ENFORCEMENT RANGER TRAINING MANUAL

FOR COUNTER POACHING OPERATIONS IN VASHLOVANI &TUSHETI PROTECTED AREAS

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Based on the **WildAid** enforcement ranger training.

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PREAMBLE:

Within Georgia enforcement rangers operate under many constraints. Ratherthan provide a limited training manual based within these constraints such as limited powers, and lack of finances, this training manual represents best practice and provides instruction for realistically combatting the issue of poaching within the protected areas of Georgia. This manual is provided under the assumption that these constraints will be resolved.

PART 1
ENFORCEMENT RANGERS

INTRODUCTION

101. The role of the Enforcement Ranger is to

“Enforce the laws of the protected area, seek out and arrest violators, provide a safe and secure environment, regardless of season, weather and terrain”.

102. This part describes the protected area enforcement organizational structure, key roles and responsibilities, threat and needs assessments and the enforcement rangers’ code of conduct in enforcing the laws.

103. The reader will have a basic understanding of the enforcement organization, team members’ roles & responsibilities, the crime they may come up against and a code of conduct they should maintain.

ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

104. Establishing an effective enforcement apparatus needs control and chain of command, so that information is passed effectively up and down the structure. What needs to be done is to break-up our ranger force into effective units and sub-units that can operate independently as sub-units, or as part of a larger unit.

TEAM

105. The team is the smallest self-sustainable unit, which can operate independently. Each team should be made up of no less than five rangers. The team is to be broken-up into the following;
   a. Team leader;
   b. Team second-in-command;
   c. A scout or tracker; and
   d. Two rangers.

106. The team can be broken up into 2 groups, being,
   a. The command and reconnaissance group made up of the team leader and the tracker; and
   b. The security group made up of the second-in-command and the two rangers.

107. The team leader reports directly to the section commander and, in his absence, to the area unit commander.

SECTION

108. A section is made up of two teams that are based at the same location or sub-station. The senior team leader of the two teams is the section commander; at least another two rangers are assigned to the section to act as replacement and sub-station security if the whole section is on patrol.

109. You always require at least two people to maintain a presence in the sub-station. Therefore the section would be made up of a minimum of twelve rangers.

110. The section commander would report directly to the area unit commander and in his absence the head of enforcement.

AREA UNIT

111. An area unit is made up of a number of sections, normally two to four; the area unit will cover a specific protection zone or sector.

112. The area unit commander will be based at the best strategically located sub-station within that sector.

113. The area unit commander would report directly to the head of enforcement and in his absence, the deputy head of enforcement.

ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS

114. The enforcement department is located at the protected area headquarters and has command and control over the entire enforcement apparatus. Any other administration and support staff may be based at this location.

115. The head of enforcement would report directly to the protected area director.

SPECIAL DUTIES TEAM

116. Most likely based with the enforcement department would be a special duties ranger team or section, which consists of highly trained rangers that are able to be used as a reaction force, conducting raids and takedown, reconnaissance and surveillance tasks.

117. This team or section will report directly to the head of enforcement.

INVESTIGATION TEAM

118. Also based with the head of enforcement would be the investigation team. This team would specialize in and be responsible for conducting investigations into forestry and wildlife crime within the protected area.

ENFORCEMENT RANGER TEAM ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

RANGER

120. The ranger is to provide security for the team; they are to carry out any other task as delegated by the team leader and team second-in-command.

TRACKER/SCOUT

121. Are the "eyes and ears" of the team. The scout is responsible for early warning, is responsible for identifying and interpreting track and sign. They are to carry out any other task as delegated by the team leader and team second-in-command.

TEAM SECOND-IN-COMMAND (2IC)

122. Is the team second-in-command and is responsible for the team's administrative requirements. He is to understand the team leader's intent. He is to understudy the position of the team leader, as he may be required to take over that position.

TEAM LEADER

123. Is responsible for the command, planning, conduct and welfare for all operational respects of his team. He is to understand the intent of the section commander or his next higher commander. He is to understudy the position of the section commander, as he may be required to take over that position.

SECTION COMMANDER

124. Is responsible for the command, planning, conduct and welfare for all operational respects of his Section (usually 2 teams). He is to understand the intent of the area unit commander and/or head of enforcement. He is to understudy the position of the area unit commander or head of enforcement, as he may be required to take over that position.

THREATS TO PROTECTED AREAS (PA)

INTRODUCTION

125. In order to determine how to best protect wildlife and other natural resources in a PA, a threats and needs assessment (assessment) must be conducted.

126. Too many PA's fail to conduct even the most rudimentary form of an assessment. As a result, the PA fails to contain and disrupt illegal activities because enforcement operations are unorganized and unfocused.

127. Even where assessments have been completed, they should be revised when threats to the PA change as a result of significant events, such as turnover in management, drought or other natural disasters or civil unrest.

DETERMINE LAWS, RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED

128.Natural resources: Important wildlife and plant species existing within the core and perimeter areas of the PA and in adjacent outlying areas.

129.Relevant laws, regulations and law enforcement authority: A summary of legislation that applies to the PA, penalties associated with violations, and the authority of officers to enforce such legislation.

CURRENT THREATS

130.Threats may include the current level of subsistence and commercial poaching, wildlife trade, illegal logging, encroachment, etc., coupled with the reasons behind high levels of illegal activity (which may be lack of enforcement, poverty, attitudes by local communities, etc.) Indicate areas where threats are greatest.

DETERMINING THREATS TO PA NATURAL RESOURCES

131.When addressing threats during the assessment, the following are examples of questions that should be asked during the assessment. (Note: There is no simple formula for analyzing levels of threats to PA's, but comparing information before and after a protection strategy is implemented can help measure trends).

POACHING

132.Information on poaching can be determined by interviewing members of communities adjacent to the PA, PA staff members and non-governmental organizations:
   a. What are the species and numbers being poached?
   b. Where is the poaching occurring?
   c. What tools does the poacher use to capture the various species?
   d. How long does the poacher stay in the forest, and in what numbers?
   e. How is the wildlife collected and transported out of the protected area?
   f. Who buys it from the poachers?
   g. How much is the poacher paid for each species?

WILDLIFE TRADE

133.A great deal of information on both legal and illegal international trade in wildlife can often be determined by contacting governmental and non-governmental environmental organizations. Also visiting markets and restaurants to determine availability, openness, and price can ascertain local trade.

a. What species are being entered into local and international trade?
b. What companies are involved in local and international trade?
c. What parts and products of species are being traded?
d. Where does processing of wildlife products occur locally?
e. What are the main importing countries?
f. What are the main export countries?
g. What are the prices for wildlife parts and products?

ILLEGAL LOGGING

134.Contacting governmental and non-governmental environmental organizations and logging companies can often determine Information on illegal logging.

a. What species are being harvested?
b. What quantities are being extracted?
c. What are the different methods of extraction?
d. How many sawmills or suspected sawmills are operating in the area?
e. What is the cost per cubic meter of timber, both in raw and processed form?
f. What are the procedures used in the illegal logging operations, from harvest to processing?
g. How much does each person in the different parts of the extraction and selling processes get paid?
h. What people or organizations is the logging operation linked to, and what kind of protection do they have?

ENCROACHMENT

135.Detailed information on encroachment can be obtained from PA staff. It is necessary to prevent encroachment as well as to be able to determine how to relocate persons encroaching.

a. Who is encroaching?
b. What is their legal status?
c. How strong are their political ties?
d. Why are they encroaching?
e. Where can these people who are encroaching go?

OTHER SIGNIFICANT THREATS

136. Other significant threats to the PA need to be identified and analyzed. Even if some threats may not appear to be significant, other illegal activities often run concurrently. For instance, people who enter an area for illegal extraction often illegally hunt while in the area. Such threats may include:
    a. Unauthorized roads;
    b. Sources of pollution;
    c. Unlawful collection of wood or plants used for perfumes (Aloewood), medicines, cosmetics or display (orchids);
    d. Illegal narcotics being grown;
    e. Mining or other unlawful extraction of mineral resources; and
    f. Rebel groups or military using the PA as a base of operations or refuge

ENFORCEMENT RANGER CODE OF CONDUCT

PROTECT AND SERVE

137. Law enforcement officials shall at all times fulfill the duty imposed upon them by law, by serving the community and by protecting all persons against illegal acts, consistent with the high degree of responsibility required by their profession.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIGNITY

138. In the performance of their duty, law enforcement officials shall respect and protect human dignity and maintain and uphold the human rights of all persons.

USE OF FORCE

139. Law Enforcement officials may use force only when strictly necessary and to the extent required for the performance of their duty.

CONFIDENTIALITY

140. Matters of a confidential nature in the possession of law enforcement officials shall be kept confidential, unless the performance of duty or the needs of justice strictly require otherwise.

TORTURE AND INHUMANE TREATMENT

141. No law enforcement officer may inflict, instigate or tolerate any act of torture or other cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment, nor may any law enforcement official invoke superior orders or exceptional circumstances such as a state of war or a threat to national security, internal political instability or any other public emergency as a justification of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY

142. Law enforcement officials shall ensure the full protection of the health of persons in their custody and, in particular, shall take immediate action to secure medical attention whenever required.

CORRUPTION

143. Law enforcement officials shall not commit any act of corruption. They shall also rigorously oppose and combat all such acts.

RESPECT AND UPHOLD THE LAW

144. Law Enforcement officials shall respect the law and the present Code. They shall also, to the best of their capacity, prevent and rigorously oppose any violations of them.

145. Law enforcement officials who have reason to believe that a violation of the present Code has occurred or is about to occur shall report the matter to their superior authorities and where necessary, to other appropriate authorities or organs vested with reviewing or remedial power.

REFERENCE

The United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials
Adopted by General Assembly Resolution 34/169 of 17 December 1979

USE OF FORCE AND FIREARMS

146. Government and Law Enforcement agencies shall adopt and implement rules and regulations on the use of force and firearms against persons by law enforcement officials. In developing such rules and regulations, Governments law enforcement agencies shall keep the ethical issues associated with the use of force and firearms constantly under review.

147. Governments and law enforcement agencies should develop a range of means as broad as possible and equip law enforcement officials with various types of weapons and ammunition that would allow for a differentiated use of force and firearms. These should include the development of non-lethal incapacitating weapons for use in appropriate situations, with a view to increasing restraint in the application of means capable of causing death or injury to persons. For the same purpose, it should also be possible for law enforcement officials to be equipped with self-defense equipment such as shields, helmets, bullet proof vests and bullet proof means of transportation, in order to decrease the need to use weapons of any kind.

148. The development and deployment of non-lethal incapacitating weapons should be carefully evaluated in order to minimize the risk of endangering uninvolved persons, and the use of such weapons should be carefully controlled.

149. Law enforcement officials, in carrying out their duty, shall, as far as possible, apply non-violent means before resorting to the use of force and firearms. They may use force and firearms only if other means remain ineffective or without any promise of achieving the intended result.

150. Whenever the lawful use of force and firearms is unavoidable, law enforcement officials shall:
   a. Exercise restraint in such and act in proportion to the seriousness of the offense and legitimate objective to be achieved;
   b. Minimize damage and injury, and respect and preserve human life;

c. Ensure that assistance and medical aid are rendered to any injured or affected persons at the earliest possible moment; and
d. Ensure that relatives and close friends of the injured or affected persons are notified at the earliest possible moment.

151. Where injury or death is caused by the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials, they shall report the incident promptly to their superiors.

152. Government shall ensure that arbitrary or abusive use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials is punished as a criminal offence under their law.

153. Exceptional circumstances such as internal political instability or any other public emergency may not be invoked to justify any departure from these basic principles.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

154. Law enforcement officials shall not use firearms against persons except in self-defense or defense of others against imminent threat of death or serious injury, to prevent the perpetration of a particularly serious crime involving grave threat to life, to arrest a person presenting such a danger and resisting their authority, or to prevent his or her escape, and only when less extreme means are insufficient to achieve these objectives. In any event, intentional lethal use of firearms may only be made when strictly unavoidable in order to protect life.

155. Law enforcement officials shall identify themselves as such and give clear warning of their intent to use firearms, with sufficient time for the warning to be observed, unless to do so would unduly place the law enforcement officials at risk or would create a risk of death or serious harm to other persons, or would be clearly inappropriate or pointless in the circumstance of the incident.

156. Rules and regulations on the use of firearms by law enforcement officials should include guidelines that:
   a. Specify the circumstance under which law enforcement officials are authorized to carry firearms and prescribe the types of firearms and ammunition permitted;
   b. Ensure that firearms are used only in appropriate circumstances and in a manner likely to decrease the risk of unnecessary harm;
   c. Prohibit the use of those firearms and ammunition that cause unwarranted injury or present an unwarranted risk;
   d. Regulate the control, storage and issuing of firearms, including procedures for ensuring that law enforcement officials are accountable for the firearms and ammunition issued to them; and
   e. Provide for warnings to be given, if appropriate, when firearms are to be discharged;

157. Provide for a system of reporting whenever law enforcement officials use firearms in the performance of their duty.

REFERENCE

The United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials

Adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, Cuba, 27 August to 7 September 1990

A GUIDELINE FOR RULES OF ENGAGEMENT (ROE)

158.The following rules of engagement are a guideline only, it is up to the competent authority of your country to design and authorize specific rules of engagement for law enforcement officials.

159.Rules of engagement are to be constantly reviewed, taking into account ethical issues and the constantly changing situation. These rules are only to be adopted if they are not contradictory to the local laws.

160.Each duly authorized member of the team is to carry a rules of engagement pocket sized laminated card on him or her at all times whilst carrying a firearm.

161.Each unit member is accountable for his or her actions in the use of a firearm; superior officers are also responsible for the actions of unit members in regards to the use of firearms.

EXAMPLE OF A RULES OF ENGAGEMENT CARD

162.The discharge of a firearm is a last resort; all other means are first to be considered.

163.The use of force is to be proportional to the threat, or imminent threat.

164.All non-lethal and less extreme measures are first to be used prior to the lethal use of firearms, unless inappropriate to the situation.

165.The duly authorized law enforcement official may discharge his weapon without orders if:
- a. In self-defense against the imminent threat of death or serious injury;
- b. In the defense of others against the imminent threat of death or serious injury;
- c. To prevent the perpetration of a serious crime involving grave threat to life; and
- d. To arrest a person presenting a life threatening danger and resisting their authority, or to prevent his or her escape.

166.The duly authorized law enforcement official is to give the following clear and audible warning, three times, prior to the discharge of his or her weapon.

"RANGER! STOP OR I WILL SHOOT"

167.If a warning will unduly place the law enforcement officer at risk or would create a risk of death or serious injury to other persons or would clearly be inappropriate or pointless in the circumstances then the law enforcement officer may forgo the warning.

168.Individual members are responsible and accountable for their actions in the discharge of a firearm, whether the action was conducted on the individual's initiative or by a command from his or her superior.

169.The unit commander is responsible and accountable for the actions of unit members in the discharge of their firearms, and any and all orders that the commander may give for the discharge of a firearm.

170.Warning shots are only to be fired if it will not cause injury or potential injury to other people. Warning shots are to be fired directly into the ground in a location that will not cause a ricochet, or produce a lethal zone, which may cause death or injury to another person or damage to property.

PART 2
THE VIOLATOR

INTRODUCTION

201.This section will describe the basic types of violators you may encounter in the PA and possible ways to find their locations.

202.To conduct effective enforcement operations the poacher needs to be understood, you need to know the criminal elements capabilities as well as your own. Armed with this knowledge you will be able to effectively combat him.

203.Therefore we need to completely document every aspect of the poachers to make a clear picture so that we are able to anticipate their actions and stay a step ahead at all times. A profile of each type of poacher and criminal element operating in the protected area or involved in the extraction and exploitation needs to be made.

204.Any person encountered in the forest away from any approved recreational area is to be immediately treated as a suspected violator. The exact procedures for dealing with violators and suspected violators in all locations should be written in the protected area protection plan on who, what, when, where and how.

205.Class all suspects as potentially hostile and each situation as potentially lethal.

ACTIONS ON ENCOUNTERING

206.When encountering suspects in remote locations, and it is obvious that they are conducting illegal activities, immediately conduct takedown drills.
Do not give suspects the time to develop a plan to fight or flee.

207.Once the suspects are secured with handcuffs and their items have been seized and searched, then a determination on each and every suspect may be made whether they are hostile or non-hostile. Any suspect armed with firearms is to be immediately treated as hostile.

NON-TAKEDOWNS

208.Not all situations will warrant a takedown, the trained ranger will be able to differentiate each situation. The same basic principles of security, approach, not converging and securing the suspect are to be conducted. Securing may simply mean gaining control over the suspect, not necessarily handcuffing.

SEPARATE AND SEARCH

209.With all suspects ensure that they are separated so that they cannot speak amongst each other to concoct a story or plan an escape. They should not even be allowed to face each other.

CATEGORIES OF VIOLATORS

SUBSISTENCE

210.A subsistence poacher is someone who is poaching for survival; they may have no other means of providing support for themselves or their families. They may poach bush meat to sell in the local markets to buy cheaper food for their family, they may cut trees to build a dwelling, and they may cut poles to provide a small income.

211.Many subsistence poachers are employed by professionals or local professionals to act as porters to carry out poached logs.

212.Subsistence poachers will normally operate within one or two days walk from their local village. They may operate as a family group, or with close friends and neighbors that are in the same predicament. They will not have any sophisticated equipment or field kit.

213.In most instances when given an alternative to poaching from the protected area, they will take up the alternative. These poachers should be treated with care by the rangers, as later you want to make these poachers your allies through hearts and minds campaigns as well as community outreach.

214.When caught conducting illegal activities, they should be educated why their actions may be destructive to the environment. Their full details are to be taken down, and these details should be handed over to community outreach teams. Community outreach teams may make up a database to determine which villagers are priorities in conducting alternate revenue projects.

215.Realistically, unless they have another alternative to produce revenue, they will continue to re-offend.

LOCAL PROFESSIONAL

216.This type of poacher lives amongst local communities and can make quite a sustainable profit. A majority of these poachers will make more money than theaverage ranger.

217.They will have contacts to bulk buyers, and organize gangs of local workers; these may only be subsistence poachers who are paid minimal wages. They tend to have access to or are able to purchase expensive equipment such as chainsaws and or weapons, depending on the type of activities they are conducting.

218.They are capable of entering the forest for long periods of time as they can afford to buy bulk food and supplies.

219.The local professionals will enter the forest, to work and/or oversee gangs of workers.

220.Unless given an opportunity to make more money in an alternate revenue project, these criminals will more than likely continue with their activities.

PROFESSIONAL

221.Similar to the local professional these people come from other areas of the country. These types of criminals go after big profit items, such as endangered species or high value timber.

222.They have come from other areas due to either the lack of resource where they live or because the area has become too hard to operate in, such as greater law enforcement.

223.Some of these professionals will even conduct trans-boundary activities in search of the big money.

CRIME HEAD

224.These people are on a number of different levels, from making a good living, to being very wealthy. One thing in common is that they will not enter the protected area to conduct their activities, but will pay for and equip locals to do the work or bring in professionals.

225.These people are normally out of the reach of protected area enforcement. They will tend to have a legal business covering their illegal activities.

226.These people are the real criminals in the destruction of protected areas; they are also exploiting local villagers by paying them small amounts of money, while gaining large profits for themselves. When they have extracted the resources at the expense of the local villages they can easily move onto another area.

227.As much information as possible needs to be gained on these people. Document their operations and their links, so that cases can be built up and possibly, with the assistance of police, they can be brought to justice.

HOSTILE AND NON-HOSTILE VIOLATORS

NON-HOSTILE

228.A non-hostile violator is a person who gives up without resistance and is compliant to all orders issued by the rangers. They do not show any form of aggression and are mostly timid.

229.They are still to be treated firmly and professionally, yet the level of firmness may be relaxed slightly. Once the situation has been contained and security is in place the team leader may wish to remove their handcuffs.

230.If there are no signs of a violation you should not handcuff them in the first place.

HOSTILE

231.A hostile violator is someone who is obviously aggressive and puts up resistance. The form of resistance may be in the aspect of not complying with the ranger's orders, all the way up to the discharging of his weapon. In this aspect the rangers must be fully conversant with the use of proportional force to the threat.

232.Control over these violators must be very firm and professional, ensure rangers do not assault these violators once they have them secured; this only gives the violators something to focus their anger on. The aim is to be able to calm the violators down in an attempt to make them as passive and timid as possible so control over them is made easier.

KNOWING WHERE TO LOOK

233.The rangers need to know where to look for the poachers, so they are able to pre-empt illegal activities instead of constantly reacting to violations. This is why all patrol data needs to be entered into a database and analyzed. From the data we can determine the following;

234.**Poacher procedure** – From previous encounters, we can determine the different poachers' actions, behavior and procedures. This will enable pre-emption of their activities instead of reacting to their actions.

235.**Camps** – We can determine where most of the poachers set up their camps, whether it is near creeks or rivers, around water holes, up to what distance from the water source they will set up a camp. Have their tactics changed, do they now set up camps away from creeks as they know rangers search creek lines. Do they set up camps spread over what distance? Do the poachers sleep all together or do they sleep in separate camp areas so that it is harder for the rangers to capture them all at once?

236.**Use of tracks** – Do the poachers regularly use the same tracks? Do they enter and leave on the same track or do they enter on one track, and leave on another?

237.**Animal Behavior** – From determining certain species behavior we may also determine what the poacher will do and where he may be. To capture and or kill the certain animal species, the poacher will also determine the animal's behavior and location. By determining when poachers set up snares and when they retrieve them may also help in capturing the violator in the process.

238.**Certain exploitable plant life –** Some poachers may be after a certain plant species so determining where the plant species best grows, we may determine where the poacher will most likely be.

239.Knowing the above information can help in the planning of patrols, again this information will constantly need to be updated, as poachers will change their tactics to counter to rangers.

IDENTIFYING POACHER LOCATIONS

240.In the dense forest environment the individual can normally only see 5 to 20 meters in any direction therefore it is quite difficult to locate poachers, this is not like the savannas of Southern Africa where the rangers can sit upon a hill and sweep their binoculars across the horizon in a 360 degree circle and identify potential poachers out to 5 kilometers.

241.If rangers are unable to detect poachers from a long distance, an average encounter with a poacheris likely to occur at short distances, thus rangerteams must stay alert. Potential ways to locate poachers before they locate the rangers isas follows.

VISUAL

242.Actually seeing the poachers will only normally occur when you are 10 to 20 meters from Them in dense forest and even more over clear terrain, therefore you need to identify other visual signs left by the poacher or visualscaused by poachers' activities, such as;

243.**Smoke** – Smoke from camp fires can be seen from quite a distance. If you are able to position yourself on high ground, you can see smokeabove the position of the poachers. Take a compass bearing to thelocation, if possible move to another location and take another bearing, at the points theycross on the map this should be the location of the poacher's camp.

244.**Seeing people** – You may be able to see people moving into the protected area from a high vantage point. Again mark their location, direction of travel. The team may be able to either intercept them or follow them up.

245.**Track and sign** – This is the most common means of identifying that poachers have entered an area. The rangers need to be trained in tracking so they are able to interpret

this sign, such as when was the track made (how old), what direction where they last traveling, were they carrying a lot of equipment or weight, (this may give an idea on how long the poachers will be staying in the forest, or how much resource they have extracted) and how many people or different groups are using the same track at different times. Also from track and sign you may be able to identify what types of activities will they or have conducted, you might see drag marks from logs, indentations in the ground from the tools they were using. If there are dog tracks with them, this will warn you that a dog may give you away when trying to sneak up on them. A great wealth of information can be found from track and sign.

246.**Light** – Light from a campfire or poachers using spotlights. These are very good indications where poachers will be found, if these lights are seen in the distance the best thing to do is take a couple of bearings to the location from different points, see where they intersect, and in the early morning investigate.

AUDIBLE

247. This is normally the biggest give away for poachers. Noise will travel a long way especially in hilly or mountainous terrain the noise will echo off escarpments and travel through the valleys.

248. **Speaking, and other noises** – Depending on the level, if someone is yelling this can be heard from quite a distance and again bearings should be taken to the location. Domestic dog barking is quite distinguishable; many poachers use dogs for both hunting and as early warning to warn that strangers and rangers are near. Therefore take a bearing and follow-up.

249. **Chainsaws** – Chainsaws can be heard from a few kilometers away, again take a number of bearings to locate the general area then investigate, as per the TOE diagram below.

250. **Chopping** – Chopping can easily be heard from 500 meters plus, depending on the terrain and weather. As with all the above don't just try and quickly run after the noise. Take a number of bearings so you can get a rough location. The chances are that if you start to run after the noise they may stop for a rest or because they have finished and then their position will be lost.

Diagram of identifying a poacher's location using bearings

Ranger team one is patrolling and they hear a chainsaw in the distance. At point 1, the team leader takes a bearing and plots it on his map, they continue to move along the best course possible towards the chainsaw and at point 2, another bearing is taken and plotted. At point 3 a final bearing is taken and plotted on the map. The triangle where the lines intersect is called the triangle of error (TOE). Therefore it is most likely that the chainsaw is operating within the general area of the TOE, this will give a search area for the team, even if the chainsaw suddenly stops operating.

ODOR

251.Poachers locations may be identified through smell, this will only normally occur when you are in close proximity. Odors that are not natural to the forest can easily be picked up by rangers, especially if the ranger has already been in the field for a consecutive number of days. When it is raining the ability to pick up smell is reduced considerably to where it may be almost impossible to detect smells as listed below.

252.**Smell of smoke –** Smoke from a fire. You may easily be able to detect the smell of smoke from a campfire within 50 meters during the dry season.

253.**Cigarette** –The sweet pungent smell of a cigarette may linger in the air for 15 to 20 minutes in close proximity to where a person had previous lit up and happily puffed away. Sentries for poachers are normally quite bored sitting and waiting so many chain smoke, therefore be careful, you may be right on top of him.

254.**Smell of food cooking** – The smell of food cooking is a pleasant odor on the senses of a ranger. Depending on the type of spices used; food may be smelled up to 50 plus meters from a camp.

255.**Human excrement** – Ninety percent of poachers will not bury their excrement, as they don’t have any respect for the environment in the first place. This is a very sickly smell and is unlike that of animal excrement. If you come across the smell of human excrement you are probably just out of visual sight of the camp, as the poacher through modesty will squat in a place of privacy. In many instances they will squat in creek lines or next to water.

256.**Soap and toothpaste** – The smell of perfumed soap is very out of place in a natural environment andthe smell will linger. If you can smell soap you may be in close proximity of a camp or arecently used camp.

SENSED

257.Feeling that something is out of place and not right, most people have had these feelings on a number of occasions. Whether the hairs on the back of their neck have stood up or they just have a gut feeling. On most occasions it is because one of your other senses has picked up something, but has not yet registered in your brain. Therefore, if you think something is not right, stop the patrol, look, listen and wait. The chances are that you or someone else in the patrol will pick up on what is out of place. Another overlooked aspect is when birds or animals suddenly take flight or run. There is something that is not right, something has disturbed them and most likely it is a poacher.

IMPORTANT NOTE

258.Remember, if you can locate the poacher through the above means, then they can locate you in the same way. So team leaders need to enforce field discipline when required.

PART 3
PATROL OPERATIONS PROCEDURE

INTRODUCTION

301.Prior preparation prevents poor performance. A key factor to implementing sound enforcement operations is the design and implementation of patrol plans. One of the greatest downfalls with protected area enforcement is the lack of planning, those who fail to plan, plan to fail. The following sequence is a systematic approach to conducting sound enforcement operations.

302.This part describes the systematic approach in how to conduct planning and issue orders for the implementation of a counter poaching patrol and the post patrol requirements.

303.The reader will have a basic understanding of the logical procedures required to plan and issue orders for the implementation of a plan.

DIRECTORS ORDERS

304.The park director should issue monthly operational orders to the head of enforcement, which are in line with his strategic plan on park protection. The park director when developing his monthly orders should sit down with the head of enforcement and other senior enforcement rangers, as well as the heads of community outreach, and possibly wildlife monitoring to discuss all aspects and gain information relevant to conducting enforcement operations.

305.Depending on the management style of the park director and/or the competency of his staff, the park director may only need to issue general orders to the head of enforcement or he may be required to issue detailed orders. If detailed orders are required then the park director will need to use the format for Team Patrol orders to brief the head of enforcement.

306.His general orders need to stipulate the following points:

a. **Previous month** – give a brief description of major events that happened during the previous month. These should include enforcement activities, outreach, and possibly wildlife monitoring. A logical way is to break this up is into park sector or zones;
b. **This month** – expected or perceived, this is to include any major or significant outreach or wildlife monitoring activities that may be conducted, and have an impact on enforcement;
c. **Tasks to be carried out** – the enforcement actions to be carried out and any non-enforcement tasks. This is to include any special orders;
d. **Administration** – any special administrative tasks to be carried out and available park resources at the disposal of enforcement. Include administration of budgets;
e. **Command and Communications** – any special command requirements, communications requirements such as frequencies for radios, use of special codes, mobile telephones etc.

HEAD OF ENFORCEMENT'S PATROL PLANS

307.The head of enforcement is then to develop tactical plans for his enforcement teams. These plans are to meet the specific aims or goals of the park director's plan.

308.By writing up all the patrol plans for the teams, the head of enforcement is actually devising an entire operation. Thus he needs to consider how each team's tasks are interlinked to achieve the greater objective.

309.With these considerations in mind the head of enforcement needs to conduct an appreciation using the following format:

a. Aim – What you want to achieve;
b. Factors – Consider how each of the following factors affects what you have to do:
   i. The criminal element;
   ii. Own enforcement personnel; and
   iii. Topography and locations.
c. Time and space;
d. Assessment of tasks;
e. Budget and resources;
f. Courses open to the criminal element - What is the most likely course criminals will take, and what is the most dangerous;
g. Courses open to the ranger force – What courses are open to the ranger unit considering all factors and the courses open to the criminal element.
h. Plan – Formulate a plan or plans from the best selected course/s of action.

310.Once he has decided on his plan he should write them up for each patrol team. Orders only need to be issued just prior to the patrol.

PREPARATION ORDER

311.Once plans are completed for each team, the head of enforcement is to issue a preparation order to the specific team leaders. A preparation order allows teams to prepare for operations or patrols in a thorough and timely manner. The preparation order should be given as follows, taking into account operational security:

a. Team and type of patrol to be conducted, general outline of the task (secrecy may preclude the early announcement of the precise mission or objective);
b. Length of time of the patrol;
c. Approximate time of departure;
d. Approximate time of arrival back to location;
e. Time and location patrol orders will be issued; and
f. Any specialist equipment or pre-administration required.

312.Example of a Preparation Order:

a. Team 2 will be going on a foot patrol commencing with night operations;
b. The patrol will be for 4 days;
c. Leaving no later than 21:00 hours on the 22nd of March;
d. Returning to this headquarters no earlier than 17:00 hours on the 24th of March;
e. Orders will be given to the team leader at 09:00 hours 22nd March, at substation 1;
f. Specialist equipment and pre-administration;
   i. You will be required to take night vision binoculars; and
   ii. Have food for the patrol prepared by 09:00 hours on the 22nd March.

313.**Information Security.** Giving rangers early warning of patrol routes and timings or other details regarding a planned operation is up to the discretion of the park director or head of enforcement. In most cases it is vital to preserve operational security by withholding information until just before deployment. Often rangers live in the local villages, and to give more details than actually is required may lead to a breach in security through loose talk.

314.**Delegating tasks.** Upon the issuance of a preparation order, the team leader can prepare his team for patrol. He must delegate tasks clearly to ensure all preparation is completed thoroughly. He should ensure they complete both team and personal administration and if possible rest the patrol prior to deployment.

315.**Time and space to issue orders**. These preparation orders are to be given to the team leader at the last possible moment, but still allow enough time and space for the team leader to be able to plan his patrol orders. Again the need to maintain operational security is considered so as not to compromise the patrol or its activities.

PATROL PREPARATION

316.Once the team has received a preparation order for a patrol, they may then conduct the procedure for preparation of any administrative and pre-patrol requirements. The procedure is designed so that the patrol is administratively, physically and mentally prepared for the specific patrol activities. The team leader needs to delegate most of the administrative tasks to the team second-in-command, who subsequently delegates to patrol members. This enables the team leader to be available to receive orders from the head of enforcement and subsequently complete his patrol plan.

317.**Reconnaissance Tasks.** Part of patrol preparation may involve the team leader with possibly some of his team members to conduct a pre-patrol reconnaissance; this of course depends on the type of task the team has been given by the head of enforcement.

318.**Preliminary moves.** Patrol preparation may also need to include any preliminary moves to the headquarters, a sub-station, or other location within the protected area.

319.**Systematic Procedure.** A recommended procedure is as follows:

a. **Issue preparation order** – Team leader issues the preparation order to his patrol members;

b. **Individual equipment** – Team second-in-command directs rangers to conduct personal preparation of their equipment. He conducts an inspection to ensure the rangers have carried out a thorough preparation;

c. **Team equipment** – Team second-in-command issues team equipment as required and directs rangers to carry out any preparation. Again, he inspects the equipment to ensure compliance with his directions;

d. **Specialist equipment** – Team second-in-command issues and then later inspects specialist equipment;

e. **Food and water** – Team second-in-command purchases or collects food from the market or from the required location or person, then distributes the food and cooking items amongst the team. He also ensures all members have the required amount of drinkable water;

f. **Personal administration** – The team second-in-command ensures all team members have taken care of their personal administration such as bills paid, family left with money etc;

g. **Reconnaissance** – If a reconnaissance is required to be conducted then the Team Leader will forewarn one or two team members to accompany him. The second-in-command must ensure that he does not delegate tasks to these people;

h. **Training** – Training and rehearsals are conducted. Training may be required for the introduction of new equipment, new tactics or procedures or when new members or other rangers are attached to a team. If training is not required, the team leader, at the least, should rehearse and revise the entire team on the tactical drills prior to commencing the patrol;

i. **Preliminary moves** – The team may have to move to another location such as the park headquarters or a sub-station prior to receiving orders; and

j. **Orders** – Finally, just prior to the patrol the team leader issues detailed orders. (See Team Patrol Orders).

TEAM PATROL ORDERS

320. Team patrol orders should be detailed to ensure that every member of the team knows his tasks and requirements, as well as to ensure all members know the purpose (mission) and how the patrol will be conducted (execution).

321. Orders should be given in a safe and secure location so as to maintain operational security. They should be issued at a time just prior to the team deploying on patrol, yet allow enough time and space to conduct any relevant administrative tasks as dictated in the orders.

322. After issuance of the orders, team members should not be allowed to go home, or to restaurants and other such public locations. As previously stated, this is asking for a breach in security, information will leak.

323. **Information Security.** Only personnel directly involved in the patrol should be present when orders are given. If drivers are required to drop teams in certain locations then they should only be present for the part of orders (or briefed separately) detailing the actions they are required to carry out. Information should only be given on a need-to-know basis.

324. **Patrol Orders.** The main points to remember for the delivery of orders are as follows:

a. Should be issued with the aid of models, mud maps, sketches, photo's etc;

b. Must always be given to the whole patrol;

c. Should be given slowly and queries answered at the end of each phase of the orders; and

d. Must include a seniority list in case the team leader becomes ill or injured.

325. **Patrol Orders Format.** The suggested format for orders is as follows:

a. Explain Aids. Describe maps, models, photographs of locations and suspects.

b. Situation:

i. **Topography**: Describe the expected terrain and vegetation, weather, sunrise and sunset times, the moon's cycle. If operating near the sea or tidal rivers, high/low tide timings;

ii. **Criminal elements**: Include the following details:

1. Identities if known;
2. Past and present activities;
3. Size of groups;
4. Equipment and dress;
5. Known or likely locations they are operating in; and
6. What is their likely reaction when encountered?

iii. **Supporting forces**: Include the following details:
   1. Other rangers and law enforcement agencies operating in the area;
   2. Any team or agency that is supporting the operation and means of identification and communication;
   3. Identity, location and method of activating a reaction force;
   4. Time of reaction force to arrive in patrol area;
   5. Any team member that is detached from the team or not attending the patrol or any person that maybe attached to the patrol.

c. **Mission:** Give a clear and concise statement of the mission that is derived from the head of enforcements objective. The mission is to be repeated twice to ensure all team members clearly understand. Examples are;
   i. "Team 1 is to search for and capture the bear poacher operating in sector one" or
   ii. "Team 7 in a joint operations with Team 8 and 9 is to sweep and clear sector two park perimeter of poachers" or
   iii. "Team 5 is to ambush the track at Grid Reference 375 678 and capture Mr. Chan Lo the wildlife smuggler" or
   iv. "Team 4 is to raid and destroy the sawmill at Grid reference 457 567 capturing all violators at the location"

d. **Execution:** This section describes how the mission is to be carried out by the patrol. It includes:
   i. A general outline of the patrol including the strength and composition of the patrol;
   ii. Timings (include rehearsal time after orders and when the debrief will occur on return from patrol) and method of movement to different locations;
   iii. Probable routes, navigational details and boundaries;
   iv. Formations to be used;
   v. Deception and cover plans;
   vi. Actions to be taken if the following occur:
      1. Ranger becomes lost or separated from the patrol;
      2. Ranger is injured;
      3. Encountering different situations e.g. Hostile encounter, handling of violators; encroachment, snares, poachers, wildlife etc;
      4. Rules of engagement.

e. **Administration and logistics:** Includes all the required administration and logistics for the patrol. This includes:
   i. Food and water;
   ii. Dress and equipment;
   iii. Weapons and ammunition;
   iv. Medical;
   v. Specialist equipment; and
   vi. Transportation and when inspections of the equipment will be conducted.

f. **Command and Communications:** This section covers all points pertinent to communications equipment including:
   i. Radios and frequencies;
   ii. Antennas;
   iii. Codes, call signs of units and persons involved;
   iv. Telephone numbers;
   v. Radio checks to be carried out prior to commencing the patrol;
   vi. The patrol team seniority list is also given, that is who is in charge, second-in-command all the way down to the last man.

g. **Synchronization of watches:** The Patrol leader ensures all members' wristwatches are on exactly the same time.

h. **Summary and Questions:** The team leader then gives a quick summary of the operation. He then asks if there are any questions, and then he asks questions from the team members to ensure they know what they have to do.

326.With the development of enforcement Standard Operating Procedures and every member of the team being trained in these procedures, orders/briefings can be kept reasonably short. The team leader may say, "If separated from the patrol - as per SOP's, Rules of engagement - as per SOP's" etc.

CONDUCT OF THE PATROL

327.The actual conduct of a patrol is explained in the following parts of this manual. However, a patrol must be conducted according to orders. Variation from the directed tasks should be approved through the head of enforcement. Common sense must prevail.

INCIDENTS/OCCURRENCES

328.These are the events that occur during the patrol that need to be recorded or noted. First the patrol needs to counter or react to the incident. Once the incident or occurrence has been acted upon, neutralized or completed then the team leader needs to report on it. These are to be broken down into a number of categories.

329.**Routine occurrence** – This information includes regular patrol events such as:

a. Patrol bases, time and location where the patrol stops for the evening;
b. Meals breaks, times and locations where the patrol stops when eating meals;
c. Radio checks, times and locations when the patrol conducts radio communications with their sub-station or headquarters. Knowing locations where a patrol can and cannot communicate using patrol radios is valuable information for future operations.

330.**Topographical occurrence** – This information should include all points pertinent to the natural environment. If changes are noted on the patrol they should be recorded on topographical maps back at the headquarters, this information can help planning of future patrols in the area by covering the following:

a. **Watercourses** – whether no water or water levels were that great that the patrol had to find another area to cross. This will also inform future patrols that if no water is present, they cannot rely on gaining drinking water there. The water maybe stagnate ponds, again water cannot be gained at that location;
b. **Vegetation** – vegetation maybe thick in certain areas and thus slow the movement of the team down. Again this should be noted down giving an approximate area and stating the type of vegetation and reason for noting it down, such as halved patrol movement. Remember vegetation may have changed since the maps were done, or an incorrect indication of the density of vegetation maybe given on the map;
c. **Terrain** – landslides, slippery rocky areas, all these points that may affect the patrol and even affect poacher operations need to be noted. These points can also go into warning of future potential landslides that may directly be detrimental for the safety of villages and villagers in the area;
d. **Weather** – is another key point that does need to be recorded, as weather can adversely affect patrols and individual patrol members, it will also affect poacher operations, and thus this information can be used over time to determine any poacher trends vs. weather.

e. **Man made features** – old buildings, settlements, wells, roads, tracks and bridges. The condition of all such features need to be known.

331. **Wildlife incident** – This information should include all track, sign, visual sightings and audible noises of wildlife. Record the time, location and number. Insects of importance should also be included.

332. **Enforcement incident** – These incidents and occurrences are the most important for the enforcement patrol. The list issued has to be detailed and comprehensive. The exact list can be taken from the protected area law of violations and illegal activities. The list needs to cover the following:

a. Illegal logging;
b. Wildlife poaching;
c. Illegal grazing;
d. Encroachment;
e. Other illegal resource extraction;
f. Violators;
g. Arrests; and
h. Confiscations.

333. **Special incident** – Are those incidents that are not covered by any of the above that need special notation should be put under this category. The head of enforcement or park director may even want to include under this section such things as death threats, shooting incidents and so forth to bring special notice to these occurrences.

334. All these occurrences or incidents go into making the bigger picture, if they are not reported then they are not known about and thus valuable pieces of the information jigsaw puzzle will be missing.

335. The Field Data Sheet as follows is a simple means of documenting patrol activities as they occur, in one standard format for the entire enforcement force. Keys can be developed to allow for more efficient database entry.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIELD DATA SHEET

336.**Patrol group information.** Details on the date, group leader, GPS user, data recorder are given

337. **UTM.** Location is given as a UTM. UTMs can be saved in the GPS unit and the corresponding waypoint number recorded on the datasheet

338.**Time**. Given in 24 hour format

339.**Observationand quantity**. What occurrence/incident was detected and the quantity.

340.**Evidence or sign.** What evidence or sign was detected If photographs are taken, the photograph number on the camera should be noted.

341.**Remarks**. A written description can be written here.

342.If more room is required to write, this can be noted on the back.

PATROL DEBRIEF

343.On returning from the patrol, the team leader should sit his patrol team down at the first suitable time and go over the events, incidents and occurrences in consecutive sequence, from departure to arrival, when they are still fresh in the minds of the rangers.

344.This is very important, as the team leader may have missed some key element in what had occurred during the patrol. This may even include problems and possible resolutions or recommendations to administrative points, or some crucial evidence or points missed from the apprehension of suspects.

POST PATROL ADMINISTRATION

345.After the patrol debrief the team second-in-command needs to ensure that all equipment taken on the patrol (both individual and team) is accounted for and cleaned. Anything that is damaged should be replaced or a replacement requested. Any item used from the medical kit is to be replaced. Weapons and ammunition are to be thoroughly cleaned and extra oil placed on the weapons after inspection for storage. Personal equipment such as uniforms can be cleaned at home.

346.**Administration tasks.** The second-in-command will carry out all these administration tasks by delegating to team members, allowing the team leader to compile his report. Once all the equipment is cleaned and items that need repairing or replacing are done the team leader is notified so he can inspect all items. On his approval all items are then stored ready for the next patrol. This procedure ensures that all teams are ready at a moment's notice for any patrol and do not waste time prior to the next patrol attempting to find replacements for damaged equipment.

347.**Spot Checks.** The head of enforcement is to carry out spot inspections of the team equipment to ensure its serviceability and readiness.

Field datasheet

FIELD DATA SHEET

Date	
Patrol group	

GPS No.	

day		of		patrol days	page	

Chief of Patrol Group	GPS User	Data Recorder	Observer or Instructor

No.	W'point	(UTM) X and Y Co-ordinates		Time	Observation Animal or Illegal Activity	How many	Evidence or Sign	Remarks →

Office Use Only	Patrol ID Number	Data Entered By	Date

PATROL REPORT/REPORTING

348. At the soonest possible moment after the patrol the team leader should submit his report to the head of enforcement. Reports should be simple and concise. If reports become too complex then items will be missed. A simple method is as follows:
    a. Date/Time;
    b. Location;
    c. Incident/Occurrence; and
    d. Description.

    Refer to Appendix B for an example of a patrol report.

349. As per the example of a Patrol Incident Occurrence Form. (As above in patrol incidents and occurrences).

350. The patrol leader should then brief the head of enforcement on what has occurred during the patrol, this information then needs to be entered into a computer database. Simple data base programs can be made to ensure the data is useable.

ANALYZE PATROL DATA

351. The patrol data needs to be analyzed at least monthly by the head of enforcement and the park director. This data may determine a change in patrolling strategy and is needed to determine monthly routine patrol schedules. On too many occasions this data is not used thus patrol strategies in most parks are non-existent. Without planning; enforcement patrols will be roaming around aimlessly with no real objectives and goals.

352. From analyzing the data, the patrol cycle can continue with the park director issuing his orders to the head of enforcement.

TABLE OF PATROL PROCEDURE

Event	Responsibility	Action
Directors Orders	Park Director	Park Director issues orders in line with the strategic plan to counter threats and illegal activity to the protected area.
Develop Tactical Patrol Plans	Head of Enforcement	Conduct appreciation of the situation, take the tasks or objectives of the park director and develop tactical patrol plans for each team.
Preparation Order	Head of Enforcement	Issues preparation order to each patrol team leader. Team leader then passes this onto his patrol team
Patrol Preparation	Team 2IC	Team second-in-command prepares all administrative requirements for the patrol team prior to deployment
Issue Patrol Plans	Head of Enforcement	Team Leaders receive the patrol plans from the head of enforcement
Patrol Planning	Team Leader	Team leader then plans for his patrol and writes up patrol orders from that plan.
Patrol Orders	Team Leader	Team leader issues patrol orders to his team just prior to departure from patrol.
Conduct Patrol	Team	The team conducts the patrol as per orders
Incidents	Team	The team leader writes up any incident or occurrence during the patrol.
Patrol Debrief	Team Leader	On return from the patrol the team leader goes over the events of the patrol with all team members to see if any point was missing or something needs to be added.
Post-Patrol Administration	Team 2IC	Team 2IC ensures all equipment is cleaned, serviceable, recharged and refilled. Team leader to inspect equipment before being stored
Patrol Report/Reporting	Team Leader	Team leader completes his report and debriefs the head of enforcement, handing the written report over to be entered into a database.
Analyze Patrol Data	Park Director/Head of Enforcement	The head of enforcement and the park director need to analyze the data of all patrols so that the next month patrolling schedule can be changed as required. Then the cycle starts over again.

PART 4
PATROLLING OPERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

401.A patrol is a physical activity conducted to gain information and or provide security in a specified area. Patrolling requires a disciplined, well-trained and equipped force.

402.The aim of counter-forestry-crime patrols is to disrupt poachers' activities, deny free movement and access, and to apprehend violators in the protected area. Effective counter forestry crime patrols are achieved through using a combination of types of patrols. Patrols should be conducted on an irregular schedule using deception plans for insertion and extraction of the patrol.

403.To enforce the laws of the protected areas, enforcement rangers need to be on the ground and out in the field. Patrolling operations are the bread and butter of the enforcement rangers, and this has to be made clear from day one.

404.To effectively patrol the vast areas of the protected area, teams need to be in the field on an average of 14 – 15 days per month. This does not necessarily mean that they do it in one patrol; they may conduct two seven day patrols or three five day patrols per month.

405.This section will describe the basic types of patrolling methods used by enforcement ranger teams to confidently and safely patrol and enforce the laws within the protected area.

<u>PATROL AREAS</u>

PERIMETER

406.A perimeter patrol is used to apprehend violators before they have a chance to enter the protected area. It is very effective when areas of entry and exit have been identified and proper surveillance techniques and checkpoints are utilized.

407.To increase effectiveness, sub stations should be established at major entry and exit points however regular surveillance needs to be done on all entry and exit points. Checkpoints, both permanent and semi- permanent, need to be established to check people for illegal items when entering and leaving the protected areas. Anything or anyone suspicious needs to be noted and reported to the headquarters and other substations.

CORE

408.Core patrolling is used to apprehend violators who spend long periods of time in protected areas. Violators may enter a protected area undetected and set up camps deep inside where they may stay for several days or even weeks. The core patrol focuses on finding and destroying illegal camps and equipment. The patrol may post warning signs; making violators aware the area is being patrolled.

PATROL TYPES

ROUTINE

409.This is the standard patrol conducted by the rangers. In a majority of cases it will be the team leader who determines the route and the objectives. These patrols are very flexible, and will generally use the various components of the other patrols below.

410.A major point to remember with these patrols is to always vary their insertion and extraction points. Patrols may cover the same area monthly but should not cover the exact same route in the patrols entirety.

DETERRENT

411.Deterrent patrols are designed to deter possible poacher activities in certain areas. They are normally conducted overtly along the park perimeter and they are a show of presence. The patrol can stop in fringe villages to speak to locals, conduct environmental awareness, and inform the local villagers of protected area laws and the reasoning behind having protected areas.

412.If the patrol does enter villages it must not show an aggressive stance. They must be polite, respectful and speak first to the village chief. The visiting of villages should first be coordinated with the head of outreach.

413.It is advisable in the majority of circumstances that if a patrol enters a village that two rangers stay on the outskirts with the weapons whilst the rest enter unarmed. If in a vehicle, conceal the weapons out of view prior to entering the village. The patrol may be on foot, motorbike or vehicle.

414.These patrols can also be used as deception patrols. By having patrols overt in one area, poachers may believe that other locations are clear of rangers. This makes it more likely that poachers will enter a certain area; where if the enforcement plan is coordinated, they can be captured by another type of patrol.

SEARCH AND CAPTURE

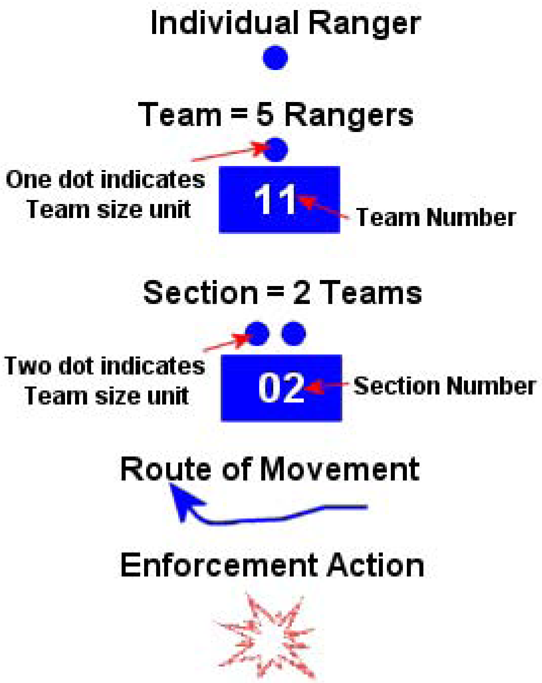
415.Search and capture patrols are designed to specifically search locations of possible poacher activity, and capture the poachers.

416.For search and capture patrols to be effective sound knowledge of the poachers' tactics or operating trends and procedures need to be known.

417.These types of patrols may be tasked to specifically target one form of illegal activity or poacher, and avoid detection from other.

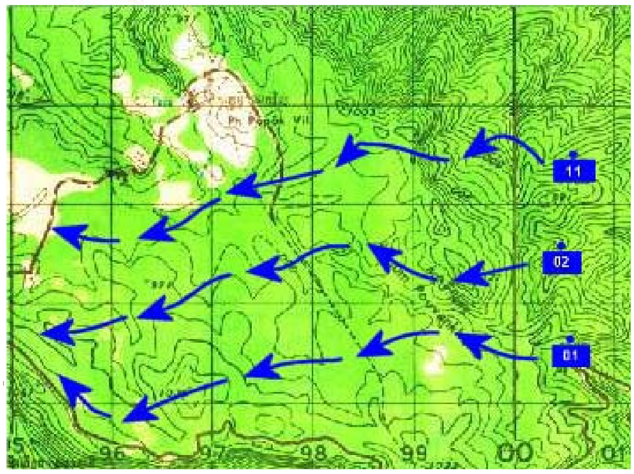
418.An example would be if a known professional bear poacher is heard of being in the area. The patrol team might be tasked to search for and capture this specific poacher where the bear has been known to roam. Therefore, the team would most likely avoid people conducting minor offenses, as they may give the team's location away to the bear poacher.

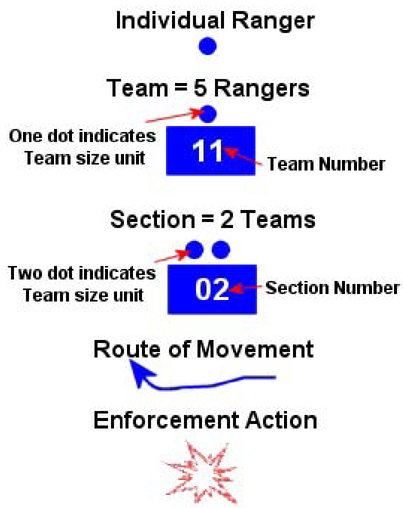
CLEARING OR SWEEPING



consist of combined teams that literally sweep through an
ivity to clear out or sweep away poachers in that area.

rders to destroy or confiscate illegal items captured and
rs or to escort poachers to the park boundaries; or detain all





This can be accomplished using various methods.
One method, as shown in the above diagram, is to
have three patrols of 5 men each with each team is responsible for a grid square. Each team moves individually in single file forward a distance of one kilometer searching for any sign of poachers. After they have reached that distance they wait and coordinate with the other teams by radio. Once all teams are approximately on the same frontage they move forward with another bound. For planning, an average of 5 to 6 km's advance can be accomplished per day. This of course depends on the terrain, and encounters with poachers.

ROUTE CLEARANCE

421.Route clearance is conducted by patrolling along tracks, roads or waterways in the park; searching for and detaining any person suspected of conducting illegal activity. The patrol may be conducted on foot, motorbike, vehicle or even watercraft.

422.These patrols are useful for disrupting poacher activities. If major routes are routinely patrolled at irregular intervals, poachers are forced to use other routes that are more difficult to move contraband along and will take more time. Effectively, this lessens their time in the field extracting resources, and compels them to stretch and expand their manpower to extract resources.

423.These patrols have to be at irregular intervals; otherwise poachers will determine your routine, and avoid entering or leaving via their normal routes when a patrol is scheduled.

424.Due to the almost impossible task of moving in the forest at night, route clearances are quite effective when being conducted in the early evening between 18:00 hours and 22:00 hours and the early morning from 04:00 hours to 06:00 hours. These are times that many poachers will attempt to extract resources. The poachers will tend to use torches and lights at these times, giving away their position. Therefore, a disciplined ranger force not using torches or lights to patrol can easily conduct immediate ambushes, and capture unaware poachers.

CHECKPOINTS

425.Checkpoints are static patrols that may be permanent or semi-permanent in nature. Checkpoints are designed to intercept and inspect people, and vehicles entering or leaving the protected area.

426.Just about all protected areas have a main entry station, these being permanent checkpoints. Checkpoints provide a localized deterrent as when regular or irregular spot checks are done on personnel entering and leaving the poacher will avoid these points. When establishing sub-stations ranger forces should consider placing them on main park entry routes, so they can also be utilized as checkpoints.

427.Semi-permanent checkpoints can be established from time to time within the protected area; this then denies and deters the free movement of poachers along routes within the protected area.

428.Checkpoints need to be established at bottleneck or choke points to restrict the locations for the poachers to exit or enter the protected area. Choke points or bottlenecks are places such as bridges, ridgelines, and crossroads.

429.Another important aspect when establishing checkpoints is to consider putting them in the bends of roads, so that only at the last moment do people see the checkpoint. If they quickly turn around to go the other way then they are suspicious and should be pursued. Place checkpoints in a location that forces people to slow down, so they cannot quickly accelerate through the checkpoint and escape.

AERIAL

430.If the protected area has access to an aircraft (fixed wing or a helicopter) large areas can be searched for sign of poachers and encroachment.

431.There are a number of methods that can be used to search for signs of illegal activity. If weather conditions are favorable searches can be conducted at night, the aircraft can fly higher thus covering a larger area, fires from poacher camps maybe identified depending on the size beneath the canopy or in open country.

432.Night vision equipment can pick up the light of these campfires. If the aircraft has forward infrared (FIR) then detection of fires under the canopy is made very easy.

433.During daylight hours plumes of smoke can be identified leaving the canopy. Recently felled large trees can also be identified due to the break in the canopy. GPS readings are to be taken, and teams on the ground can be directed to these locations by radio.

434.Depending on helicopter size and capability, and if rangers are trained, they can rappel to the ground and conduct an immediate investigation.

435.Prior to conducting any aerial patrol an exact patrol plan needs to be devised in joint with the pilot. The need to determine what the aerial patrol is to accomplish is paramount as it takes a considerable amount of money to conduct aerial patrols. Therefore; don’t waste flying time if you don’t know what the aerial patrol will achieve.

436.There is a number of search methods aircraft can use, the two main methods are:

a. Creeping line – Start in one corner of the protected area and fly into and away from the sun (thus east to west and west to east) up the entire length and breadth of the protected area or sector you wish to search. The reason why is that it is easier to see any reflections from camps or signs of poachers activities.

b. Contour Search – Fly along the contour line of rugged terrain. This allows mountains and valleys to be searched with maximum thoroughness. Steep valleys should be searched several times by flying up and down them.

WATER

437.This is a chapter in itself if we wished to include marine operations, so we will limit this to small craft riverine patrols. These patrols are very useful as rivers are one of the preferred options for the extraction of timber. Large quantities of logs can easily be floated out of a river twenty-four hour a day.

438.Protected areas with navigable rivers or coastal boundaries require having some small watercraft. Specialized training needs to be conducted for these operations.

439.Watercraft patrols can be used as route clearances of waterways. They can be used to insert ranger patrols and to be a response or reaction force. These patrols can be done day and night. Night operations should only be conducted if the pilot is proficient with the craft and the river course.

440.The watercraft should stop every so often, turn the engine off to listen and look for signs of poachers. They should stop and search other watercraft within the protected area.

VEHICLE

441.Vehicle patrols are effective in covering a long distance in a short amount of time. The problem with vehicle patrols is that they are limited to where they can travel (that is on roads and vehicle tracks). The wet season also limits the areas that vehicles can get to. Vehicle patrols are also noisy and forewarn poachers in the area, giving them a chance to hide.

442.Vehicles are useful in perimeter patrols, route clearances and establishing quick checkpoints. 4WD vehicles can carry a team in the rear for quick response and reaction in assisting other field patrols. This team can be used to move off into the forest and investigate something suspicious.

443.When using vehicle patrols, remember to stop every so often and turn the engine off to listen and look. Chainsaws may be heard, or a plume of smoke from a poacher's camp may be seen exiting the canopy. If this occurs take bearings to the location to get a triangle of error then send a patrol to investigate.

MOTORBIKE

444.Motorbike patrols are similar to vehicle patrols but are less restricted to locations and seasonal changes. Again noise is the main concern. Use the same principles of the vehicle patrol.

445.Smaller CC motorbikes are very effective along trails in the forest especially during the wet season. They can easily be picked up by two men and taken across flooded streams, where larger CC bikes cannot.

HORSEBACK

446.Horse patrols are again fairly quiet but they are best used in open country or along trails and tracks. Horse patrols are not fully suited to dense forest locations, due to the fact that it is easy for the rider to be thrown off due to the vegetation. In open country they are very good to be able to pursue poachers from a distance.

PATROL TACTICS

447.To conduct enforcement operations effectively and safely, tactics and tactical drills need to be designed, developed and rehearsed by all rangers involved directly in enforcement operations.

448.Enforcement tactics have to meet the requirements of the perceived threats. Therefore; as situations, poacher trends and threat levels change within the protected area the enforcement tactics should be revised to meet the new levels.

449.Tactics need to take into consideration the worst possible scenario; rangers should be trained with this in mind, yet keep in balance proportional use of force. Use the minimal amount of force required to resolve each situation.

450.A major objective behind the development of tactics is that we want the rangers to come home alive and uninjured from a patrol. Therefore; emphasis needs to be placed on:

a. Patrol security;
b. How to disengage from potentially lethal situations;
c. Use of minimal force;
d. Gaining the advantage, through speed and surprise;
e. Reactive drills; and
f. Searching and securing suspects.

DAY OPERATIONS VERSUS NIGHT OPERATIONS

451.Tactical operations changes from day to night due to restrictions on the ability to conduct certain actions and activities. Yet all activities should not suddenly stop because the sun sets.

452.**Day Operations.** During the day, patrols are mainly mobile and all forms of tactical operations can be conducted. The major hindrance is the need to avoid populated areas and clearings. Concealment of patrol activities must be taken into account.

453.**Night Operations.** Night operations in dense forest considerably restrict movement. It is almost impossible to move through a forest at night when you cannot even see your hand in front of your face. Walking at night in close country or mountainous terrain is physicallydangerous and this activity should be avoided. If it is absolutely necessary to move during night time in an area, then torches maybe used. To minimize detection the torch lenses should be colored red.

454.Night operations should concentrate on ambushing and track sits as described below. Also route clearance of large tracks and roads as mentioned above.

455.Nighttime can cover the movement of the rangers. This is a good time to conduct insertion or extraction of patrols across open areas and through villages that border the boundary of the protected area. During these types of operations torches or lights are not to be used, otherwise it defeats the purpose of a covert insertion.

456.The Moon - The phases of the moon should be noted as the moon may provide considerable illumination for movement in areas that do not have a forest canopy and along wide tracks.

SEASONAL CONSIDERATIONS

457.The motto of the rangers should be “to patrol regardless of season, weather or terrain”. Too many times rangers have written in reports that the patrol had to be cancelled due to rain, yet the poacher is still active.

458.**Dry Season**. During the dry season poachers can normally be found within a few hundred meters of water. Animals, like poachers, must have water and will be attracted to areas that provide a reliable water source. Poachers exploit the animals need to drink and meet their own requirements by camping in these areas. Establishing where the remaining water sources are will make it a lot easier to locate their camps.

459.**Winter**. During winter, access to some protected areas will be restricteddue to snow and ice conditions andpatrolling within these protected areas will difficult and potentially dangerous. Some poachers may take advantage of this and may hunt during this time without fear of being caught.

460. **Crop Harvesting**. Poacher incursions into the protected area will normally be reduced when planting or harvesting of crops is occurring. Farmers will be committed to their agricultural tasks and paid employment will be available to the other villagers to assist with the crop. The professional poacher will continue irrespective of these occasions.

PART 5
PATROL BASE

INTRODUCTION

501.A patrol base is a secured camp location used during enforcement patrols when the team stops to eat or sleep. The rangers need to ensure that they continually maintain team and personal security. The majority of times rangers are wounded or killed are when they become complacent and fail to maintain a sense of security.

502.During lengthy halts in close country (including overnight halts) the patrol base drill should be used. Depending on visibility and patrol formation, the procedure may be modified at the discretion of the patrol commander. Any modification should be rehearsed as a drill by the patrol.

503.The patrol base drill is designed to enable the patrol to deploy into a protective position in close country with minimal orders and delay.

504.The reader will have a basic understanding of the how to locate and establish a patrol base whilst on counter poaching operations.

SITE SELECTION

505.The local security threat to the patrol will determine the site location. If the threat is high the patrol should avoid locating their patrol base on tracks or close to villages.

506.The site should provide protection to the patrol both from weapon fire and view. It should include possible escape routes if the patrol needs to withdraw from a hostile encounter.

507.If the patrol is using fresh rations then the site should have access to fresh water. However, it is not advisable to locate the patrol base in areas that may be susceptible to flash floods, or other natural disasters, such as landslides. The patrol commander should recon a location prior to deploying his patrol in the patrol base.

LAYOUT

508.The patrol base is established with a circular perimeter with each person facing outward. The commander is located in the center so he can have control over the patrol base. The spacing between rangers will be dictated by the vegetation, terrain and the threat.

ROUTINE

509.The patrol base should show light discipline at night. Campfires or the use of torches should not be permitted. When it is time to eat only half the patrol should move to the center and eat at a time. If the threat level is high and the situation requires it a sentry should be placed out from the patrol base as early warning along the likely approach of poachers.

HOLDING VIOLATORS

510.If the patrol has detained violators and is holding them at the patrol base, they are to be kept in the center and a two-man sentry detail placed on guarding the poachers. Too many time poachers have fled off into the darkness with the rangers' handcuffs because rangers have decided night time meant sleep time.

SEQUENCE OF OCCUPATION

511.For occupation of a patrol base, the following sequence should be taken:

a. The patrol commander halts the patrol and conducts a recon with the tracker/scout for a potential patrol base, taking all points into consideration. Once located;

b. The patrol commander returns giving the order (field signal) for a patrol base. He then either breaks track or moves into location conducting a 'fish hook' maneuver. **The patrol moves into the patrol base**;

c. Once at the location he gives the halt signal followed by the patrol base signal and points to the ground indicating the location. The patrol base is then occupied from the 12 O'clock position to provide all round defense. **The patrol occupies the patrol base**;

d. Once in position all members lie down and 'face out' remaining quiet. The patrol commander may then deploy members into predetermined locations;

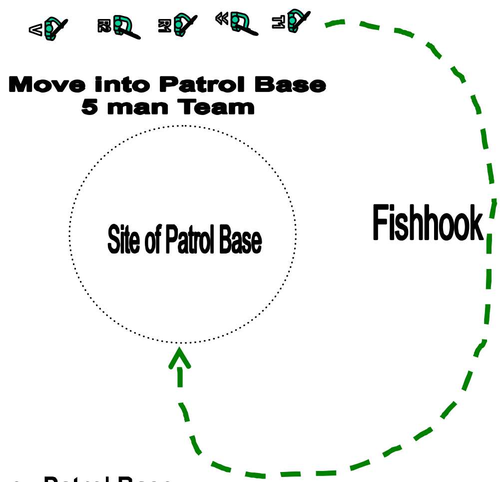
e. After the patrol commander is satisfied all members are in a secure position he may decide to conduct a patrol to clear dead ground;

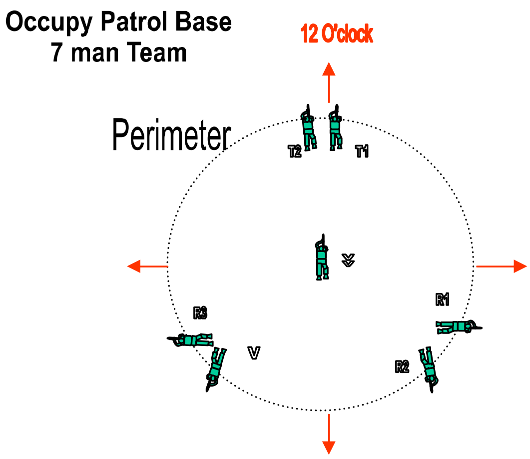
f. After a period of 15 minutes or until such time as the clearing patrol has returned the patrol may 'stand down' on order from the patrol commander;

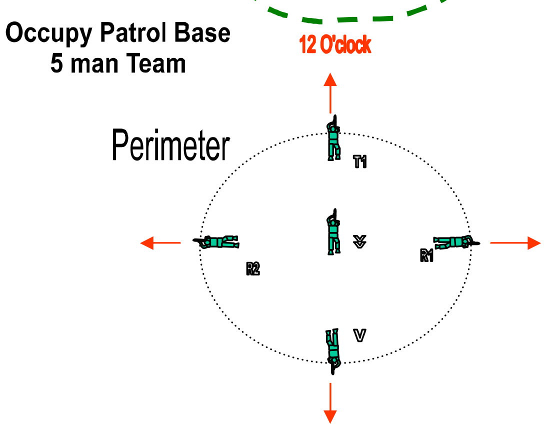
g. If required and the patrol is of a large size the patrol commander may place a sentry out forward of the patrol base along any suspected poacher routes;

h. At all times the patrol requires one person, normally at the 12 O'clock position, to remain alert and looking out.; and

i. The **patrol then establishes** the patrol base







ESTABLISHING THE PATROL BASE (OVERNIGHT STOP)

512. The following sequence in the establishment of the patrol base should be taken.

513. On the order from the patrol commander to “stand-down” the patrol second-in-command ensures that a rotation list for the 12 O’clock position or sentry has been organized and implemented:

a. Perimeter is established – Perimeter cord is placed around the extremities of the patrol base and a track cleared for movement at night. Ground foliage and dead fall is pushed to the outside of the perimeter, so on departure it can be pushed back over the track. The perimeter cord starts at the 12 O’clock position and goes clockwise to the next protective position. It is placed at waist height and then lowered to ground level until just prior to sunset, when it is raised again. The reasoning for having a perimeter cord is so that during the night no member accidentally wanders off and or gets lost. Movement around the patrol base can be conducted without the use of lights;

b. Latrine located – The patrol 2IC locates and establishes the patrol latrine. The latrine is to be located away from any water sources by least 20 meters and downstream from any water collection and washing points. All members of the patrol are then notified of its location and a stick is tied to the perimeter cord notifying the location;

c. Water Collection point – The patrol 2IC locates the water collection point. The water collection point is to be upstream of any other point used by the patrol and needs to have flowing water as opposed to stagnant or still ponds;

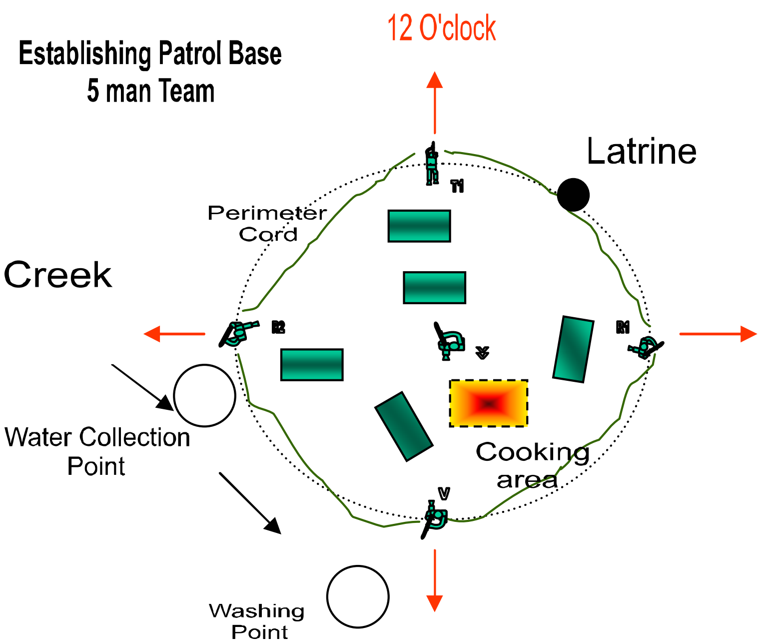
d. Water washing point – The patrol 2IC selects the washing point. This point is to be down stream of the water collection point;

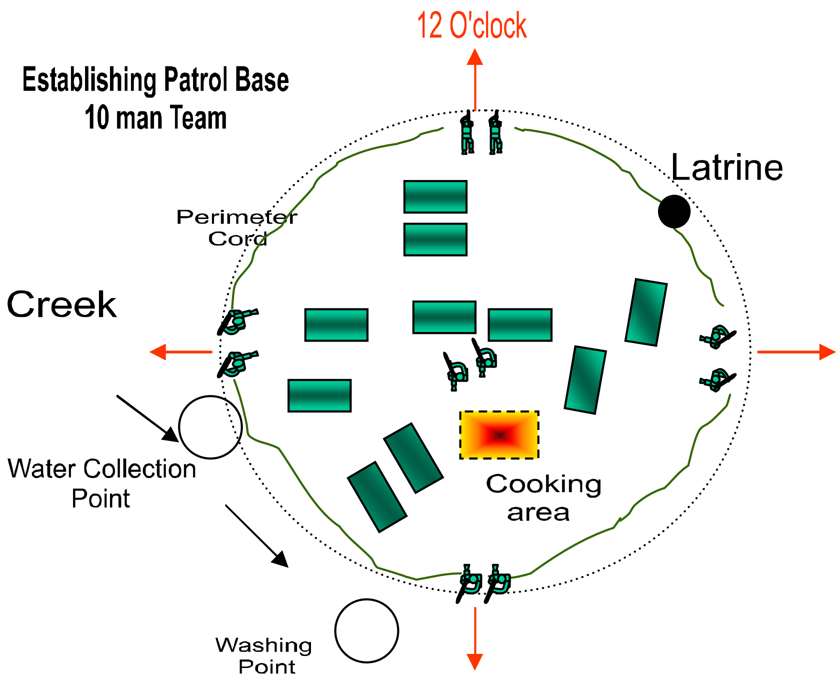
e. Cooking Area – If the patrol is utilizing group rations then the second-in-command must locate a cooking area. The area is to be within the patrol base perimeter. The ground should be cleared to ensure the fire will be contained and not ignite a forest fire. Any cooking fires should be small and only be lit once it is time to cook. All fires are to be extinguished prior to sunset and only re-ignited after sunrise. Burning material that produces high volumes of smoke is not desirable. Burnable material should be collected from the forest floor, be dry and not require chopping. It is preferred for the patrol to use portable gas stoves or hexamine tablets for cooking purposes;

f. Sleeping locations – The patrol is then to establish individual one-man shelter and sleeping locations. Sleeping locations are to be within the patrol perimeter. Any clearing of vegetation is to be minimal and if required ‘hedge cutters’ are to be used instead of a machete. Each shelter should be established as close as possible to the individual’s protective location. If it is not raining then the shelter should be lowered once set up to reduce the profile;

g. ‘Stand-to’ - Prior to sunset the patrol should stop all activities, extinguish any fires, pack away any loose items and sit at their protective locations listening out for any noise of activity in the area. This time also enables the patrol to adjust to the nighttime conditions. The same occurs prior to sunrise; and

h. ‘Stand-down’ – After the sun has fully set the patrol commander will stand-down his patrol for night routine. The patrol 2IC is to ensure that a sentry post is manned during the night.


Establishing Patrol Base
5 man Team
12 O'clock
Latrine
Perimeter
Cord
Creek
Water Collection
Point
Cooking
area
Washing
Point


Establishing Patrol Base
10 man Team
12 O'clock
Latrine
Perimeter
Cord
Creek
Water Collection
Point
Cooking
area
Washing
Point

BREAKING CAMP

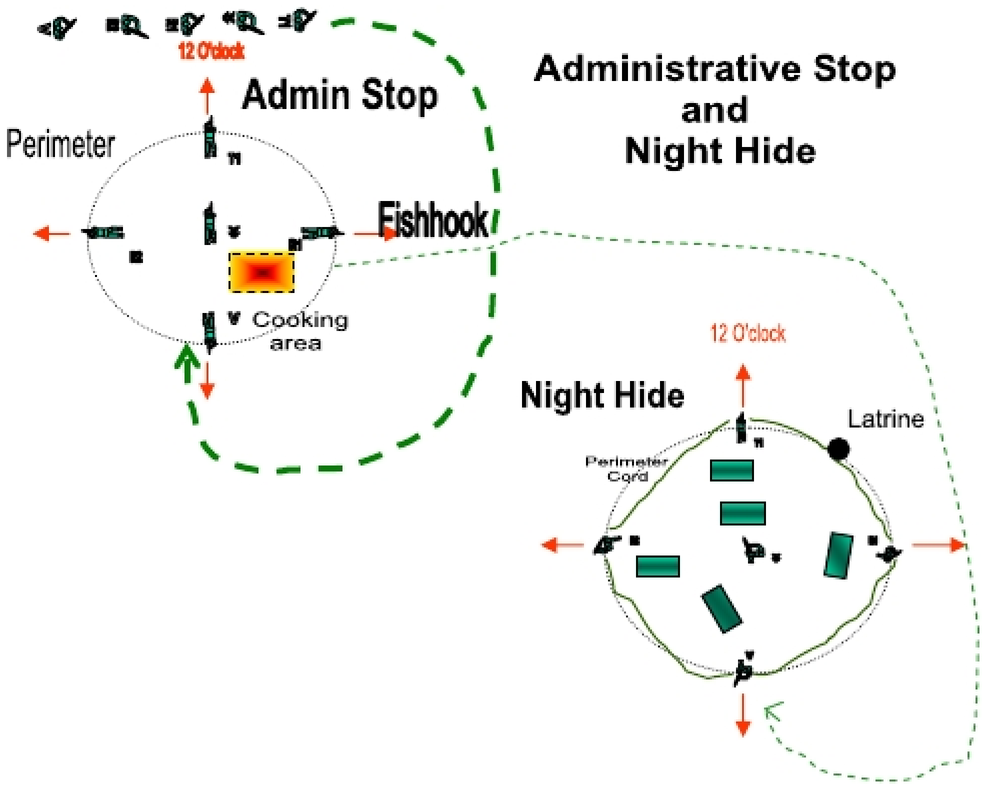
514.When it is time for the patrol to leave the camp the sequence is as follows:

a. All personal and patrol equipment is secured and packed;
b. Any fires are extinguished, all rubbish is taken out of the ashes and placed in packs and the fire location is camouflaged;
c. The perimeter cord is retrieved and the track is covered;
d. All biodegradable food scraps are buried;
e. The latrine is covered in;
f. All sleeping areas are camouflaged;
g. The patrol 2IC inspects each location for rubbish and camouflage, once all clear, he notifies the patrol commander; and
h. All patrol members stand-to and await the order from the patrol commander to depart.

ADMINISTRATIVE STOP & NIGHT HIDES

515.Administrative stops conduct the same procedures as the patrol base but are not designed to stay overnight; the administrative stop is to be used for such things as meals, long breaks, etc.

516.Night hides are designed to specifically sleep in a concealed area; no other administrative tasks such as cooking, eating etc. are to be conducted in the night hide. The threat and tactical situation will determine the need for establishing administrative stops and night hides.



PART 6
HOSTILE ENGAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

601.What to do when you are surprised and fired upon by a hostile poacher? Ask that question of your rangers. If they are not clear on their answer or they hesitate when asked, the chances are they will die if and when this situation occurs.

602.The US Fish and Wildlife Service states that "law enforcement agents are nine times more likely to be assaulted with deadly force in the forest than their counterparts in urban areas". Let's get serious with this subject, as it is not something that could or may happen. The chances are it will definitely happen. Do you want someone killed when you are in command?

603.The reader will have a basic understanding of the how to react to, and counter with drills, a hostile engagement with violators.

HOSTILE ENGAGEMENT (CONTACT) DRILLS

REACTION

604.A hostile engagement drill or better known as a contact drill is an instinctive reaction essential for the survival of individuals and the team against incoming weapon fire.

605.In close country, teams are frequently forced to move in single file along tracks or through the vegetation where contact with hostile violators will occur at 20 meters or less.

606.When a hostile violator fires his weapon there will normally be close incoming effective fire against the rangers, this in turn will create confusion through fear and the unknown, as only the first man in the team may have seen the poacher or know of his general distance and location. Team members to the rear will not know what is happening to the front as they will not be able to see. The strength in numbers and disposition of the poachers will also not be known.

ACTION

607.The actions to be carried out in a contact drill are designed firstly for each individual to gain the best protection affordable for them, then to provide security for the team as a whole.

608.The next step is to take back the initiative. The team leader needs to regain control of his team and determine the strength and disposition of the poachers and determine the poacher's likely reaction. The success of a contact drill depends on:

a. Practice;
b. Aggression;
c. Speed;
d. Discipline; and
e. Common sense.

FIRED UPON

609.The first thing to remember when the individual or team is fired upon is that it is every man for himself. You need to survive that first instant so you can live to help the team out. If anyone is wounded they are initially ignored until the threat has been neutralized.

610.On contact every man runs to cover, running no more than 3 paces. It takes the average shooter 3 seconds to see a target, aim and fire. Therefore you want to be on the ground as fast as possible.

611.On taking cover, each man crawls a short distance to get in behind suitable protection from incoming fire. Bullets can easily slice through trees and leaves. The best cover is an indentation in the ground and behind dirt banks.

612.As soon as any person identifies the location of the poacher they should return fire according to their rules of engagement.

613.During the above procedure, identification of the type of contact is to be given, that is whether you have been contacted from the front, rear, left or right. All members are to yell out, “contact front”, or “contact rear” etc. The individual drill should take no more than 10 to 20 seconds in its entirety. This individual drill can be summed up as;

a. Run
b. Down,
c. Crawl or roll,
d. Observe
e. Follow specified rules of engagement.

REGAINING CONTROL

615. From his position the team leader can then determine what the patrol is to do. If there is no means of pulling back and conducting a break contact, the team leader may have to push forward and conduct a takedown. Whenever moving and under fire ensure that one person moves and at least one person is giving covering fire. Never become separated from the team or get too far ahead or behind.

BREAK ENGAGEMENT (BREAK-CONTACT) DRILLS

616. A break engagement drill or commonly known as a break contact drill is designed to effectively disengage from a hostile exchange of fire. The reasons why we need to break contact are:
    a. Primarily that we don't want any rangers to die over a tree;
    b. When the hostile poachers outnumber and outgun the rangers and to try and take them down would be folly. The ranger force should outnumber the poachers 3 to 1 even before a take down is considered;
    c. The ground and disposition of the hostile poachers is at a greater advantage and it would be suicide to even attempt a take down;
    d. To conduct a take down may create unwanted casualties also there may even be women and children in the poachers camp or location;
    e. If the team leader thinks one of his men will be a casualty if they push forward and conduct a take down, then it is not worth it.

617. So the preferred option out of any hostile engagement situation is to break contact.

FIRST ACTION - CONTACT DRILL

618. When fired upon the first thing to do is the contact drill. From this position the team leader can order the break contact once he is able to exert control over his team again.

PART 7
INTELLIGENCE GATHERING PATROLS

INTRODUCTION

701.Gathering information is one of the most important parts of patrolling. All forms of patrolling gather information and intelligence, including counter poaching crime patrols. Yet the following patrols specifically aim at gathering information and not enacting an arrest.

702.Many park rangers throughout the world are unarmed; therefore these may be the only types of patrols they can effectively conduct. The information gained from these patrols may be given to police to enact an arrest.

703.The reader will have a basic understanding of the requirements to plan, implement and report on a reconnaissance patrol.

RECONNAISSANCE

704.Reconnaissance patrols are aimed at gaining information. They are to be conducted covertly; they are not to be compromised by any other person or violators. The main consideration is to avoid detection.

705.The reconnaissance team should be small in numbers, 2 to 5 rangers thus enabling the patrol to conceal its presence and move quickly. The reconnaissance patrol will normally lead to a larger patrol or raiding party.

706.It should be noted that a reconnaissance patrol may be initiated from any location whether from the sub-station and or headquarters or from a patrol that is already active in the field. The patrol leader may require a smaller group to move forward and locate a certain objective and gain information so that he may make a plan prior to committing his patrol to any action against that specified target.

707.It is better for team leaders and commanders to take time out to allow for thorough reconnaissance and surveillance, so that a plan can be devised and implemented, instead of just stumbling into a potentially dangerous situation.

708.Reconnaissance/surveillance teams are to be notified prior to departing whether they are allowed to take down opportune targets to gain information from the suspects or are they to avoid making any contact with others. As a basic rule, reconnaissance or surveillance patrols are to be conducted prior to the following:

a. A deliberate raid; and
b. A deliberate ambush.

EXAMPLE OF A RECONNAISSANCE PATROL

709.The head of enforcement hears information that there may be illegal timber cutting occuringalong the RedRiver in Zone 1, near to where the old track fords the river. He sends a reconnaissance patrol of 4 rangers to locate the exact position of the cutting, draw asketch map, determine the number of people operating at this location, what equipment is being used, what threats there are, what is the schedule or routine, what the best time to conduct a raid would be, best approaches for a raid team, a secure and concealed forming up point for a raid and the possible likely reaction of the poachers when raided.

710.After locating the area in 12 hours and then conducting 6 hours of reconnaissance on the site, the commander of the reconnaissance patrol leaves his second-in-command and another ranger in a concealed location near the site to conduct surveillance and to notify the reconnaissance team by radio if there are any changes whilst they are away. They are also ordered that if the cutting site moves they are to report and follow-up. The remaining 2 members of the reconnaissance team then return to the headquarters and report to the head of enforcement. The head of enforcement and the reconnaissance commander put together a raid plan within 4 hours using the information, sketches and photographs gained from the reconnaissance.

711.The head of enforcement then assembles 15 Rangers and they are given raid orders. They rehearse the raid then the 2 rangers from the reconnaissance team escort the raiding party of 15 rangers to the location.

PLANNING

712.Before conducting reconnaissance or surveillance patrols the team leader should:

a. Obtain all available information on the situation;
b. Decide what he wants his reconnaissance to achieve;
c. Conduct a map reconnaissance to get as much information about:
    i. The ground;
    ii. Likely concealed observation points;
    iii. Concealed routes to the location; and
    iv. Areas to avoid, such as villages and open areas.
d. Determine the time and space it will take to conduct the reconnaissance, return, formulate a plan, issue orders, and have a team organized to conduct the follow-up activity if required;
e. Issue orders – as per the previous Part 1, orders for the conduct of the reconnaissance/surveillance mission are to be given to all members directly involved.

CHECKLIST

713.The following is a checklist of information that the reconnaissance team should gain:

a. Location – exact location or locations of points of concern;

b. Size – the area covered by the activity;

c. What activity – what illegal activities are occurring?

d. Violator/suspects:

   i. How many – how many violators including other family members?
   ii. Who – are they? Are they local villagers or have they come from a different area?
   iii. What – are they doing? Different jobs and tasks?
   iv. Where – are they located within the area of concern?
   v. Why – are they there?
   vi. When – did they get there? Have they been in the forest or at the specific location for how many days or weeks?
   vii. How – did they get to the location e.g. walk, vehicle, horse or a combination?
   viii. Likely reaction to rangers?
   ix. Personal equipment?
   x. Any weapons?

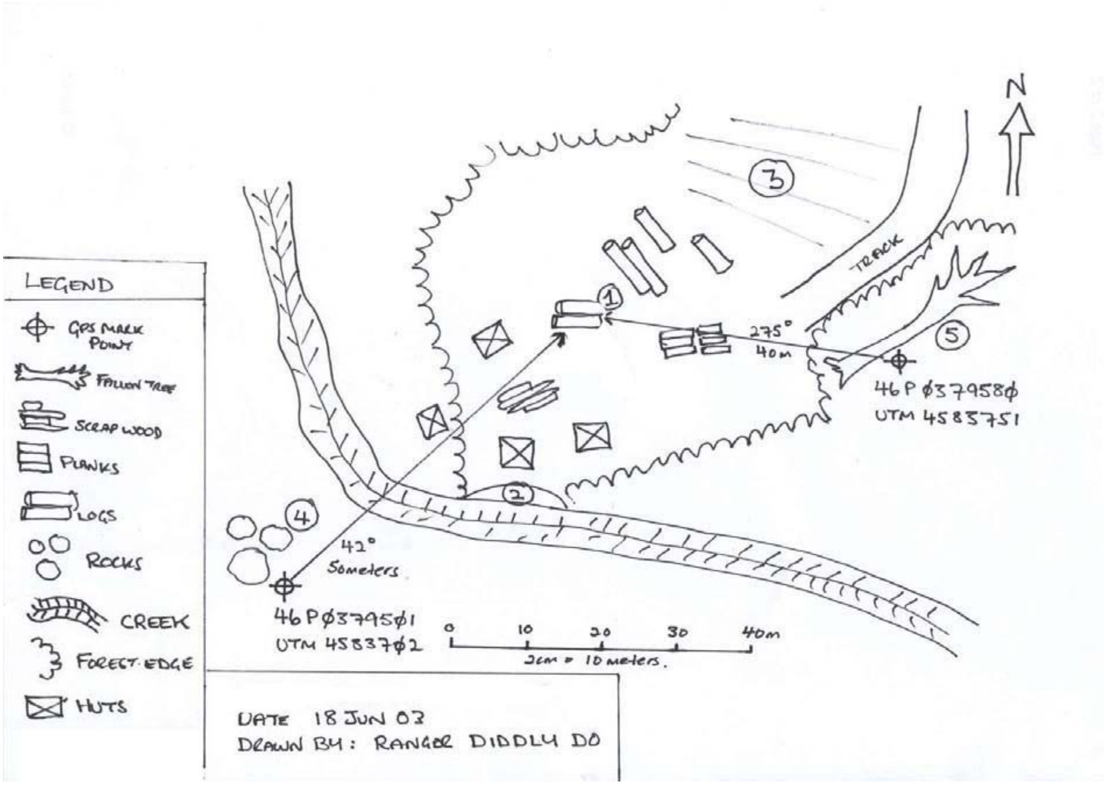
e. Routine – Have a continual log of the violators' daily events and activities during your surveillance period;

f. Equipment being used for the illegal activity including vehicles, mobile phones, radio;

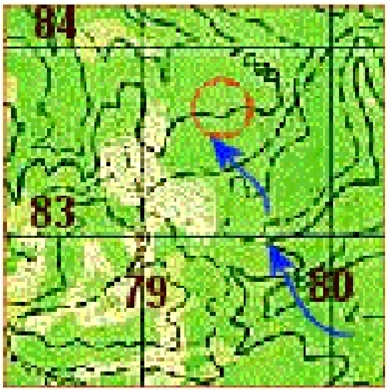
g. Field Sketch – it is desirable to include a field sketch. A sketch is a large-scale free hand drawn map or picture of an area or route of travel, showing enough detail and having enough accuracy to provide useful information;

h. Photographs – If possible take photographs of the activity – make sure the flash is turned off, as you do not want to give the surveillance or reconnaissance away.

Diagram of a hand drawn sketch of the cutting site



The above diagram shows an example of a free hand sketch map of an illegal timber cutting site. The key components to a sketch map are,



1. There is a north point;
2. There is a legend to describe what each item is;
3. There is a scale for distance;
4. There is at least one obvious point marked on the sketch that is a grid reference or UTM location;
5. A title box that details what the map is of, its geographic location, the date it was drawn and by whom;
6. Mark the location on your geographic map and best route to the location; and
7. Do not clutter the sketch up with writing. At key points place a number and in a notebook record a description of what the number signifies.

SURVEILLANCE

714.Surveillance Patrols are normally static in nature and are placed covertly in locations called “hides” to monitor and record activities in a certain area. Surveillance may be left behind by a reconnaissance patrol, to monitor the activities whilst the reconnaissance patrol reports back to their higher commander.

715.Surveillance may be placed in an area to determine base line data of poacher activities, prior to commencement of enforcement operations. Surveillance teams may be placed in locations to determine success or failure of enforcement operations recently conducted in the area.

UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS

716.These operations are very dangerous in the forest environment; there are numerous stories of rangers in undercover operations found weeks later with a bullet hole in their decomposing body. If these operations are to be conducted they are to be done by highly skilled operatives and in complete secrecy.

717.The undercover operatives will be dressed as criminals and actually conduct criminal activity to be accepted by other criminals. Therefore detailed reports and reporting procedures need to be maintained by the head of enforcement so that operatives may be monitored and to ensure that they do not profit from this work. Also if they are detained by other agencies, the head of enforcement can verify their activities.

718.These operations can net a wealth of knowledge, from who is cutting the wood or poaching the wildlife, all the way up the line to middlemen and major distributors and buyers.

719.When operating in the forest environment it is best to do this in groups of two for personal security. If they are apprehended by the ranger force they are to be treated exactly the same as poachers. It is best not to tell rangers patrolling in the area that there are undercover operatives working. The head of enforcement should ensure that ranger operations are not conducted where undercover operations may be occurring.

720.A successful undercover operation in an area may create distrust amongst the poachers. This distrust will make it harder for poachers and middlemen to operate but will also make it harder to infiltrate poacher activities in the future.

721.Unless the park has or can access trained operatives, it is best to use undercover operations simply as surveillance. That is have rangers dressed, equipped and acting as poachers operating in a certain area but who are only monitoring or conducting surveillance on activity in the area. Ensure they have a good cover story because they will come into contact with violators. Don’t attempt to have them infiltrate poacher gangs.

PART 8
AMBUSHING AND TRACK SITS

INTRODUCTION

801. This section describes how to conduct ambushing, both deliberate and immediate as well as the conduct of a track sit against armed poachers in protected areas.

802. The reader will have a basic understanding of how to conduct both deliberate and immediate ambushes as well as the conduct of a track sit to capture armed poachers.

803. Ambushing is when rangers are concealed, lying in-wait on ground of their own choosing along known or suspected poacher infiltration or resource extraction routes.

804. The aim is to capture the poachers with illegal items. The team or teams may be given orders to capture any poacher entering their ambush or may be given a specific target, such as a specific person, or vehicle.

805. Ambushing is a planned activity, therefore the team leader should conduct a quick reconnaissance of the potential location and then make a plan and issue orders to his team.

1006. The best locations to site ambushes are at chokepoints or bottlenecks along tracks or known poacher routes. Examples of chokepoints are river crossings - fords or bridges, road cuttings, steep ridgelines and where vegetation changes from open to close country.

IMMEDIATE AMBUSH

807. An immediate or quick ambush is a tactic most commonly used during route clearances. A well-disciplined patrol will often have the chance to use this tactic.

808. An immediate ambush occurs when poachers are moving along the same track or route towards the ranger team and the team discerns the poachers approach without compromising the team’s presence.

809. The ranger team quickly and quietly moves to one side of the track and conceals their presence; once the poachers are immediately to the team’s front the team leader may initiate the ambush.

810. The benefits to using this tactic is that if the team leader believes that it is unsafe or a dangerous situation may occur in attempting an arrest, he may allow the poachers to continue through without his team being detected.

811. Yet again, with normal ambushing this tactic gives surprise over the poachers instead of stumbling directly into their path and possibly committing the team to a dangerous or unsure situation.

TYPES OF AMBUSHES

812. *General Ambush*. This ambush is non-selective, any person walking through will be targeted; this is up to the commanders discretion on whom or what the ambush will be initiated upon.

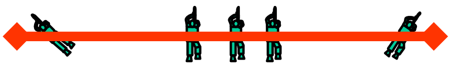
813. *Selective Ambush*. This ambush is designed to capture a specific person or item and is to only to be initiated on confirmation of the person or item entering the capture zone.

TRACK SITS

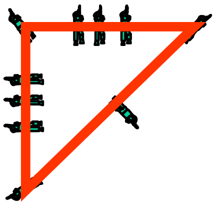
814. Track sits are a concealed patrol base along tracks; they are similar in respects to ambushing and checkpoints. The aim is to stop any person moving along the track and take them into the center of the patrol base for inspection and questioning, if they are found with illegal items then they are detained. See Part 4 Patrol Base for more details.

AMBUSH LAYOUTS

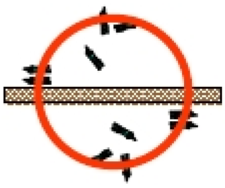
815. *Linear*.



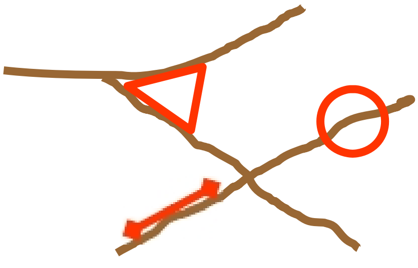
816. *Triangular.*



817. *Track Sit.*



818. *Area.*



DELIBERATE AMBUSHING
PREPARATION

RECONNAISSANCE AND MAP APPRECIATION

819. *Ambush position*. The location for the ambush has to be sited. This should be done by both an initial map reconnaissance and an on the ground reconnaissance. The ground recon may be done from the proposed administration area or RV point nearby the possible ambush site. The following information needs to be gleaned for determining the exact location:
    a. Information on the poachers:
        i. likely routes and timings;
        ii. numbers, weapons and dress;
        iii. likely reaction to being ambushed;
        iv. items being carried; and
        v. other equipment.
    b. The ground:
        i. Track size;
        ii. Likely bottleneck or channeling locations;
        iii. Possible escape routes;
        iv. Vegetation and terrain; and
        v. Possible obstacles.
    c. Other:
        i. Sunset and Sunrise timings;
        ii. Tidal timings and height if near tidal river or coast.

820. *Areas for groups*. Once the location has been decided upon and information gleaned on poaching activity then the groups need to be decided upon, they may include:
    a. Security/Early warning Group;
    b. Rear Security Group;
    c. Capture and Search Groups;
    d. Command Group; and
    e. Cut-off Group.

821. *Routes to RV*. The route to the selected RV needs to be ascertained and the route has to provide concealment. The route should not cross the ambush area and it should involve a deception plan. The idea is to ensure that no Poacher is suspicious of any ranger activity in the area.

822. *Administration Area*. An administrative area needs to be located to the rear of the ambush site in a secure location. The admin area will be used for collecting camouflage prior to entering the ambush site and to conduct any last minute preparations. The admin area can also be used as an area to return to after the ambush has been sprung. The area needs to be at a distance away from the ambush site so as not to prematurely compromise the force during their preparation.

823. *Withdrawal Routes*. A withdrawal route from the ambush needs to be determined. This may be back to the admin area or it may be a requirement to immediately move any detainees back along tracks for removal out of the forest area.

PRELIMINARY ORDERS (PRIOR TO RECONNAISSANCE)

824. *Mission*. The Mission for the ambush may be;
    a. To capture poachers along the old road, or
    b. To capture Mr. X in the act of transporting wood, or

c. To seize and confiscate any vehicles carry illegal items.

825. *Execution*. As per Part 3 Patrol Operation Procedure.

826. *Administration and Logistics*. As per Part 3 Patrol Operation Procedure.

REHEARSALS

827. Rehearsals are to be conducted in a safe and secure area, if time permits. They need to cover the following:
   a. Sequence of Occupation;
   b. Positioning of Ambushing Aids;
   c. Communications;
   d. Method of springing;
   e. Search parties (method and security);
   f. Destruction or confiscation of equipment and vehicles;
   g. Method of relief; and
   h. Sequence of Withdrawal.

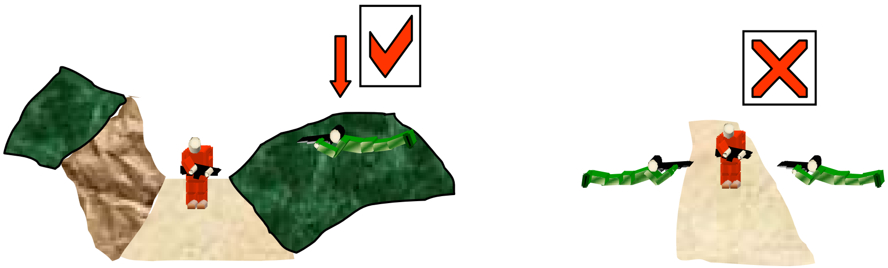
MOVE TO AMBUSH AREA

828. *Main body moves to RV.* The patrol moves to the designated RV point, which is situated to the rear of the ambush site. The RV point may also be the designated Administration area. The Patrol 2IC will conduct any final admin tasks while the Patrol Commander is on his recon.

829. *Reconnaissance Party Moves forward.* The recon party moves forward. The recon party will normally comprise of the Patrol Commander and the trackers/scouts. The Patrol Commander will conduct his visual recon of the ambush site. No member of the patrol should cross the potential capture zone. They should maintain a low profile in the area, not entering tracks, and are to stay concealed if any movement occurs along the road.

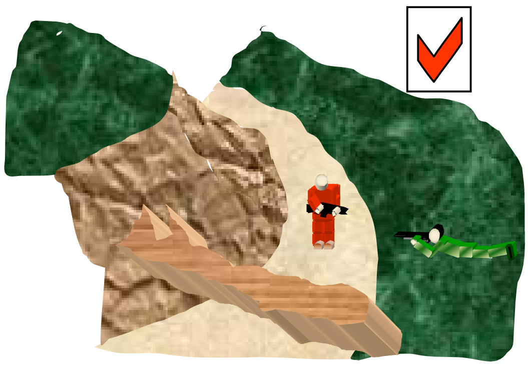
830. *Final Reconnaissance*. This as stated above, needs to be conducted as a covert reconnaissance. At the location the escorts, normally being the trackers, are placed out as sentries. The only person who should and needs to be moving throughout the potential ambush site is the patrol commander. The following paragraphs describe what the patrol commander needs to identify whilst conducting his recon.

831. *Capture Zone and Ambush positions.* The most important factor of successfully siting the ambush is determining the exact position of the capture zone. The capture zone needs to be large enough so that all suspected poachers will be in the capture zone within the stipulated area when the ambush is initiated. It must be able to be covered by all involved in the ambush and essentially covered by the capture group. The ambush group positions must be placed according to the capture zone and not vice-versa. Key considerations are:
   a. Poacher force:
      i. The expected number of poachers;
      ii. Their expected spacing, disposition when walking; and
      iii. Are they using vehicles?
   b. Terrain:
      i. Can the area slow down the poachers;
      ii. Can the area allow for bunching up of the poachers;
      iii. Are escape routes, cut-offs limited by terrain or does the team need to improvise; and
      iv. Does the friendly side of the capture zone provide camouflage, concealment and security for the Rangers?



c. Position of each group.
d. Search location of the poachers.
e. Routes to and from the RV.
f. Administration Area.
g. Withdrawal routes.
h. Detailed Siting:

i. Ambush Aids. This includes the location and angle of ambush lights. Note that ambush lights should cover the capture zone, but should be sited so that light does not illuminate any patrol member within the ambush site. The initiation wire should be able to reach the command group so the commander can initiate the ambush with the light;
ii. Individual weapons. The exact location of each weapon and what direction they must point when the ambush is set. Also weapons, such as non-lethal pepper spray, to be used by capture group;
iii. Obstacles. Location to place obstacles, such as a fallen tree to create a bunch up of the poachers or tire destroyers such as nails on a chain;
iv. Sentry positions. Location for sentries during the ambush set-up should be pushed to the extreme flanks and most likely moved in when ambush is set.
v. Cut-off groups. Any required cut-off groups that would cover likely escape routes of poachers.
vi. Rear and flank protection. Exact location for rear and flank protection and early warning for when the ambush is set.



FINAL ORDERS (AT RV)

832. Once the Patrol Commander has conducted his final recon he will return to the RV point with all members. He will finalize his plan to include any changes and then issue final orders to the patrol. This will cover the following:
a. Description of Ambush area and Capture Zone;
b. Location of Commanders; and
c. Variation from Tasks rehearsed.

OCCUPATION

SEQUENCE OF OCCUPATION

1033. *Order of March and movement to the Ambush site*. The patrol will move forward from the Admin area to the ambush site and will stop at the rear security location, where the Patrol Commander will individually move each group forward and place them in their location. The usual order of march to the ambush site will be as follows:
   a. The sentry early warning;
   b. Patrol Commander;
   c. Capture search group;
   d. Rear Security; and
   e. Others.

1034. *Early warning/Sentries.* The patrol commander will move this group into their positions first. He will first place out the security group on the likely direction of movement of the poachers, then place the security for the other flank. This group's task is to be lookouts for poachers approaching the ambush site during occupation and set up and is to warn the Patrol Commander if poachers approach.

1035. *Flank/Rear Security.* The Patrol Commander will then position his rear security.

1036. *Cut-off Group.* If cut-off groups are required he will move them into location.

1037. *Capture and Search Group.* The capture and search groups will then be moved into location.

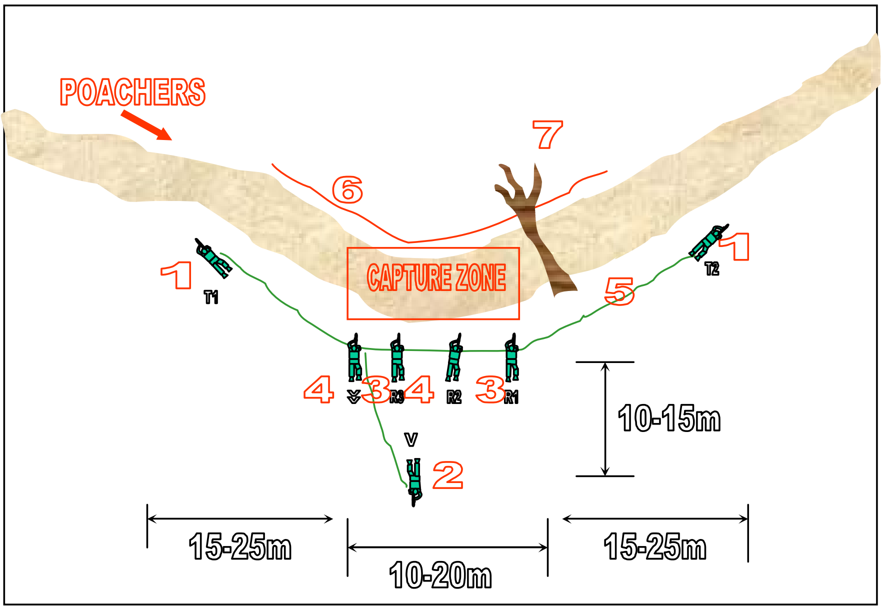
1038. *Command Group.* The command group will finally move into the specified location.

1039. *Fields of view.* While the Patrol commander places each group in location he will also designate to each member his arc of responsibility and or field of view.

1040. *Ambush Aids.* Once all groups are in position they will then set-up their designated ambushing aids, quickly, quietly and effectively. These aids are usually designated to the Capture and search group as well as the command group to set up. These items are to be set-up and camouflaged. If for some specific reason a member of the ambush team has had to cross the track or ambush site his tracks are to be concealed. Ambush aids may include but are not limited to the following:
   a. Obstacles - trees, rocks, etc;
   b. Traps - trip wires, Vehicle tire destroyers, (chains with nails), nets, etc;
   c. Illumination - Ambush lights, trip flares, etc; and
   d. Communication cord between each group.

1041. *Camouflage of individual positions.* Once all aids have been set up and camouflaged each member is to conceal himself.

1042. *The Ambush is set.* The Patrol Commander will then notify all members that the ambush is set. On this notification all members are to wait quietly and alert for the poachers.



SPRINGING OF THE AMBUSH

METHODS OF INITIATION

843. Springing. The term “springing” is the act and method of initiating the ambush against the specified target within the capture zone.

844. Method. The method of initiating the ambush needs to be clearly defined in orders to all members of the ambush so no confusion occurs at the exact moment of springing. There are a number of means for initiating an ambush, as listed below. The springing of the ambush is to be enacted directly by the commander’s order at the exact moment of initiation. The method of springing should suit the situation and type of target. Some methods are as follows:

a. Verbal Command – The commander yells out “Stop, Law Enforcement Officer, kneel down with your hands on your head” or words to this effect;
b. Verbal Code – The commander yells out a designated code word e.g. “Blue Dog” or any other designated code that ambush members have been briefed that means ambush initiation;
c. Audible Sound – The commander blows a whistle twice;
d. Physical Command – The commander firmly pats with his hand the person next to him who then, either gives a verbal command or uses one of the other initiation methods;
e. Visual Aid – At night the commander turns on the ambush light;
f. Pyrotechnic – The commander initiates a pyrotechnic device; and
g. Non-lethal – The commander fires a non-lethal stunning device (this method is only to be used against known armed and dangerous criminals).

845. The commander should ensure that there are two methods of initiation, a primary and alternate method, the alternate is a back-up and should always be a verbal command in case the primary initiation method fails.

846. Example; the primary initiation is the "ambush light", on initiation the light fails (due to wet wiring). The commander using the alternate signal quickly yells out "Stop, Law Enforcement Officer, lie down with your hands on your head" to initiate the ambush.

847. When the target is in the capture zone the commander will initiate the ambush. However, if the commander believes it is too dangerous or that it is the incorrect target, he will not initiate. The ambush, if undetected, can wait for the correct or a safer target.

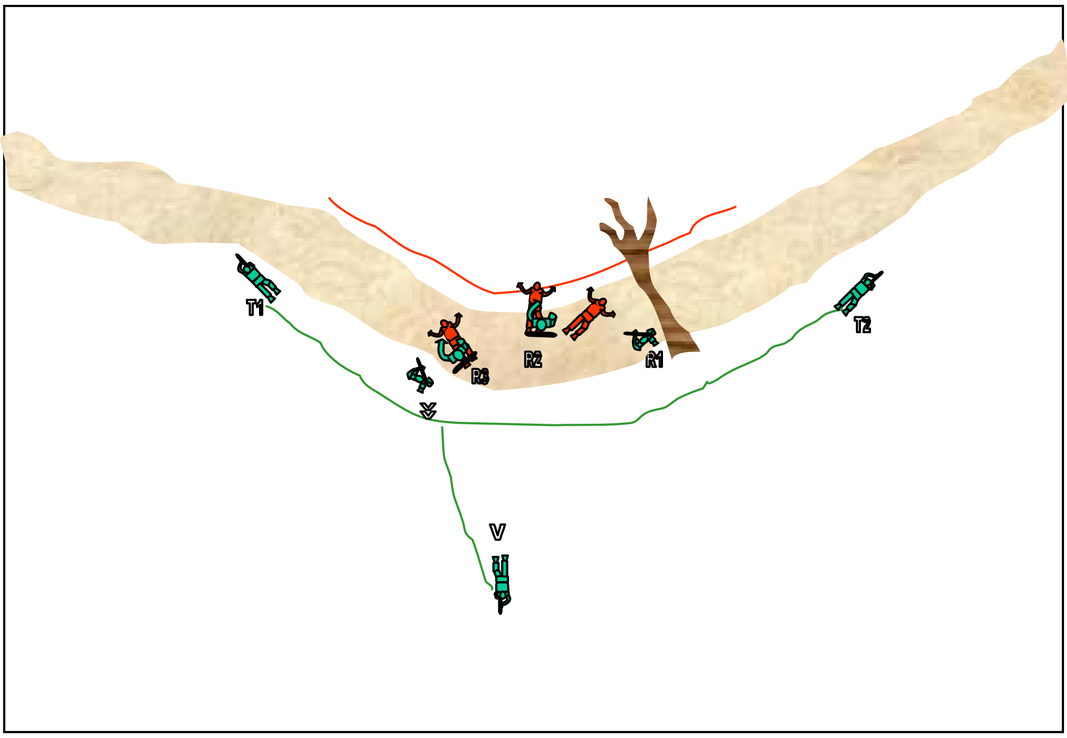
848. Once the initiation is carried out by the commander the ambush is sprung. All actions from the initiation to the withdrawal are to be done quickly and proficiently. This is the most dangerous time.

CAPTURE SECURE AND SEARCH

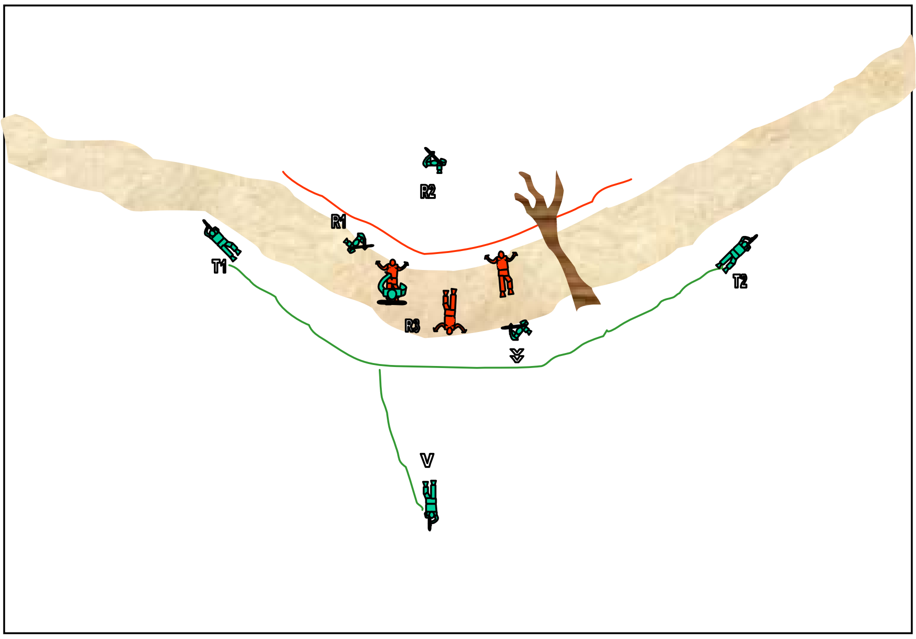
849. On initiation, the flank security and capture group move to secure the ambush site as quickly as possible. Speed will minimize the chance of suspects escaping from the ambush site.

850. Once the suspects are contained within the capture zone and the flank protection is in position, the patrol commander can order the handcuffing of the poachers.

851. Capture – rangers move out with cover men and secure the poachers with handcuffs then separate them.



852. Secure and Search – The Ambush site is secured as per a patrol base. 2 Rangers then cover the suspects whilst one ranger conducts a detailed search.



WITHDRAWAL

853. The final stage of the ambush is the withdrawal. After all action is completed concerning search and secure of the detainees, the following sequence needs to be conducted:

a. The detainees are continuously covered;

b. All material used for the ambush is recovered and packed up;

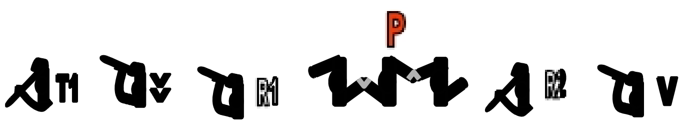
c. Any roadblocks or such items are removed and the ambush site is returned to its former natural condition; and

d. Order of March is determined for the detainees and the team moves out.

854. Suggested methods for moving detainees are as follows:

855. Separate each detainee, ensure that they are handcuffed

856. Handcuff three detainees' together, left_hand-to-left_hand, and right_hand-to-right_hand.



PART 9
FOREST CRIME SCENE PROCESSING

INTRODUCTION

901. *A crime scene is an area where evidence of a crime is believed to be located.* It may be a poacher's camp where suspects are present and require rangers to take immediate control through the conduct of a raid or it may be a camp in the forest that has been vacant for many days.

902. In any case, specific steps must be taken by the crime scene team to control the area of the crime scene and search for evidence.

ORGANIZATION AND PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CRIME SCENE TEAM

TEAM LEADER

903. The team leader is in charge of assigning specific tasks to each team member and directing team activities, he is also responsible for determining the area of the crime scene.

SECURITY

904. *A sub-team is responsible for security.* Only members of the crime scene team should have open access to the crime scene. Other persons need to be controlled.

905. *A sufficient number of rangers must be assigned to the security team to ensure that the area is under their complete control at all times.* These rangers are responsible for:
   a. Securing the area of the crime scene;
   b. Keeping all unauthorized people from entering or exiting;
   c. Protecting the crime scene and the rangers gathering the evidence; and
   d. Determining, if possible, if anyone disturbed the crime scene before it was secured.

EVIDENCE SEARCHERS

906. *A sub-team is responsible for searching the crime scene area for evidence.* When authorized to conduct a search in an area of suspected illegal activity, rangers should always thoroughly search the area. Even when a suspect is gone, important evidence is often left that can be collected if the team follows established procedures.

907. Rangers searching the area must be aware that anything can potentially be evidence (from a cigarette package to a footprint). They need to be careful that they do not destroy or cover up small clues during their search.

EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN AND PHOTOGRAPHER

908. *The Evidence Technician and the Photographer are responsible for documenting the crime scene.* As a part of the documentation procedure, the Photographer takes photos of the surrounding area and approaches to the crime scene. The crime scene is sketched by the Evidence Technician and photographed by the Photographer before it is disturbed.

909. *When team members have located evidence, the Evidence Technician records its location on the sketch of the crime scene and the Photographer takes close-up and distant photos of the evidence.*

910. The Evidence Technician also tags the evidence. An evidence tag should indicate the date and time when collected, what was collected and by whom, and from where it was collected.

911. *The Photographer maintains a photo log of all pictures taken.* The log should contain the following information:

a. Date and time photo was taken
b. A description of the photo (i.e. evidence, building, etc.)
c. Type of camera and film being used (if digital cameras are used the camera type and settings should be recorded.) and
d. Where the photo was taken.

912. Depending on the number of rangers assigned to the entire team, members of the sub-team responsible for searching the crime scene may also be required to perform the duties of the Photographer and the Evidence Technician.

STEPS IN PROCESSING A CRIME SCENE

913. If the camp is occupied the first thing that occurs is the raid or takedown, see Part 9 Takedown and Raids. Once the Suspects and Camp are secured then the commencement of the crime scene processing can commence on order from the team leader, or raid commander.

914. *The sub-team responsible for security should enter, make the area safe, establish a perimeter, and identify potential witnesses and suspects.* Rangers on the sub-team should announce their presence and search the area for suspects or other persons, whose movements should then be controlled. No one should be allowed to leave the crime scene without the approval of the team leader. At the same time, other rangers should post themselves around the perimeter of the crime scene to control persons entering and exiting. If near a village, curious onlookers can cause confusion and disturb a crime scene very quickly, and it is important to control their movements.

915. *The Photographer takes pictures of the surrounding area, the approach to the crime scene, and of the scene itself.* The purpose of the photos is to provide a record of how the area looked before the search began and to allow rangers to reconstruct the scene later with the evidence that has been collected. The Photographer may also wish to photograph the crime scene after the search to address possible accusations by defendants that rangers damaged items that were not seized during the search.

916. *The Evidence Technician sketches the crime scene*.

917. The sub-team responsible for searching for evidence then enters the crime scene and begins their search. Rangers should search slowly and methodically.

918. Items of evidence may not be obvious or may be hidden. If the crime scene is in an open area, rangers may wish to search the area in a grid pattern. If the crime scene is a building, rangers should search a room completely before going to the next room.

919. As items of evidence are found, the Photographer should photograph them before they are moved. The Evidence Technician should record their location and tag them. As stated

earlier, the Photographer and Evidence Technician should maintain notes/sketches/log of their activities.

OTHER TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

920. *The team leader is responsible for ensuring that other team members carry out the activities described below*.

921. *Each team member should take notes of their observations at the crime scene.* These notes will become part of the case file and their information is included in the case report.

922. *Team members conducting interviews with suspects and witnesses should take detailed notes.* These notes also become part of the case file. A summary of each interview is included in the case report. Rangers should also try to obtain signed statements from suspects and/or witnesses.

923. *One ranger should be assigned to seize and transport evidence.* If possible, only one ranger (normally the Evidence Technician) should be responsible for seizing evidence items that are located at the crime scene and transporting them to a secure location. This will simplify the chain of custody for such items.

924. *Live wildlife should be transported as soon as possible to a proper facility for care.* A chain of custody should be maintained during the transfer of the wildlife to the facility. The facility should be made aware that the wildlife should not be transferred to another facility without agency approval, or if allowed and photo's can be used as evidence the animal should be released.

925. *Other evidence should be maintained in a secure Evidence Repository with controlled access.* Only authorized persons may examine evidence or take evidence from the Repository. The Repository should require their signature to release such items.

926. *All notes, photographs, and a list of evidence taken at the crime scene should be kept in file folders labeled with case name and number.* The file folders should be kept in a locking file cabinet or other secure location.

927. *The team should compile a final report on their observations and activities during the search of the crime scene.* This report is a necessary part of every crime scene investigation. It should be completed in a professional and timely manner, and include a list of all evidence.

928. *W*hat evidence cannot be carried or transported out of the forest should be destroyed in location and documented with photographs and signed statements by the rangers that the equipment was destroyed and the reason why.

EXAMPLES OF PROCESSING A FOREST CRIME SCENE

930. A Team of five rangers conduct a quick takedown of a poachers camp. Once the suspects and camp is secured the following occurs.

a. Team Leader determines the crime scene area.

b. The team leader then moves the handcuffed suspects out of the crime scene area and separates them facing in opposite directions.

c. He then orders the Second-in-command (2IC) to conduct the crime scene processing.

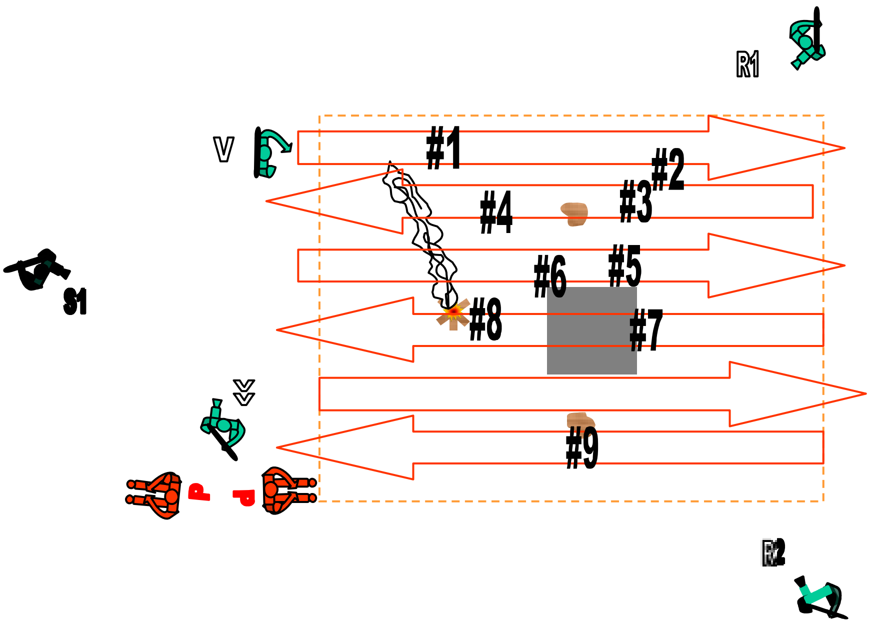
d. The 2IC then draws a sketch of the camp

e. He then takes photographs of the camp prior to entering the crime scene, and documents these photos.

f. He then moves into the crime scene conducting a search pattern as drawn below. When he is searching, he ensures that he moves slowly looking at the ground then in a slow arc he looks to above his head. He ensures he looks for likely hiding places, e.g. in the roots of trees, disturbed earth, as something may be buried.

g. When the 2IC comes across potential evidence he labels it with a number and records a description. He takes a photo of its location, before collecting it.

h. Once he has finished his search and labeled and collected all items he then reports his findings to the team leader, out of hearing distance of the suspects.



PART 10
INTERVIEWING SUSPECTS IN THE FOREST

INTRODUCTION

1001. It is very important for the officer to develop skills to persuade people to release closely held information. A single interview can often make the difference between a solved and unsolved case.

1002. Knowing what questions to ask and how to ask them are very important to the interviewing process. It is also important to be able to determine whether the information provided to the officer is credible.

1003. Using poor interviewing techniques may be the largest obstacle to obtaining information. Using proper techniques, the officer will develop skills and self-confidence that will often result in a successful interview.

THE INTERVIEW

PREPARATION

1004. *Obtain background information.* Once the crime scene has been processed and all information on what is in the camp is obtained, the information is then given to the team leader so he can prepare for his interview with the suspect.

1005. Write your questions down in the order you want to ask them. The interview should start with general questions and then go to specific ones.

1006. Make certain that you know the answer to some of your questions, to determine if the interviewee's response is truthful. Catching someone in a lie early in the interview may change his mind about lying.

1007. *Consider ways in which the interviewee might be motivated to provide information.* For instance, he may be motivated by money, revenge against an enemy, or from fear of being prosecuted.

BEGINNING THE INTERVIEW

1008. *Sit directly in front of the interviewee with an open body posture.* Do not cross your arms or legs. An open posture will indicate that you are open to listening and hearing what he has to say.

1009. *Begin the interview by greeting the interviewee and identifying yourself.*During the interview, look at the interviewee but do not stare at him. Be friendly and polite and show him your credentials if you are not in uniform.

1010. *Try to put the interviewee at ease and then tell him what you want to talk about.* At first, ask about something the interviewee would feel comfortable talking about. The idea is to appear as non-threatening as possible.

1011. *Do not provide information about the investigation to the person being interviewed unless it will help the investigation*. You do not want others to know about the details of your investigation unless they have a true "need to know". If the interviewee lies about something you are aware of, you will be able to confront him.

DURING THE INTERVIEW

1012. There may be only one opportunity to interview a person. Therefore, obtain as much information as possible. Be patient and thorough. Do not rush through the interview process.

1013. *Document the information you receive*. Write down what the interviewee says whether or not you believe it to be true. If possible, record the interview on a tape or video recorder. However, recording the interview may prevent the interviewee from talking freely. In this case, you may only wish to take notes.

1014. *When taking notes, answer the questions "who, when, what, where, why, and how".* Obtain as much detail as possible. However, the time required for taking notes should not slow down the interview too much. If two officers are present, one should ask questions while the other takes notes.

1015. *Ask the interviewee to repeat his story to see if you get the same information.* Most people find it difficult to lie effectively. Persons who lie or exaggerate will rarely be able to tell the exact story again. A more common way to lie is to omit important facts. Therefore, it is important to try to fill in information gaps during the interview.

1016. *Do not initially challenge or contradict the interviewee's statements.* Wait until after he has responded completely to questions before taking the next step. The interviewee will provide more information if he is not interrupted. If he is lying, it will be more difficult for him to repeat his story later on.

1017. *Do not have long delays between questions.* Waiting too long between questions gives the interviewee the opportunity to regain his composure and plan his response to the next question.

1018. *Always ask questions in a clear, concise, non-threatening manner.* Your words and actions should make the interviewee believe that you understand his situation and have his best interests in mind.

1019. *Do not lose your temper or control.* Doing this will send a clear signal to the interviewee that he can manipulate you.

1029. *Do not promise anything unless you can do it.* Remember that only the court can decide punishment, not the officer.

1021. At the end of the interview, try to obtain a signed statement from the interviewee. Signed statements or affidavits are very important evidence in an investigation. Suspects will sometimes admit guilt and then refuse to do the same at a later time. If the officer has a signed statement, the suspect's only defense is that he was forced or tricked into signing the statement.

1022. Do not give up! Interviews can be long and difficult. If a suspect senses that you are tired and about to give up, he will continue to be uncooperative.

TYPES OF QUESTIONS TO ASK

1023. *After the initial greeting, begin the interview by asking questions that do not require a specific response*. These are called “open-ended” questions. For example, you might state, “Please tell me what you know about the owner of the sawmill.”

1024. *Allow the person being interviewed to respond without interruption, as long as he stays on the general subject you are inquiring about*. Take careful notes for follow-up. It is often best to have a partner taking notes while you conduct the interview.

1025. *Once you have asked some “open-ended” questions, the interview should proceed to questions that require a specific answer.* For example, “What is the name of the sawmill owner?” or “Exactly where does the sawmill owner live?”

1026. *Continue to ask questions that require specific answers until you have received responses to all of them*. The interviewee may lie to you, but do not immediately tell him you believe he is lying. With good notes, you can come back and ask the same question or questions again and see if you still receive the same false answer. You can then point out to the interviewee that you think he is lying and why. Tell him that you want truthful answers. If he is a suspect, tell him that you will advise the prosecutor of his cooperation, or lack of it.

WHEN TO INTERVIEW

1027. Interviews should be conducted as soon as possible. However, wait until you have all the information on the crime scene prior to commencing.

1028. Commence only after you have planned how you will conduct the interview.

WHERE TO INTERVIEW

1029. Ensure you locate a comfortable shaded area in which the suspect can relax.

1030. Ensure that the interview is conducted out of sight and hearing distance from the other suspects.

1031. Ensure that when the interview is finished that the suspect is still separated from other suspects so a story cannot be concocted between them.

1032. Initial interviews are to be conducted in the field. If it is a serious crime warranting further investigations interviews should be continued at the Protected Area Headquarters or Police Station.

PART 11
FIELD CRAFT
SILENT FIELD SIGNALS

INTRODUCTION

1101. Silent field signals are used for control of the team while at the same time maintaining noise discipline. It is very important to be able to communicate basic meanings and commands silently and efficiently whilst on counter poaching patrol.

1102. The reader will have a basic understanding of the basic silent field signals, and their meaning, that can be used on counter poaching patrols.

1103. More signals can be developed by teams to suit their requirements, these should be written into the Protected Area Enforcement operating procedures so that all rangers will know and understand any new signals.

USING SILENT FIELD SIGNALS

1104. These signals may be used singularly or in various combinations to create sign talk, similar to what deaf people use.

1105. Accuracy is vital. Ensure that signals are passed clearly and accurately. Ensure the man behind you has understood your signal by observing that he passes the same one on.

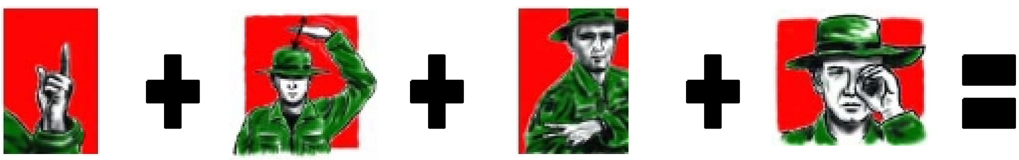
1106. It is the responsibility of every man to watch for field signals being passed forward or back. Tapping, snapping of fingers or whistling should be avoided; they may attract attention, but they also defeat the purpose of SILENT field signals.

1107. When passing signals of poacher or civilian activities, do not take your eyes away from the poachers if you are likely to jeopardize your safety. This particularly applies to scouts.

1108. All signals must be relayed using your free hand, do not use your weapon hand.

1109. Field signals should be exaggerated and not done quickly or non-defined.

EXAMPLE OF SIGN TALK



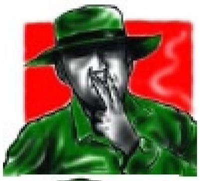
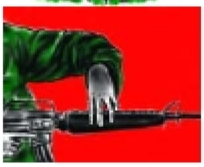
1110. Scout come to Team Leader for a reconnaissance. The team leader wants the team scout to come to him so that they can both go on a reconnaissance forward of the patrol team.

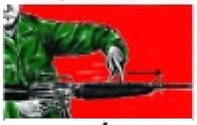
FIELD FORMATIONS AND TACTICAL DEPLOYMENTS

PICTURE	NAME &DESCRIPTION	ACTION
	SINGLE FILE Extend the free arm and motion in a up and down movement an imaginary line	The team is to move into single file formation
	STAGGERED FILE With the finger of the free hand motion two imaginary lines	The team moves into staggered file
	EXTENDED LINE Raise both arms parallel to the ground	The team moves into extended line in the direction the team leader points to.
	OPEN FILE Raise both arms so the upper arms are parallel to the ground and the forearms are above the shoulders	The team moves into the open file formation.
	PATROL BASE Move the forefinger in a circular motion.	The team conducts the Patrol Base Drill
	BREAK TRACK Place the rifle horizontally and with a downward movement tap your upraised knee then point in the direction that you want the team to break track	The team conducts the break track drill as per the direction the team leader points to.
	IMMEDIATE AMBUSH Place your hand over your mouth then point to the direction you want the team to deploy to.	The team quickly but quietly moves into the immediate ambush position
	RECONNAISSANCE Place you hand over your eye imitating you are looking through a telescope	This is stating that a reconnaissance is going to occur, the team leader will then pick the people for the reconnaissance

PICTURE	COMMANDS NAME & DESCRIPTION	ACTION
	HALT Place the hand up with palm open	Team members are to immediately stop
	GET DOWN With your hand open and palm facing the ground, motion in a downward movement.	Team members are to immediately get down, either lying or sitting concealed
	COME TO ME…. With your hand open and palm facing down, tap your head	The designated team member is to go to the person indicated.
	CLOSE IN (COME CLOSER) With the hand open and palm facing inwards toward the weapon, motion inwards.	The individual nominated or the team is to close the distance between each person. That is come closer.
	SPREAD OUT With the hand open and palm facing outwards, motion in an outwards movement	The individual nominated or the team is to expand the distance between each person. That is spread out.
	SPEED UP With the fist clenched, motion the fist up and down in a fast motion	The individual or team is to speed up their movement.
	BE QUIET Place the forefinger over the mouth	Team members are to stop talking or making any noise.
	DISTANCE TRAVEL With your fist clenched and your thumb extended, motion the thumb in an up and down movement	Team members responsible for counting distance traveled are to give the distance in meters to the team leader

OTHER COMMANDS AND OBSERVATIONS

PICTURE	NAME & DESCRIPTION	ACTION
	REST/BREAK With the two fingers over the mouth imitating smoking a cigarette. Then give the amount of time	The team may sit down and rest for the indicated amount of time.
	EAT With the fist clenched imitating holding a spoon, motion toward the mouth	The team may stop for a meal break, or individuals indicated may commence to eat
	FINISH With the hand open and palm facing the ground imitate a cutting motion across the neck	Team members are to finish the activity they are doing. Or this is stating that a certain event is completed.
	LOOK With the two fingers pointing at your eyes then point in the direction you want the person to look.	The individual or team members are to look in the specified direction.
	LISTEN Place the open hand behind the ear	The individual or team members are to stop and listen for any noise.
	SMELL Tap your forefinger on you nose	This indicates a smell has been detected. Team members should attempt to identify the smell and where it is coming from.
	COUNTING Place the required amount of fingers over the hand guard of your weapon or free hand	This indicates the number, if counting in distance each finger may represent 100 meters.

PICTURE	OBSERVATIONS NAME & DESCRIPTION	ACTION
	ANIMAL Place two fingers above the head imitating the horns of a deer	An animal or animal sign has been detected.
	FOOTPRINT Tap the free hand to the heel of the boot	This indicates a footprint has been found, if the animal sign is given first this will indicate animal track has been found.
	TRACK/TRAIL With your two fingers imitate a person walking	This indicates a track or trail has been found.
	CAMP OR HUT Raise your arms above your head in a triangle, imitating the roof of a hut or tent.	This indicates a camp or hut has been discovered.
	BOOBY-TRAP OR MINE Point the palm of the hand upwards with the fingers extended upwards.	This indicates a mine or improvised explosive device has been discovered.
	SNARE OR TRAP Point the palm of the hand downwards with the fingers extended downwards.	This indicates a snare or trap (non-explosive) has been found.
	POACHER SEEN OR SUSPECTED Clench the fist and point the thumb to the ground	This indicates a poacher has been seen or suspected. All team members should be at a high level of awareness
	FRIENDLY OR ALL CLEAR Clench the fist and point the thumb up.	This indicates that there are no poachers or that people approaching are other rangers or non-threatening.
	SUSPICIOUS The fist clenched thumb extend rotate the thumb up and down	This indicates that something or some one is suspicious. All team members should heighten their awareness
	GUN Fist clenched and forefinger extended imitating squeezing a trigger of a weapon.	This indicates that the poachers have a weapon.

PICTURE	POSITION AND RANK NAME & DESCRIPTION	ACTION
	RANGER Extend two fingers in the air	This indicates the rangers.
	SCOUT Extent the forefinger upwards	This indicates the scout
	TEAM SECOND-IN-COMMAND Place the forefinger across the upper arm	This indicates the team second-in-command
	TEAM LEADER Place two fingers across the upper arm	This indicates the Team Leader
	SECTION COMMANDER Place three fingers across the upper arm	This indicates the Section Commander
	DEPUTY AREA COMMANDER Place the forefinger on the shoulder	This indicates the Deputy Area Commander
	AREA COMMANDER Place two fingers on the shoulder	This indicates the Area Commander
	DEPUTY ENFORCEMENT HEAD Place three fingers on the shoulder	This indicates the Deputy Enforcement Head
	HEAD OF ENFORCEMENT Place the clenched fist on the shoulder	This indicates the Head of Enforcement

APPENDIX A
EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAMS

RANGER STANDING WITH WEAPON
The green icon represent the view from above of a ranger
The Black line represents his weapon and the direction it is pointed in.
The letters and numbers behind or next to the green icon represents the rangers position in the team, they are as follows

T1

TRACKER/SCOUT
The T represents tracker or scout
The 1 represents whether he is Tracker No. 1 or if a 2 he would be tracker No. 2.

R2

RANGER
The R represents Ranger
The number after represents what number ranger he is.

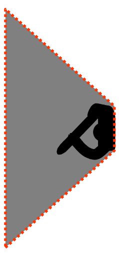
TEAM SECOND-IN-COMMAND (2IC)
Represents the team 2IC

TEAM LEADER
Represents the team leader

SECTION COMMANDER
Represents the section commander

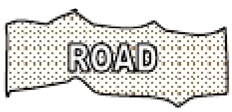
RANGER KNEELING

RANGER LYING DOWN

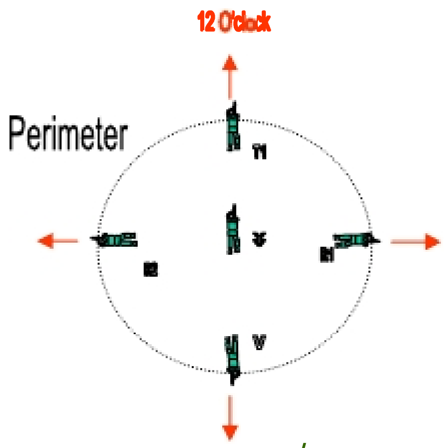


ARC OF RESPONSIBILITY
The red doted line represents the area of observation that the ranger is responsible for.

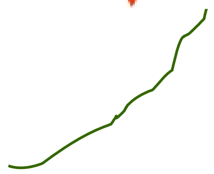
DIRECTION OF TRAVEL
The green arrow represents the direction of travel for the rangers



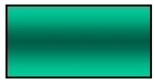
ROAD OR TRACK



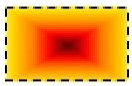
PATROL BASE PERIMETER
The black dotted circle represents the perimeter of the patrol base
The red arrows represent the direction of individual rangers are facing



STRING AND CORD

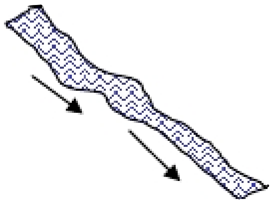


RANGERS TENTS



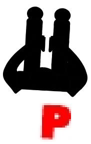
CAMP COOKING AREA

CAMP TOILET

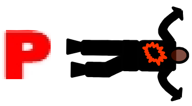


RIVER OR CREEK
Black arrows represent direction of water flow.

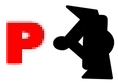
POACHER LYING DOWN WITH WEAPON
The red icon represents the view from above of a poacher.
The letter P behind or next to the red icon represents the word Poacher



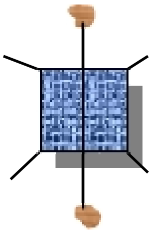
POACHER SITTING DOWN



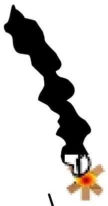
POACHER DETAINED LYING FACE DOWN ON THE GROUND



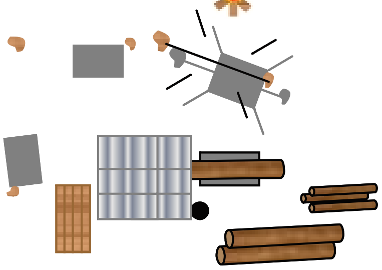
POACHER WALKING HANDCUFFED TO THE REAR



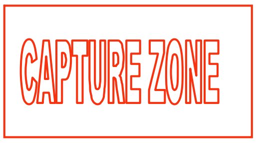
POACHERS TENT



POACHERS COOKING FIRE



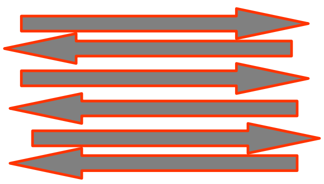
SAWMILL, WITH LOGS, AND POACHERS TENS



CAPTURE ZONE
The area in which it is planned to capture poachers during an ambush

FALLEN LOG

AREA OF THE CRIME SCENE



SEARCH PATTERN FOR A CRIME SCENE

#8

EVIDENCE NUMBER

Ranger Station………………………..

……… Date……..Month…..…Year ….

1- Objectives:……………………………………………………………….…………………………………………………….
…….

2- Dates of Patrol: …………………………………………………….

3- Patrolled Areas:……

4- Participant/Members:

1- Mr.....................Position................ 2- Mr.....................Position................
3- Mr.....................Position................ 4- Mr.....................Position................
5- Mr.....................Position................ 6- Mr.....................Position................

5- Results, Illegal Activities, Wildlife and Forest Observations……………………………………………………
………
………
………
………
………
………
………
………
………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………

6- Field Datasheet Attached- full details of results

7- Problem or Constraints:……………………………..………………………………………………………………..
……...

8- Recommendations………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………..

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Patrol Team Leader