



**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

# Partnership against Transnational Crime through Regional Organized Law Enforcement (PATROL)

Project Number: XAP/U59

## Face-to-Face Training Report Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia



**FREELAND**



United Nations Environment Programme

**TRAFFIC**  
the wildlife trade monitoring network

24-26 August 2011



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## 1. Introduction

The first PATROL face-to-face training programme, occurring in Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia from 24-26 August 2011, was intended to help forty-nine Cambodian border and law enforcement officers to better understand the main facts related to transnational organized crimes (TOC), namely the smuggling of migrants, human trafficking, wildlife and timber illegal trade, and the smuggling of hazardous waste and ozone depleting substances. A session on ethics, integrity and code of conduct was integrated into the programme to underline that an effective enforcement response means respecting universal principals and standards borne out of international law.

As a result of the training programme the percentage of participants who successfully passed the Course Test grew from 21% (before the training) to 60% (after the training). On average, the score of the participants completing the training programme recorded a 121% improvement compared to the pre-training test (see Annex III).

## 2. Day 1: 24 August 2011

- **Opening Ceremonies:**

- Mr. Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana, UNODC, spoke on how the content of the face-to-face training programme is consistent with the findings of the Training Needs Assessment Survey, conducted May 2010 in two border locations of Cambodia. He expressed the hope that all participants, particularly frontline law enforcement officers, gain a fundamental knowledge from the programme and become aware of the dangers of various types of crime that are threatening the Greater Mekong Subregion.
- Pol. Lt. Gen. Kang Sokhorn, Deputy Secretary General, NACD and Deputy Commissioner General of the National Police highlighted that although forms of TOC, such as drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants and illegal logging pose severe threats to the development of Cambodia, not enough information exists about the trends and patterns of these crimes and more data needs to be collected. He encouraged PATROL to continue its collaboration with Cambodia and expressed his satisfaction from the fact that Cambodia was the first of the PATROL countries to receive face-to-face training.



Picture 1. Opening Ceremony

- **Transnational Organized Crime, PATROL and Cooperation Session (Facilitator - Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana, UNODC):**

- **TOC Presentation:** TOC is defined as a group of three or more people committing a series of serious crimes across borders in a continued fashion. TOC generates significant revenue for organized criminal groups, estimated between \$300-600 billion USD annually. Participants were informed of revenues generated by different forms of TOC by using information from select smuggling routes.
- **PATROL Presentation:** PATROL aims to strengthen cross-border cooperation in the Greater Mekong Subregion by increasing the capacity of government, law enforcement, prosecution and civil society to prevent, investigate and prosecute cases relating to all types of cross-border crimes. Border Liaison Offices (BLOs) help with this objective by facilitating information sharing between corresponding border stations of two countries. The presentation also underlined that those officers working at BLOs should have certain qualifications, such as strong information management skills and integrity.
- **Cooperation Presentation:** Cooperation takes place when at least two parties (persons) or more agreed to work together to achieve a common goal(s) and to share common benefit(s) in a partnership manner. The concept of cooperation is critical to the success of the BLOs and it is important those working at BLOs understand this fact.
- **Discussion:**
  - During the TOC session, participants were curious as to how the values of different types of TOC were assessed and where the different numbers originated. Michael Pauloski, UNODC, responded that most of the values were taken from a global transnational organized crime threat assessment conducted and published by UNODC in 2010 and that some of the other PATROL partners, in particular UNEP, conduct their own studies, some of which was also taken from these sources. Claire Beasall, TRAFFIC, added that many of the figures are true estimates and that certain TOC, such as wildlife and timber, can range in value depending on the source.
  - Participants were vocal about establishing more BLOs in Cambodia. Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana, UNODC, stressed that establishing BLOs take time and money. Procedure dictates that feasibility studies be conducted prior to the establishment of new BLOs. This means meeting with both countries of the respective border stations to see if they have the operational capacity and resources to implement the BLO mechanism.



Picture 2. Participants attending the training seminar

- **Smuggling of Migrants Session (Facilitator - Roger Britton, UNODC Viet Nam):**

- **Smuggling of Migrants (SoM) v. Human Trafficking (TiP):** There are three major differences between SoM and TiP: the source of the profit, the movement of the migrant / trafficking victim (i.e. across national borders or within countries), and who the ‘victims’ are.. A set of case studies was used to help participants make the distinction between the two forms of crime. Emphasis was placed on the fact that irregular and smuggled migrants are at risk to be exploited, turning them into victims of TiP.
- **International Protocol and National Law:** The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air aims to prevent SoM, protect the rights of victims and promote cooperation between states. Signatories of the Protocol are obliged to criminalize certain acts and are prohibited from criminalizing others, such as irregular migration. Mr. Yi Yuth Virak, Country Project Coordinator, Asia Regional Trafficking in Persons (ARTIP) Project, explained that national law in Cambodia, which was drafted in 2000 and amended in 2008, only criminalizes TiP, but not SoM *per se*.
- **The Smuggling Operation: Role of Smuggler, Types of Smuggling and Fees:** The smuggler takes on various roles when smuggling migrants, including coordinating the route of travel, recruiting the migrants and sometimes transporting them. Some smugglers may be service providers, such as providing forged documentation. A classification was described, which identified three forms of smuggling services: a) *ad hoc* smuggling services which are provided, as required, for unplanned smuggling activities, b) the provision of forged documentation to travel and c) pre-organized smuggling operations. Smuggling fees vary depending on the length and complexity of the route and *modus operandi*.
- **First Response:** A number of immediate actions should be carried out by the responding officer, in order to protect the smuggled migrants / victims of trafficking and the ‘crime scene’ encountered. Ensuring victim safety is paramount. The responding officer should be prepared to hand the case and collected evidence over to appropriate authorities, which in Cambodia is the Anti-Human Trafficking and Juvenile Protection Department of the National Police.

- **Discussion:**

- Participants wondered how to deal with SoM cases if the activities are not criminalized. Mr. Yi Yuth Virak, ARTIP, responded that the anti-trafficking legislation breaks-up the criminal offenses into three parts, depending on the role of the perpetrator: perpetrator as recruiter, as transporter and as exploiter. Depending on the role, the charges and sentence recommendations differ. Smuggling cases can probably fall under the former two roles and perpetrators of SoM can be charged under those provisions, although there are the issues of intent and knowledge of the exploitation at the destination, to take into consideration.
- Mr. Britton asked participants to clarify which agencies were responsible for checking passports and patrolling the border. Participants confirmed the immigration police check and stamp passports. They also have an obligation to patrol up to a certain distance to the left and the right of the border station, beyond which border police take over.



**Picture 3. Mr. Yi Yuth Virak presenting on SoM National Legal Framework in Cambodia**

- A number of participants confirmed that much of the migrant smuggling occurs along border corridors, which exist between formal border gates and this is the main challenge for the prevention of illegal migration.

### 3. Day 2: 25 August 2011

- **Illicit Drugs and Drug Precursor Session (Facilitator - Michael Pauloski, UNODC):**

- **The Illicit Drug Trade:** The illicit trade of drugs perpetuates organized criminal activity, state instability, corruption and public health harms. Cambodia produces significant quantities of methamphetamine and is a destination and transit country for methamphetamine and heroin originating from Myanmar. Most drugs come in and leave Cambodia by land to the Greater Mekong Sub-region with Phnom Penh International Airport being used as a transit point.
- **Legal Framework for Drug Control:** Pol. Col. Huort Sophally, Director of Planning and Training at the National Authority for Combating Drugs Cambodia, explained that Cambodia has implemented the three international drug control treaties which work together to prevent and reduce the production consumption and transit of illegal drugs and diversion of licit ones. These treaties are supplemented by regional agreements, namely the 1993 MoU and ASEAN and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs (**ACCORD**). Cambodian national law, drafted in 1996, has been amended twice to comply with these other laws, but still proves insufficient to efficiently address the rapid changing situation, especially in relation to the control of licit drugs and precursors.

- **Drug Identification:** The street name, characteristics and packaging of methamphetamine, ecstasy, cocaine, opiates, cannabis and ketamine were reviewed. Illicit drugs look the same and often forensics is needed to help with positive identification, for example when dealing with white powders (methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine, ketamine) and pills (methamphetamine and ecstasy). The intent is to familiarize participants with and raise awareness of illicit drugs, not necessarily to help them make the distinction between the different types.

- **Computer-Based Training (CBT) and Drug Precursors:** UNODC's CBT programme is intended for front-line enforcement officers, who should use it as a learning tool to train on a variety of law enforcement topics at their own pace and in their own language. The CBT on Interdiction of Drug Precursors was presented to help explain to participants what a drug precursor is and highlight some of the more important ones being used to make illicit drug. To help put into context parts of the CBT programme, two cases studies of drug precursor seizures in Cambodia were explained by Pol. Col. Sophally.



**Picture 4. CBT module on drugs precursors being presented at the seminar**

- **Searching for Drugs and Drug Precursors:** A comprehensive search of persons and vehicles requires following a process in order so that nothing is missed. When conducting a search, officers should not have preconceived notions of what they are trying to find and

where it could be located. Search of persons escalates in the level of intrusiveness from a simple pat down to body cavity search, with the latter type of search being done in a medical facility and by a trained professional.

- **Discussion:**
  - The issue of the safrole-rich oils was discussed at length by participants. It was noted how neighboring countries are less strict on regulating it or do not regulate it at all. This creates challenges for Cambodian enforcement. Oftentimes, the end result is that these countries will seize the shipments, but do not have a legal basis to arrest the perpetrators.

- **Wildlife and Timber Trafficking Session:**

- Mr. Suon Sovann, Deputy Director, Department of Legislation and Law Enforcement of the Forestry Administration, highlighted provisions in national wildlife and forestry law, CITES and ASEAN-WEN that are relevant for border and law enforcement officers.
- Mr. Suon Sovann provided all workshop participants with a book of the Cambodia Forestry Laws.
- Mr. Heng Kim Chhay, Deputy Chief, Wildlife Response and Rescue Team (WRRT) of the Forestry Administration discussed the lithe Cambodia Forestry legal wildlife and timber trade in Cambodia and throughout the world and then moved on to discuss and explain the process of identifying wildlife using CITES identification sheets.
- Finally, Mr. Vunthyravong Khem, Project Manager from the Wildlife Alliance WRRT of Cambodia presented on procedures and protocols to use when encountering live wildlife. He also explained the activities of the Wildlife Alliance WRRT mobile unit in tackling wildlife crime. Mr. Vunthyravong Khem provided all the participants with the contact information for the WRRT in the event the various BLOs encountered a wildlife crime or received information about wildlife crime.
- **Discussion:**
  - Claire Beastall, TRAFFIC, clarified the role of *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)* covers a number of different trade scenarios, including the import, export, re-export and the notion of introduction from the sea.
  - Experts and participants discussed the disposal or destruction of wildlife. If meat is seized and it is fresh, that meat is used to feed wildlife, otherwise it is burned. Dead animals are disposed of immediately.
  - A concern was raised by participants that meat from protected wildlife is often cooked in rural areas of Cambodia that may be illegal. It was clarified that there are clear provisions to protect traditional consumption and use. If it is cooked or sold for commercial purposes, then it is illegal.
  - One participant asked how many cases have been enforced by the Wildlife Alliance. Mr. Khem responded saying that over a ten year period (2001-2011) 43,463 wildlife animals were rescued 21,062 dead animals were seized. Additionally, from 2001 to 2011, the WRRT also seized 6,788kg of skins and 18.2 tons of bones 2,171 traders apprehended and over \$100,000 in fines had been collected.

#### 4. Day 3: 26 August 2011

- **Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODS) and Hazardous Waste Session (Facilitator - Liu Ning, UNEP):**

- **ODS – Montreal Protocol and the Safety and Handling:** ODS, like chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) halons, are primarily used as refrigerants, blowing agents, cleaning solvents and fire extinguishers. Stratospheric ozone layer deletion could damage DNA - suppresses immune system, increase in infections - skin cancer - eye cataracts, and reduces crop production and quality. The objective of the Montreal Protocol, which Cambodia has signed, is to phase out ODS. Currently, seven countries are main ODS producers, three of which are in the Asia region (India, China and Korea). ODS seizures have been made in China, Thailand, India, Indonesia and other countries. Smuggling methods including false-declaration and concealment. Handling these substances requires protective clothing and storage should be in secure areas, safe from fire.
- **ODS Identification:** It was introduced how to identify CFC-12, HCFC-22 and HFC-134a via chemical name, formula, CAS number and pictures. Participants were given a quick tool to help with identifying ODS and Non-ODS. An exercise was conducted to test their ability to find different ODS and Non-ODS on the quick tool. Mr. Pak Sokharavuth, Deputy Director, the Department of Pollution Control explained how ODS are licensed.
- **Hazardous Waste – Basel Convention and Disposal of Hazardous Waste:** The purpose of the Basel Convention is to control transboundary movements of hazardous wastes & other wastes and to ensure the environmentally sound management of such wastes. Illegal trends of hazardous waste, case studies in Cote d'Ivoire, Sihanoukville and Guiyu, China have been highlighted. The warning labels on waste were introduced and it was alerted that no untrained officer should handle toxic hazardous waste. Department of Pollution Control of Cambodia introduced Cambodia's national legislation and challenges in addressing waste trafficking.
- **Hazardous Waste – Identification:** Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines, organic solvents; lead-based acid batteries; asbestos were all hazardous wastes. False declaration, concealment and mislabeling are all ways of smuggling hazardous waste. Faulty seals, leaks and spills, tampering with the label or container are all indicators to help with identifying hazardous waste that can be used when carrying out inspection. A number of different case studies were presented to help participants distinguish between non-hazardous and hazardous waste.
- **Discussion:**
  - One participant mentioned how a lot of the times at the borders, particularly with Lao, ODS and hazardous waste is allowed through because the persons smuggling them are often very poor and vulnerable. He emphasized that more needs to be done to bring officers to realize that this approach would bring no positive result to the fight on TOC. It was also mentioned that some of the ODS may go along the Mekong River up to Thailand.



Picture 5. Mr. Liu Ning, UNEP (Bangkok)

- One participant highlighted that there is a need to improve awareness raising on environmental issue in Cambodia. Cambodia Ozone Officer introduced the awareness event on ODS.
  - One participant inquired about the illegal production of ODS. Another asked about the penalty on illegal trafficking of hazardous waste and ODS. The speaker presented the practice in EU in this regard.
- **Ethics, Integrity and Code of Conduct Session (*Facilitator - Michelle Staggs Kelsall, UNCHR Cambodia*):**
  - There are many international legal instruments deal with human rights help to inform national practices at the operational level related to ethics, integrity and code of conduct for border and law enforcement officers. Cambodia is a party to six of them. Concepts such as discrimination, arbitrary arrest, presumption of innocence and proportionate use of force were introduced to participants, each highlighted by practical examples. The protection of vulnerable populations, including women and children were also identified.
  - **Discussion:**
    - During the discussion about what exactly is the “presumption of innocence”, it was clarified there is not such term in the criminal code of Cambodia. Instead, it could be found in Article 16 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
    - Ms. Staggs Kelsall underlined that TOC offences consume a lot of time to investigate because it often involves the collection of intelligence and collaboration between authorities. If ethics and code of conduct are not followed then the case against the suspects could be thrown out.
- **Open Discussion (*Facilitators – All Members of the PATROL Team*):**
  - Collaboration with Lao PDR was discussed at some length. Cambodia wants better collaboration with Lao PDR because it is a major contributor to, *inter alia*, the domestic drug situation, but having BLOs that cover all TOC issues are important as well. Mr. Kittikhunwatchana pressed participants to promote PATROL to Laotian authorities and encourage them to sign when they have tri-partite discussions, along with Viet Nam, later this year. Viet Nam will be asked to do so as well.
  - Participants noted that large numbers of Cambodian citizens leave the country, both legally and illegally in order to work illegally abroad. For example, reports suggest that there are more than 150,000 illegal migrants in Thailand alone. Cambodians are recruited to work in farming and fishing business in Thailand and some of them also end up in Malaysia. Most of them have left the country illegally, arranged by brokers, with the promise of a good job opportunity in Thailand or elsewhere.
  - Participants noted that these migrants regularly become exploited by their employers and are often forced to consume methamphetamines, resulting in eventual drug addiction. The participants requested UNODC to take more efforts to help these victims, as thousands of these illegal migrants are deported back from Thailand daily, mainly through Poipet/Aranyaprathet border crossing – and many voluntarily return in order to feed their drug habits.
  - Cambodia is also used as a transit country for illegal migration – e.g Vietnamese travel (legally or illegally) through the country en route to third countries, such as Thailand and Malaysia.
  - There is a need to establish maritime BLOs to address transnational crime.
  - The participants requested that this kind of training be organized at least once or twice a year;

- Cambodia National Ozone Unit will invite one or two officers from each border enforcement agency to attend its training workshops on ozone issue.

### Training evaluation and effectiveness

Participants to the course were requested to answer a set of 25 questions before and after the delivery of the training course.

The questions covered areas that were subsequently touched upon by the training sessions.

Despite a pre-set relatively low threshold to pass the test (50% plus 1) only 21% of the participants successfully scored higher than the threshold.

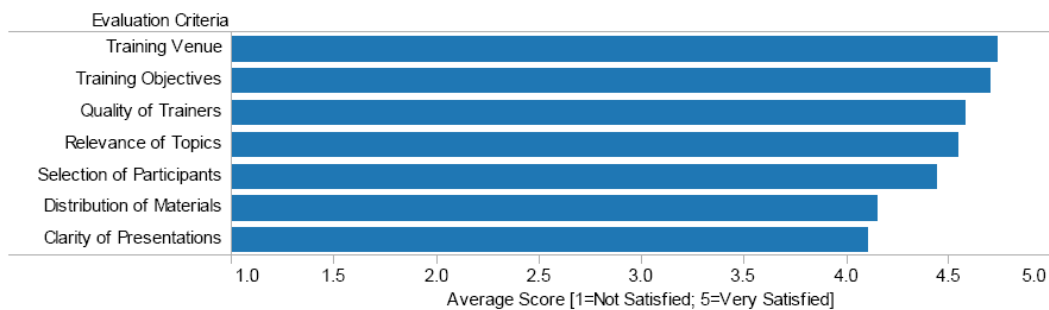
The results grew significantly after the training programme was delivered, since 60% of the participants passed the test. This translates into a 39% improvement in the understanding of the subjects addressed during the training course.

Although the overall result should certainly be considered positively, some topics of the training programme still reveal limited or poor understanding by the participants. In fact in nearly all of the areas covered by the training curriculum there are questions to which less than 50% of the participants manage to answer correctly, even after the training programme has been delivered.

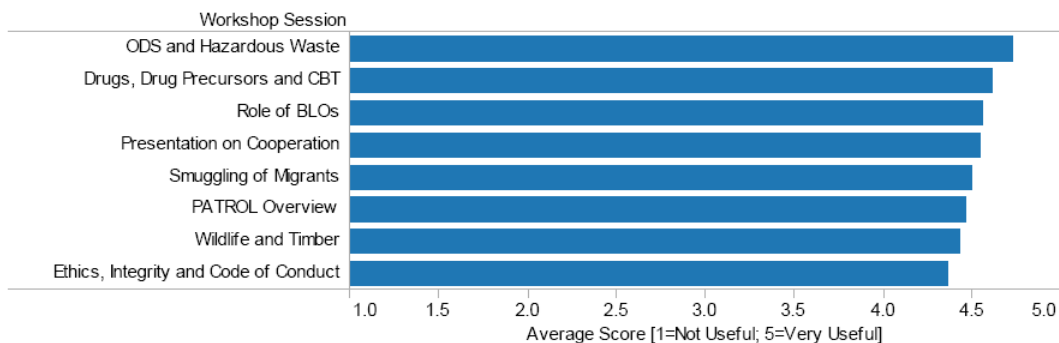
This finding suggests the need to review some parts of the training curriculum in order to strengthen the content and the message delivered during the programme.

Concerning the evaluation of the course, the feedback from the participants is consistently positive, as illustrated by the graphs below.

How satisfied were you with the training programme? (n=46)










How useful were the training sessions to increasing understanding? (n=46)



## ANNEX I -Participant List










PATROL Face-to-Face Training  
24 – 26 August 2011  
Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia  
Independence Hotel


No	Agency	Name	Position	Photo
<i>Trainees - Provincial Level</i>				
1.	BLO Bavet - Provincial	Mr. Sam Bunnarin	Deputy Governor	-
2.	BLO Bavet	Pol. Col. Hem Saban	Deputy Commission	
3.	BLO Bavet - Border Police	Pol. Col. Nhem Bunthan	Deputy Commander	
4.	BLO Bavet - Customs	Mr. Huy Sineth	Deputy Customs	
5.	BLO Bavet - Immigration	Maj. Mam Yoy	Deputy Post Chief	
6.	BLO Cham Yeam - Head	Mr. Un Chhaly	Deputy Governor of Koh Kong	
7.	BLO Cham Yeam-Provincial Police Commissioner	Mr. Sin Sen	Deputy Commissioner	
8.	BLO Cham Yeam	Pol. BG. Ros Chenda	Deputy Director Dept.	

9.	BLO Cham Yeam - Customs	Mr. Phonn Phally	Deputy Chief Post	
10.	BLO Cham Yeam - Immigration	Maj. Khem Sane	Deputy Post Chief	
11.	BLO Kaam Samnor- Chief	Mr. Ou Sam Ourn	Deputy Governor	
12.	BLO Kaam Samnor	Mr. Lun Sophat	Deputy Commissioner	
13.	BLO Chrey Thom - Border Police	Mr. Seng Kimkhorn	Post Chief	
14.	BLO Chrey Thom - Customs & Excise	Mr. Ngin Mony	Deputy	
15.	BLO Kaam Samnor - Customs	Mr. Kang Thoeun	Deputy Chief	
16.	BLO Chrey Thom -Border Police	Mr. Eng Reab	Deputy Commander	
17.	BLO Kaam Samnor	Maj. Ma Nhem	Deputy Post Chief	





18.	BLO Chrey Thom - Anti-Narcotics	Pol. Maj. Sok Kandara	Deputy Chief	
19.	BLO Phnom Denh	Mr. Ith Sok	Deputy Governor	
20.	BLO Phnom Denh	Mr. Sourn Phon	Deputy Provincial Commissioner	
21.	BLO Phnom Denh - Customs	Mr. Peng Kith	Deputy Chief of Customs	
22.	BLO Phnom Denh - Border Police	Capt. Chrin Chhay	Deputy Post Chief	
23.	BLO Poi Pet	Mr. Chhum Vannarith	Deputy Governor	
24.	BLO Poipet - Anti-Narcotic	Mr. Khun Saveth	Deputy of Department	
25.	BLO Poipet	Pol. Col. Chhen Chhourth	Deputy Commissioner	
26.	BLO Poipet - Customs	Mr. Pov Vanden	Deputy Chief	

27.	BLO Poipet - Border Police	Maj. Ouk Srouy	Deputy Post Chief	
28.	BLO Trapeang Phlong- Border Police	Mr. Lang Him	Head Section 615	
29.	BLO Trapeang Phlong - Check Point	Mr. Phaychan Sovanna	Deputy Chief	
30.	BLO Trapeang Phlong - Chief of Secretariat	Col. Chim Seng Hong	Representative of Kompong Cham Governor	-
31.	BLO Trapeang Phlong - Immigration	Pol. Cap. Sok Sophal	Second Chief	
32.	BLO Trapeang Phlong - Police Commissariat	Mr. Im Sieng Dy	Permanent Secretary	
<b><i>Trainees - National Level</i></b>				
33.	Forestry Administration	Mr. Prum Nol	Chief WRRT	
34.	Forestry Administration	Mr. Chan Rachta	Chief of Triage	
35.	Gendarmerie Headquarters	Cap. Ngin Sophal	Head of Section Anti-Narcotic Cross Border	

36.	National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD)	Maj. Gen. Phorn Boramy	Director Law Enforcement Department	
37.	National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD)	Pol. Col. Heng Chandara	Deputy Law Department Director of Law Enforcement	
38.	Anti-Human Trafficking Department National Police	Mr. Mok Bunchheang	Deputy Director of Anti-Human Trafficking & Juvenile Protection	
39.	Anti-Drug Department National Police	Mr. Se Mara	Deputy-Director Anti Drug Department	
40.	Immigration National Police	BG. Prum Duchboranoen	Deputy Department Chief	
41.	Department of Economic Crimes National Police	Mr. Khan Phally	Deputy Dept Department of Economic Crimes	
42.	National Maritime Security Committee (NMSC)	BG. Chhum Savuth	Deputy Director Operation Department (NMSC)	
43.	Wildlife Alliance	Lt. Col. Kuoch Hak Sorn	Chief Gendarmerie in WRRT	
<b>Resource Person</b>				
44.	ARTIP	Mr. Yi Yuth Virak	Country Project Coordinator	

45.	Forestry Administration	Mr. Suon Sovann	Deputy Director, Department of Legislation and Law Enforcement	
46.	Forestry Administration	Mr. Heng Kimchhay	Deputy-Chief WRRT/FA	
47.	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Mr. Pak Sokharavuth	Deputy Director, Department of Pollution Control	
48.	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Mr. Phet Pichhara	Chief Technology, Research & Environmental Management, Department of Environment, Government of Cambodia	
49.	National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD)	Pol. Lt. Gen. Kang Sokhorn	Deputy Secretary General, NACD/ Deputy Commissioner General, National Police	
50.	National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD)	Pol. Col. Huort Sophally	Director-Planning Training	
51.	OHCHR	Ms. Michelle Staggs Kelsall	Human Rights Officer	
52.	Wildlife Alliance	Mr. Khem Vuthyavong	Project Manager WRRT	

**Organizers**

53.	FREELAND Foundation	Mr. Doug Goessman	Law Enforcement Advisor	
54.	FREELAND Foundation	Mr. Jamie Hughes	Investigations Officer DETECT Coordinator (ARREST Program)	
55.	TRAFFIC	Mrs. Claire Beastall	Training and Capacity Building Co-ordinator	
56.	UNEP	Mr. Liu Ning	Associate Project Officer	
57.	UNODC	Mr. Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana	Project Coordinator (PATROL)	
58.	UNODC	Ms. Chalinsa Varayananda	Project Assistant (PATROL)	
59.	UNODC	Mr. Michael Pauloski	PATROL Project Intern	
60.	UNODC	Ms. Emma Germanos	Team Assistant (CBT Programme)	
61.	UNODC Viet Nam	Mr. Roger Britton	Technical Advisor	

## ANNEX II - Training Programme

24 – 26 August 2011  
 Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia  
 Independence Hotel

23 <sup>rd</sup> August 2011		
Time/Duration	Programme	Facilitator(s)/Remarks
13.00 – 17.00	<b>Arrival of Delegates</b>  <b>Registration</b>  <b>Accommodation check-in</b>	

TRAINING DAY 1 – 24 <sup>th</sup> August 2011		
Time/Duration	Programme	Facilitator(s)/Remarks
08.00 – 08.50 (50 minutes)	<b>Opening Ceremony:</b> Welcoming remarks from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mr. Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana, PATROL Project Coordinator, UNODC Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific; and</li> <li>▪ Pol. Lt. Gen. Kang Sokhorn, Deputy secretary general of NACD and Deputy Commissioner General of National Police</li> </ul> <b>Group Photo</b>	
09.00 – 09.50 (50 minutes)	<b>Introduction to Transnational Organized Crime (TOC)</b>	<i>Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana, UNODC</i>
09.50 – 10.10 (20 minutes)	<i>Health Break</i>	
10.10 – 11.00 (50 minutes)	<b>Knowing PATROL Project in Brief:</b> What, Why, How PATROL works	<i>Pol. Col. Huort Sophally, NACD &amp; Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana, UNODC</i>

<b>TRAINING DAY 1 – 24<sup>th</sup> August 2011</b>		
<b>Time/Duration</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Facilitator(s)/Remarks</b>
11.10 – 12.00 (50 minutes)	<b>Cooperation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ What, Why, Who benefit from cooperation?</li> <li>▪ Roles and responsibilities of BLO</li> </ul>	<i>Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana, UNODC</i>
12.00 – 14.00 (2 hours)	<i>Lunch Break</i>	
14.00 – 18.00 (4 hours)	<b>Smuggling of Migrants (SoM)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Difference between SoM and Human Trafficking</li> <li>▪ Protocols and national legislations</li> <li>▪ Roles of Smugglers</li> <li>▪ First Response</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>16.00 – 16.20 Health Break</i></p>	<i>Roger Britton, UNODC</i>
18.30 – 20.00	<i>Reception Dinner</i>	

<b>TRAINING DAY 2 – 25<sup>th</sup> August 2011</b>		
<b>Time/Duration</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Facilitator(s)/Remarks</b>
08.00 – 12.00 (4 hours)	<b>Recap from Training Day 1</b>  <b>Drugs and Precursors:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Computer Based Training Introduction (20 minutes)</li> <li>▪ Drugs and Precursors Presentation - Computer Based Training on Drugs and Precursors</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>09.50 – 10.10 Health Break</i></p>	<i>Songsatit Kittikhunwatchana, UNODC</i>  <i>Michael Pauloski, UNODC</i>
12.00 – 14.00 (2 hours)	<i>Lunch Break</i>	
14.00 – 18.00 (4 hours)	<b>Wildlife and Timber Trafficking:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wildlife trade &amp; species identification and smuggling techniques</li> <li>▪ Timber trade &amp; species identification and smuggling techniques</li> <li>▪ CITES and national legislation</li> <li>▪ First response</li> </ul>	<i>FREELAND/TRAFFIC</i>

<i>16.00 – 16.20 Health Break</i>
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<b>TRAINING DAY 3 – 26<sup>th</sup> August 2011</b>
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<b>Time/Duration</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Facilitator(s)/Remarks</b>
08.00 – 12.00 (4 hours)	<b>Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and Waste:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introduction to Convention &amp; national legislation trade and safety for ODS</li> <li>▪ Identification of ODS</li> <li>▪ Introduction to Convention &amp; national legislation trade and safety for Waste</li> <li>▪ Identification of Waste</li> </ul>	<i>Liu Ning, UNEP</i> <i>Mr. Phet Pichhara, Cambodia</i> <i>Mr. Pak Sokharavuth, Cambodia</i>
12.00 – 14.00 (2 hours)	<i>Lunch Break</i>	
14.00 – 15.00	<b>Ethics, integrity and code of conduct</b>	<i>Michelle Staggs Kelsall, Office of the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights</i>
15.00 – 18.00  (4 hours)	<b>Other crimes including commodities</b>  Q&A, Open Discussions  Training Evaluation	<i>All PATROL Partners</i>
	<i>16.00 – 16.20 Health Break</i>	

<b>27<sup>th</sup> August 2011</b>
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<b>Time/Duration</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>Facilitator(s)/Remarks</b>
09.00 – 12.00	<b>Departure of Delegates</b>  <b>Accommodation Check-out</b>	

## ANNEX III - Evaluation Results



**UNODC**  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Foundation for Human Rights and Wildlife



the wildlife trade monitoring network



UNEP

### Sample

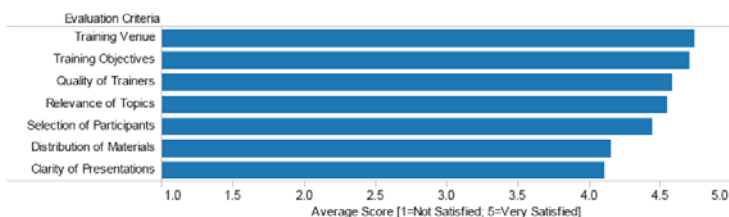
- **49** participants attended the PATROL training programme in Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia from 24-26 August, 2011
- **12** national agencies represented, including police, customs and immigration
- **7** Border Liaison Offices represented
- **46** completed a pre-test, post-test and evaluation form

### Effectiveness of the Programme

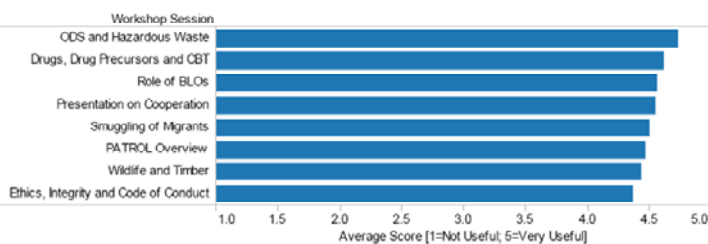
- + 38%** The increase in the number of participants who received a passing grade
- 16** The number of participants who went from failing to passing the test
- + 121%** The average increase in the score of the participants after the course

### Evaluation of the Programme

How satisfied were you with the training programme? (n=46)



How useful were the training sessions to increasing understanding? (n=46)







**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**Regional Centre for  
East Asia and the Pacific**