

HUNTING THE HUNTERS

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM FOR LEGAL
TRAINING OF SENIOR FOREST STAFF

IN

KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK



HUNTING THE HUNTERS

CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME FOR LEGAL
TRAINING OF SENIOR FOREST STAFF

Report on workshop conducted

At

K AZIRANGA N NATIONAL P PARK

June

8th – 9th , 2009

Compiled by :

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Tiger Trust offers its sincere sense of gratitude and appreciation to ATREE (Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment) and the UNESCO World Heritage Biodiversity Programme for their kind support for the workshop.

We gratefully acknowledge the help and support provided by our resource persons Ms. Anjana Gosain, Advocate, Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia, Advocate Delhi High Court.

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INTRODUCTION

The wildlife law in India has a long history. The earliest codified law can be traced back to third century BC, when Emperor Ashoka enacted a law in the matter of preservation of wildlife and environment (Joshi et.al., 1998). The first codified law, The Wildlife Protection Act 1887 was enacted by the British. The British Government passed The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 and amended in 1935; the Government of India brought out comprehensive legislation, The Wildlife Protection Act (1972).

The Wildlife Protection Act (1972) puts a ban on hunting of any wildlife species listed under Schedule I to Schedule IV. Despite having so many laws and policies hunting and trading in wildlife is still a problem. The species like Tiger, Rhino, Elephant, Leopard are the worst affected species because of illegal trade and hunting.

In the entire history of tiger conservation, there have not been many convictions. However as far as convicting the poachers are concerned, the trial usually takes a long time. Ironically, there have been thousands of seizures and a slew of cases filed all over the country. But conviction is rare in wildlife crime cases due to the delay in legal process and the weak prosecution. A conviction rate of 1-2 % in Schedule I poaching cases is dismal and low.

Tiger Trust, an organization established in the year 1989, was founded by Lt. Sh. Kailash Shankala, 1st Director, Project Tiger which is working for the conservation of wildlife and forest since more than 20 years. One of the main objectives of Tiger Trust is to undertake capacity building workshops for legal training for the front line and senior forest staff of all the major states

The said workshop is under the capacity building programme for front line forest staff under the project 'Hunting the Hunters' supported by USFWS consisting of Range Officers, Assistant Conservator Forest and District Forest Officers. The Forest Department was approached for this project and the consent was obtained in 2007 whereas the project was approved for implementation in April 2009. The first training programme was conducted on 8th-9th June, 2009 in Kaziranga National Park in Assam with support from USFWS in collaboration with Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE) which is implementing the UNESCO World Heritage Biodiversity Programme in Assam.

This was the first workshop of its kind conducted by Tiger Trust to combat illegal wildlife crime by providing legal training with regard to collection of evidences, deposition of witness and prosecution. The programme brought together the following speakers with complementary expertise;

Ms. Anjana Gosain Honorary Secretary, Tiger Trust, is a practicing advocate in Supreme Court and High Court with specialization in environmental law. In terms of the module she is in charge of introducing the course on history of legislation in wildlife, Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, Forest Laws under Indian Forest Act, 1927, Forest Conservation Act, 1980 with mining rules , Mines &

Minerals Regulations Act, Recognition of Forest Tribes and forest dwellers Act, Administrative Law, Indian evidence Act, 1972 and general supervision of the implementation of the course. She is the Course Director of the Tiger Trust. She has authored Compilation of cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) and a Legal Guide for steps for successful prosecution of wildlife criminals. She is the main backbone in planning the modules which are largely designed on practical aspects of prosecution and emphasis on acts related to wildlife crimes. She has a standing of more than 31 yrs of practice.

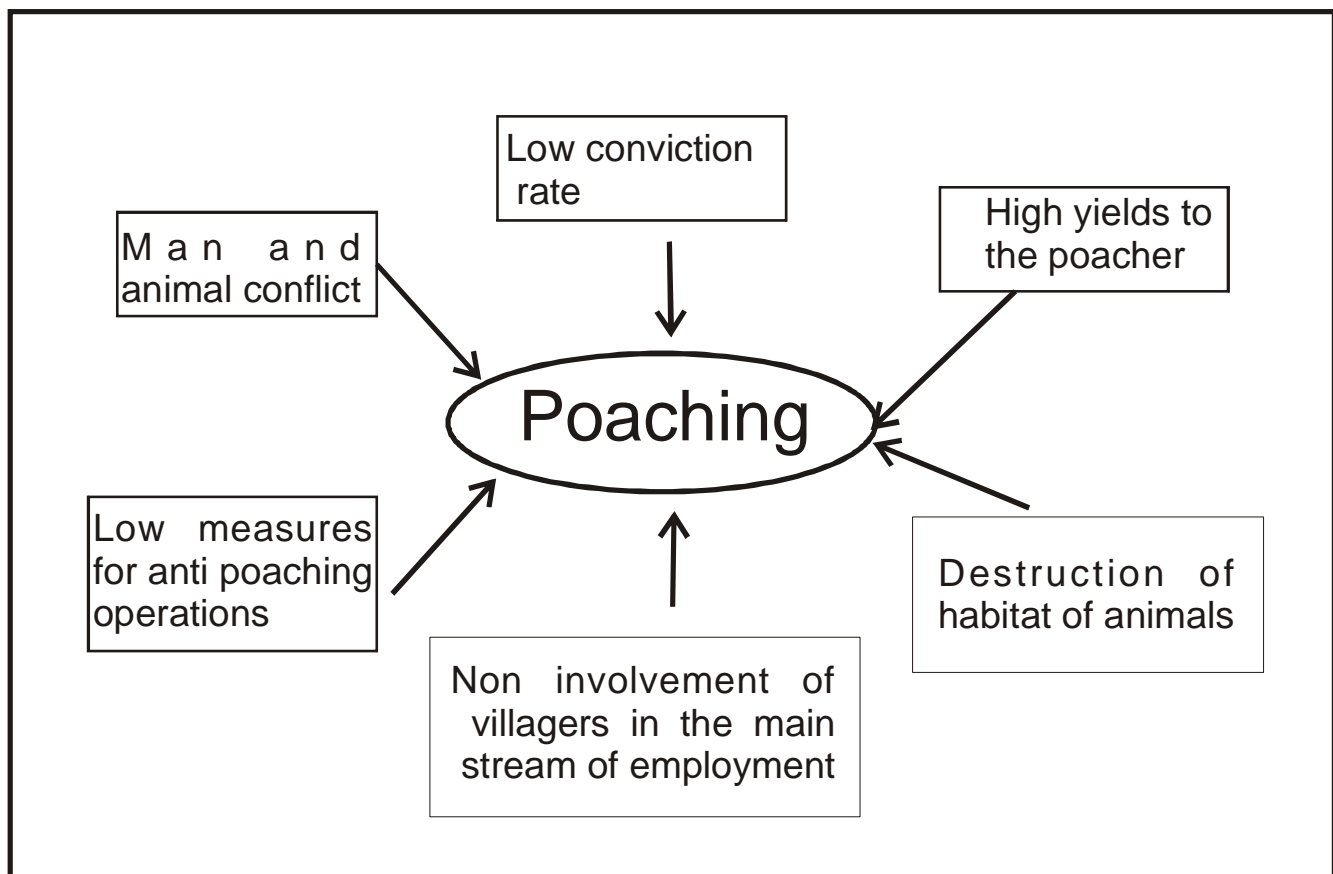
Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia has exclusive background of criminal trials particularly cases under Wildlife Protection Act (1972), with main emphasis on Criminal Procedure Code and its applicability in the court procedures. His other main fields are Bio diversity Act and field trainings for investigation, detection, preparation of cases before filing in the court. He has been involved in active prosecution cases in Bandhavgarh and Kanha National Park and imparting training at Indira Gandhi Forest Academy, Dehradun. He is responsible for organizing mock courts; detailed court procedure for recording evidence to depose as a witness and also in teaching the ancillary acts in wildlife has helped the forest officials to make wildlife crime cases more strong.

2. BACKGROUND

Background: Wildlife trade is big business, worth billions of dollars and involving hundreds of millions of wild plants and animals. A great deal of this wildlife trade is legal and likely to be conducted at sustainable levels. But some of the trade is illegal and unsustainable, driven by high profit margins. Illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade directly threatens the survival of many species in the wild. Some examples are well known, such as poaching of elephants for ivory and tigers for their skins and bones (TRAFFIC Report 2006).

Poaching for wildlife trade is the second most important threat for the conservation of wildlife in recent times (Jonathan *et. al.*, 2003). Among illegal commerce, wildlife trade is reportedly next in value to narcotics and arms trade. Annual global trade in wildlife is estimated to be over 20 billion US \$, which includes at least 40,000 primates, ivory from at least 90,000 African elephants, 1 million orchids, 4 million live birds, 10 million reptile skins, 15 million furs and over 350 million tropical fishes (Hanfee, 2001). The major factors responsible for poaching are as follows;

- Man and animal conflict
- High yields to the poacher
- Low conviction rate
- Low measures for anti poaching operations
- Destruction of habitat of animal
- Noninvolvement of villagers in the main stream of employment



In India, export/killing of wild animals is prohibited. Wildlife Protection Act (1972) is the first legislation to prohibit hunting and also for protection of wildlife in India. Most of the species are protected under the different schedules of Wildlife Protection Act (1972). Every year different enforcement authorities get seizures but conviction of these wildlife criminals is rare. It has been found that low conviction rate is one of the major reasons for the increase in illegal trade (Courtesy: Tiger Task Force and local media). Tiger Trust has been addressing this issue since last ten years.

Keeping these challenges in mind Tiger Trust has started Hunting the Hunters Project in collaboration with Assam Forest Department. The proposal was submitted to USFWS with kind recommendations from the state forest officials in 2007 and in April 2009 it got approved by USFWS.

This report is an outcome of first training workshop held from 8th - 9th June 2009 in Kaziranga National Park in collaboration with Assam State Forest Department and ATREE. Tiger Trust would organize two more such workshops in the state to provide the full legal training on wildlife crime prosecution to the front line forest staff.

3. MODULE

The module was outlined and lead by the Tiger Trust training programme. The module was planned looking at the requirement of the forest staff in terms of the survey and the feedback given by the senior officers. Preliminary discussions revealed that the training programme should focus on academic and practical terms which could result in more practical exposure to the trainees. In terms of the requirement and by original module, the following course was designed:

- Introduction to the history on legislation of wildlife crimes commencing since 15th century till date.
- Constitutional provisions ensuring that protection of the wildlife and its habitat is a fundamental duty as well as the right of the citizens of India.
- Detailed provisions of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 were explained with complete emphasis on the powers of the forest officers and how it had to be utilized.
- Maximum emphasis was made on Section 50 giving the practical powers to the forest officers declared as special officer under the Act and how these powers have to be put in practical form.
- The Wildlife Protection Act was thereafter compared with Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 which is responsible for the filing of complaint and the trial. The faculty explained all the relevant provisions in minute details of the powers of police as well as the forest officer.

- The staff was given mock exercises for detection, investigation and written experience on filling the requisite forms prior to preparation of the final complaint.
- That thereafter forms like seizure memo, statements of the witnesses, and site plan were got drafted on black board by select trainees. It was also discussed that filling up these forms has to be as per the facts and circumstances of the case. The facts were stated as per the given situation and were developed on the basis of spot detection and investigation. This was concluded on the 1st day.

On the 2nd day, Indian Evidence Act, 1872 was discussed with emphasis on the provisions in relation to statement of the witnesses, confessions, deposition as witnesses. The witnesses were given practical questions for answering the cross-examination. They were also informed about the relevant provisions of Criminal Procedure Code enabling the effective trail. The participants were asked to discuss their problems in relation to those cases which they had handled from time to time. The most important aspect was that the statements /confessions received in preliminary investigations by a forest officer is treated as admissible in evidence under Indian evidence Act, 1872 because he is a special officer unlike a police officer who requires corroborative evidence to prove the confessions recorded by him during the custody of the accused.

The 2nd day had devoted session on interaction between the resource persons and it was encouraged that every participant asks some or the other question. The 2nd day was concluded with vote of thanks by the forest department and an acknowledgement that the workshop had exposed them to good knowledge of all important acts related to wild life crimes.

4. REPORT ON INTERACTIVE SESSION

On the second day the participants were asked to raise questions on the basis of the discussion held and there were approximately 35 participants left who sought various questions on individual basis and were addressed on one to one basis.

Q. Mr. Gogoi, EAWL, Division :

Mr. Gogoi admitted that he was not aware that only ACF (Assistant Conservator Forest, hereinafter referred to as ACF) was competent to record confession in-fact he recorded it himself meaning there by that it was a mistake.

A. Ms. Anjana Gosain:

He was informed that only ACF and above can record the confession but if the said confession was not produced in the court it should only be shown as a statement recorded during investigation and not in term of Section 50 sub clause 9 under WPA 1972.

Q. Name not recorded :

Is it essential to say that only IO (Investigating Officer, hereinafter referred to as IO) should sign the documents whereas another forester had prepared the site plan?

A. Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia :

It is not essential for IO to sign every document; the person who has made the site plan should sign.

Q. Name not recorded :

If arms are found with the accused what to do?

A. Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia :

Details of the arms should be taken then seal it and give it to the police for separate case under the arms act in terms of section 156 of the CRPC.

Q. Mr. Altamas Baig, Forest Ranger, Kaziranga :

If an accused is brought on suspicion how long to keep him in detention?

A. Ms. Anjana Gosain:

Reasonable time, before formal arrest in order to get maximum information.

Q. Name not recorded :

Is it essential to file site plan?

A. Ms. Anjana Gosain:

Yes.

Q. Mr. Sapan Saika, ACF, Golaghat Division :

Who is a proclaimed offender?

A. Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia:

The person who has been absconding, all efforts have been made to track him to be summoned, but is not available then all efforts should be made to get him declared a proclaimed offender.

Q. Mr. Kailash Saika, Forest Ranger, Jorhat Division :

There was a plant which was cut whether it is possible to seize because the difficulty is whether it would be a case under Wildlife Protection Act (1972) or Indian Forest Act?

A. Ms.Anjana Gosain:

It can be registered in both the acts.

Q. Name not recorded :

The accused was detained and took the forest staff to another place in investigation would another separate seizure memo would be prepared?

A. Mr.Manjit Ahluwalia:

yes, whenever there is a separate recovery separate seizure memo would be prepared.

Q. Mr. S. C. Barua., ACF Jorhat Division :

If accused person refuses to sign the seizure memo?

A. Mr.Manjit Ahluwalia:

Record refusal of the accused

Q. Mr. D. D. Boro, Range Officer, Kaziranga :

He just narrated the incident that he had taken thumb impression of the accused but got changed due to the disease that is why he was acquitted.

A.

This was a narration of an experience.

Q. Mr. R. Pathak, Forest Ranger, Sonitpur :

Whether two cases can be filed under WPA act and arms act?

A. Ms. Anjana Gosain :

Yes

Q. Mr. J. R. Baruah, Forest Ranger, Jorhat Division :

Whether in a case which has been filed by the police- there is an offence discovered by the forest department, what can be done?

A. Ms. Anjana Gosain:

There is no bar in registering the offence by giving the information to the police.

Q. Mr. R. N. Borbora, ACF, Nagaon Division :

The accused was caught with a live bear on Sunday we approached the magistrate who suggested that he should be produced on Tuesday the bear was injured he requested that the bear should be produced from the rescue centre (which was not possible) what to do under these circumstances?

A. Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia:

Application can be filed under section 284, of CRPC for asking the Magistrate to visit the site.

Q Mr. S. Bordoloi: no question

Q. Mr. Robindranath Goswami, Deputy Ranger, Jorhat Division:

One case was registered about an animal without witness what to do?

A. Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia:

In these circumstances no case can succeed because the presence of accused is essential.

Q. Name not recorded :

If there is any dispute with regard to any animal's ownership?

A. Ms. Anjana Gosain:

This is a civil dispute should be referred to civil court.

Q. Mr. L.N. Baruah, ACF, EAWL Division :

How to record a statement of the accused?

A. Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia :

You have to first inform the accused that the set statement can be used against him and same is being given without any force and voluntarily.; then the confession should be explained and recorded with his signature.

Q. Mr. M.N. Borah, ACF, EAWL Division :

It has been since one year that rhino was killed, FIR was launched after sometime even after the information nothing happened?

A. Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia:

These circumstances you should inform the appropriate authority and even file the complaint before the competent authority,.

Q. Mr. Robin, Range Officer, Dibrugarh :

There is enough menace of leopard and it is difficult for the department to decide whether to tranquilize / capture/ kill what should be done?

A. Ms. Anjana Gosain:

It all depends on the facts and circumstances of the case but all decision should be taken in writing as to whether any of the above said action is being taken and why.

Q. Mr. Prahalad Kro, Forest Ranger, Karbi Anglong Aest Division:

Where to register the cases of tree felling?

A. Ms. Anjana Gosain:

It can be filed under Indian Forest Act & Wildlife Protection Act.

Q. Mr. Chimoy Dhar, Forester, Kaziranga :

What is the time of offence report?

A. Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia:

In terms of section 468, six months of time from the date of offense the complaint can be filed.

Q. Mr. Mohan Ch. Bora, Deputy Ranger :

Produce was taken from my range what to do?

A. Ms. Anjana Gosain:

The forest produce can not be taken out, case has to be registered.

Q. Mr. Jayram Kro, Deputy Ranger: no question

Q. Mr. Golapneog, Division :

What is the difference between FIR and POR.

A. Mr. Manjit Ahluwalia :

There is no difference, one given to the police is known as FIR. POR is Preliminary Offence Report to forest department .In legal terms there is no difference.

Q. Name not recorded :

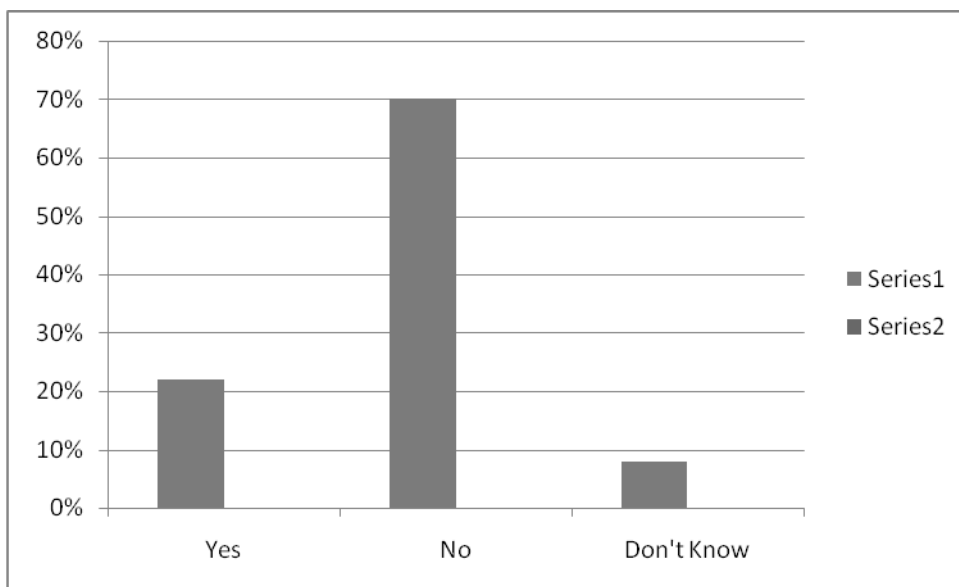
Whether snake charmers can be arrested or not?

A. Ms. Anjana Gosain:

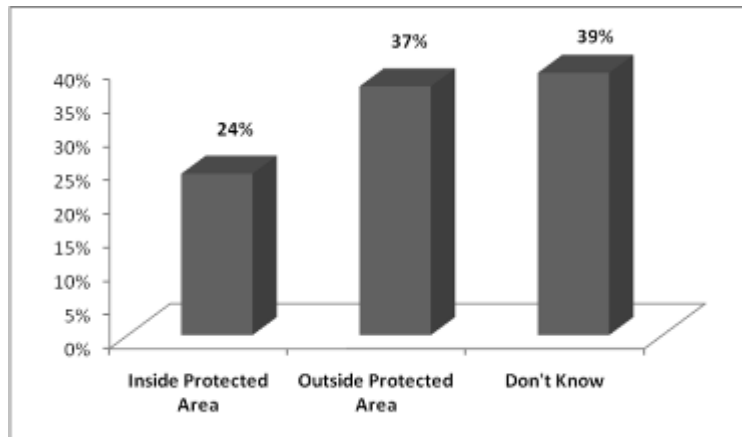
Yes, if they don't have ownership certificate.

5. FEEDBACK OF PARTICIPANTS

Have you ever assisted in prosecution? When we asked the participants about their involvement in prosecution, witness or investigation of wildlife crime, most of the participants (70%) said that they were never been a part of such activities, while 22% were found to be part of such activities earlier. 8% participants didn't answer.



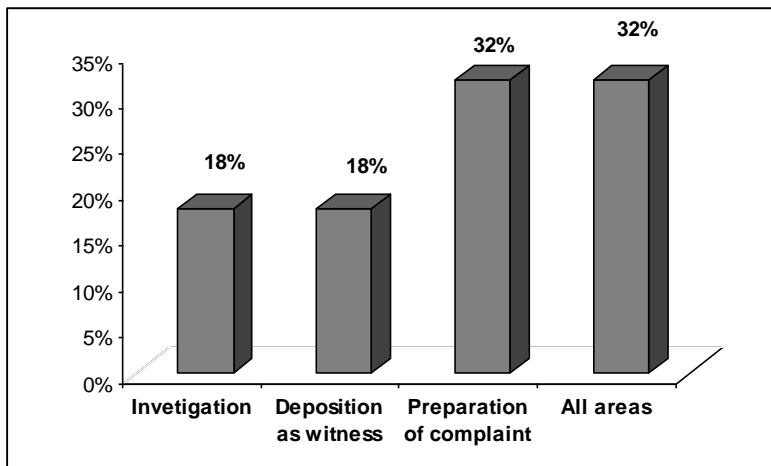
Where do you find more wildlife crime cases? According to the response from the participants it was found that poaching is (37%) more prominent outside the protected areas in comparison to the poaching inside the protected area (24%). While most of the participants were hesitant (39%) about this question and preferred not to answer.



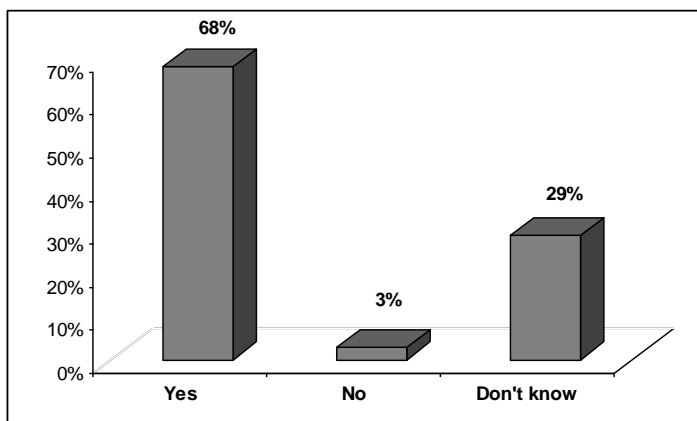
What are the major species hunted/killed in your area? It was found that vast varieties of species are killed in the area. According to the respondents the major species hunted in the state are Asian one horned Rhino (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), Tiger (*Panthera tigris*), Leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Asian Elephant (*Elephas maximus*), Sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), Wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) and different species of birds and amphibians.

Have you found this programme useful? During the interaction we have received very positive response from the forest officials about the training program. 92% participants said that they found this workshop very useful and satisfactory for the successful prosecution of wildlife crime.

In which area of prosecution did you feel difficulties? It was found that 32% of the front line forest staff face problem in all areas (investigation, deposition as witness, 7% preparation of complaint) of prosecution.



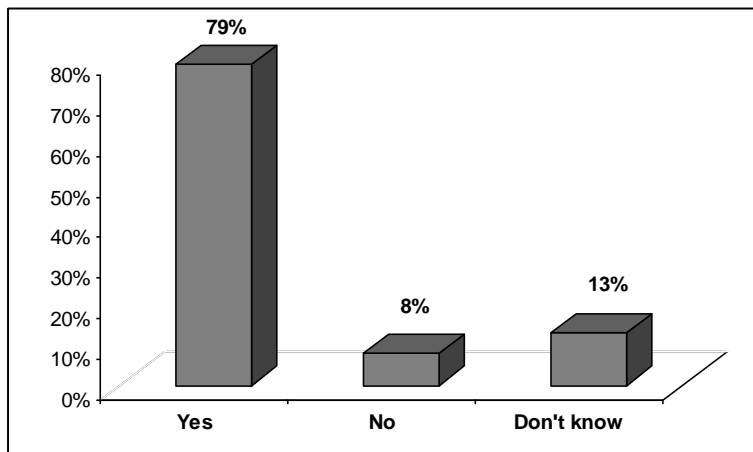
Whether these difficulties were sufficiently addressed by the trainers? Most (68%) of the trainees were satisfied with the training and said the difficulties were sufficiently addressed by the trainers. Only 3% participants were not satisfied by the training. 29% of the participants did not answer the question.



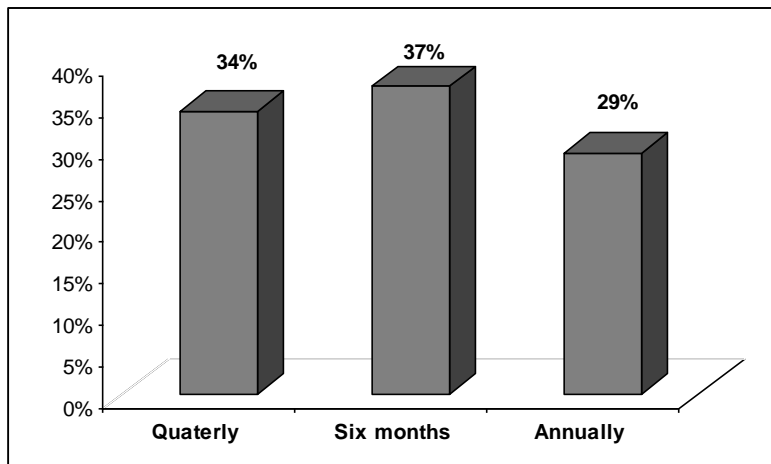
Whether this training programme is useful and beneficial towards better law implementation to combat illegal wildlife crime? When we asked the forest officials whether this training is useful and beneficial towards better law implementation to combat illegal wildlife crime, most (92%) of

them were very positive about the training and said that this training will help them to control wildlife crime in better way.

Whether you would like to have departmental trainers along with outside faculty? It was found that most (79%) of the participants would like to have such trainings from departmental trainers. Under the current project Tiger Trust would be selecting master trainers for in-house training of the staff.



How often such trainings should be held? Most (71%) of the participants said that these training should be done at every six month or four months followed by 29% who said that these training session should be done at least once in a year.



Suggestions from participants:

1. Local case studies should be used as sample studies.
2. Training sessions should be held regularly.
3. Duration of the training should be more than two days.
4. Forest guards should also be involved in the training.
5. Resource material should be in local language.
6. Practical training of investigation, trial and prosecution.
7. A handbook for identification of wildlife articles should also be provided along with the remaining resource material.
8. Training should be done at divisional level.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Tiger Trust has conducted several workshops and has a method to assess the impact of the training on the trainees. The method is by judging the performance, questions, interaction and their participation in the module. The trainees in the said training were exposed to such workshops for the first time which was led by the lawyers and was strictly in a legal fold. The DFO as well as other senior officers were also not aware of many provisions and procedures for the wildlife crimes.

However the trainees were very attentive, patient and inquisitive. However the faculty had work very hard to keep every participant active in the programme including in the collective participation on procedures such as filling up of forms and preparation of cases. In this workshop there were three master trainers recently selected from the training of Trainers programme from Sariska and Ranthambore. These were identified as the departmental trainers who made a major contribution by explaining the impact of such trainings on their handling of wildlife crimes and prosecution. This added to the level of confidence of the participants as this process of selection is also being planned for other divisions of Rajasthan. In our preliminary assessment the training had a great impact on the participants which was further strengthened by the feedback given by them independently and individually.

7. FUTURE TRAINING

Next training is proposed for 21st and 22nd December 2009 subject to the approval of the Assam Forest Department.

Under the second training two teams would be created (1 ACF and 4 Rangers), on first day the teams would be sent in the field to investigate the case with prior information of the incident and they would be given the information on wireless radios and the traps would be laid for tigers and the other case of rhino. The team would be travelling in the patrolling vehicle with the raiding kit and would be expected to collect evidence. The second day would be followed with registering, processing case, and a mock exercise for preparation of summons with all the deficiencies to be pointed out by panel of resource persons to be affirmed by the trainers. This would be concluded by the feed-back of the trainers. The following module would be followed for second training;

- A. There would be two teams-one, one would make a sample case on Rhino poaching and one will make a sample case on Tiger poaching in the field. Wireless sets, gypsy and other local support would be required for this exercise.
- B. They would be asked to prepare all the documents in relation to the case.
- C. All these case papers prepared by the staff would be discussed in details during the second day. The papers would be investigated and corrected by the experts in the presence of the forest staff and would be informed about their mistakes and would be expected to correct and re-submit.
- D. The teams would be asked to identify the witnesses and all other relevant documents to make a formal presentation in the court for third training.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX-I

List of Participants

S. no	Name	Designation
1.	M. N. Duarah	Senior Wildlife Warden, O/o CCF (Wildlife)
2.	T. V. Reddy	CF, Upper Assam Forest
3.	C. R. Bhobora	Deputy Director, Manas Tiger Project
4.	D. D. Gogoi	DFO, EAWL Division
5.	N. Anand	DFO, Golghat
6.	Rajib Kr. Das	DFO, Jorhat
7.	S. K. Barua	ACF, O/o CCF (Wildlife)
8.	Haren Konwar	ACF, Sivasagar Division
9.	R. N. Borbora	ACF , Nagaon Division
10.	Muhibul Ahmed	ACF, Nagaon Division
11.	Sarat Ch. Baruah	ACF, Jorhat Division
12.	Sapan Saikia	ACF, Golaghat Division
13.	Bidya Bordoloi	ACF, Digboi Division
14.	M. N. Borah	ACF, EAWL Division
15.	L. N. Baruah	ACF, EAWL Division
16.	D. D. Boro	RO, Kaziranga
17.	Samir Baidya	RO, Moran

18.	G. Bonia	FR, Borhat
19.	K. S. Dekarojia	FR, Nagaon
20.	P. K. Gayan	FR, Nagaon
21.	Kailash Kr. Saikia	FR, Jorhat Division
22.	Joy Ram Baruah	FR, Jorhat Division
23.	Hiren Ch. Neog	FR, Jorhat Division
24.	Atiqur Rehman	FR
25.	Dipak Daka	FR
26.	Shantanu Deka	FR, Lekhapani Range
27.	Padum B. P. Gohain	FR, Digboi Division
28.	Hemanta Bhuyan	FR
29.	Prahalad Kro	FR, Karbi Anglong
30.	Altamas Baig	FR, Kaziranga
31.	Ramesh Kr. Gogoi	FR
32.	Rubul Pathak	FR, Sonitpur West Division
33.	S. Bordoloi	DR, Nagaon Division
34.	H. Borthakur	DR, Nagaon Division
35.	Jehirul Hussain	DR, Jorhat Division
36.	Ananda Ch. Dutta	DR, Jorhat Division
37.	Robindranath Goswami	DR, Jorhat Division
38.	Harendra Kr.	DR
39.	Jayram Kro	DR
40.	Mohan Ch. Bora	DR
41.	Jiten Borah	DR, EAWL Division

42.	Akon Gogoi	DR, Golaghat Division
43.	Pradip Barua	DR
44.	Makhan Ch. Phukan	DR
45.	Golap Ch. Neog	DR, EAWL Division
46.	Achyut Kakoty	DR, Tinsukia Division
47.	Biren Kr. Borah	DR, Karbi Anglong East Division
48.	Mohan Sing Teron	DR, Karbi Anglong East Division
49.	P. K. Dev Goswami	B.O. Jakhlabandha
50.	D. Sarma	BO, Bokakhat
51.	Khageswar Bordoloi	Forester
52.	Muhikt Hazarika	Forester
53.	Loknath Aiken	Forester Digboi Division
54.	Dharani Bora	Forester
55.	Prosen Das	Forester
56.	Chinmoy Dhar	Forester, Kaziranga
57.	Motilal Mahela	Forester, Karbi Anglong East Division
58.	Siken Sing Bey	Forester, Karbi Anglong East Division
59.	Kalia Sonawal	Forester
60.	Ashim Das	Forester



CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAM FOR LEGAL TRAINING OF SENIOR FOREST STAFF UNDER PROJECT TITLE

HUNTING THE HUNTERS

FEEDBACK FORM

DATE:

TIME:

A. BASIC INFORMATION:			
1	Name		
2	Designation		
3	Age		
4	Division		
5	Contact number		
6	E mail		
6	Since how many years you have been in the protected area (if applicable)?	_____years	
B. WILDLIFE TRADE & LEGISLATION (BACKGROUND) :			
1.	Have you had any legal wildlife training earlier?	YES	NO
2.	If yes then how many?	>5	<5

3.	What all subjects were covered under the earlier training programme training?			
4.	Have you ever assisted in prosecution, witness or investigation?	YES	NO	
5.	If yes please furnish the details	Date _____, Location _____ Organized by: _____		
6.	What are the main species hunted/killed in your area?			
7.	Where do you find more wildlife crime cases?	Inside protected area	Outside protected area	Don't know
C. ABOUT THE WORKSHOP:				
1.	Have you found this training of trainers program useful?	YES	NO	

2.	In which area of prosecution did you feel difficulties?	<input type="checkbox"/> Investigation <input type="checkbox"/> Deposition as witness <input type="checkbox"/> Preparation of complaint	
3.	Whether these difficulties were sufficiently addressed by the trainers?		
4.	Whether the session and modules are adequate in the workshop?		
5.	Whether this training program is useful & beneficial towards better law implementation to combat illegal wildlife crime?		
6.	Whether you would like to have departmental trainers along with outside faculty?	YES	NO
7.	If Yes, How often such program should be held?	Quarterly / Six monthly/ Annually	
8.	Resource person	Excellent / Very Good / Good / Fair	
9.	Module	Excellent / Very Good / Good / Fair	
10.	Arrangements of boarding and lodging	Excellent / Very Good / Good / Fair	
11.	Which location do you prefer for the training program?	Field/ Academic Institution / Both	

12.	Any other suggestion or recommendation?	
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Signature of the respondent

Note: Please feel free to answer in Hindi

APPENDIX-III**Tentative programme for the capacity building programme for front line forest staff under the project title hunting the hunters to be held on 8th and 9th June, 2009 at Kaziranga National Park, Assam**

Date	Time	Topic With Brief Outline
08.06.2009	10:00 a.m.- 10:30 a.m.	Registration of participants
08.06.2009	10:30 a.m.- 11:00 a.m.	Welcome Address & inauguration of the workshop by Sri D. M. Singh, IFS, CCF (Wildlife)
	11:00a.m.- 11:30a.m.	Introduction to the Tiger Trust and the workshop by Ms. Anjana Gosain
	11:30-12:00	Tea Break
	12:00-01:30 p.m.	Introduction of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 with special emphasis on powers of forest officers for prosecution s special officers by Ms. Anjana Gosain
	01:30-02.30 p.m.	Lunch
	02.30-03:30 p.m.	Important provisions of Criminal Procedure Code and preparation of cases under WPA by Manjit Ahluwalia
	03.30-04.30 p.m.	Preparation of case study with first step as investigation in terms of the above provision and forms
	04:30- 05:30 p.m.	Question hour and assignment for the next day

09.06.2009	10:00-11:30 a.m.	Main provisions of Indian Evidence Act in relation to deposition of evidence in wildlife crime (theory)
	11:30-12:00	Tea.
	12:00-1:30 p.m.	Participation of trainees for the preparation of complaints (black board study) by Ms. Anjana Gosain (ppt) and recording of statement prior to filing of complaints in terms of WPA by Sh. Manjit Ahluwalia (ppt.)
	1:30-2:30 p.m.	Lunch & distribution of feedback forms
	2:30 p.m.- 04:00 p.m.	Discussion on case study and judgment in terms of important provision of existing Acts & Rules
	04:00 p.m.- 05:00 p.m.	Question answer and removal of doubts
	05:00 p.m.- 5:30 p.m.	Vote of thanks

7. PHOTOS









