### **VISION**

The Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis (WDRA) course and associated resource library are easily accessible, free of charge and used globally for the investigation and management of health risks associated with wildlife.

#### **MISSION**

To enable all trainees to conduct a robust, evidence-based disease risk analysis for any situation involving disease impacts on wildlife and impacts on people or domestic animals in contact with wildlife.

#### **LEARNING OUTCOMES**

After completing this course, you will:

- 1. Understand the epidemiological basis of WDRA within a One Health framework.
- 2. Be familiar with the value and range of applications of WDRA.
- 3. Have drafted a WDRA of relevance to your work.
- 4. Be aware of potential constraints on conducting a WDRA and how to select an approach suited to a range of situations.
- 5. Have the opportunity to continue to connect with WDRA practitioners to progress and share your learning.

Course length: 10 weeks (full course) or 2 weeks (contracted course, Modules 1, 9, 10).

<u>Course quota</u>: 15 – 25, dependent on available teaching resources.

Course frequency: Twice yearly?

### **Description and content**

Will describe course structure, time commitment, learning outcomes, navigation, resources (including use of and contribution to online library), software requirements, registration, feedback/evaluation, eligibility, working agreement/online training etiquette.

#### **REGISTRATION AND PRE-COURSE TASKS**

- Complete online registration form noting:
  - Eligibility criteria: First priority will be given to professionals (i.e. veterinarians, epidemiologists, disease ecologists, One Health practitioners, wildlife managers and other with good familiarity of disease) able, within a six month period, to apply the training. A 3 week contracted course for senior policy and decision makers is offered introducing the IUCN/OIE WDRA Guidelines and describing the process, range of applications and potential environmental, social and economic benefits for consideration when planning projects with environmental and potential human, domestic animals or wildlife health impacts.
- Review web-based course description.
- Link to Survey Monkey baseline DRA competency self-assessment to be re-visited at end of course. (15 minutes)

- Link to personality preference tool such as <a href="https://www.colorcode.com">https://www.colorcode.com</a> (15 minutes)
- Download and review DRA Worksheet template (Word document) with instructions on use.
- Submit the outline of a personal DRA case study to apply course training outputs for documentation in the DRA Worksheet. Trainer review and feedback.

### **MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION TO DISEASE RISK ANALYSIS**

- Understand and explain core concepts and the role of DRA in conserving wildlife and biodiversity and in improving the health of people, domestic animals and wildlife.
- Explain the steps in a DRA process
- Understand the key expertise required and the key stakeholders who need to be involved in a DRA process.
- Be able to identify situations where a DRA is needed.
- Aware of range of DRA applications (including biodiversity conservation, public health, domestic animal health)
- Be able to discuss pros/cons of DRA vs alternative approaches.
- Understand the difference between qualitative vs quantitative analysis and discuss pros and cons of each
- Aware of DRA tools and resources to help tool selection

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul><li>Definitions</li><li>Core concepts</li><li>DRA steps</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Introductory film/infographic?</li> <li>Reading materials: IUCN/OIE Guidelines &amp; first section of the Manual</li> <li>DRA library/examples</li> </ul>	IUCN/OIE Guidelines & first section of the Manual Glossary in Manual.	Script for infographic/film – must be engaging and high quality (\$\$\$) - usable for course marketing – check out OIE resources – they have some good videos now.
<ul> <li>Different types/levels of DRA according to the situation at hand</li> </ul>			PDF copy of first section of manual for upload. (Guidelines already available as PDF).
<ul><li>National frameworks and legislation</li><li>Resources required for a DRA</li></ul>			Design library framework and search capability.

•	On-line self-knowledge check on	Short answer/multiple	Develop questionnaire
	these topics	choice questionnaire	

#### **MODULE 2: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND ONE HEALTH**

- Explain measures of disease in populations (e.g. incidence versus prevalence);
- Describe and understand the factors that influence disease in individuals and in populations;
- Be able to apply causal models to the system of interest.
- Explain measures of disease in populations (e.g. incidence versus prevalence);
- Describe and understand the factors that influence disease in individuals and in populations;
- Be able to apply causal models to the system of interest.
- Understand drivers of disease emergence and shifting nature of this.
- Recognize and include factors that might influence the system (e.g. climate change, changing land-use, agriculture)
- Describe and understand the concept of ONE HEALTH (human-environment disease interfaces, how each system affects the other, codependency of these systems).
- Be able to choose good data sources to provide information for DRA
- Ability to apply epidemiological and One Health principles to the system of interest.

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul> <li>Measures of disease.</li> <li>Factors that influence disease.</li> <li>Diagnostic tests - sensitivity, specificity, validation.</li> <li>Causal models.</li> </ul>	On-line reading materials plus on-line exercises (question answer plus do one causal diagram using e.g. Dagitty – www.dagitty.net)	Powerpoints that cover some of this material from RJH, Steve Unwin, others?	<ul> <li>Identify reading materials and make sure they can be made available</li> <li>Identify/coerce someone to do an interactive casestudy</li> <li>Flesh out the other learning activities</li> </ul>

Monitoring and surveillance.			<ul> <li>Could use assignment to indicate competency</li> <li>Could consider a mentoring process – students will be isolated</li> <li>Consider connecting people to other local participants (national/regional)</li> </ul>
Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul> <li>Measures of disease.</li> <li>Factors that influence disease.</li> <li>Diagnostic tests - sensitivity, specificity, validation.</li> <li>Causal models.</li> <li>Monitoring and surveillance.</li> </ul>	On-line reading materials plus on-line exercises (question answer plus do one causal diagram using e.g. Dagitty – www.dagitty.net)	Glossary: DRA Manual, OIE, D.O. Pfeiffer intro to vet. epidemiology; Manual Appendix 3, pp 97-102; existing ppt presentations	Review resources, ID gaps and compile.
<ul><li>Definition of disease emergence</li><li>Drivers</li></ul>	On-line reading materials plus on-line exercises  Case study (possibly live and interactive)  Discussion boards		Source and compile delivery materials.

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
Definition of One Health.  Interactions and interfaces.	TED talk by Sharon Deem: The ties that bind us: One Health (15.35)	Some FAO/WHO/OIE  Barrett & Osofsky One Health book chapter.  materials but possible gap is a good basic resource.  One Health Commission (distributes a lot of material for free but some has to be paid for).	Source and compile delivery materials. Contact Sharon Deem for permission/input.
Data repositories. Search terms.	Presentation/materials from some of the data sources. Self-directed learning activity.	OIE WAHID; FAO EMPRESS Wildlife Health Australia databases (permission required) Species360 databases	Source and compile delivery materials.
Worked examples	Presentation of individual case studies including the elements learned.	www.CPSG .org documents library  US Geological Survey National Wildlife Health Center website  Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative.	Source and compile delivery materials.

#### **MODULE 3: PROBLEM DESCRIPTION**

- Describe and apply the different components of the 'Problem description' (identify the goal, scope and focus and questions)
- Able to source and collate relevant background information (citing published and unpublished sources) to provide context and justification for a DRA.
- Understanding the importance of engaging relevant people in the development of the problem description
- Clear understanding of how to formulate assumptions and limitations appropriate to the DRA and the importance of transparency in this
- Understanding the challenge and importance of gaining stakeholder agreement on the level of 'Acceptable risk' from the start
- Defining success criteria to help define acceptable level of risk
- Understanding how the acceptable level of risk feeds into the consequence and hazard assessment for the identified hazards
- Where translocation is involved, how to identify the translocation pathways for this DRA, and understand how these impact on rest of the process (hazard ID, risk assessment and mitigation steps)

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul> <li>Outline of the steps – eg, from IUCN Manual pg 24</li> <li>Definitions/glossary – clearly describes, with examples, the difference between each of these terms</li> <li>Highlight how important this step is in the overall process, and that it should be undertaken in collaboration</li> <li>Knowledge of national and international</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Video of a site visit, showing the kinds of discussions, asking questions – showing that its really important to have a practical understanding of what is actually going to happen during the translocation</li> <li>Prior DRAs – looking at good and poor examples of these components to show the importance of this initial summary, agreement within the stakeholder group and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>IUCN manual/guidelines</li> <li>All the usual guides/reference papers</li> </ul>	Compile a list of questions which need to be answered/considered in order to create a useful problem description e.g.  • What is going to affect this DRA?  • how do we go about it, and what do we think about at the highest levels?  • What is the driver for this DRA?  • What is the specific question for this DRA  • Which regulations/policy

legislation and how they impact the DRA  • Knowledge of the appropriate conservation plans for the species  • Recognition that this includes identification of the population(s) of concern (translocated species, sympatric species)  • This is the next iteration after the 'causal diagram' considered in earlier section on epi	how poor outcomes here can affect the rest of the process – possibly delivered as a recorded expert interview.		might guide/inform this process?  Video of site visit  Source appropriate case studies.  ID and brief expert and record interview.
Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul> <li>Identifying who is important, and who should be involved at this stage</li> <li>What are the different methods of engagement and when should they be applied</li> </ul>	Show poor outcomes when effective collaboration hasn't occurred at this stage (could be included in expert interview)	As above	Source relevant case studies.

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul> <li>Content from current IUCN manual</li> <li>Case studies of previous DRA</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Case studies</li> <li>Graphic showing how moving things will result in risk</li> </ul>	See Manual pp 24-29	Source and compile delivery materials.
Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
Defining the acceptable level of risk in the context of your DRA and methods to gain stakeholders agreement.	Facilitation – eg,     creation of a video     showing how to gain     agreement on this in a     meeting space	<ul> <li>Knowledge of conservation status, OIE lists of notifiable disease</li> <li>Prior DRAs giving examples</li> </ul>	Source and compile delivery materials. Video of DRA stakeholder discussion on acceptable risk.
Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul> <li>Description of what a translocation pathway is, and how it affects the DRA</li> <li>How to draw a translocation pathway graphically</li> </ul>	Provide a case study of a problem description students need to develop translocation pathways for	Sainsbury and Vaughan- Higgins 2012	Useful applications/open source software to assist in the graphical representation of translocation pathways
Open Discussion	Discussion thread topics:  1) Sources of unpublished information  2) Selecting criteria to define acceptable risk  3) Case study issues arising	Live discussion/Forum	

Knowledge check	On-line knowledge check on	Short answer/multiple choice	
	this topic	questionnaire	

#### **MODULE 4: RISK COMMUNICATION**

- Define and develop a communications plan
- Understand the importance role of a communications plan in a multi-stakeholder environment [within the framework of a DRA]
- Understand how to implement a communications plan and channels/methods of communication
- Understand the challenges/complexities involved in dealing with a diverse audience in terms of language, culture, attitudes and multiple disciplines
- Able to identify and apply appropriate tools for managing risk communication.

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
Demonstration of the DRA process and where risk communication occurs and its importance (2)	Case study/studies  Expert webinar/recorded talk on experiences in risk communication – what worked and what didn't.  Personal reading  Exercise: Disease outbreak scenario with participants responding from unfamiliar perspectives followed by brainstorm discussion.	DRA manual Existing DRA cases that include communications plan	Source suitable case studies Identify presenter and record talk

Definitions of key DRA terms related to communications (1)	Glossary	DRA manual	Source and compile delivery materials.
Introduction to learning and communication styles and methods, including challenges (3, 4)	Reading pp 112-113 IUCN Manual  Personal preference tool giving insight into own learning styles.  Context examples of what good and bad communication looks like	Jamie Copsey's videos for role plays (one good and bad)  Free online learning styles tests (could also be pre-course and share with mentor)  What motivates people	Johari Window model: http:\\kevan\org\Johari.cgi  Ask Jamie Copsey, CPSG  What motivates people (Youtube: Dan Pink -The surprising truth about what motivates us -see https://ed.ted.com/featured/LT8oQQTo Ben Davidson talking about how this t  Also look at Maslow's Hierarchy of needs e.g. https://www.thoughtco.com/maslows-hierarchy-of-needs-4582571
How to develop and implement a communications plan (1, 2, 3)	Elements of an effective communications plan  Benefits of identifying stake holders and developing a communications plan and consequences of not doing so.  Exercise: Develop a draft DRA communications plan for your case study (to be reviewed at end of process)	DRA manual pp 23-25, 91-92 Course worksheet Examples of resources/components Online examples e.g. https://communitycomms.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Comms-plan-template.pdf	Source and compile delivery materials.
Communication tools (5, 4)	Conflict management examples	Jamie Copsey (CPSG)	In DRA Manual (p53) – table of tools to use at each stage

	Basic facilitation skills	Role play videos	Source and compile delivery materials.
	Trans-disciplinary and cross- cultural considerations and challenges	Examples of opening lines to substitute for less useful conversations (Ben to share his course)	
	Using different media (written, multimedia, images, audio etc)	Lecture (new course presentation - To be done)	
Knowledge check	Short answer/multiple choice questionnaire	To be developed	
Open Discussion	Discussion thread topic  Developing a communications plan for the Case Study and issues arising <sup>1</sup>	Live discussion	SU/Forum <sup>2</sup>

#### **MODULE 5: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION**

- Be able to clearly define the population(s) of concern within scope and focus of the problem.
- Appreciate what disease is includes non-infectious disease
- Demonstrate how to conduct a thorough hazard ID for a population of concern
- Know how to establish criteria for ranking the importance of each hazard within the bounds of the DRA goal

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Perhaps a panel of experts could be established to review and provide feedback on the case studies as they develop?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> An online forum for participants to interact, share information and ideas and support each other. This could form the basis of an on-going DRA support community.

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul> <li>What is the Population of concern – consider target species, sympatric species, taxonomically related species, share same niche</li> </ul>	Use of case studies, and getting students to identify population(s) of concern	Previous DRAs	Identify suitable DRAs as exemplars
<ul> <li>Definitions – infection vs disease, non-infectious disease</li> <li>Factors that can contribute to health concerns – captive, wild, stress of translocation/capture</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Glossary</li><li>Lecture based on case studies</li></ul>	DRA Manual pp 145-149	Convert glossary for quick search access within online course.
Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul> <li>Resources to use – literature (published/unpublished), databases, experts in field, medical reports</li> </ul>	Same lecture based on case studies	<ul> <li>ZIMS</li> <li>eWHIS/national wildlife disease database</li> <li>Recovery plans/reports</li> <li>Scientific literature</li> </ul>	Source and compile delivery materials.
<ul> <li>Clear explanation of the importance of establishing criteria for ranking each hazard</li> <li>Explain how to assign likelihood &amp; consequence to hazards – which tools to use to achieve this</li> <li>Consider the consequence of each hazard to help decide whether a full hazard assessment is required for each hazard</li> <li>Transmission pathways and</li> </ul>	Same lecture with examples of tools/approaches used to assign likelihood/consequences and the tools used to prioritise – eg with and without a matrix.	<ul> <li>Dalziel, A.E., Sainsbury, A.W., McInnes, K., Jakob-Hoff, R. and Ewen, J.G., 2017. A comparison of disease risk analysis tools for conservation translocations. <i>EcoHealth</i>, <i>14</i>(1), pp.30-41.</li> <li>pp29-34 and Sainsbury and Vaughan-Higgins (2012)</li> </ul>	Pull together a list of hazards for the personal case study and use two prioritization tools to show how different methods can give different results

used to understand/clarify risk of hazards  Exclusion of hazards – how to achieve this, what it means			
Knowledge check	On-line knowledge check on this topic	Short answer/multiple choice questionnaire	
Open Discussion	Discussion thread topics  1) Generating hazard list in the absence of species-specific data  2) Case study issues arising	• Live discussion	TBD/Forum

### **MODULE 6: RISK ASSESSMENT 1: QUALITATIVE**

- Understand and be able to apply the elements of a qualitative risk assessment using appropriate qualitative terminology
- Familiarity with 'rapid' and 'comprehensive' risk assessment methods, the pros and cons of each and the appropriate circumstances for each
- Familiarity with and ability to use a range of qualitative risk assessment tools
- Demonstrated ability to construct a hazard pathway diagram and identify Critical Control Points (CCPs)

(	Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
	Justifying the selection of hazards for detailed risk assessment. Eg. Risk estimation: Based on the above and (any other considerations), the overall risk of this hazard to (population(s) of interest) is	Lecture/reading with case study examples	<ul> <li>Existing IUCN manual and guidelines for DRA</li> <li>OIE -         <ul> <li>https://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Internationa_Standard_Setting/docs/pdf/WGWildlife/A_Training_Manual_Wildlife_3.pdf</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Table/flow chart of available tools – eg, includes international border, known disease risks, reintroduction, geographic barrier, resources available (eg time) – which leads you to

ranked as
(HIGH/MEDIUM/LOW/NEGL
IGIBLE) and risk mitigation
actions are/are not
recommended.

- Ensuring transparency in methodology including level of uncertainty, assumptions and limitations. E.g. Level of Confidence in this Risk Estimation (Rank High, Medium or Low and explain the basis of this ranking)
- Documenting knowledge gaps and identifying research to reduce uncertainty

- Best practice guidelines for the reintroduction of great apes -<a href="http://www.primate-sg.org/best">http://www.primate-sg.org/best</a> practice reintroduction/
- Suarez, M.B., Ewen, J.G., Groombridge, J.J., Beckmann, K., Shotton, J., Masters, N., Hopkins, T. and Sainsbury, A.W., 2017. Using qualitative disease risk analysis for herpetofauna conservation translocations transgressing ecological and geographical barriers. EcoHealth, 14(1), pp.47-60. <a href="https://link.springer.com/article/10.10">https://link.springer.com/article/10.10</a> 07/s10393-015-1086-4
- Electronic databases
   In Australia eWHIS

WAHID -

https://www.oie.int/wahis\_2/public/wahid.php/Diseaseinformation/diseasehome

Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative Wildlife Disease Database - <a href="http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/wildlife">http://www.cwhc-rcsf.ca/wildlife</a> disease database.php

Country specific lists of notifiable diseases

an appropriate method/tool – and THIS is part of the course content ie, students would need to show that they have used each as a case study

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul> <li>The format and terminology for a qualitative risk assessment</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Lecture/reading with case study examples</li><li>Glossary</li></ul>	Manual glossary	Record lecture; source case studies
<ul> <li>Rapid risk assessment methods and their application; advantages and disadvantages</li> </ul>	Expert interview: Kate     McInnes re use of NZ DOC's     DRAT tool	Reading McKenzie and Langstaff report for MAF re RRA to prioritize wildlife surveillance.	Requests to Kate McInnes and Jo McKenzie.
Tools that can assist qualitative risk assessment.	Demonstration of tool use for each step in the risk assessment	<ul><li>DRA Manual Figs 9 &amp; 10 pp 52-53</li><li>Case study exemplars</li></ul>	Access to tools which can be applied at different levels
<ul> <li>Use of graphical models and scenario trees to visualise biological and spatial pathways and factors influencing disease occurrence.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Reading/case studies</li> <li>Exercise: Develop graphical models/scenario trees for individual case study</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>DRA Manual pp 60-74</li> <li>Case study exemplars</li> </ul>	Source and compile delivery materials.
Knowledge check	On-line knowledge check on this topic	Short answer/multiple choice questionnaire	
Open Discussion	Discussion thread topics  1) Transparency in qualitative risk assessment  2) Case study issues arising	•	TBD/Forum

### **MODULE 7: RISK ASSESSMENT 2: QUANTITATIVE**

Need to include (maybe in the overview of qualitative versus quantitative approaches) – thinking up front about what the management options are – fit the level of analysis to the decisions that you need to make.

### **Learning Outcomes**

• Be aware of the main quantitative tools available for the risk assessment component of DRA.

- Understand which tools are most applicable to different situations.
- Understand the role of an expert, where to find one and how to work with them to answer the specific questions posed.
- Have a basic understanding of how to interpret the outputs of quantitative risk assessments.
- Understand when to apply quantitative risk assessment e.g. for sensitivity analysis.
- Open Discussion
- Knowledge check

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul> <li>Overview of what modelling is used for.</li> <li>Different types of tools (regression analyses, expert elicitation).</li> <li>Data availability and sources.</li> <li>Basic stats integrated into teaching via a case study.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Written materials</li> <li>Brief written description of OUTBREAK followed by:</li> <li>Case study (Bob Lacy video) AND</li> <li>Interactive OUTBREAK run-through (point and click)</li> <li>Dolphin network models?</li> </ul>	IUCN/OIE DRA Manual (tools section – just the tools relevant to quantitative analysis) OIE Handbook Vol II: Quantitative Risk Assessment. OIE publication - Garner & Hamilton Rev. sci. tech. Off. Int. Epiz. Vol 30(2) (2011) Ward et al., same volume and some other sections on wildlife (link is in my email tray) <a href="https://web.oie.int/boutique/index.php?page=ficprod&amp;id_produit=944&amp;fichrech=1&amp;lang=en">https://web.oie.int/boutique/index.php?page=ficprod&amp;id_produit=944&amp;fichrech=1⟨=en</a>	Case studies to illustrate the effective application of different kinds of quantitative approaches to different DRA problems – to illustrate the range of things that are done. Ensure a capable facilitator for this session!  Access an interactive OUTBREAK presentation/session (work with SCTI)  Review of quantitative tools  Update of the manual?  OIE Scientific and technical review link
<ul><li>Case studies of "bookend" examples</li><li>Mark Re-capture</li></ul>	Lecture/reading		Source suitable case study
<ul><li>Case study</li><li>OIE Terms of Reference</li></ul>	Lecture/reading		Source suitable case study PDF OIE Terms of reference
Walk-through of sample outputs	Exercise: interpretation of carefully chosen outputs		Design exercise
Advantages and disadvantages	Short exercise – examine your own case and discuss		Formulate questions

	the pros and cons of applying a quantitative approach.	
Discussion thread topics	Webinar	ID webinar host and describe
1) Q&A relating to videos.		content requirements
2) Applicability of OUTRBREAK		
to participant's selected case		
studies		
On-line knowledge check on	Short answer/multiple	
this topic	choice questionnaire	

#### **MODULE 8: RISK MANAGEMENT**

- For each hazard, be able to identify the range of risk management options
- Understand range of approaches to disease risk management in wildlife and when to seek expert advice. (e.g. an outbreak vs. controlled animal movement)
- Be able to assess the feasibility and effectiveness of risk management options
- Recognize when research is required to support more immediate risk management actions
- Be able to develop a contingency risk management plan
- Open Discussion
- Knowledge check

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul> <li>Explain approaches to reducing the likelihood of disease risk and what can be done to reduce the implications once a disease occurs.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lecture</li> <li>Personal reading</li> <li>Case studies for this section</li> <li>Videos illustration a disease investigation and control methods</li> </ul>	DRA Manual pp39-44 Wildlife Health Australia Biosecurity Manual	Source and compile delivery materials.
<ul> <li>Introduce general principles of managing disease risks in the context of epidemiology e.g. isolation, quarantine, vaccine and seeking expert advice.</li> </ul>	Lecture		Source and compile delivery materials.
<ul> <li>Explain approaches to ranking risk management options with examples</li> </ul>	Lecture/case study examples	Table VIII p 40	Source and compile delivery materials.
Describe situations in which action needed to be taken while information gaps and research priorities are identified and followed through.	<ul> <li>Examples of case studies such as Bellinger Rive snapping turtle in which this applied.</li> <li>Corroboree frog where there is no clear exit strategy.</li> </ul>	Published case studies	Source and compile delivery materials.

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul> <li>Explain and show examples of a prioritized contingency plan</li> <li>Introduce decision trees as a tool for mapping out potential options in the presence of uncertainty.</li> <li>Explain the adaptive management cycle and its application to DRA</li> </ul>	Case study examples	DRA Manual p45 Tools section of Manual re decision trees; p.35 for tools.	Source and compile delivery materials.
<ul><li>Discussion thread topics:</li><li>1) What makes a mitigation feasible and effective?</li><li>2) Case study issues arising</li></ul>	Live discussion	TBD/Forum	
On-line knowledge check on this topic	Short answer/multiple choice questionnaire	•	•

### **MODULE 9: IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW**

- Be able to develop an implementation action plan
- Design a plan to monitor and evaluate (review) the effectiveness of the management actions.

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
<ul> <li>Identify goals, roles and responsibilities (including the importance of a designated project leader), timeline and resources required.</li> <li>Providing some case study examples</li> </ul>	Lecture/case studies	<ul> <li>DRA Manual Appendix 5 p 112 re group dynamics</li> <li>DRA Manual example p43-44</li> </ul>	Source and compile delivery materials.
Introduce a program logic     approach to planning for	Lecture/case studies	Manual Appendix 6 pp118-119	Source and compile delivery materials

monitoring and evaluation of the plan implementation.			
Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
Open discussion: possible topics:	Live discussion	TBD/Forum	
1) Considerations from differing			
perspectives e.g. landowner,			
ecologist, conservation manager,			
wildlife vets etc.			
2) Case study issues arising			
On-line knowledge check on this topic	Short answer/multiple choice questionnaire		

### **MODULE 10: WORKSHOP PLANNING AND REPORTING**

- Able to develop a facilitation plan for a multi-stakeholder DRA
- Understand how to integrate DRA into a broader species conservation plan.
- Know when to seek help of an expert facilitator
- Considerations in constructing and finalising the DRA report
- On-line knowledge check on this topic

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
Exercise: draft plan for selected DRA case	Lecture/+personal reading pp 112-	Under development	Record lecture
study.	117		
Exercise: Complete and submit final case	Webinar + review of submitted	Example case study reports	Identify webinar host
study DRA report.	case studies	Completed worksheet exemplar	

Content	Delivery	Resources	To do
Live discussion: Possible topics	TBD/Forum		
Facilitator's role and responsibilities			
Challenges of multi-stakeholder			
engagement			
Issues relating to case study			
Short answer/multiple choice questionnaire		To be developed	

### TRAINING APPLICATION PLAN AND COURSE ASSESSMENT

Description and content	Format	Lead	Progress
Course review: What have we learnt,	Online survey	MJH/JC	To be developed
what did we not understand and what			
would we like to discuss further?			
Now at the end of the course we ask	Personal Development Plan submission	JC/RJH	TBD
individuals to submit their			
Personal Development Plan detailing			
how you intend to apply course			
learning. The plan should include the			
scope, focus, justification and plan for			
the next DRA you will conduct and what			
tools and processes you intend to use at			
each step in the process and why.			

improve the DRA course outcomes for			
you would do differently next time to			
and what could have gone better. What			
think the course went, what went well			
baseline self-assessment and how you			
Reflection on progress made against			from Jamie Copsey
Practice to include:			Facilitation course with help
Submission for a Certificate of Reflective	Written submission	JC/RJH	To be adapted from