite having knowledge on the prohibited acts under RA 9147 but do not utilize the same in law enforcement work, the respondent explained that his knowledge on wildlife law enforcement and related regulations is mostly confined to conceptual work. The other respondents did not support their answer with an explanation.

### *Suggested topics*

Within this assessment, respondents from the DOJ suggested training/seminars on wildlife law enforcement, and handling and prosecution of cases, involving violations of RA 9147.

### Other Partner Agencies

Considering the similarity in the mandate in relation to wildlife law enforcement, TK grouped the results gathered from other partner agencies, namely: the BOC, DA-BFAR, PPA, PCG, CAAP, and DOTR. Respondents from these partner agencies were frontline officers or personnel assigned in airports and seaports.

As to the question on whether or not respondents of these partner agencies have attended training or seminar on wildlife law enforcement, the majority of the respondents said that they have not attended any specific training/seminar/forum on wildlife law enforcement. For respondents who have attended relevant trainings/seminars on wildlife law enforcement, they mentioned the following:

**Table 11. List of trainings/seminars/fora attended by respondents of the partner agencies.**

<b>Training</b>	<b>Organizer</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Year</b>
Orientation Seminar on National and International Policies on Ivory and Illegal Wildlife Trade	DENR	1 day	Not indicated.
International standards risk for animal trade training	OIE (World Organization for Animal Health-Office International des Epizooties)	2-3 days	2014
Wildlife Hazard Management	DENR	2-3 days	2018
Fish Examiner Course	BFAR	1 month	Not indicated.
Consolidated MARPOL 73/78	United States Marine Corp, Manila	2 weeks	2018
National Oil Spill Contingency Planning	CG9/PCG	1 week	Not indicated.

Marine Environment Protection Law Enforcement	MEPCOM	1 month	2019
Basic PCO	DENR	1 week	2019
Wildlife Act	DENR	1 day	2019
DENR Laws	DENR Region 1	1 day	2019

The level of understanding on the selected topics relevant to their mandate of the partner agencies is presented in Table 12. The results revealed that none of the topics got the highest percentage under categories 4 and 3. However, the result shows that the highest percentage of respondents partly understood the prohibited acts under RA No. 9147 (36%) while many of the respondents rated their level of understanding as “not understood” under category 1. These topics comprise: the relevant prohibited acts under the PD 705 (39%), relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended (39%), relevant prohibited acts under the NIPAS Act, as amended (39%), relevant CITES provisions (32%), wildlife identification (29%), smuggling techniques and method of concealment (36%), documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents (39%), inspection procedure and safety (32%), duties and responsibilities of the law enforcement agencies (25%), wildlife handling (39%), Criminal Procedure under the RPEC (46%), SLAPP Suits (50%), court testimony (39%), Introduction to online trade (43%) and controlled delivery (46%).

On the other hand, it is worth noting the high percentage in column 6 (lowest percentage is 25%). No answer means that the four levels of understanding (1 not understood, 2 partly understood, 3 understood but not being utilized and 4- fully understood and is being utilized) do not apply to them because most of them have not attended any training on wildlife law enforcement.

**Table 12. Level of understanding on the topics for partner agencies (BOC, DA-BFAR, PPA, PCG, CAAP, DOTR).**

TOPICS	1	2	3	4	N/A
1. Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147)	25%	36%	4%	14%	21%
2. Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705)	39%	21%	4%	4%	32%
3. Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended	39%	11%	14%	11%	25%
4. Relevant prohibited acts under the National Integrated Protected Area Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act	39%	25%	7%	7%	21%
5. Relevant CITES Provisions	32%	29%	4%	11%	25%

6. Wildlife Identification	29%	29%	7%	11%	25%
7. Smuggling techniques and method of concealment	36%	18%	4%	4%	39%
8. Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents	39%	18%	4%	11%	29%
9. Inspection procedure/safety	32%	18%	7%	14%	29%
10. Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices	25%	14%	7%	25%	29%
11. Wildlife handling	39%	14%	4%	11%	32%
12. Criminal procedure under the RPEC	46%	11%	7%	7%	29%
13. SLAPP Suits	50%	14%	4%	4%	29%
14. Court testimony	39%	21%	0%	7%	32%
15. Online trade (Intro)	43%	14%	7%	11%	25%
16. Controlled delivery (Intro)	46%	11%	4%	11%	29%

### *Challenges in implementation*

When asked about the reasons why respondents, despite having knowledge of the topics, do not utilize the same in law enforcement work, respondents said that they are more focused on filing cases relevant to their mandate. For example, the PCG is focused on filing administrative cases in relation to violation of maritime safety and seaborne patrol.

### *Suggested topics*

The above-mentioned results are corroborated by the following suggested topics or skills required by the respondents as stated the question *“Please specify what topic/s should be learned or acquired by the law enforcement officers to combat illegal wildlife trade?”*:

1. Skills on proper identification and handling of wildlife
2. Profiling
3. Wildlife hazard management
4. Chain of custody training
5. Information dissemination to the public
6. Complete training exercise from apprehension to conviction
7. Please conduct training on wildlife law enforcement especially for the coast guard assigned in ports and tributaries

8. Intelligence gathering
9. Preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports
10. Preparation of affidavits
11. Preparation of inventory sheet reports
12. Preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts
13. Smuggling techniques and method of concealment
14. Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies
15. Inspection and verification of shipments of wildlife

**LGUs**

Respondents from the LGUs were selected from the three (3) project sites. In NCR, the DENR-NCR invited the 16 LGUs, but unfortunately, only five (5) responded to the invitation, namely: Quezon City, Las Pinas, Muntinlupa, Malabon and Pasig. Respondents from Butuan were from the Butuan City Mayor’s Office, while respondents from Region 7 were from the Provincial Government Office of Cebu, Municipality of Cordova and Cities of Mandaue and Lapu-lapu. The respondents hold the position of the City or Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Officer, City Veterinarian, Environmental Inspector, Planning and Research Assistant and Environmental Researcher.

As to whether or not the respondents have attended trainings, seminar and forum on wildlife law enforcement, the majority of respondents did not provide an answer because they did not attend any relevant training specifically for wildlife law enforcement. Nonetheless, they attended trainings/seminars/fora on general environmental laws, as shown in the following:

**Table 13. List of trainings/seminars/fora attended by respondents of the LGUs.**

<b>Training</b>	<b>Organizer</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Year attended</b>
QC Environmental Law Deputation	QC - LGU	1 day	2019

Seminar			
QC Urban Biodiversity Training	DENR	1 day	2019
Cave Management Plan	GAIA Exploration Club	1 day	2019
Environmental Law Enforcement	DENR	1 day	Not indicated.
Biodiversity training	DENR 4-A	1 day	Not indicated.
Wildlife law Enforcement	DENR	3 days	(2015/2016)
Wildlife for LPPCHEA	DENR-NCR	1 day	2016

Similar with the agencies above, TK also chose the topics relevant to the mandate and role of the LGUs in wildlife law enforcement.

Table 14 shows the level of understanding on the topics for the respondents from the LGUs. It shows that except for wildlife identification with an equal rating of 23% for the four categories, many of the respondents answered that the topics are not understood or partly understood by them. As shown in the table, the highest percentages of the respondents fall under categories 2 and 1. The topics under category 2 are the prohibited acts under RA No. 9147 (46%), the relevant prohibited acts under PD 705 (38%), inspection procedure and safety (31%), and the duties and responsibilities of the law enforcement agencies and offices (38%). Meanwhile, the topics under category 1 are relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended (31%), inspection procedure and safety (31%), wildlife handling (38%), SLAPP suits (46%) and Introduction to anti-money laundering (38%).

**Table 14. Level of understanding on the topics for the LGUs.**

TOPICS	1	2	3	4	N/A
1. Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147)	8%	46%	23%	15%	8%
2. Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705)	31%	38%	8%	23%	0%
3. Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended	31%	23%	15%	23%	8%
4. Wildlife Identification	23%	23%	23%	23%	8%
5. Inspection, procedure/safety	31%	31%	15%	8%	15%
6. Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices	31%	38%	15%	8%	8%
7. Wildlife handling	38%	23%	8%	15%	15%
8. SLAPP Suits	46%	23%	8%	8%	15%

9. Anti-money laundering (Intro)	38%	23%	8%	8%	23%
----------------------------------	-----	-----	----	----	-----

### *Challenges in implementation*

According to the respondents, the LGUs are focused in enforcing all environmental laws and not only in enforcing RA No. 9147. Thus, when they detect violation of wildlife laws or at least suspect someone is involved in IWT, they immediately report it to the DENR, because they do not have the technical capability to do the actual apprehension and to file the case with the Office of the Prosecutor.

### *Suggested topics*

With this, respondents from the LGUs suggested to have a training on the topics on substantive laws, procedural laws and technical skills that are relevant to their mandate. Some respondents specified that there should be a wildlife law enforcement training, where they would be trained on wildlife identification and handling, investigation and proper documentation, and the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases. As the receiver of the first-hand information in cases of IWT, the LGUs really play important role in combatting IWT. They will serve as effective channels of disseminating information to the public about the conservation and protection of wildlife. They also suggested that there should be more deputized wildlife law enforcement personnel on the local level.

## **Preferred Learning Methods**

Respondents were also asked to recommend their preferred training methodologies. The following lists show the most recommended methods of the respondents.

1. lectures
2. Workshops,
3. actual case scenarios
4. field visits

## V. Analysis

To determine the capacity and training gaps, the CTNA results were analyzed by considering the percentage of respondents that fully understood and are utilizing the topics in the law enforcement work, the challenges encountered in implementing these laws, the suggested topics that must be learned by a law enforcer in combatting IWT and the information gathered in the Focused Group Discussion in relation to the respective mandates of the government agencies. It is understood that there is capacity gap if the highest percentage of respondents fall into categories 1, 2 and 3 and the percentage of respondents per topic under category 4, though having the highest percentage, is below 50% as the majority of the respondents fall in the first three categories.

### DENR

Based on the overall CTNA result of the DENR, it was observed that except for R.A. No. 9147 and PD 705, the majority of respondents rated their level of understanding for the remaining topics as not understood (category 1), partly understood (category 2 ) or understood but is not utilized in the law enforcement work (category 3). The result further indicates that out of the 30 topics, only two topics - RA No. 9147 and PD 705, are fully understood and utilized by at least 50% of the respondents in the law enforcement work. This is expected because the DENR is the lead agency in implementing these laws. However, the remaining topics are fully understood by less than 50% of the respondents who may therefore not be capable of applying these. Among the reasons for these capacity and training gaps identified by the respondents were being new to the job, differences in the scope of work and area of operation of the different units within the DENR Offices and other factors, i.e., pressure from local politicians and lack of external funds.

1. New to the job. There is no question that training is needed by any staff who is new to a particular job. This is needed to improve understanding in wildlife laws, rules and regulations and for them to utilize knowledge on these laws in law enforcement work. Respondents who claimed being new to the job were the newly deputized WEOs in Region 13, those who were transferred from one division or unit to another and those respondents who said that their number of years in service was below 5 years. With these, some said that they lack actual experience on law enforcement work while others said that they never encountered IWT in their field work.

2. Differences in the scope of work and area of operation of the different units within the DENR Offices. As cited above, respondents came from the different units of the DENR and therefore, hold different positions or designations from WEOs up to the Enforcement Chief. Consequently, respondents have different jobs, scope of work and area of operation to avoid overlapping of work. For example, the law enforcement operations whether in wildlife or forestry are within the power of the WEOs assigned in the CENROs while other staff are focused in compliance and monitoring of wildlife database. Because of these factors, respondents, especially those in the CENROs, said that they still need training on wildlife law enforcement to further enhance their knowledge and skills in wildlife laws, rules and regulations because they serve as front liners' in responding to IWT.

3. Other factors - Pressure from local politicians and lack of appropriate funds are external factors that also affect the law enforcement work. While these factors may not be directly addressed in a wildlife law enforcement training, these may be resolved through the strengthened coordination across law enforcement agencies that may be developed in the training. In addition, factors including the recent amendment of the NIPAS Act, the DA-BFAR as the lead agency in the implementation of the Fisheries Code instead of the DENR and updating of relevant CITES provisions also explain the capacity and training gaps among the DENR personnel.

## PNP

Contrary to the overall CTNA result of the DENR, the result for the PNP revealed that respondents from the PNP are fully knowledgeable on procedural laws and the preparation of reports and forms but they "do not" or "partly understood" the substantive laws. The result also shows the topics that are fully understood and are being utilized in law enforcement work by at least 50% of the respondents, are 6 out of the 24 topics. These topics are the preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses), preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts and filing of complaint with the Office of the Prosecutor, preparation of inventory sheet report, Rules on Arrest, Search, Seizure and Detention and the duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices. The remaining topics, however, are not fully understood by at least 50% of the respondents who may therefore not capable of applying these. As such, the majority of respondents' level of understanding for the remaining topics ranges from category 1 to 3. This is due to fact that the role of the PNP in wildlife or environmental law enforcement is focused on providing assistance to the DENR or DA-BFAR, as the case

may be, by ensuring safety, peace and security of these personnel and preserving the integrity of evidence. Thus, according to the PNP, when they encounter IWT cases, the initial response was to report it directly to the DENR or DA-BFAR because they do not have the knowledge to identify wildlife, how to determine whether the wildlife is endangered or not, what to check in the document presented as proof of its authenticity and legality of the wildlife, among others. They also shared that they got the chance to attend wildlife law enforcement trainings or seminars only when invited by the DENR. Pursuantly, they have capacity and training gaps when it comes to substantive laws and technical skills.

#### NBI and PNP- CIDG

The CTNA result of NBI and PNP-CIDG is almost similar with the CTNA result of the PNP. Being in the law enforcement, respondents from NBI and PNP-CIDG fully understood the procedural laws rather than substantive laws and technical skills. Half of the topics (15 out of 30) are fully understood by at least 50% of the respondents and therefore, are being utilized in law enforcement work. These topics are the relevant prohibited acts in PD 705, preparation of the following forms: investigation reports, affidavits (complaint – affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and witnesses), and the seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts, surveillance and monitoring reports, apprehension reports, reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutor, filing of complaint with the Office of the Prosecutor, Rules on Arrest, Search, Seizure and Detention, Rules on Evidence and evidence custodianship and court testimony. Again, these suggest that the remaining topics are not fully understood and implemented by the majority of the respondents and the highest percentage of respondents rated their level of understanding under category 3 – understood but not being implemented in law enforcement work or under categories 1 and 2. The reason for this result is because of the mandate of these offices in responding to environmental or wildlife law enforcement. As explained by one of the respondents, there was no information dissemination in the region when it comes to substantive laws and technical skills because the NBI, through its Environmental and Wildlife Protection Division, merely coordinate with the DENR Region with respect to surveillance, budget, apprehension and prosecution. Knowledge on substantive laws and technical skills are within the competence of the DENR while compliance with the procedural laws is within the competence of the NBI and PNP CIDG.

#### DOJ-NPS

The CTNA result of respondents from the DOJ-NPS indicates that out of the 13 topics, there are only two topics that are fully understood and are being utilized by the majority (at least 50) of the respondents. These topics are the relevant prohibited acts under PD 705 and the Fisheries Code, as amended. On the other hand, the remaining topics with the highest number of respondents fall into categories 1 to 3. These are the topics that are not understood or partly understood by at least 50% of the respondents and the topics that is understood but is not utilized in law enforcement work. Similar with the other agencies discussed above, the result is likewise attributed to the mandate of DOJ-NPS. Indeed, while the prosecutors fully understood the relevant prohibited acts under RA No. 9147, knowledge on this law and related regulations is merely confined in conceptual work because the role of the prosecutors in the law enforcement is not in the actual law enforcement operation but after the apprehension and the filing of the case against the offender. Aside from that, the prosecutors in the country are also attending to a number of cases involving violations of different laws and ordinances and not solely environmental laws. And, if ever there are environmental cases filed, these cases are dismissed in the prosecutor's level either due to lack of evidence or technicality. Thus, the respondents from DOJ-NPS expressed their willingness to attend wildlife law enforcement training with the other law enforcement agencies to familiarize themselves with the wildlife laws and also to address concerns regarding the prosecution of environmental cases.

#### OTHER PARTNER AGENCIES

The CTNA result for partner agencies revealed that all of the 16 topics are not fully understood by the majority (at least 50%) of the respondents and therefore, they are not capable of utilizing said topics in the law enforcement work. It likewise indicates that the highest percentages of respondents rated their level of understanding on the topics under categories 1 and 2. Again, the result could be attributed to the mandates of these partner agencies. Since these agencies are mandated to enforce all environmental laws, they rarely encounter violations of RA No. 9147. As a matter of fact, one of the respondents shared that the CTNA activity was the first wildlife related activity that he attended and his experience in wildlife cases was when he accompanied the transport of mynah species from Palawan to Manila. Respondents from these agencies also confirmed that since they do not have knowledge and training on wildlife laws and regulations, they merely report whatever wildlife related cases they encounter to the DENR or DA-BFAR, as the case may be.

LGUs

The CTNA result for the LGUs is almost similar to the CTNA result of the partner agencies. The nine topics are not fully understood by at least 50% of the respondents. While the topic on wildlife identification appears to have the high percentage, such percentage, however, is not the highest because said topic received equal rating in categories 1 to 3. The result likewise indicates that the highest percentage of respondents had rated their level of understanding under categories 1 and 2. Again, the result could be attributed to the mandate of the LGUs. As explained by one of the respondents during the Focused Group Discussion, they really lack knowledge specifically on wildlife law and depend on law enforcers whenever they encounter wildlife in their locality. The respondent added that most of the time, concerns regarding wildlife are referred to the Office of the Veterinarian because for them, such office is competent to handle all kinds of animals, regardless of whether it is wildlife or not. Another respondent shared that when they detect violation of wildlife laws or at least suspect someone is involved in IWT, they immediately report it to the DENR, because they do not have the technical capability to do the actual apprehension and to file the case with the Office of the Prosecutor. This is because the mandate of LGUs is to enforce all environmental law and not RA No. 9147 alone.

## **VI. Conclusion**

After analyzing the data collected, the following conclusions could be drawn:

- There were 119 respondents in the CTNA.
- As to gender, 80% were males, 18% were females and 2% persons preferred not to disclose their gender.
- As to age bracket, 34% were 41 to 50 years old, 28% were 31-40 years old, 15% were 51-60 years old, 13% were 20-30 years old, 3% were 60 years old and above and the others did not disclose their age.
- As to number of years in the position, 35% were in the position for 1-5 years, 17% for 6-10 years, 13% for less than one year and the rest for 31 years – 30 years.
- The three agencies with the highest number of respondents were from DENR, PNP and LGUs with 42%, 15% and 12%, respectively.

- As to trainings, seminar or fora, majority of the respondents from the DENR attended relevant trainings, seminar or fora on wildlife and environmental law enforcement while respondents from other agencies attended trainings, seminars or fora on environmental laws, in general, or the trainings focused on the laws that are relevant to their mandate. Therefore, there is a clear gap in terms of wildlife law enforcement training.
- The level of understanding of the respondents depend on the mandate of the agency where they belong. For example, respondents from the DENR fully understood the topics on RA No. 9147 and PD 705 and they are capable of utilizing these laws in their law enforcement work. However, respondents from the DENR do not understand or partly understand the remaining topics on substantive laws, procedural laws, and technical skills. On the other hand, respondents from the PNP, NBI and PNP-CIDG fully understood and are utilizing the topics on procedural laws in their law enforcement work but they do not or partly understand the substantive laws and technical skills. Lastly, respondents from the DOJ-NPS, other partner agencies and LGUs, do not or partly understand the topics on substantive laws, procedural laws and technical skills.

Table 15 presents the summary of the capacity needs or gaps of the respondents. This table indicates the capacity needed by the law enforcement officers in terms of knowledge and skills (column 3) based on their mandate (column 2) and the capacity gaps based on the CTNA results discussed above.

**Table 15. Summary of capacity needs/gaps in terms of knowledge and skills of law enforcement officers.**

Agency	Mandate pertinent to Wildlife Law Enforcement	Capacity needed in terms of knowledge and skills	Capacity needs/gaps
DENR	1. Formulate, implement and supervise the implementation of policies, plans and programs related to the management, conservation, development, use and replenishment of	<b><u>1. Substantive Laws:</u></b> 1. a) Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147); 1.b) Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705); 1.c) Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries	<b><u>1. Substantive laws:</u></b> 1. c) Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended; 1.d) Relevant prohibited acts under the NIPAS, as amended by ENIPAS Act; 1.e) Relevant CITES Provisions;

	<p>the country's natural resources, which include waters, fisheries, wildlife and offshore areas (<i>EO 292, Title XIV</i>);</p> <p>2. Take charge in the conservation, management, development and proper use of the country's environment and natural resources. (Section 4 of Executive Order No. 192)</p> <p>3. Protect all turtles and tortoises and wetland species, including but not limited to crocodiles, waterbirds and all amphibians and dugong (<i>RA 9147, Sec. 4</i>);</p> <p>4. Seize illegally traded wildlife and to arrest violators (for deputized WEOs);</p> <p>5. Investigate for case build-up.</p>	<p>Code, as amended;</p> <p>1.d) Relevant prohibited acts under the NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act;</p> <p>1.e) Relevant CITES Provisions;</p> <p>1.f) Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices</p> <p><b><u>2. Procedural Laws</u></b></p> <p>2.a) Criminal procedure under the RPEC;</p> <p>2.b) Rules on arrest, search, seizure and detention;</p> <p>2.c) Rules on evidence;</p> <p>2.d) Evidence custodianship;</p> <p>2.e) SLAPP Suits;</p> <p>2.f) Court testimony; <i>Including the following:</i></p> <p>2.g) Preparation of investigation reports;</p> <p>2.h) Preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports;</p> <p>2.i) Preparation of apprehension reports;</p> <p>2.j) Preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutors;</p> <p>2.k) Preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses);</p> <p>2.l) Preparation of inventory sheet report;</p> <p>2.m) Preparation of</p>	<p>1.f) Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices;</p> <p><b><u>2. Procedural laws</u></b></p> <p>2.a) Criminal procedure under the RPEC;</p> <p>2.b) Rules on arrest, search, seizure and detention;</p> <p>2.c) Rules on evidence;</p> <p>2.d) Evidence custodianship;</p> <p>2.e) SLAPP Suits;</p> <p>2.f) Court testimony; <i>Including the following:</i></p> <p>2.g) Preparation of investigation reports;</p> <p>2.h) Preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports;</p> <p>2.i) Preparation of apprehension reports;</p> <p>2.j) Preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutors;</p> <p>2.k) Preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses);</p> <p>2.l) Preparation of inventory sheet report;</p> <p>2.m) Preparation of</p>
--	---	--	---

		<p>seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts; 2.n) Filing of complaint with the office of the Prosecutor;</p> <p><b><u>3. Technical Skills</u></b> 3.a) Wildlife Identification; 3.b) Wildlife handling; 3.c) Inspection, procedure/safety; 3.d) Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities; 3.e) Smuggling techniques and method of concealment; 3.f) Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents; 3.g) Introduction to Anti-money laundering Act; 3.h) Introduction to Online Wildlife trade; 3.i) Introduction on controlled delivery</p>	<p>seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts; 2.n) Filing of complaint with the office of the Prosecutor;</p> <p><b><u>3. Technical Skills:</u></b> 3.a) Wildlife Identification; 3.b) Wildlife handling; 3.c) Inspection, procedure/safety; 3.d) Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities; 3.e) Smuggling techniques and method of concealment; 3.f) Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents; 3.g) Introduction to Anti-money laundering Act; 3.h) Introduction to Online Wildlife trade; 3.i) Introduction on controlled delivery</p>
PNP	Sec.30, RA 9147: The designated WEO shall have full authority to seize illegally traded wildlife and to arrest violators.	<p><b><u>1. Substantive laws</u></b> 1.a) Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147) 1.b) Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705) 1.c). Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended; 1.d) Relevant prohibited</p>	<p><b><u>1. Substantive laws</u></b> 1.a) Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147) 1.b) Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705) 1.c) Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended 1.d) Relevant prohibited acts under the NIPAS Act, as amended by</p>

		<p>acts under the NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act; <i>and</i>,  1.e) Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices.</p> <p><b><u>2. Procedural laws</u></b>  2.a) Criminal procedure under the RPEC;  2.b) Rules on arrest, search, seizure and detention;  2.c) Rules on evidence;  2.d) Evidence custodianship;  2.e) SLAPP Suits;  2.f) Court testimony;  <i>Including the following:</i>  2.g) Preparation of apprehension reports  2.h) Preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses)  2.i) Preparation of inventory sheet report  2.j) Preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts  2.k) Filing of complaint with the office of the Prosecutor</p> <p><b><u>3. Technical Skills</u></b>  3.a) Wildlife Identification  3.b) Wildlife Handling  3.c) Inspection, procedure/safety</p>	<p>ENIPAS Act;</p> <p><b><u>2. Procedural laws</u></b>  2.a) Criminal procedure under the RPEC  2.d) Evidence custodianship  2.e) SLAPP Suits  2.f) Court testimony</p> <p><b><u>3. Technical Skills</u></b>  3.a) Wildlife Identification;  3.b) Wildlife handling;  3.c) Inspection, procedure/safety</p>
--	--	--	---

		<p>3.d) Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities</p> <p>3.e) Smuggling techniques and method of concealment</p> <p>3.f) Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents</p> <p>3.g) Inspection and verification of shipments of wildlife, its by-products and derivatives for export, re-export, import and local transport</p> <p>3.h) Introduction to Anti-money laundering Act;</p> <p>3.i) Crime scene investigation</p>	<p>3.e) Smuggling techniques and method of concealment</p> <p>3.f) Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents</p> <p>3.g).Inspection and verification of shipments of wildlife, its by-products and derivatives for export, re-export, import and local transport</p> <p>3.h) Introduction to Anti-money laundering Act;</p>
NBI/PNP-CIDG	<p>Sec.30, RA 9147: The designated WEO shall have the full authority to seize illegally traded wildlife and to arrest violators.</p> <p>2. Investigate for case build up for high profile case/s</p>	<p><b><u>1. Substantive laws</u></b></p> <p>1.a) Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147);</p> <p>1.b) Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705);</p> <p>1.c) Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended;</p> <p>1.d) Relevant prohibited acts under the NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act;</p> <p>1.e) Relevant CITES Provisions</p> <p>1.f) Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices</p>	<p><b><u>1. Substantive laws</u></b></p> <p>1. Relevant prohibited acts under the NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act;</p>

		<p><b><u>2. Procedural laws</u></b>  2.a) Criminal procedure under the RPEC;  2.b) Rules on arrest, search, seizure and detention;  2.c) Criminal Procedure under RPEC;  2.d) Rules on evidence;  2.e) Evidence custodianship;  2.f) SLAPP Suits;  2.g) Court testimony;  <i>Including the following:</i>  2.h) Preparation of investigation reports  2.i) Preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports  2.j) Preparation of apprehension reports  2.k) Preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutors  2.l) Preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses)  2.m) Preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts  2.n) Filing of complaint with the office of the Prosecutor</p> <p><b><u>3. Technical Skills</u></b>  3.a) Wildlife Identification;  3.b) Wildlife handling;</p>	<p><b><u>2. Procedural laws</u></b>  2.f) SLAPP Suits</p> <p><b><u>3. Technical Skills</u></b>  3.a) Wildlife Identification</p>
--	--	---	--

		<p>3.c) Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities</p> <p>3.d) Smuggling techniques and method of concealment</p> <p>3.e) Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents</p> <p>3.f) Anti-money laundering (intro)</p> <p>3.g) Crime scene management</p> <p>3.h) Introduction to Online Wildlife Trade</p> <p>3.i) Introduction on Controlled delivery</p>	<p>3.d) Smuggling techniques and method of concealment</p>
DOJ-NPS	<p>Serve as the government's prosecution arm and administers the government's criminal justice system by investigating crimes, prosecuting offenders and overseeing correctional system.</p>	<p><b><u>1. Substantive laws</u></b></p> <p>1.a) Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147);</p> <p>1.b) Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705);</p> <p>1.c) Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended;</p> <p>1.d) Relevant prohibited acts under the NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act;</p> <p>1.e) Relevant CITES Provisions;</p> <p>1.f) Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices;</p> <p><b><u>2. Procedural laws</u></b></p> <p>2.a) Criminal procedure under the RPEC;</p>	<p><b><u>1. Substantive laws</u></b></p> <p>1.a) Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147);</p> <p>1.d) Relevant prohibited acts under the NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act;</p> <p>1.e) Relevant CITES Provisions;</p> <p>1.f) Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices;</p> <p><b><u>2. Procedural laws</u></b></p> <p>2.a) Criminal procedure under the RPEC;</p>

		<p>2.b) SLAPP Suits;</p> <p><b><u>3. Technical Skills</u></b>  3.a) Wildlife Identification;  3.b) Smuggling techniques and method of concealment;  3.c) Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents;  3.d) Introduction to Anti-money laundering act;  3.e) Introduction on Controlled delivery</p>	<p>2.b) SLAPP Suits;</p> <p><b><u>3. Technical Skills</u></b>  3.a) Wildlife Identification;  3.b) Smuggling techniques and method of concealment;  3.c) Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents;  3.d) Introduction to Anti-money laundering act;  3.e) Introduction on Controlled delivery</p>
Other partner agencies	Provide support and assistance in the enforcement of wildlife laws.	<p><b><u>1.Substantive laws</u></b>  1.a) Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147);  1.b) Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705)  1.c) Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended;  1.d) Relevant prohibited acts under the NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act;  1.e) Relevant CITES Provisions  1.f) Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices.</p> <p><b><u>2. Procedural laws</u></b>  2.a) Criminal procedure under the RPEC;  2.b) SLAPP Suits; <i>and,</i></p>	<p><b><u>1.Substantive laws</u></b>  1.a) Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147);  1.b) Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705);  1.c) Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended;  1.d) Relevant prohibited acts under the NIPAS Act, as amended by ENIPAS Act;  1.e) Relevant CITES Provisions  1.f) Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices</p> <p><b><u>2. Procedural laws</u></b>  2.a) Criminal procedure under the RPEC;  2.b) SLAPP Suits</p>

		<p>2.c) Court testimony</p> <p><b><u>3. Technical Skills</u></b>  3.a) Wildlife Identification;  3.b) Wildlife handling;  3.c) Smuggling techniques and method of concealment;  3.d) Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents;  3.e) Inspection procedure/safety  3.f) Introduction to Online Wildlife Trade  3.g) Introduction to Controlled delivery</p>	<p>2.c) Court testimony</p> <p><b><u>3. Technical Skills</u></b>  3.a) Wildlife Identification;  3.b) Wildlife handling;  3.c) Smuggling techniques and method of concealment  3.d) Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents  3.e) Inspection procedure/safety  3.f) Introduction to Online Wildlife Trade  3.g) Introduction to Controlled delivery</p>
LGUs	<p>Ensure the preservation and enhancement of culture, promotion of health and safety, right of people to a balanced ecology, development of technological capabilities, improvement of public morals, economic prosperity and social justice</p>	<p><b><u>1. Substantive Laws</u></b>  1.a) Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147);  1.b) Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705)  1.c) Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended;  1.d) Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices</p> <p><b><u>2. Procedural laws</u></b>  2.a) SLAPP Suits</p> <p><b><u>3. Technical Skills</u></b>  3.a) Wildlife Identification  3.b) Wildlife Handling  3.c) Inspection,</p>	<p><b><u>1. Substantive laws</u></b>  1.a) Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147);  1.b) Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705);  1.c) Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended;  1.d) Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices</p> <p><b><u>2. Procedural laws</u></b>  2.a) SLAPP Suits</p> <p><b><u>3. Technical Skills</u></b>  3.a) Wildlife Identification  3.b) Wildlife Handling  3.c) Inspection,</p>

		procedure/safety 3.d) Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents 3.e) Introduction on Anti-money laundering Act	procedure/safety 3.e) Introduction on Anti-money laundering Act
--	--	---	--

## VII. Recommendations

In view of the foregoing CTNA results, TK recommends the conduct of an inter-agency Basic Wildlife Law Enforcement Training. The sample training design is attached hereto as Annex "B". The topics that will be discussed are the following:

### A. Substantive Laws

1. Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (R.A. 9147)
2. Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Philippines (PD 705)
3. Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code of the Philippines (RA 8550 as amended by RA 10654)
4. Relevant prohibited acts under the National Integrated Protected Area System Act (RA 7586) as amended by ENIPAS Act (RA 11038).
5. Relevant CITES provisions
6. Duties and Responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices

### B. Procedural Laws

7. Preparation of investigation reports
8. Preparation of surveillance and monitoring reports
9. Preparation of apprehension reports
10. Preparation of reports on cases filed before the Office of the Prosecutors
11. Preparation of affidavits (complaint affidavit, affidavit of arresting officer and affidavit of witnesses)
12. Preparation of inventory sheet reports
13. Preparation of seizure and turn-over receipt and acceptance receipts
14. Filing of complaint with the office of the Prosecutor
15. Criminal Procedure under the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases

16. Rules on Arrest, Search, Seizure and Detention
17. Rules on Evidence
18. Evidence custodianship
19. SLAPP Suits
20. Court testimony

### **C. Technical Skills**

21. Wildlife Identification
22. Inspection procedure/safety
23. Surveillance and monitoring of wildlife-related activities
24. Smuggling techniques and method of concealment
25. Documentation of frauds and detection of falsified or invalid documents
26. Wildlife Handling

This training will not only increase the capacity of law enforcement officers but will also increase the number of trained wildlife law enforcement officers in the project sites. Specifically, the target participants for the training are those assigned in the Law Enforcement Units of the respective CENROs and PENROs in the three (3) project sites as well as representatives from the partner agencies of the DENR assigned in seaport and airport.

Aside from the Wildlife Law Enforcement Training, a training is also recommended to be conducted for the LGUs. This training aims to increase their awareness and understanding on relevant wildlife laws and regulations. The topics that will be covered in this training are the following:

### **A. Substantive Laws**

1. Prohibited acts under the Wildlife Act (RA 9147)
2. Relevant prohibited acts under the Forestry Code of the Phil (PD 705)
3. Relevant prohibited acts under the Fisheries Code, as amended
4. Duties and responsibilities of law enforcement agencies and offices
5. Wildlife handling
6. SLAPP Suits
7. Introduction to Anti-money Laundering Act

### **B. Technical Skills**

8. Wildlife Identification
9. Inspection, procedure/safety

Lastly, TK also recommends the conduct of a training for the prosecution of wildlife cases for the prosecutors of the DOJ-NPS and lawyers assigned in the DENR Legal Divisions of the three project sites. This training aims to increase awareness and understanding of the target stakeholders in relation to wildlife laws and law enforcement for the successful prosecution of cases involving violations of RA No. 9147.