



Final

REPORT

THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE ASEAN WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT NETWORK (ASEAN-WEN)

**18-19 May 2010
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar**

INTRODUCTION

1. The Fifth Meeting of the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) was held on 18-19 May 2010 in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar.
2. The Meeting was attended by delegates from all ASEAN Member States, representatives from the ASEAN-WEN Program Coordination Unit and the ASEAN Secretariat. Representatives from the ASEAN-WEN Support Program (FREELAND Foundation and TRAFFIC), TRACE Wildlife Forensics Network, ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) and China were also present at their relevant sessions. The list of delegates and representatives appears in **ANNEX 1**.

AGENDA ITEM 1: ELECTION OF CHAIRPERSON AND VICE-CHAIRPERSON

3. In her capacity as the outgoing Chair of the ASEAN-WEN, Ms. Mislihah Mohd Basir of Malaysia oversaw this session. She welcomed the delegates of ASEAN Member States and representatives of various organizations to the Meeting. She expressed her sincere appreciation for the cooperation and support given by the Member States and related organizations throughout the chairmanship of Malaysia. She wished a success and the best possible outcomes under the next chair of ASEAN-WEN.
4. In accordance with ASEAN protocol, U Tin Tun, Pro-Rector, University of Forestry, Ministry of Forestry, Myanmar and Dr. Antonio Capurihan Manila of the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB), Philippines, were unanimously elected as Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the 5th Meeting of the ASEAN-WEN, respectively.

AGENDA ITEM 2: REMARKS OF THE ELECTED CHAIRPERSON OF THE 5th ASEAN-WEN MEETING

5. As the incoming Chairperson, U Tin Tun welcomed all the Delegates to Nay Pyi Taw, the new capital city of Myanmar and to the Meeting. He stressed the importance to further strengthen collaboration with all possible partners and international organizations to fight against illegal wildlife trade in ASEAN region and beyond. He recalled the background and development of ASEAN-WEN since its launching on 1 December 2005 in Bangkok. He highlighted that ASEAN region is rich in biodiversity and due to the importance of safeguarding its wildlife heritage and biodiversity, this 5th ASEAN-WEN Meeting has a task to work on synergies and strategies and to take actions against illegal wildlife trade. Acknowledging the support and assistance given by the partners such as USAID, World Bank, Interpol, and ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) and the potential of working with ASEAN's dialogue partners China and India, he appreciated the greater role of ASEAN-WEN Program Coordination Unit (PCU) in coordination and exchange of information and experience. He then wished all the delegates a fruitful deliberation in the Meeting for the success of the ASEAN-WEN and pleasant stay in Nay Pyi Taw. Full text of his opening remarks appears as **ANNEX 2**.

AGENDA ITEM 3: ADOPTION OF AGENDA

6. The Meeting adopted the Agenda as appeared in **ANNEX 3**.

AGENDA ITEM 4: BUSINESS ARRANGEMENTS

7. The Meeting was held in plenary and open session except the discussions on the project proposal for ASEAN-WEN PCU (Agenda item 9). An excursion to Nay Pyi Taw Zoo was organised in the morning of 19 May 2010.

AGENDA ITEM 5: PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY FRAMEWORK RELATED TO ASEAN COOPERATION IN FORESTRY

5.1 ASEAN CHARTER

8. The Meeting took note of the ASEAN Secretariat's information paper on the ASEAN Charter, which appears as **ANNEX 4**.

9. The Meeting was informed that following the signing of the ASEAN Charter by the ASEAN Leaders at their 13th Summit on 20 November 2007 in Singapore and ratification by all Member States in the following year, ASEAN Charter entered into force on 15 December 2008. Since then, ASEAN has transformed into a rules-based organization and an immediate goal was set to establish an integrated ASEAN Community by the year 2015. The objectives of the Charter are to enhance regional integration by promoting the three main pillars of political security,

economic and socio-cultural cooperation through sustainable development, strengthened democracy, good governance and enhanced legal personality.

10. In accordance with the Charter and in order to facilitate effective implementation of ASEAN decisions and agreements, the ASEAN Coordinating Council; three Councils of ASEAN Political Security Community (APSC), ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC); the Committee of Permanent Representatives of all ASEAN Member States based in Jakarta; and the ASEAN Intergovernmental Human Right Council were established to ensure ASEAN community building process and implementation of the Community Blueprints as well as the Strategic Framework of the Initiative on ASEAN Integration (IAI) and its Work Plan 2.

5.2 Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015

11. The Meeting was informed that a roadmap for an ASEAN Community which consists of the Blueprints of APSC, AEC, and ASCC as well as the Strategic Framework and Work Plan 2 of IAI, was endorsed at the occasion of the 14th ASEAN Summit in Cha-am, Thailand.

12. Under the AEC Blueprint, there are two main sections directly related to food, agriculture and forestry sectors, namely, Priority Integration Sector (section A6), and Food, Agriculture and Forestry sectors (Section A7). To track progress towards the AEC 2015, a scorecard mechanism has been developed to monitor the implementation of measures listed in the AEC Blueprint. The objective of the Comprehensive AEC Scorecard is primarily to serve as a monitoring mechanism to identify specific actions that must be undertaken by ASEAN collectively or by ASEAN Member States individually in establishing the AEC by 2015. The report of the first AEC Scorecard which covers the first two-year period from January 2008 to December 2009 was submitted for consideration the 16th ASEAN Summit held in April 2010 in Viet Nam.

13. Under the ASCC Blueprint, there is one section directly related to ASEAN-WEN, namely, Promoting Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity, under which the activity has been identified as below:

“Strengthen efforts to control transboundary trade in wild fauna and flora through the ASEAN Action Plan on Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora 2005-2010 and the ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) to implement commitments to Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)”

14. The Meeting took note of the update particularly on the progress made in the implementation of ASCC blueprint. The information paper appears as **ANNEX 5**.

AGENDA ITEM 6: PRESENTATIONS ON THE ASEAN-WEN

6.1 Presentation by the ASEAN-WEN Program Coordination Unit

15. Dr. Chumphon Sukkaseam, Senior Adviser of the ASEAN-WEN PCU, presented the progress report as well as the work plan of ASEAN-WEN PCU. The progress report covered the activities implemented from January 2009 to April 2010, including PCU staffing updates, Meetings, Seminars, Workshops and Conferences conducted; Visits and Courtesy Calls made; Communications and Public Outreach activities; Law Enforcement Actions – Statistics for 2009; and ongoing work. Detailed progress report is attached as **ANNEX 6**.

16. Regarding the Law Enforcement Actions – Statistics that were shown in the database, the Meeting requested the PCU that a standard format should be developed and agreed by all Member States. The data and information should be verified with the focal points before releasing for public information.

Action Line: PCU, ASEAN-WEN Focal Points

6.2 Presentation by the ASEAN-WEN Support Program

17. Mr. Steve Galster, Chief of Party of ASEAN-WEN Support Program, reported the activities implemented by the Support Program since the 4th Meeting of ASEAN-WEN. The activities are implemented in support of ASEAN-WEN strategic action plan, mainly on capacity building, networking, communications and fund raising.

18. The Meeting appreciated the support and assistance given by the Support Program. Detail of his presentation appears as **ANNEX 7**.

6.3 Update and Recommendations of the Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation (AMC)

19. Thailand informed the Meeting particularly on Hua Hin Declaration on Tiger Conservation at the first Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation (1st AMC), held on 29 January 2010 in Hua Hin, Thailand. Acknowledging the Manifesto on Combating Wildlife Crime in Asia, adopted in Pattaya, Thailand, in April, 2009 and the Recommendations of the Global Tiger Workshop in Kathmandu, October 2009, Hua Hin Declaration called for national actions and regional cooperation through the transformational actions. Full text of the Declaration appears as **ANNEX 8**.

AGENDA ITEM 7: Country Reports on the ASEAN-WEN

7.1 Brunei Darussalam

20. Brunei Darussalam presented the country report on the progress and development of ASEAN-WEN related activities. The National ASEAN-WEN for Brunei Darussalam has not yet been formally established. However, the functions and the administrative roles of the different enforcement agencies involved in the enforcement of CITES related rules and regulations has long been implemented. Although ASEAN-WEN National Task Force is not formally established, relevant

agencies such as Department of Agriculture and Agri-food, Forestry Department, Royal Brunei Police Force, Royal Customs and Excise, Fisheries Department, Museums Department, and Attorney General's Chamber have been identified as the relevant members of the Task Force. Through this arrangement of inter agency cooperation, division of tasks and responsibilities for these 7 agencies were identified.

20. The Meeting was informed of the various sub-regional and national activities supporting national efforts to promote law enforcement.

21. The Meeting was informed of the various other activities organized and/or participated by Brunei Darussalam officials on wildlife protection: The Heart of Borneo Network Initiative's Judiciary Workshop on Wildlife Crime, 18-19 November 2009. Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. Malaysia; Enforcement Ranger Training Course, Khao Yai National Park, Thailand, 8-22 November 2009 organized by ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity and FREELAND Foundation; and the Protection and Enforcement Managers Workshop for Protected Areas, 23-26 November, 2009 Pattaya, Thailand, organized by ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity and FREELAND Foundation. In addition, Brunei Darussalam hosted the Heart of Borneo Network Initiative's Customs Workshop on Wildlife Crime, 18-19 April 2010 and the 4th Heart of Borneo Trilateral Meeting, 21-22 April 2010.

22. The Meeting was also informed of the information and statistics regarding the enforcement activities involving forest and marine patrols on illegal harvest of forest products for the period of 2000-2010 and marine products for the period of 2009.

23. Challenges were identified in the areas of human resources (technical expertise), funds, equipments and incentives, economic pressure (for CITES listed species) and pressure from development. A set of future plans was presented to the meeting.

24. Details of the country report presentation appear as **ANNEX 9**.

7.2 Cambodia

25. Cambodia presented its country report which appears as **ANNEX 10**.

26. The Forestry Administration (FA) is the government authority in managing forest and its resources in accordance with national forest policy and laws. It assumed the role of national Task Force cooperating closely with all local authorities, armed forces, customs and other authorities. Since 1999, a Forest Crime Monitoring and Reporting Unit has been established as an official independent monitor and later in 2001 a wildlife rescue team was made operational. Recently, Cambodia-WEN Coordination Unit was established on 11 May 2010 with the financial support from the Wildlife Alliance. The Unit is in close consultation with concerned national agencies as well as international partners such as ASEAN-WEN.

27. In terms of national policy development, a National Forest Program which covers the issue of illegal wildlife trade is being developed and the program is expected to be approved by the Council of Ministers in end May 2010. Wildlife enforcement activities, training and workshops conducted over the past year were

also reported. Current challenges have been identified as insufficient funds and facilities to deal with increasing international demand for illegal wildlife products, insufficient law enforcement mechanism, lack of stakeholders' participation and public awareness, and capacity building needs.

28. It was concluded that the wildlife trafficking activities have been subdued from big to small scale as the law enforcement mechanism and level of inter-agency cooperation have improved gradually. Close collaboration through ASEAN-WEN should be continued and, technical and financial support for capacity building of the wildlife enforcement officers would be beneficial.

7.3 Indonesia

29. The National Focal Point of Indonesia made a presentation on the country report, which appears as **ANNEX 11**.

30. The Indonesia National Focal Point of ASEAN-WEN and the National Task Force is actively engaging NGOs in their work. Related to their capacity building initiatives, it was informed that the Indonesia Task Force also engaged with USDOJ ICITAP on law enforcement trainings for Forest Rangers and Police Trainings on Forest Crimes. It was informed that Indonesia national focal point produced an Identification Sheet for Wildlife Species and distributed them to Protected Areas Management Unit, CITES Scientific Authorities, Police, Custom, and Quarantine officials.

31. Activities on wildlife crime investigation and enforcement, capacity building such as training courses jointly organized by Indonesia national focal point with concerned agencies were briefly reported in the presentation. It was noted that Indonesia hosted the CITES/INTERPOL Law Enforcement Intelligence Training on Tiger Range States in November 2009 last year. Indonesian Forest Ranger participated at the Demonstration Enforcement Ranger Training Course in Khao Yai National Park, Thailand and also the Workshop of Protected Area Management and Enforcement Managers, in Pattaya, Thailand. Indonesia is also advanced with its single window online permit system on CITES export and import.

32. A challenge was highlighted in the difficulty of establishing Joint inspection at port/airport among CITES MA, Custom and Quarantine, which does not conform to international law.

33. Further illustrations were made on the smuggling of pangolins, tiger and elephant – live animals, parts and derivatives. The Presentation also noted the steep drop of reported seizures of these species from 2005-2010.

34. The proposed Task Force plan showed the detailed activities to be carried out which focuses on capacity building and bilateral collaboration (e.g. TH-MY). Indonesia also stressed the need to repatriate smuggled species from Indonesia.

7.4 Lao PDR

35. Lao PDR made a presentation of country, which appears as **ANNEX 12**.

36. Although National Task Force has not yet been established, there is a plan to include Department of Forest Inspection, Customs, Police and National Science and Technology Agency in the network. At present, a Wildlife Trade Working Group has been initiated by the Department of Forest Inspection in cooperation with the partners.

37. Significant campaign activities for wildlife conservation have been launched during the 25th SEA Game including launching party, increased patrols, billboards at the airports and cross-border bridge, standing banners, distribution of posters, stickers and t-shirts, website activities and media campaign programmes.

38. The Meeting was informed of the engagement of officials in international and regional events, and training / workshops activities in the past year, Regarding National Policy update, a new Wildlife Crime Division has been established in late 2009 and a draft Decree concerning wildlife conservation has been submitted for further action. As part of enforcement activities, 64 wildlife seizures have been made and training activities for the officers are underway within a minimum budget. Challenges/Problems were identified as financial constraints and limited technical capacity among the officers. As a future plan, Lao-WEN Coordination Unit will be established and it is expected to take lead in cooperation with other relevant agencies. A Work Plan will be drawn out covering training, information management, inter agency cooperation & working agreements and community outreach.

7.5 Malaysia

39. Malaysia presented its country progress report since the 4th ASEAN-WEN Meeting, which appears as **ANNEX 13**.

40. Malaysia reiterated the set-up of its Malaysia Wildlife Enforcement Network (My-WEN). The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) is the leading MA and SA for Malaysia which is composed of 7 Management Authorities (covering Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak).

41. The Meeting was informed of legal and policy updates related to wildlife conservation and the international trade of endangered species for Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. The proposed enhancement for the Protection of Wildlife Act 1972 aims to enforce heavier penalties; widen scope of the Act on captive breeding, hybrids, derivatives, claimed to contain; minimum penalty for smuggling certain animals; etc.

42. Under the enforcement activities, the actions of various departments were explained in detail. As part of its capacity building efforts, Malaysia hosted the Thailand-Malaysia bilateral meeting at Kota Bharu, Malaysia in September 2009.

43. Malaysia plans to organize operations to monitor pet shops, souvenir shops, plant nurseries and traditional Chinese medicine with the full enforcement of the International Trade in Endangered Species Act 2008; participate to the upcoming TH-MY Bilateral Meeting and explore developing CITES documents with security features.

7.6 Myanmar

44. Myanmar made a presentation on the progress of national wildlife enforcement activities, which appears as **ANNEX 14**.

45. The national task force/committee has been established since 4th July 2007 with 8 government agencies. Director-General of the Forest Department oversees as the Chair and Director of Nature and Wildlife Conservation Division of the Forest Department serves as the Secretary of the Task Force.

46. Regarding the national policy and legislation development, it was informed that existing Wildlife and Protected Areas Law (1994) is being reviewed at the moment.

47. As part of enforcement activities, eleven major check points have been set up along the borders to confiscate and take actions on illegal smuggling. Since the establishment, a total of 27 wildlife crimes were detected and actions were taken against. Challenges / problems were identified as inadequate information, poor identification skill, limited animal rescue centers, lack of wildlife forensic lab, poor awareness among local community, rural poverty, and limited financial resources to use against wildlife crimes. Future plans have been identified as better information and data sharing at local level, training on species identification and wildlife crime control, expanding wildlife enforcement network into local level, raising public awareness, improvement of community-based resources management and strengthening collaboration at regional and international levels.

7.7 Philippines

48. The Philippines made a presentation on its country report regarding the progress of national wildlife enforcement activities, which appears as **ANNEX 15**.

49. The Meeting was informed of the abolition of the Environmental Law Enforcement Task Force (ELEFT), registration of a newly registered commercial breeding operation for *Crocodylus porosus* in Davao City and the creation of the Philippine Wild Flora Council in November 2009.

50. In strengthening laws and regulations, the Philippines reported on the approval of the Rules of Procedure for Environmental Cases by the Philippines-Department of Justice on 13 April 2010, the issuance by DENR Secretary of the guidelines *Establishing the Wild Fauna Marking and Identification System*, the initiation by the Philippine CITES Management Authority of the Wildlife Law Enforcement Manual of Operations and the drafting of 6 policies in support to the implementation and enforcement of Republic Act 9147.

51. Seizures of wild birds and animals were reported, notably ivory seizures from Africa by the Bureau of Customs and how the Philippine authority cooperated with the Tanzanian government to investigate the seized contraband. The Philippine delegation also informed the Meeting of criminal cases filed by the Philippine government against suspected violation of wildlife laws, rules and regulations.

52. Challenges mentioned were inadequate technical capabilities of enforcement officers, continuous illegal shipment of wild fauna from Indonesia and an absence of an organic unit at the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

53. It was informed that the Philippines will host the CITES Secretariat's Capacity Building Workshop for Convention Authorities in South and Southeast Asia on 15-17 June 2010 in Manila.

54. The Philippines informed the Meeting that it will construct a Wildlife Research and Rescue Building including associated structures such as Quarantine, Necropsy, and Animal Food Preparation and storage facilities.

55. As part of its capacity development, the Meeting was informed of the Philippines's plan to establish a CITES e-permit System, training on wildlife marking and identification system and a Single Window System Project.

7.8 Singapore

56. Singapore presented its country report, which appears as **ANNEX 16**.

57. The Meeting was informed that the Agri-Food and Veterinary Authority of Singapore is designated as CITES Management Authority of Singapore, and has established interagency cooperation with the Immigration and Checkpoints Authority of Singapore (ICA), Singapore Police Force (SPF) and Singapore Customs in the combating of the illegal wildlife trade.

58. The Meeting also noted the amendments to the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act since 2006 which included increased penalties and jail terms, empowering authorized officers to investigate species in transit and provision to take actions against possession and sales of purported CITES products. The highlights of the enforcement activities over the past year over seizures of Asian Arowanas and Dried Seahorses by ICA, and sales and possession of alleged tiger parts, and keeping of illegal wildlife investigated by AVA.

59. Challenges in wildlife enforcement were identified as limitation in wildlife forensics, species identification skills of officers, insufficient information for successful interception of illegal wildlife shipments, limitations of internet forum administrators in providing information of wildlife sellers and the execution of successful controlled delivery.

60. Singapore plans to strengthen the wildlife forensics database by exploring the potential of the ASEAN Wildlife Forensics Network and obtaining reference samples from other institutes to build-up the existing database. Singapore will also continue with in-house CITES training programs, engage in further collaboration with the telecommunication providers in furnishing user details for follow-up enforcement actions, maintenance of national and regional focal points at the operational level, and possible joint operations with other enforcement agencies locally.

7.9 Thailand

61. Thailand reported its country report which covered updates on the establishment of Thailand Wildlife Enforcement Network (Thai-WEN), public awareness, enforcement activities, challenges / problems encountered, recommendations to strengthen enforcement through ASEAN-WEN and plans for the future. The presentation appears as **ANNEX 17**.

62. The Meeting noted that Thai National Task Force Committee was established in 2007 and sub committees were further set up in 2008. The policy for the establishment of Thailand Wildlife Enforcement Network was initiated later. The Thai Task Force is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE). A graph presented the organizational structure of Thai-WEN. Partners were identified as well and how NGOs link up to Thai-WEN to support national efforts to support ASEAN-WEN.

63. The presentation illustrated the enforcement activities especially on illegal trade of ivory from Africa, Wild orchids, Pangolins and Turtles. .

64. The actions were identified in response to meet the current needs, such as capacity building training programs for police and relevant agencies, public awareness campaign (operation and campaign at the International airport and Chatuchak Market), special investigation workshop and Enforcement Ranger trainings in Khao Yai with ACB and FREELAND Foundation.

65. The Meeting was informed of national and international level efforts to support ASEAN-WEN and its law enforcement agency members in Thailand. Thailand will further engage with other ASEAN Member States on bilateral meetings and joint enforcement actions. It was also noted that Thailand hosted the 1st Asia Ministerial Meeting on Tiger Conservation (AMC) which paved way to the AMC ministerial declaration. Following these recent seizures, Thailand organized airport campaigns targeted at the general public on the illegal trade of ivory.

66. The Meeting was informed of the high demand of illegal ivory in the market with smugglers getting more profit out of the illegal trade and utilizing complicated techniques to escape prosecution and detection.

67. The Meeting was informed that despite the intensive law enforcement efforts, challenges still remain as market demand for wildlife increases giving more incentive for the smugglers and finding more complicated means to escape arrest. One of these challenges has been limited information sharing among the ASEAN Member States.

68. It was informed that ASEAN-WEN can provide assistance as to facilitate international cooperation, set up standard procedure of information sharing, enhance the capacity in identification techniques, and facilitate sharing best practices and lessons learned.

7.10 Vietnam

69. Vietnam presented its country report which appears as **ANNEX 18**.

70. In March 2010, the Viet Nam Directorate of Forestry was established in order to strengthening government structure for wildlife protection. Forest Protection Department, CITES Management Authority, and Biodiversity Conservation Department are under the Directorate. A National Committee on Wildlife Enforcement was established in January 2010 with the members from Customs, Police, CITES, Biodiversity, Border control, Market Control Department and the Committee is led by the Vice-Minister of the Ministry.

71. Under bilateral and international cooperation arrangements, an MoU on Cooperation in forest protection, control and prevention of illegal trade in and transport of timber and wildlife for 2009 – 2012 was signed between Lao PDR and Viet Nam. Activities with TRAFFIC, Wildlife Conservation Society, and ASEAN-WEN are ongoing. Following the 7th Meeting of ASEAN Experts Group on CITES organized in December 2009 in Ho Chi Minh City, an ASEAN position was intervened at the COP15 of CITES in March 2010 in Doha. Viet Nam participated in the regional events such as Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation. The inter agency cooperation was also strengthened through training courses and internal regulatory arrangements. The Biodiversity Law 2008 became into force in July 2009 and a Government Decree was issued on “Administrative fine in the field of Forest protection and Management”. Some enforcement activities were highlighted as in 2009 alone, 1282 wildlife related cases were discovered and confiscated cases included big seizures of ivory, pangolin, sea turtle and rhino horns.

72. The Meeting noted the challenges encountered as capacity need for law enforcement officers, the need for forensic technology training, improvement for interagency cooperation, improvement of infrastructure and overcoming the language barrier.

Agenda Item 8: Strategic Action Plan Development at Regional Level

8.1 Special Investigation Group

73. Police Colonel Subsak Chavalviwat of Thailand made a presentation on the outcomes of Special Investigation Group since 2009. The outcomes of on-the-Job training courses such as regional investigation training course were also presented. Pol. Col. Subsak reviewed the outcomes of the Special Investigation Workshop on the illegal trade of Pangolins and Big Cats and further actions made by Thailand and Malaysia to conduct a bilateral meeting in September 2009.

74. The Meeting was informed of the Regional Investigation Training Course (RITC) which should be held in Bangkok, Thailand as the first plan, was originally 24-28 May 2010 and now postponed to further notice.

75. The Meeting noted the recommendations made regarding the Special Investigation Group. Details of his presentation appear as **ANNEX 19**.

8.2 Capacity Building

76. Dr. Chumphon Suktaseam of the Program Coordination Unit reported on the highlights of the various capacity building activities organized by the PCU from 2009-2010. His presentation focused on the current assistance the PCU is providing Lao PDR and Cambodia in developing their respective national task forces, investigative support through on-the job-trainings, Enforcement Ranger Training Courses, Special Investigation Course, Wildlife Trade Regulation Courses, Judiciary Workshops, Species Identification and Wildlife Detection dogs. Details of his presentation appear as **ANNEX 20**.

77. The Meeting noted that Malaysia is interested to further cooperate in training of wildlife detection dogs. Thailand will provide the necessary information to share its experience.

8.2.1 Launch of the ASEAN-WEN Training Management Packages (TMPs)

78. Mr. Steve Galster, Chief of Party of ASEAN-WEN Support Program and Director of FREELAND Foundation presented DVDs and hardcopy Training Management Packages (TMPs) and Manuals on Nature Crime Investigation Course (NCIC) and the Enforcement Ranger Training. He informed the meeting that was recipients of these TMPs and manuals, ASEAN Member States are free to edit or modify these tools to suit their own country needs.

79. Mr. Sulma Warne, Program Officer of ASEAN-WEN Support Program TRAFFIC Southeast Asia presented TMPs for the Wildlife Trade Regulation Course (WTRC) and the Judiciary Workshop on Wildlife Crime and Prosecution.

80. Details of his presentation appear as **ANNEX 21**.

8.2.2 ASEAN-WEN Species ID of Commonly Traded Species

81. Ms. Claire Beastall of TRAFFIC Southeast Asia informed the meeting of the Species ID sheets prepared by the ASEAN-WEN Support Program for the ASEAN Member States.

82. Details of her presentation appear as **ANNEX 22**.

8.2.3 ASEAN-WEN Forensics Project

83. Dr. Jennifer Mailley of TRACE Forensics Network briefed the Meeting of current status and project outline of the ASEAN-WEN Forensics Network project for the ASEAN Member States.

84. Details of her presentation appear as **ANNEX 23**.

8.2.4 Protected Areas Enforcement Training

85. Mr. Steve Galster informed the meeting of a new partner, the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) being engaged by ASEAN-WEN with its Protected Areas Enforcement Ranger Trainings. A detailed presentation by Dr. Monina Uriarte will be presented at the partners discussion, 2nd day of the 5th Annual Meeting.

8.3 Communication and Fund Raising

8.3.1 ASEAN-WEN Awards 2010

86. Dr. Chumphon Sukkaseam of PCU and Mr. Steve Galster of the Support Program reported a detailed proposal for giving the best performance award for the countries with outstanding performance in addressing wildlife crimes. The background paper and presentation appear as **ANNEX 24**. The Meeting noted that the idea was presented at the 4th ASEAN-WEN Meeting pending further clarification and formulation of selection procedure.

87. The Meeting considered and agreed that a selection panel will be formed with the focal points of 10 Member States and the panel will decide to select a country based on the nominated list by PCU. The Meeting noted that an award for the best performing country is scheduled to be given at the forthcoming 6th Meeting of ASEAN-WEN to be organized in Philippines in 2011.

Action Line: PCU, Focal points of ASEAN-WEN

Agenda Item 9: Project Proposal for ASEAN-WEN PCU

88. Following the decision of the 4th ASEAN-WEN Meeting to withhold the discussion on the sustainability and operational plan for ASEAN-WEN PCU in future Meetings and a request to develop a new ASEAN Project Proposal, PCU has submitted an ASEAN-WEN project concept paper at the Special Session of ASEAN-WEN held at the ASEAN Experts Group on CITES Meeting, 2-4 December 2009, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. The project concept paper appears as **ANNEX 25**. The Meeting was further informed that PCU has prepared an ASEAN-WEN Project Proposal entitled "ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) Sustainability" which appears as **ANNEX 26**.

89. The Meeting considered and recommended that the scope and justification of the project proposal should be focused in ASEAN to ensure ASEAN centrality and supporting ASEAN community building effort. The Meeting suggested that the goal and objectives of the project are needed to be made clearer with annual budget estimate for the operation of PCU as well as for technical matter. The Meeting requested the PCU to revise the project proposal and distribute the draft it for further review by the focal points. As the project proposal is urgently needed to finalize and submit it for considering of the 13th ASOF Meeting to be held in end July 2010, the Meeting requested Thailand and ASEAN-WEN Support Program to consider organizing a Technical Workshop on the project proposal before the ASOF Meeting.

Action Line: Thailand, ASEAN-WEN PCU, ASEAN-WEN Support Program

Agenda Item 10: Presentations by the Partner Organizations

10.1 US Agency for International Development (USAID)

90. The Meeting was informed that due to unforeseen circumstances, the representative of USAID could not be present in time for presentation.

10.2 China

91. Mr. Wan Ziming, Head of Enforcement and Training Division, CITES Management Authority of China, State Forestry Administration of the People's Republic of China highlighted in his presentation China's interest to further cooperate with ASEAN-WEN on wildlife law enforcement and noted the successes ASEAN-WEN made over the years. An Inter-agency CITES Enforcement Task Force may be set up in China soon. This task force is hopefully to be utilized as a platform for cooperation with ASEAN-WEN and ASEAN member agencies. The establishment of an Inter-agency CITES Enforcement Task Force (ICETF) was already discussed at a workshop jointly organized by China's CITES, Customs and Forest Police agencies last year. The CITES Management Authority of China is working with the State Tourism Administration (STA) to address consumer behavior by informing the tourists not to bring home endangered specimens through STA's webpage and travel agencies.

92. The Meeting was also informed of various agency enforcement actions. Notably by China Customs with more than 80% seized from Chinese citizens returning from Africa.

93. It is also envisaged that China will utilize ASEAN-WEN developed Species ID guide.

94. The presentation paper appears as **ANNEX 27**.

10.3 India

95. The Meeting was informed that due to unforeseen circumstances, the representative from India could not be present in time for presentation.

10.4 Global Tiger Initiative, World Bank

96. The Meeting was informed that due to unforeseen circumstances, the representative of USAID could not be present in time for presentation.

10.5 ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)

97. Dr Monina Uriarte, Capacity Development Specialist of the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) briefly presented the background of ACB and the work they have been conducting to support ASEAN-WEN through ASEAN-WEN Support Program (FREELAND), specifically on Protection and Enforcement Managers Course.

98. ACB recently published in collaboration with ASEAN-WEN PCU, ASEAN-WEN Support Program (FREELAND) a special edition ACB Magazine focused on wildlife law enforcement. Her presentation appears as **ANNEX 28**.

Agenda Item 11: Other Matters

11.1 Update on Technical Arrangement between ASEAN-WEN and Potential Partners (ACB, Global Tiger Initiative, etc)

99. ASEAN Secretariat informed the Meeting that a written agreement is not necessary for parties within ASEAN (i.e. ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity and ASEANAPOL). Regarding the external engagements and agreements between ASEAN bodies and partner organizations outside ASEAN, the matter should be presented to the ASEAN Council of Permanent Representatives (CPR) for review and recommendation before proceeding them.

100. Dr. Monina Uriarte informed that a written agreement (such as a Letter of Cooperation) with partners would be more suitable as this would allow ACB to cooperate and create strong partnerships with the relevant partners. Without such an agreement, cooperation could be questioned internally. The Governing Board of ACB should give approval for agreements with ASEAN-WEN and partner organizations such as FREELAND Foundation.

101. Similarly, FREELAND Foundation has been channeling financial and technical support from the US Government to ASEAN-WEN for nearly 5 years without any agreement with ASEAN-WEN. This simple letter of cooperation would ensure that future support it receives for wildlife protection in Southeast Asia would get channeled to support ASEAN-WEN. For the signing of the letter of Cooperation on behalf of the ASEAN-WEN, the Meeting suggested that it should be the Chair of ASEAN-WEN.

11.2 Proposal by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre on the analysis of the CITES Annual Reports of ASEAN countries

101. Dr. Chumphon Sukkaseam of PCU introduced the project proposal made by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre entitled "Analysis of the CITES Annual Reports for ASEAN to support CITES decision-making processes in the region". The proposal appears as **ANNEX 29**. The proposed analysis would use the data from 10 ASEAN Countries to prepare an analytical report in ten chapters, namely, (1) Introduction, (2) data included and reporting processes, (3) regional and national levels and trends of trade, (4) analysis of exports of selected groups, (5) analysis of imports, (6) compliance with national legislation, (7) changing patterns in source of trade, (8) trade in Southeast Asian species by non-range countries, (9) in-depth species reviews, and (10) addendum.

102. The Meeting viewed that the proposal made by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre can be dealt more competently by the ASEAN Experts Group on CITES (AEG-CITES) and therefore, the Meeting recommended the matter be raised at the next AEG-CITES Meeting.

Agenda Item 12: Date and Venue of Next Meeting

103. The 6th Meeting of ASEAN-WEN is scheduled to be held in 2011 in Philippines. Philippines will inform the exact dates and venue in due course.

Action line: Philippines

Agenda Item 13: Adoption of Meeting Report

104. The Meeting adopted the Report of the 5th Meeting of the ASEAN-WEN.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

105. The Delegates expressed their appreciation to the Government and People of Myanmar for the warm hospitality accorded to them and the excellent arrangements made for the Meeting. The Meeting also thanked the ASEAN Secretariat, ASEAN-WEN PCU and ASEAN-WEN Support Program for the assistance rendered. The Meeting was held in the traditional spirit of ASEAN cordiality and solidarity.

Nay Pyi Taw, 19 May 2010.
