PROTECT ENFORCEMENT

PRotected-area Operational & Tactical Enforcement Conservation Training - Enforcement

MANUAL

FOR COUNTER POACHING OPERATIONS

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Glossary of Terms

TERM	DESCRIPTION
"Actions on"	The actions that an individual or team of rangers will conduct given a particular situation, problem or activity required. Action's on lists are stipulated during formal orders groups
Avenues of approach	Road, track open country or water route systems in a PA that might be used by poachers for easy movement.
Bound	In navigational terms, a bound is one part of a larger part of the journey. A route can be many legs, which is a section or stage of a journey, a bound is a section or smaller stage of a leg.
Dead ground	A depression in the ground - Ground from your position that you cannot see.
Effective fire	Weapon fire from one or more adversary's that is accurate enough to cause serious injury or death to team members and forces members to take cover or withdraw until the weapon fire is ineffective against the team from maneuvering. One round per second from one or multiple persons weapons within one meter of a target is classed as "effective fire"
Explain aids	Aids are items that assist one to conduct a task. Some aids may be improvised or representative and use icons that require explaining.
Fragment Order	As the situation may change during a patrol or activity but the main aim remains the same the team or section leader will modify the plan, locations or timings to suit. They are then conveyed to all the members concerned in the team or section.
Leap frog	A form of team maneuver to either advance to, or withdraw from, a location providing security. One member or group holds fast whilst the other member or group moves a short distance (5-10 m) and then stops to take and provide cover. The group holding fast will then move up and past the stationary member or team another short distance and then take cover. Then the process continues until the objective of the maneuver is completed.
Listen and look activities	Actions taken to try to hear and see violators, sometimes done during "quiet time."
One visual distance	Visibility - The distance at which one can see. Depending on vegetation, time of day and terrain the distance at which one can see the furthest will be different. At night in the tropical forest the visual distance could be only 10 centimeters. During the day in the tropical forest this visibility could be 30 m. Within visibility of the another enforcement member.
Patrol Orders	"Orders" are conducted in a formal setting and it is where the commander's plan is given to the subordinates. The orders has a particular logical format so that all detail is conveyed and each individual knows his or her part in the conduct of the activity
Pepper potting	A form of team maneuver to either advance to, or withdraw from, a location providing security. One member or group holds fast whilst the other member or group moves a short distance and then stops to take cover. The group holding fast will then move up and adjacent to the stationary member or team and then take cover. Then the process continues until the objective of the maneuver is completed.
Picquet or picket	Refers to a person or small group of persons maintaining a watch. This is usually conducted when the majority of the group is static and conducting an activity that takes the focus off looking or listening for poachers, such as sleeping at night, cooking and eating during the day. This may mean a watch for the poachers and suspects, (Law enforcement) or other types of watch i.e. "fire picquet". A **staggered picket** consists of, for example, two rangers where one ranger is relieved at a time. This is so that on any given picket one ranger is fresh, having just started the picket, while the other is ready to be relieved. Although each ranger is required to maintain watch for the full duration of a shift, halfway through each shift a new ranger is put on watch. Staggered pickets are consequently

Glossary of Terms

TERM	DESCRIPTION
	more difficult to plan than standard pickets.
Replacement reserve	A reserve ranger to call upon to maintain team and section effectiveness.
Secateurs	Pruning shears - Pruning shears, also called hand pruners, are a type of scissors for use with plants. They are strong enough to prune hard branches of trees and shrubs quietly, sometimes up to two centimeters thick. They are used to cut away vegetation in the path of the rangers without making noise that would alert poachers to their presence.
Sling Swivel	A metal buckle found on weapons to attach a rifle carry sling
Spoil	Waste material brought up during the course of a digging excavation, a dredging or mining operation
Threats and needs assessment	A process that determines current and potential dangers and ways to deal with them
Time and space	Considerations for allotting the amount of time a team has to conduct its task. The team must consider how much time they have for preparation and the distance the team must move, and any other tasks required.
Track and Sign	Is the science and art of observing human tracks (Foot prints, hand prints, equipment prints on the ground and other signs (disturbed water, leaves, brush, other animals), with the goal of gaining understanding of the landscape and the animal or human being tracked.
Limit of exploitation	When searching or advancing through an objective (ie. Takedown phase – Camp Clearance) the limit of exploitation is the boundary that all members reach and go no further to declare that the area has been searched and cleared of any adversaries. The limit depends on the size of the objective and visual distance past the objective.

ABREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
2IC	Second in command
Bng	Bearing – an line of angle from Magnetic or Grid North.
cm	Centimeter
DTG	Date, Time Group - a method of writing the date and time together. Example 050730h Apr 09. 05 is the 5th 0730 the time, month of April in the year 2009.
FLIR	Forward Looking Infra Red – An imaging tool used to look for people in search and rescue and in war using the differential of infra red heat from a person's body to its cooler surroundings.
FUP	Forming up point
h, hrs	Suffix to a DTG to denote "hour" i.e. 1300h is 1:30 PM
HQ	Headquarters
Km	Kilometer
LoE	Limit of exploitation
m	Meter
MGRS	Military Grid reference System – A navigational term for referencing a persons exact location and is similar to the UTM method.
MUP	Meeting up point
N, E, W, S	Cardinal points of the compass - North, East, West, South.
N/S	North South – in reference to a road or water course that is running North to South
NVD	Night Vision Device
OP	Observation Post – a static concealed position where the team can conduct surveillance of a certain point or area.
PA	Protected Area – Including wildlife sanctuaries, national and state parks, forest administration areas and Marine parks.
PIOD	Patrol Incident Occurrence Data form - A record of what happens during the patrol period.
R1, R2, R3	Team member positions and title - Ranger one, Ranger two, Ranger three
RoE	Rules of Engagement - the policy incorporating international and national laws authorizing the weapon use of lethal force by law enforcement personnel to protect themselves and others in the course of their duty.
RV	Rendezvous – Meeting point
S1, S2	Team member positions and title – Scout one and Scout two
SC, "Seco"	Section Commander

ABREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
SDT	Special Duties Team
SMEAC	Situation, Mission, Execution, Administration, Command and Communications – The format sequence of giving orders.
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure – Basic drills and procedures that all members have been taught and are well versed in.
TL	Team Leader
ToE	Triangle of Error - Where three compass bearing lines applied to the map do not exactly intersect, due to the compounded error of compass and human inaccuracies when applied to the map revealing a triangle, which will give you an approximate location.
VCP	Vehicle Check Point
UTM	Universal Trans Mercator – a navigation reference system to communicate an exact location from the equator and prime meridian.

Preface

This manual has been designed as a general English language standard for the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN). This manual has been used in implementing enforcement ranger training to multi-agency courses in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam. During each of the courses this manual has been reviewed by each of the participants and training staff. It has been determined that for each of the countries specific enforcement and patrolling requirements the manual will need to be revised and translated to include the countries organizational structure, reporting and patrolling procedures.

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, and provide a safe and secure environment, regardless of season, weather and terrain."

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

103. The reader of this manual will have a basic understanding of the enforcement organization, team members' roles and responsibilities, the crime they may come up against and a code of conduct they are to maintain.

ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

104. Establishing an effective protection and enforcement organization needs control and chain of command for effective passage of information. Direction through orders is facilitated from the PA directorship to the lowest levels without ambiguity. It is a requirement that the ranger enforcement is effectively structured into units and sub-units that can operate independently in small teams or as part of a larger unit in order to attain the same overall objectives of reducing nature crime.

TEAM

105. The team is the smallest self-sustainable unit that can operate independently. A team consists of four to seven rangers. Depending on the team's task or level of threat, this number can be increased to accommodate the situation. Tactics will vary little and the principles remain the same. The team positions are the following:
    a. One team leader;
    b. One team second-in-command;
    c. One to two ranger as the scout or point person; and
    d. Two to three additional rangers.

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

107. In the chain of command, the team leader is subordinate to the section commander. In the section commander's absence, the team leader is subordinate to the area unit commander.

SECTION

108. A section consists of two teams and is usually based at the same location or sub-station. The senior team leader of the two teams is the section commander.

109. In addition to these rangers, there is to be at least another two rangers assigned to the section to act as replacement or reserve. Often, some rangers may be away on other tasks, on leave or too sick to conduct field operations. These two extra rangers are to be factored into the Protected Areas staffing levels when tasking rangers to remote sub-stations as a reserve to call upon to maintain team and section effectiveness.

110. At least two people are required to maintain a presence in the sub-station for the security of equipment and the building, and as a secure base with which to communicate. Therefore, a section in a remote sub-station consists of a minimum of twelve rangers for sub-station security if the whole section is absent on tasks for an extended period.

111. In the chain of command, the section commander is subordinate to the area unit commander. In the absence of the area unit commander, the section commander is subordinate to the head of protection and enforcement department.

PLATOON, TROOP, OR AREA UNIT

112. A platoon, troop, or an area unit consists of a number of sections, normally two to four. The area unit will cover a specific protection zone or sector.

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

114. In the chain of command, the area unit commander is subordinate to the head of enforcement, and in his absence, is subordinate to the deputy dead of protection and enforcement department.

PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS

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

116. In the chain of command, the head of the protection and enforcement department is subordinate to the protected area director.

SPECIAL DUTIES TEAM

117. The special duties team (SDT) is a group of highly trained and mobile rangers that can be used to supplement other teams in the field. The SDT can be used as follows:,
   a. as a reaction force;
   b. for conducting raids and takedown; and
   c. for reconnaissance and surveillance tasks.

   The SDT is most likely based with the enforcement department headquarters.

118. In the chain of command, this team or section is subordinate to the head of protection and enforcement department.

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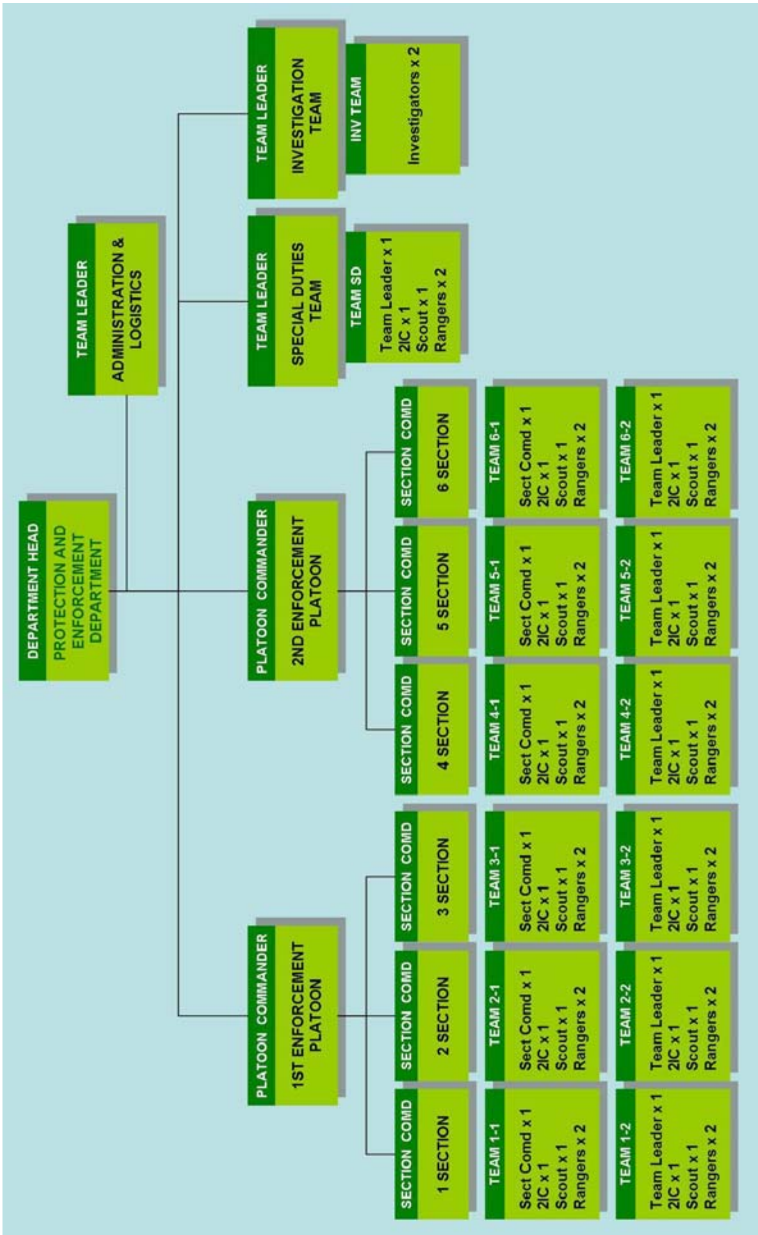
INVESTIGATION TEAM

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

120. The investigation team's responsibility is to build cases of significant nature crime in the Protected Area for processing in a court of law. The team will work closely with police and the prosecutor's department. In the chain of command, the investigation team is subordinate to the head of the protection and enforcement department.

AN EXAMPLE OF AN ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

121. The organizational chart below shows an example of a protected area enforcement structure of 70 rangers. Support and administration includes those persons responsible for directly supporting the enforcement operation. Support and administration are under the direct control of the head of enforcement. Support and administration may include vehicles and drivers, secretaries, stores persons. (Note: This is not to be confused with the protected area administration department).



ENFORCEMENT RANGER TEAM ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

RANGER

122. The ranger is to provide security for the team. Rangers are to carry out any other tasks as delegated by the team leader and team second-in-command. Some of the tasks for the ranger within the team can include the following:

FIVE MEMBER TEAMS

a. Ranger 1 is located behind or close to the team leader in the order of march. (See Part 6 – Patrol Formations);
b. Ranger 1 additional tasks during forest patrolling is collecting and recording all incidents including wildlife and law related issues, as taught in the Ranger Based Data Collection course;
c. Ranger 1 will generally move or position themselves to the right position for open file, staggered file and team contact drill. In patrol bases Ranger 1 will usually be at the 3 O'clock position (See Part 7 – Patrol Bases). In extended file formation Ranger 1 will usually be positioned to the right flank. (See Part 6 – Patrol Formations);
d. During takedowns, Ranger 1 will provide perimeter security on the regroup phase of a camp takedown;
e. Ranger 1 can be tasked to conduct secure and search procedures on violators captured in the initial raid;
f. Ranger 1 may be tasked to assist the 2IC in recording evidence, photographing, photograph logs at a crime scene;
g. Ranger 1 is to carry extra equipment for the team, as delegated by the team 2IC; and
h. Ranger 1 is to carry out any other tasks as delegated by the team leader and team second-in-command.

RANGER 2

a. Ranger 2 is located next in order of march behind Ranger 1;
b. Ranger 2 is to carry extra equipment for the team, as delegated by the team 2IC;
c. Ranger 2 will generally move or position themselves to the left or the 9 o'clock position for open file, staggered file, patrol bases and team contact drill. In extended file formation Ranger 2 will usually be positioned immediately to the left of the team leader. (See Part 6 – Patrol Formations);
d. During takedowns Ranger 2 will be central to the move in and assist in clearing the objective and securing violators on the rush;
e. Ranger 2 can be tasked to conduct secure and search procedures on violators captured in the initial raid;
f. During takedowns, Ranger 2 can provide perimeter security on the reorganization phase of a camp takedown if not securing the suspects; and
g. Ranger 2 is to carry out any other tasks as delegated by the team leader and team second-in-command.

RANGER 3 – SIX AND SEVEN MEMBER TEAMS

a. Ranger 3 is located next in order of march behind Ranger 2 and in front of the 2IC. (See Part 6 – Patrol Formations);

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b. Ranger 3 will generally move or position him or herself to the right for open file, staggered file and team contact drill. (See Part 6 – Patrol Formations). In extended file formation Ranger 3 will usually be positioned on the extreme right flank. (See Part 6 – Patrol Formations);
c. Ranger 3 will be located at the 6 o'clock position in patrol bases to directly assist the 2IC in preparing the team meals and other administration such as water resupply, latrine excavation;
d. During takedowns Ranger 3 will be central to the move in and assist in clearing the objective and securing violators on the rush;
e. Ranger 3 can be tasked to conduct secure and search procedures on violators captured in the initial raid;
f. During takedowns, Ranger 3 can provide perimeter security on the regroup phase of a camp takedown if not securing the suspects; and
g. Ranger 3 is to carry out any other tasks as delegated by the team leader and team second-in-command.

TRACKER/SCOUT

123. The Scout is usually a ranger at the forward position in a jungle formation when on the move. The Scout position is the "eyes and ears" of the team, and is to warn the team of the presence of violators that he or she will see or hear. The scout is responsible for early warning and for identifying and interpreting track and sign. He or she assists the team leader in choosing a path or route through the vegetation while maintaining the general heading. Scouts are to carry out any other tasks as delegated by the team leader and team second-in-command.

124. There will be one scout per team for four to six member teams. A seven member team can either use a fourth ranger or a second scout who is used to relive the lead scout as the position can become tiring or nerve racking. Scouts are very busy visually searching ground and making sure there are no traps or potential ambushes that may injure team members. Some of the Scouts tasks are as follows:
a. Scout 1 is first in order of march. If using two scouts, one Scout (Scout 2) will rest from scouting duties at the rear of the team formation and be rotated every few hours to the Scout position. This will alleviate the scouts becoming tired when conducting their arduous task;
b. Search ground to the team front;
c. Pick a route for the team through heavily forested and difficult terrain as close as possible to the team navigation route;
d. Look for snares, mines, booby traps and approaching adversaries;
e. Interpret animal and human track (footprints) and other sign (broken foliage, marked trees, disturbed ground);
f. Warn the team leader of obstacles, information from track and sign and any dangers to the teams' front;
g. Be directed by the team leader in the direction of movement during patrolling activities, but has latitude to move left and right to check suspicious locations or potential ambush sites;
h. Positioned at the 12 O'clock position in the patrol base;
i. Scout 1 is to carry extra equipment for the team, as delegated by the team 2IC; and
j. Scout 1 is to carry out any other tasks as delegated by the team leader and team second-in-command.

TEAM SECOND-IN-COMMAND (2IC)

125. The team second-in-command is responsible for the team's administrative requirements. They are to understand the team leader's intent. He or she is to understudy the position of the team leader, as he or she may be required to take over that position. Some of the 2IC's duties include:

a. Read and act on the administrative requirements from the preparation order issued by the team leader;
b. During the team patrol preparation phase the 2IC will evenly distribute food and team equipment throughout the team members;
c. The 2IC will record the serial numbers of all the teams weapons and equipment;
d. Assist the team leader plan the patrol and prepare the navigation data sheet, casualty evacuation plan and the "lost or separated" plan;
e. When patrolling is the last team member in the order of march;
f. If the team splits into two groups the 2IC will lead one of the groups;
g. If the team leader is rendered unable to lead, the 2IC will assume command to complete the team patrol task/activity. The 2IC is to have intimate knowledge of the entire patrol/activity plan and the higher commanders intent in order to be able to assume command immediately the team leader is rendered unable;
h. Team 2IC will carry and use a map, compass and GPS in order to check navigate and assist the team leaders navigation route, the second GPS is a back up for Wildlife/incident Data collection;
i. Confers with the team leader on navigation and tactical decision making;
j. The 2IC will carry the extra medical supplies for the team;
k. Is usually located at the 6 o'clock position in the patrol base (see Part 7 – Patrol Base);
l. The 2IC will check on team members welfare during the patrol to ensure that:
    i. Team members have enough food and water and organize a water resupply if required;
    ii. After a hostile contact the 2IC will check all individuals for injuries, redistribution of ammunition and water;
    iii. Members have not lost or damaged any valuable equipment. Conducts random checks on equipment and corresponding serial numbers; and
    iv. Members health and well being is checked morning and night in the Patrol Base.
m. When conducting coordinated tactical movement for takedowns or withdrawal under hostile engagement, the 2IC will take control of any sub team within the team;
n. On the takedown phase (see Part 10 – Takedowns and Raids) the 2IC will be positioned to the left of the team leader;
o. The 2IC will ensure that any injury is being treated and the casualty evacuation plan is conducted;
p. The 2IC is responsible for conducting the Crime Scene Process, by drawing a sketch map of the scene, photograph or delegate the photographic task, logically searching, recording evidence and reporting it to the team leader as soon as possible;
q. When working as a section the team 2IC will still assist his team leader in administrative tasks for the eight to fourteen member section; and
r. The team 2IC will write up sentry and security duty rosters.

TEAM LEADER

126. The team leader is the main decision maker of the team and is the most experienced member. The team leader is responsible for the command, planning, conduct and welfare for all operational respects of their team. The team leader is to understand the intent of the section commander or their next highest commander. The team leader is to understudy the position of the section commander, as they may be required to take over that position.

127. The team leader is responsible to the team for the following actions and tasks:
   a. Receive and interpret intent from the orders given by their higher command;
   b. Plan patrol routes and conduct of a patrol. The team leader will plan and delegate all tasks to be conducted for all phases of a patrol or deliberate action. As the situation during the patrol may change the team leader will need to make adjustments to the original plan and convey the changes to the entire team through fragment orders;
   c. Is responsible for the navigation of the team before and during the patrol and will carry a map, compass and GPS;
   d. Delegates individual tasks to other team members in a clear and concise manner;
   e. Develops and mentors the team 2IC for leadership duties;
   f. Develops other team members skills and knowledge through “on the job” training repetitive practice and rehearsals when the team is not deployed into the field;
   g. Maintains discipline of their team members;
   h. Responsible for the maintenance of all team equipment and delegates’ tasks to the team members in order to maintain equipment. The team leader will conduct random regular check of team and individual equipment to ensure that it is ready to use and will stand up to the rigors of extended patrol activity;
   i. Investigate loss and damage to equipment in order to repair or replace the equipment, to discipline any acts of negligence. The team leader will conduct re-training of members in the correct use of mission essential equipment in order to reduce any further los or damage to team and individual equipment;
   j. During movement in the forest either on a patrol or moving to a deliberate action activity, the team leader will be second in order of march behind the scout. The team leader will maintain direction on the patrol route with the rest of the team following in formation, whilst allowing the scout to roam around checking and searching ground to the front of the team;
   k. The team leader is usually located centrally in the patrol base, extended file and open file in order to enable the team leader to control all the team members;
   l. The team leader will carry their fair share of team equipment and food as divided by the team 2IC;
   m. The team leader will decide where to cross an obstacle to maintain tactical stalth whilst on patrol;
   n. On the advance and rush phase of the takedown the team leader is centrally located in order to control the team members and move them around to achieve the task;
   o. The team leader usually will delegate tasks to other team members and does not get too involved with conducting the menial tasks, (N.B. - if there are more tasks to be conducted concurrently than team members available, the team leader will lead by example and conduct some work tasks);
   p. When working as a section (eight to fourteen members) two teams will join and the senior team leader will lead the section (see para128), the other team leader will adopt the responsibilities of the 2IC for the section. The least senior team leader for

the entire section will conduct all the 2IC responsibilities and tasks as detailed in paragraph 125; and

q. After the takedown the team leader will ensure guards are placed on the detainees, they are searched and processed.

SECTION COMMANDER

128. The section commander is responsible for the command, planning, conduct and welfare of all operational respects of his or her section (usually two teams). They are to understand the intent of the area unit commander and/or head of enforcement. Section commanders are to understudy the position of the area unit commander or head of enforcement, as they may be required to take over that position. The Section Commanders responsibilities are the same as for the team leaders' responsibilities but have extra personnel to task and delegate.

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THREATS TO PROTECTED AREAS (PA)

INTRODUCTION

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

130. Too many PAs fail to conduct these assessments. As a result, such PAs fail to contain and disrupt illegal activities due to unorganized and unfocused enforcement operations.

131. Where assessments have been conducted, they are to be revised when threats to the PA change. These changing threats could be the result of significant events, such as turnover in management, drought and other natural disasters or civil unrest.

DETERMINE LAWS, RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED

132. Natural resources: Important wildlife and plant species existing within the core and perimeter areas of the PA and in adjacent outlying areas are to be indicated in the assessment as items requiring protection from unsustainable exploitation.

133. 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

134. 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. These reasons may be lack of enforcement, poverty, attitudes of local communities, etc. Indicate areas where threats are greatest.

DETERMINING THREATS TO PA NATURAL RESOURCES

135. There is no simple formula for determining and analyzing levels of threats to PAs, but comparing information before and after a protection strategy is implemented can help measure trends. The following sections contain examples of questions that should be asked when addressing threats during the assessment.

POACHING

136. 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? and
    g. How much is the poacher paid for each species?

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WILDLIFE TRADE

137. A great deal of information on both legal and illegal international trade in wildlife can often be found by contacting governmental and non-governmental environmental organizations. Visiting market places and restaurants to determine availability, openness, and price can ascertain local trade. Questions include:
    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 exporting countries? and
    g. What are the prices for wildlife parts and products?

ILLEGAL LOGGING

138. Contacting governmental and non-governmental environmental organizations and logging companies can often determine Information on illegal logging. Questions include:
    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? and
    h. What people or organizations is the logging operation linked to, and what kind of protection do they have?

ENCROACHMENT

139. Detailed information on encroachment can be obtained from PA staff. Such information is necessary to prevent encroachment as well as to be able to determine how to relocate persons encroaching. Questions include:
    a. Who is encroaching?
    b. What is their legal status?
    c. How strong are their political ties?
    d. Why are they encroaching? and
    e. What are the alternatives for these people and where can they legally go?

OTHER SIGNIFICANT THREATS

140. 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. Criminal, rebel groups or military using the PA as a base of operations or refuge.

ENFORCEMENT RANGER CODE OF CONDUCT

PROTECT AND SERVE

141. 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

142. 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

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

CONFIDENTIALITY

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

TORTURE AND INHUMANE TREATMENT

145. 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

146. 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.

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CORRUPTION

147. 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

148. 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.

149. 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

150. 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.

151. Governments and law enforcement agencies are to develop a range of means, as broad as possible, to equip law enforcement officials with various types of weapons and ammunition that would allow for a differentiated use of force and firearms. This includes the development of non-lethal, incapacitating, weapons for use in appropriate situations in order to increase the possibility of restraint that would otherwise cause death or serious injury in the application of standard firearms. 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.

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

153. 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.

154. 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;

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   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.

155. Where injury or death occurs by the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials, they are to report the incident as soon as practically possible to their superiors.

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

157. Exceptional circumstances such as internal political instability or any other public emergency do not justify any departure from these basic principles.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

158. Law enforcement officials are not to use firearms against persons except in self-defense or defense of others against imminent threat of death or serious injury. Firearms may be used to prevent the perpetration of a particularly serious crime involving grave threat to life and 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.

159. 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.

160. Rules and regulations on the use of firearms by law enforcement officials are to 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;

161. Provide for a system of reporting whenever law enforcement officials discharge 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

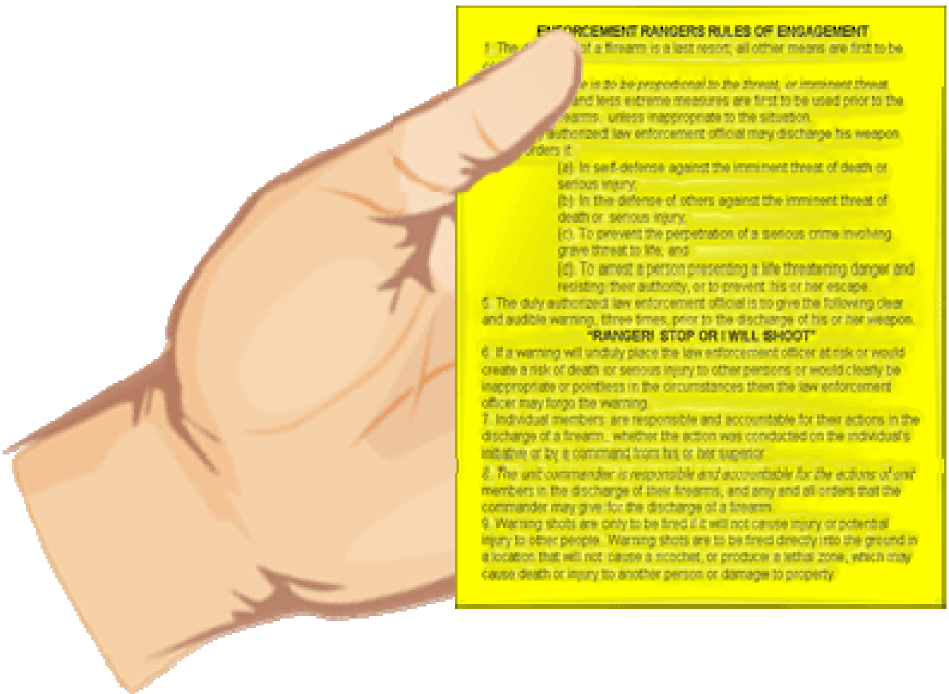
A GUIDELINE FOR RULES OF ENGAGEMENT (ROE)

162. 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.

163. 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.

164. 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 while carrying a firearm.

165. 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.



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EXAMPLE OF A RULES OF ENGAGEMENT CARD

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

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

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

169. 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.

170. 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"

171. 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.

172. 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.

173. 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.

174. 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
FIELD CRAFT

FUNDAMENTALS OF FIELD CRAFT

INTRODUCTION

201. For the enforcement ranger to be effective in patrolling protected areas and national parks, he or she must be able to locate the criminals before the criminals locate them. Through proper training, an enforcement ranger must be fit and capable of patrolling under all environmental, physical and stressful conditions. The enforcement ranger must use ground to their advantage, keep their equipment fully functional, detect the criminals without being seen and then conduct law enforcement activities in accordance with national and international policies, laws, conventions and agreements. To achieve this result, enforcement rangers must reach a high standard of all training and field craft.

THE PURPOSE OF FIELD CRAFT

202. Field craft is the use of natural and artificial cover to provide a measure of protection for the enforcement ranger in the forest, thereby allowing the ranger free movement and effective employment of the team on tasks. Field craft and violator detection training enables the enforcement ranger, by day and by night, to:
   a. Use their senses to find the criminals without being seen;
   b. Always make the best use of ground;
   c. Move silently, with or without weapons, stores and equipment;
   d. Judge distances accurately;
   e. Recognize and indicate hostile targets and obey rules of engagement;
   f. Act decisively on their own, when out of contact with their team members; and
   g. Be alert, confident and cunning, whatever situation may arise.

THE RELEAVANCE OF FIELD CRAFT

203. Training in field craft will develop the qualities of self-reliance, confidence and mental toughness required in an enforcement ranger. It will also educate the enforcement rangers to use nature to their advantage.

204. Field craft reduces the chance of being seen and therefore aids in successfully completing the duty of the enforcement ranger in the protected area. With the aid of field craft, the criminals can also be lured as close as possible before being detained, interviewed and investigated, thereby increasing the opportunities of locating them, as well as reducing exploitation of forest products and exploitation of locals in a poor disposition.

205. Information and confirmation of intelligence is vital to the successful conduct of enforcement operations. The best method of verifying criminal activity is with verbal reports from enforcement rangers who have actually been to an area and can report on the situation. It has been proven around the world that the basic strategy of protection is to deny, deter and detect criminal activity. This is best achieved with well disciplined and planned patrolling. The ability to gain information in the protected area, deny information to the criminals, and to be able to do this safely and confidently is one of the cornerstones on which successful operations are based. This ability derives from the skills and discipline that field craft training imparts.

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TERMINOLOGY

206. To avoid misunderstanding, it is important that the meanings of the terms commonly used in field craft are understood. They are as follows:

a. Cover. Cover is protection from fire, which could include bullets, shell fragments, rockets, bombs and mines. The degree of protection provided from each of these forms of fire will depend upon the nature of the cover. This may be either natural or artificial.

b. Natural cover is provided by ditches, hollows, trees or rocks.

c. Artificial cover, such as that provided by a brick wall, vehicle or building, may provide protection from both flat-trajectory weapons and high angle weapons if it includes a measure of overhead protection. The smallest depression or fold in the ground may offer enough cover to save a life. Enforcement rangers must form the habit of looking for, and using, every bit of cover that the terrain offers.

d. Concealment. Concealment is protection from observation and surveillance. It may also be achieved naturally or artificially note the following:

   i. Surrounding vegetation such as trees, bushes and grass will provide Natural concealment; and

   ii. Artificial concealment consists of camouflage nets, camouflage skin cream and other similar materials. Whether natural or artificial, concealment hides or disguises an enforcement ranger, a position, a vehicle or a route. Concealment is aided by an absence of light, noise, movement and strange smells. When criminals have night vision aid and/or electronic detection devises, darkness will no longer provide effective concealment.

e. Detection. Detection is the discovery of the existence of an object and its location. This may be the result of a deliberate search or come from the appearance of dust, flash, noise or movement.

f. Observation. Observation involves a careful study of the terrain and vegetation. Good observation will allow a composite picture of the criminals to be built up. It may occur over a long time or may require using a number of techniques before the full situation is revealed.

QUALITIES OF AN ENFORCEMENT RANGER

207. Field craft training should make the enforcement ranger feel comfortable in the field and help develop a sense of confidence in their natural qualities. To be good at field craft, an enforcement ranger must refine these qualities as follows:

a. Power of observation. Field craft requires a study of and an awareness of the natural surrounding and the ground. The enforcement ranger must be able to picture themselves the way criminals would see them, at close range and from a distance.

b. Self-discipline. Even if an enforcement ranger has developed the power of observation, they must remain concealed while they are observing. This will require self-discipline and will be assisted as follows:

   i. Alertness. Mistakes caused through lack of foresight and awareness are difficult to rectify. The enforcement ranger must be alert to changes around them and should be encouraged to plan and adapt. Alertness to preserve concealment at all times must be a habit.

   ii. Adaptability. Concealment adequate in one place or time may be unsuitable either in another place or at a different time of day. The enforcement ranger must be trained to adapt to change and adopt new or better concealment methods as conditions dictate.

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208. These qualities will assist the enforcement ranger to achieve cover and concealment from hostile criminals while providing detection and observation of the criminals' presence and actions.

WHY THING ARE SEEN

209. The detection and arrest of violators is the main role of the enforcement ranger in the protected areas. Before an arrest can be made, the violator's position must be located. The effective use of field craft skills will assist in finding the violator. However, the violators can also do the same to us. If enforcement rangers do not employ effective camouflage, concealment and protective measures, the violators will locate ranger positions and try to run away, shoot at, or ambush the enforcement rangers.

210. An understanding of why things are seen will help the enforcement ranger in searching for and detecting violators and to conceal themselves from violators' observation.

211. The following factors help determine how easily an object can be seen:

a. Shape. Field equipment and the human body are familiar outlines to all enforcement rangers. They can be recognized instantly, particularly when they are in contrast with their surroundings. Distinctive shapes that are easily detected unless concealed include:
    i. The hat;
    ii. Bags or back packs; and
    iii. Equipment and personal weapons.

b. Shadow. Shadows are seen as follows:
    i. Cast shadow. In sunlight/moonlight, an object casts a shadow that may give away its presence. An object that is concealed in other shadows is harder to detect and does not cast a shadow of its own.
    ii. Contained shadow. Contained shadow is contained within a space. For example, this could be in a room, a cave mouth or under an individual shelter. It is normally darker than other shadows and can, therefore, attract attention.

c. Silhouette. Any object silhouetted against a contrasting background is conspicuous. Smooth, flat backgrounds such as water, a field, or -- worst of all -- the sky, should be avoided.

d. Surface. If the color and texture of the surface of an object contrasts with its surroundings, it will be conspicuous. Shiny equipment and light colored skin contrast violently with most backgrounds and need to be disguised to assist concealment.

e. Spacing. Natural objects are rarely, if ever, regularly spaced. Regular spacing draws attention to the fact that something other than a natural object is present.

f. Movement. Sudden movement attracts the eye. Slow and careful movement is much less likely to disclose the location of a well-concealed position than quick and short movement.

212. The reasons that things are seen can be easily demonstrated to enforcement rangers. It is important to practice enforcement rangers continually in the skills of observation. With practice comes not only quicker recognition of a violator's presence, but also increased attention to detail in concealing a ranger's own position and activities.

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PRACTICE

213. There are many skills of field craft that are used to detect the violators' presence. It is important that these skills are practiced through imaginative training. The use of all the human senses must be encouraged and refined to allow the enforcement ranger to locate the violators' positions without being detected.

PERSONAL CAMOUFLAGE

214. An enforcement ranger uses concealment to surprise, deceive and outwit violators in the field. To achieve effective concealment, the enforcement ranger must know how to adapt to and blend with the background, how to use the available vegetation and natural features of the ground. Personal camouflage techniques are designed to deceive violator observation. An enforcement ranger must learn how to guard against this observation.

215. Effective camouflage of the individual depends primarily on the choice of "background" and its correct use. The term background is used to describe the area surrounding an object. It is the controlling element in personal camouflage. The enforcement ranger must practice blending with the background by hiding in shadows and avoiding contrast between their silhouette and the background.

216. Exposed skin reflects light and contrasts with the surrounding background. Painting or covering the skin in a disruptive pattern should tone down face, neck, hands and lower arms.

217. Individual camouflage requires planning, thought and imagination. The use of camouflage clothing and camouflage equipment is only a basis for good concealment.

218. Boots. Shiny boots look good on the parade ground but are out of place on an enforcement ranger in the field. Polish or neutral wax should be applied to preserve the waterproofing of boots, but the boots should not be shined.

219. Bush Hat. The floppy cloth bush hat has a distinctive shaped crown that can be broken up by the use of garnishing or a small amount of vegetation.

CAMOUFLAGE OF PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

220. Load carrying equipment. - The backpack has a distinctive shape, and can be covered with burlap (coarse canvas), cloth or hessian in order to prevent shine. The shape can be altered by using disruptive pattern material and attaching natural vegetation or scrimmage. A backpack camouflage net with natural vegetation and/or scrimmage can also be used.

221. Painting the backpack will aid in camouflaging a backpack, with the use of different colors and leaf shaped stencils and netting. Irregular pattern painting using colors such as brown, black, ochre, grey and light green can modify the solid green color of webbing equipment.

222. Weapons - One of the simplest ways to distort the outline of a weapon is by wrapping it with strips of hessian or strips of cloth dyed to match the background.. The shiny parts can be covered by cloth or paint. Care must be taken when camouflaging a weapon so that it does not interfere with sighting and firing.

223. Shiny Objects - All shiny objects must be concealed. This includes such items as watches, belt buckles and eating items.

GUIDELINES FOR GOOD CONCEALMENT

224. Camouflage is a continual process. Camouflage on skin and clothing will need to be reapplied during strenuous activities such as patrolling. It is the individuals' responsibility to be conscious of the requirements of their own good camouflage. Once an enforcement ranger fails to do so, it may well jeopardize the mission and activities of the whole team.

225. Concealment - Good camouflage is an aid to concealment, but even the best camouflage will be wasted unless the enforcement ranger remains conscious of why objects are seen and then acts accordingly. Good concealment includes the rigid application of the following guidelines.
   a. Look around or through concealment, not over it. If there is no choice but to look over it, try to avoid breaking a natural, straight line.
   b. Avoid large bodies of water as they can have the same effect as skylines.
   c. Use available shadow and remember that positions in the open may be disclosed by a shadow moving. When observing from inside a building, keep well back inside, making the best use of shadows.
   d. Choose a background that blends with overall appearance.
   e. Avoid isolated cover, as it is usually conspicuous, kept under observation.
   f. Where possible, use covered routes, particularly when entering or leaving a concealed position such as an observation post.
   g. When movement is essential, move slowly and carefully.

226. Listed below are a number of additional hints that will assist in concealment of the individual and the group:
   a. Use all available cover and concealment no matter whether it is natural or artificial.
   b. Avoid unnecessary movement as quick movement attracts attention. When movement is necessary, make it carefully.
   c. When taking up an observation position, try to use the lying down position so that only a small target is presented to the violator.
   d. Enter and leave concealed positions and areas of concealment without being seen and without leaving a trace of movement.
   e. Maintain the established track discipline in a patrol base.
   f. Avoid having to move across open areas; move around them.
   g. Maintain dispersion at all times when moving or halted, as it not only assists concealment, but also provides a degree of protection from fire.
   h. When halted, use available natural cover and shade and do not sit in the open.
   i. Do not openly expose anything that will shine, such as a mirror, plastic map case, binoculars, compass, or eating utensil. Cover these with a bush hat or shadows.
   j. Use rubbish discipline, as rubbish will attract attention, particularly from animals.
   k. Always keep equipment packed up and concealed when not in use.
   l. Any spoil from diggings such as latrines must be concealed, as must the diggings themselves.
   m. Wood or charcoal cooking fires may not be allowed, as smoke and smell may attract attention. At night, the light of the fire may also be detected.
   n. Do not use torches or white lights, use matches, or smoke cigarettes at night.
   o. Remember to treat NIGHT as DAY, as the cover of darkness will not conceal your presence due to modern night optical devices available to criminal elements.

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227. Camouflage is one of the basic skills of an enforcement ranger. When applied correctly and used in conjunction with the guidelines for good concealment, it enables us to deceive, confuse and disrupt the violator while maintaining our own security.

INDIVIDUAL MOVEMENT

228. Each enforcement ranger should know how to combine the art of concealment with movement. Different methods of movement provide concealment for different types of cover, and the enforcement ranger, when moving with or without weapons, can use these. The following points are important:

a. Select the next position to which it is intended to move and the best route to it;
b. Be careful of moving foliage and higher branches and leaves or creating noise;
c. Tall grass provides concealment, but movement through it may make it wave with an unnatural motion;
d. After disturbing any animals or birds, remain still for a few minutes and observe;
e. Take advantage of any distractions, loud noise, low flying aircraft, vehicle, chainsaw noise etc, to cover any movement; and
f. Take advantage of fog, smoke or haze to assist in concealing movement.

METHODS OF INDIVIDUAL DAYLIGHT MOVEMENT

229. A knowledge of how to move correctly and how to use ground for movement is important because:

a. it enables enforcement rangers and groups of enforcement rangers to approach the violator without exposing themselves to violator view;
b. determining how to best move over ground assists a team in accomplishing its task without detection, and
c. it enables an enforcement ranger to occupy and leave a position without being observed by the violator.

230. To assist in moving over ground, the following methods of individual daylight movement have been devised:

a. The walk;
b. The monkey run;
c. The leopard crawl;
d. The roll; and
e. Rushing.

231. THE WALK - When moving in an area that is known to be close to the violator, it is essential to walk quietly. The essential elements to be remembered when using the walk are to:

a. Move slowly and deliberately;
b. Lift the foot carefully and place it slowly and quietly in the next position;
c. Maintain the body in a balanced position at all times;
d. Keep the weapon ready so that fire can be produced instantly;
e. Keep the head up and observe in all directions, the weapon always following the general line of sight; peripheral vision is sensitive to movement;
f. Observe and note good fire positions and cover while on the move;
g. Be continually alert and ready to fire or get into cover quickly;
h. Move very quietly on hard ground by placing the edge of the boot on the ground first; and
i. Take great care when crossing small obstacles so that;
    i. The weapon will not be accidentally discharged in the process, and
    ii. The body is balanced so that fire can be produced instantly.

232. MONKEY RUN - The monkey run involves crawling on hands and knees and is useful when moving behind low cover. The essential elements are:
   a. To reduce noise to a minimum, put the hands down in a place that is free of twigs or anything which might crack, and then move the knees forward to the position where the hands have been;
   b. Keep the buttocks and head low but observe while advancing;
   c. When carrying a weapon, hold it at the point of balance with one hand and ensure that no dirt gets into the muzzle;
   d. Movement can be fast, but the faster the movement, the more noise; and
   e. Keep the length of pace short to reduce noise and discomfort.

233. LEOPARD CRAWL - The leopard crawl involves crawling on the elbows and the inside of the knees and is useful when moving behind very low cover. The essential elements of the leopard crawl are:
   a. Movement is achieved by moving alternative elbows and knees; the body is rolled slightly as each knee is bent. (The same effect can be achieved by trailing one leg and using only one knee);
   b. Keep heels, head, body and elbows low down but observe while advancing; and
   c. The rifle can be carried in the hands or cradled in the arm when crawling. Take care that the muzzle of the weapon does not become fouled with mud or dirt, and check before firing.

234. THE ROLL - The roll is a very quick method of moving away from a position when it is known that the violator has observed the location. The essential element is that the arms and the weapon remain close to the side so that the body is almost circular and will roll quickly.

235. RUSHING - The rush is the fastest means of moving from one position to another and is usually used when crossing ground that provides no concealment. It is desirable to make short rushes so that exposure is minimized. This will prevent the violator from having sufficient time to effectively aim his weapon. Rushing is achieved by:
   a. Carefully selecting the position it is intended to rush to;
   b. Bursting quickly from cover once covering fire is effective and moving as fast as possible, by the shortest route, to the new position;
   c. Dropping quickly to the ground, breaking the fall on the knees and with a hand; and
   d. Crawling away to a concealed location and taking up a position of observation.

CHOOSING A LINE OF ADVANCE

236. The skills of concealment and movement are combined when an enforcement ranger is required to move from one point to another. To choose a route on which to advance, look at the ground and decide on the following:
   a. Where to make for;
   b. The best route to get there; and
   c. Whether to walk, crawl or make a rush.

237. An ideal line of advance is one that has along the route:
   a. Places from which to observe without being observed,
   b. Good fire positions,
   c. Cover to conceal the movement,
   d. Cover from fire, and
   e. No obstacles.

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238. While low ground is generally best for cover, high ground is usually best for observation and shooting.

239. Choose the best route according to the circumstances, plan the move and execute it according to plan. Continue advancing in bounds, planning each in advance.

BASIC DRILL FOR TAKING COVER

240. During movement, it is an individual's responsibility to continuously search the ground for possible fire positions. Instinctive reaction when fired upon is essential. The individual should immediately run to the position he or she has selected. Distance and the type of terrain will influence an enforcement rangers' movement. For example, one ranger may have to run a number of paces across open ground while another may simply dive to his left or right into available cover.

241. On taking cover, each person moves a short distance, so that when he or she reappears, the violator has not already pinpointed their position. As soon as possible each person rises to a position of observation, if necessary moving a short distance to do so. He or she must not move outside voice distance from his team leader.

242. This action may be summed up as:
   a. Run;
   b. Down;
   c. Crawl or roll;
   d. Observe
   e. Aim; and
   f. Fire.

OTHER MOVEMENT TIPS

243. Crossing roads and open areas - When crossing a road or open area, select a place that provides the most cover and concealment, and a covered position to go to. Look for a larger culvert, a low spot or a bend in the cover so that violator will have the shortest and smallest lane of fire in which to engage. Cross as fast as is possible, go to cover and observe.

244. Walls - Crossing over a wall or similar obstacle is dangerous and silhouettes the person crossing the obstacle, thus making them extremely vulnerable. Where there is no alternative but to cross a wall, keep the body as flat as possible and roll across the top of it as quickly as possible. Where the wall is high, one or more members can position themselves at the base of the wall to assist others to reach the top, in any way possible. Teamwork in crossing this sort of obstacle is essential, although the whole group should not gather around, creating an inviting target.

245. Ditches, streams and gaps - If wide ditches and entrenchments block the route, climb quietly and carefully down one side and up the other. If the ditch or trench is narrow, it may be easier to run and jump across it. Cross these obstacles using the following method:
   a. Approach the obstacle cautiously and study it from a position of observation;
   b. Ensure that there is a firm, quiet footing on both sides of the obstacle;
   c. Select a position to take cover on the other side of the obstacle; and
   d. Jump up quickly, run fast and jump the obstacle, go to ground, crawl into the chosen position and observe.

NIGHT MOVEMENT

INTRODUCTION

246. The violator will be alert at night. It is important, therefore, that the enforcement ranger knows how to move at night without being detected, and knows what action to take if caught in unexpected light.

PREPARATION

247. Darkness provides most of the concealment at night, but in general night should be treated much the same as daylight.

248. Dress and equipment. To assist in remaining concealed in the dark, all equipment must be camouflaged, and anything that might gleam in moonlight must be covered.
    a. Tie string around the trousers at the ankles, knees, and thighs to prevent the legs from swishing together;
    b. Tape the sling swivels to the rifle;
    c. Tape the base of magazines to deaden noise;
    d. Check that the spare magazines do not rattle in the equipment;
    e. Secure any rattling parts of other weapons, using tape, string and hessian; and
    f. Wear a soft hat or go bareheaded to allow more light to enter the eyes.

249. Routes. At night, more is heard than is seen, so silence is vital. To move silently at night, the enforcement ranger has to move slowly. The correct selection of routes across country is vital so that the best use is made of available concealment and cover. When selecting routes, the following aids can be used either individually or combined.
    a. Landmarks. Ideally two prominent objects that are visible to the front at night are selected and are kept lined up in view. When one object alone is used, its position related to the objective is checked. That is, left of, in line with, or right of. It is useful to have a landmark on the back view particularly if a return is necessary to minimize the risk of making noise.
    b. Pacing. Individuals should memorize the number of paces they require to cover a known distance. For example, 100 m, in different vegetation and on various terrains. Pace counters can then be used to keep check on distance covered. If they are not available, then small pebbles, or knots in string, etc., can be used as 100 m counters and are a useful aid.
    c. Compass. The compass is the most reliable aid and should be used in conjunction with a map and air photograph. Bearings should be worked out by day.
    d. Stars. Stars are useful when there are no suitable landmarks available. When selecting a star as an aid to direction, choose one so that as far as possible both the star and the ground are visible at the same time. Because stars move, it is advisable to select a new one every 15 minutes.
    e. Night viewing aids. If available, night viewing aids are particularly useful under all conditions at night for observing the route.

MOVEMENT AT NIGHT

250. Night movement demands more care than daylight movement, and the basic night movement general rules should be applied as follows:
    a. At night, People hear more than they see, so silence is vital. To move silently at night, move slowly. Rubber soled shoes are a help on hard ground.

b. Move by bounds -- that is, short distances at a time. Halt, look, listen, then move again. Halt in cover or shadow if there is any. If there is not, lie down. By lying down, an observer is unlikely to be silhouetted against the sky and more things will be skyline to them. It is also possible to hear better with the ears near the ground or on it. If a suspicious noise is heard when moving, it is usually best to freeze for a moment to look and listen, and then slowly and silently take cover or lie down.
c. Move in cleared areas as much as possible to avoid making unnecessary noise and to allow a better view of the terrain for navigation.
d. Take advantage of sounds such as planes, wind, etc, to cover any movement.
e. Avoid running at night except when absolutely essential. Running increases noise, and there is a risk of injury through falling over obstacles.

METHODS OF NIGHT MOVEMENT

251. Night movement can be very slow and tiring. The following methods are used:
  a. The Walk. The walk at night is described as follows:
    i. Balance the weight on the rear foot. Raise the other leg high to clear any scrub or grass.
    ii. Place the side of the boot down first and feel gently for a firm foothold free of twigs.
    iii. Transfer the weight carefully onto the forward foot.
    iv. Carry the weapon in the alert position.
  b. Crawling. Night crawling is described as follows:
    i. The monkey run on the hands and knees is carried out the same way at night as during daylight. The free hand must carefully clear dry bush from the ground ahead.
    ii. Leopard crawling flat on the ground, as taught for daytime, is far too noisy to use at night. To crawl quietly at night:
    iii. Lie on the stomach, legs together, arms ex- tended about half-way forward.
    iv. Keep the weapon in the left hand and clear the way ahead of twigs, leaves, etc, with the right hand.
    v. Reach forward with the toes, raise the body clear of the ground on the forearms and toes, and carry it forward and gently to the ground again.

REACTIONS TO UNEXPECTED LIGHTS

252. Violators may use spot lights and torches at night for hunting. The enforcement ranger's reaction is determined by the type of cover available.

253. Open country. Where there is cover, get quickly behind it. When caught in the open, drop quickly to the ground and lie motionless.

254. Close country. In close country, particularly jungle, it is best to "freeze" as the violator is liable to be fairly close, and noise or movement would be more easily recognized than an immobile object against a shadowy background. If the enforcement ranger knows he or she has been spotted, then they must get to cover, away from the source of light as quickly as possible. Preserve the night vision of one eye by keeping it closed.

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INDICATING VIOLATORS' POSITIONS

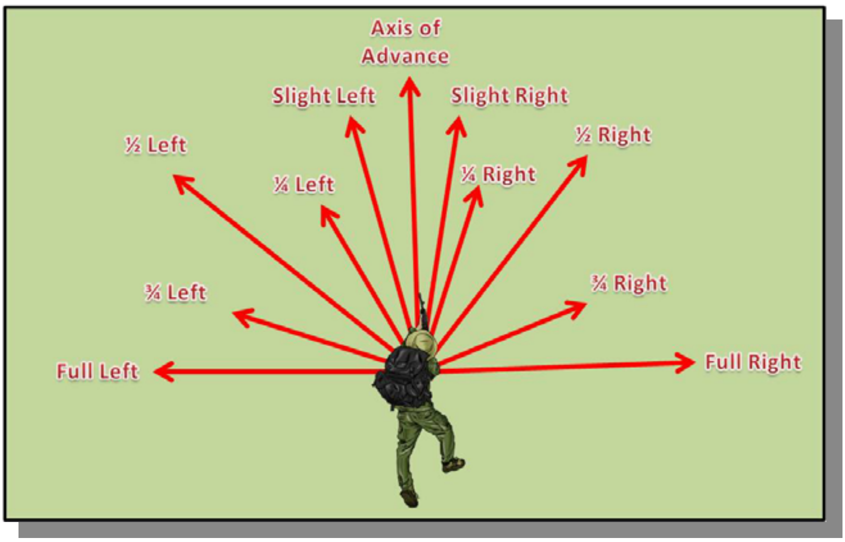
255. In order to locate the violator, observers must be constantly aware of areas that are dangerous to them. They must be constantly alert to avoid being surprised by violators. When a suspect or object is indicated, an enforcement ranger has to be able to recognize it quickly so that it can be effectively engaged or investigated. When an enforcement ranger alone sees something of interest or danger, they have to be able to indicate it to the rest of the team. To effectively recognize and be able to engage with violators, enforcement rangers must be conversant with the methods of indication.

METHODS OF INDICATION

256. The methods of indication are the following:
   a. Direct method;
   b. Reference points; and
   c. Clock ray.

257. Direct method. The direct method is used to indicate an obvious point of interest. Only the range, where to look, and a description of the point are given. Terms used to describe where to look are as follows:
   a. Axis -- for an indication on or near the line of advance.
   b. Full left or full right -- for a violator 90° from the axis of the sector.
   c. Slightly left/right, quarter left/right, half left/right, three quarters left/right -- for an indication between the axis and full left or full right.

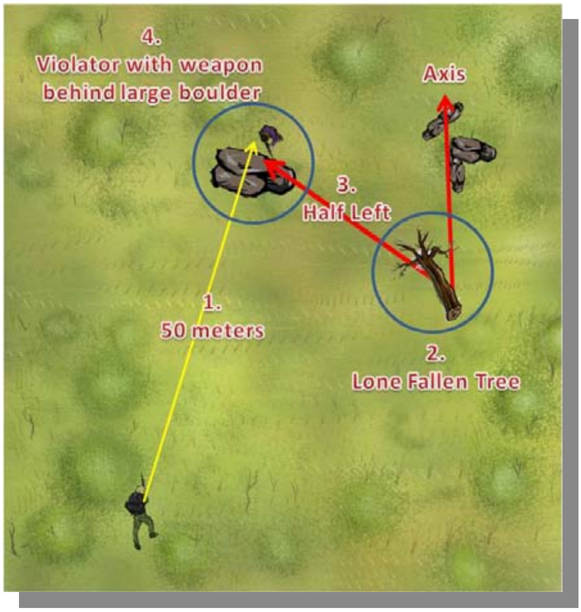
Figure 2-1 Direct Method



258. Reference Points. To indicate obvious violators, a reference point may be used together with the direct method. To use this method:
   a. Give the range to the target;
   b. Nominate the reference point and use it as the axis;
   c. Give a direction as in the direct method; and
   d. Briefly but accurately describe the target.

259. REFERENCE METHOD EXAMPLE: 50 METERS, LONE FALLEN TREE, HALF LEFT, VIOLATOR WITH WEAPON BEHIND LARGE BOULDER.

Figure 2-2 Reference Point Method



260. Clock Ray. To indicate more difficult violators, the reference is combined with a clock ray. During indication it is imagined that there is a clock face standing up on the landscape with its centre on the reference point. To indicate a target:

a. Give the range to the target;
b. Nominate the reference point;
c. Imagine the reference point as the centre of a vertical clock face. Imagine a straight line from the reference point to the target and state the direction either right or left and time (to the nearest hour); and
d. Describe the target briefly but accurately.

261. CLOCK RAY METHOD EXAMPLE: 50 METERS, LONE FALLEN TREE, 10 O'CLOCK, VIOLATOR BEHIND LARGE BOULDER.

Figure 2-3 Clock Ray Method

FAILURE TO RECOGNISZE A TARGET

262. If an observer fails to recognize a target being indicated, the enforcement ranger should tell the person indicating the target to repeat the instructions. The enforcement ranger does this by calling "NOT SEEN" or "NOT HEARD." If an observer does see and recognize the indication, they are to respond with calling "SEEN."

HOW TO LOOK AT GROUND

263. In order to detect a violator who is adept at the skills of camouflage and concealment, the enforcement ranger must learn how to observe by scanning and searching. They must also know how to apply the factors that determine why objects are seen, as this knowledge will assist them in finding violators.

SCANNING AND SEARCHING

264. Scanning is a general and systematic examination of an area to detect any unusual or significant object or movement. Searching, on the other hand, involves a detailed look at an area where the violator is suspected to be. Both require complete concentration combined with knowledge of why things are seen and the principles of camouflage and concealment.

SCANNING

265. To scan an area, the following actions are undertaken:

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a. Divide the area in to foreground, middle distance and distance;
b. Scan each area horizontally starting with the foreground. To obtain maximum efficiency, move the eyes in short overlapping movements. Moving the head will minimize eye fatigue. The speed at which scanning is carried out will depend on the type of country being observed and the amount of cover it affords to possible targets; and
c. When horizontal scanning is completed, scan along the line of any features that are angled away from the observation position.

SEARCHING

266. Searching may take place at any stage during scanning. That is, if the enforcement ranger's position is dominated by a piece of ground, he or she should search that area thoroughly before continuing with scanning. Furthermore, any significant movement or object, suspected camouflage, etc, spotted during scanning would require an immediate search of that area. Binoculars are a useful aid when searching ground in detail.

267. In turn, search for each of the factors that make an object visible. The weather may assist when searching an area. For example, frost will reveal tracks made during the night, or a hot sun will alter the tone and color of cut foliage used for camouflage by ageing the leaves.

MAP READING AND NAVIGATION

MEMORY AID

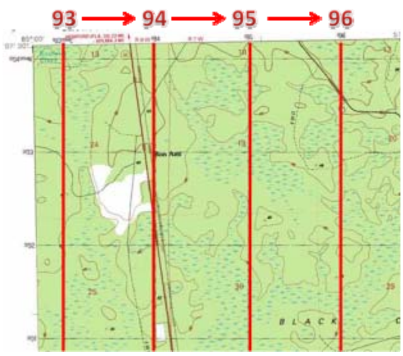
INTRODUCTION

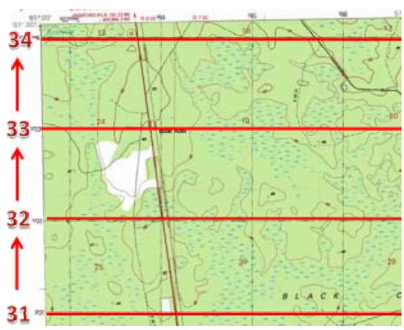
268. The following navigation tips and information are designed for those law enforcement officers who have already been taught navigation. This information is designed to refresh the user in the main points for basic navigation and to assist enforcement officers with the practical application of navigation for forest patrols.

THE MAP

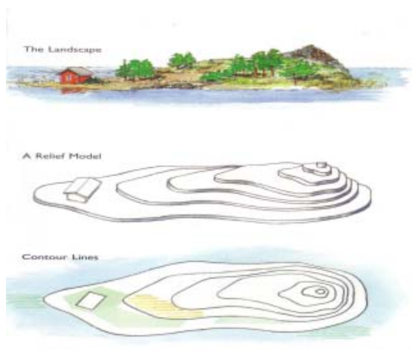
269. The following are the main points to remember when dealing with maps. For accurate navigation the map that should be used is:
   a. Universal Grid Reference / Universal Transverse Mercator not a Latitude Longitude map; and
   b. Scale 1:25,000 or 1:50,000.

270. Explanation of grid lines (Easting's and Northing's):
   a. EASTINGS- the vertical lines, numbered from west to east.
   b. NORTHINGS - the horizontal lines, numbered from south to north.





271. Explanation of Contour lines:
   a. Contour lines are lines on a map which connect points of equal elevation.
   b. The vertical distance between contour lines is known as the contour interval.
   c. Every fifth line may be darker and is known as the Index Contour Line.
   d. Contour lines are orange/brown.
   e. Contour lines not only show height but also the shape of the ground.



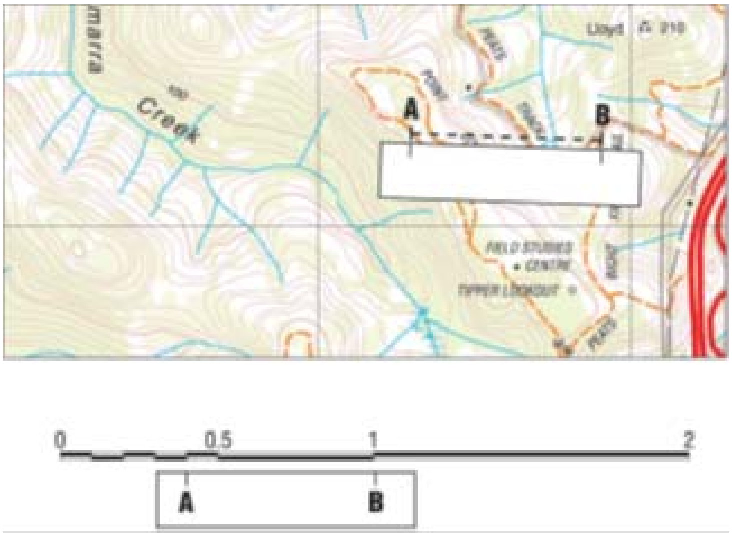
272. Map Reliability:
   a. No matter how accurate a map when made, it is only the plan of the ground at the date it was produced.
   b. It may have been several years since the map was made and towns may have new buildings, roads and railways etc.
   c. Only main physical features should be regarded as reliable.
   d. Note the date the map was produced/revised to judge reliability.
   e. Trust only natural landforms

SCALE - MEASURING DISTANCE ON A MAP

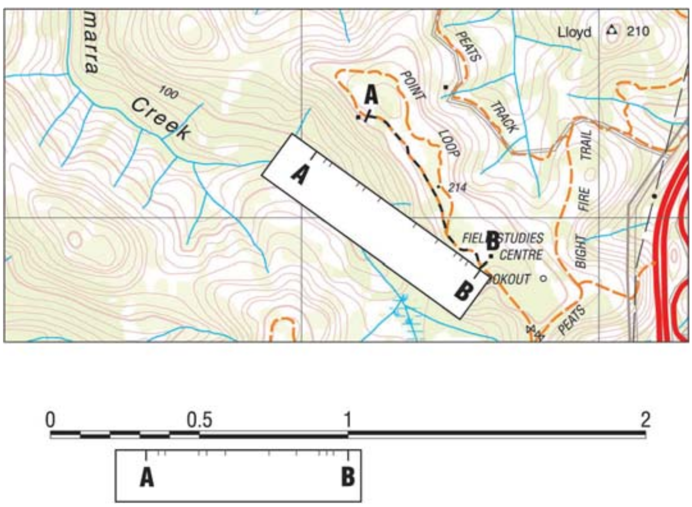
273. **Map Scale -** The scale on a map is expressed as a ratio or fraction – for example 1:50 000. This means one (1) centimeter measured on 1:50 000maps is actually 50,000 centimeters or 500 meters on the ground.

274. **Measure Distance –** To measure distance on a straight line on the map lay the edge of a piece of paper against two points and mark off the distance on the paper.

275. Then lay the paper edge with the marks against the linear scale with the right hand mark against a primary division and the left hand marks against the secondary divisions. In this example the distance is 600 meters. See the example above.



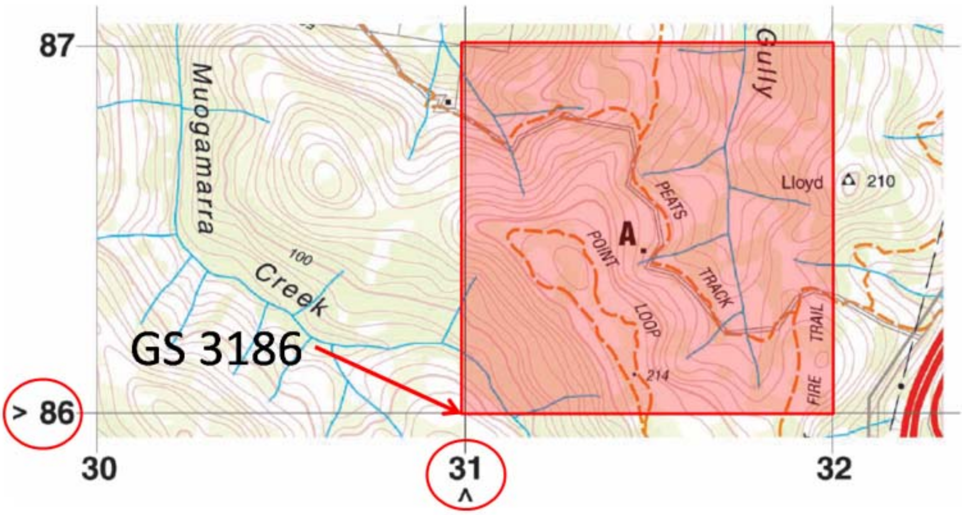
276. Measuring the distance along a curved line such as a road consider the road as a series of straight lines and pivot the paper along the road until you reach the end point. Again lay the paper edge along the scale to read off the distance. As detailed below:



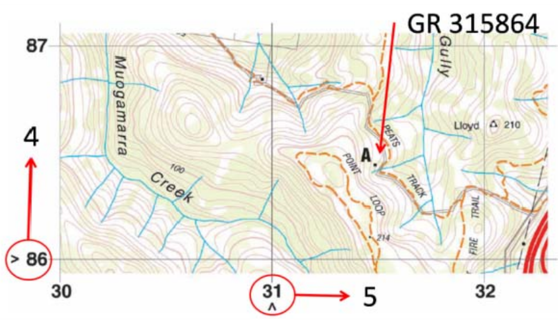
POSITIONBY GRID REFERENCE

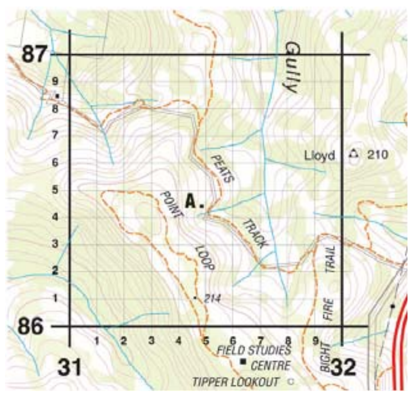
277. Detailed below are two methods used to identify positions on a grided map using the grid reference system. The method used depends on the degree of accuracy required by the user. The basic principles are the same for each.

278. A four (4) figure grid reference is measured and read from the bottom left hand corner of the grid square. When giving a 4 figure grid reference the area covered is an entire grid square (one square kilometre). Below is an example of giving a 4 figure grid reference to point A.



279. A six (6) figure grid reference is a more accurate and common way to plot points on the map inside a 4 figure grid square. The 6 figure grid reference is accurate to within 100 meters of the location. Below is an example of giving a 6 figure grid reference to point A.





280. Extracting a 6 figure grid reference from a GPS UTM reading. A GPS reading will give you a 10 figure grid reference. An example of a GPS read out for point A above would be:
   a. 49M 5831502 UTM 7886452.

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b. To extra the 6 figure grid reference the easting will be 58***315***02 and the nothing will be 78***864***52.

c. Therefore the 6 figure grid reference will be written as GR315864.

281. **Note** - Usually when you are reporting to headquarters on your position or marking locations in reports you need to be accurate when sending UTM references. Usually there will be several maps covering an area and a simple 6 or 4 fig reference can be mistakenly plotted on the wrong map giving an inaccuracy of 100km. As the numbers repeat every 100 km. So always write down the full GPS reading and not just the 6 figure grid reference.

MAGNETIC COMPASS - BEARINGS

282. **Cardinal Points** – North, South, East and West are the four cardinal points of the compass. These points can provide rough indication of direction however for greater accuracy the circle is divided into 360 degrees; 0 or 360 being the North point. The four quadrants of the circle are each 90 degrees and therefore East, South and West are 90, 180 and 270 degrees respectively.

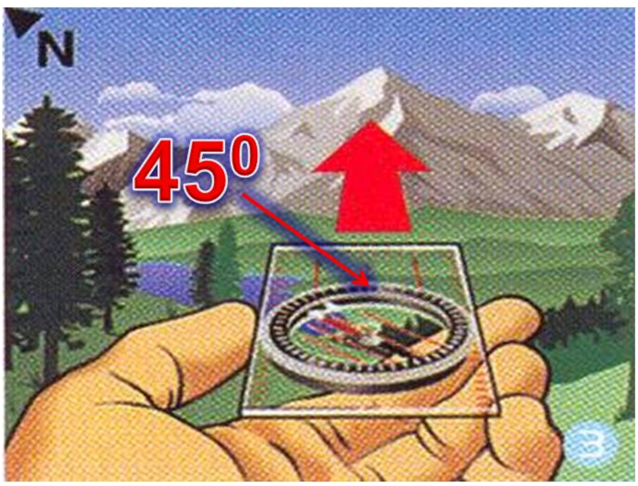
283. **Compass Safety Distance** - Remember that metal and electronic fields (power lines, batteries and radios) can affect which way your magnetic compass needle points. Therefore ensure you keep a safe distance from the following when using your compass:

a. Transmission power lines 80m;
b. Large truck 60 meters;
c. Car 20 meters;
d. Fencing wire 10meters;
e. Global Positioning System (GPS) 30 cm;
f. Rifle arm's length or body width; and
g. Never store compasses next to or with batteries. The battery will permanently destroy the magnetic compass.

284. **Bearings** – The purpose of a bearing is to give an accurate indication of the direction from one point to another.

285. **"Shooting" a Bearing to an Object** – to shoot a bearing to an object or feature on the ground apply the following procedure:

a. Hold compass flat and align the direction arrow towards the object or feature
b. Whilst holding flat rotate the capsule to align the North South arrows on the bottom of the capsule with the magnetic needle
c. Read off the bearing on the direction of travel indicator
d. In this example below the magnetic bearing to the mountain is 130 degrees



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286. **Magnetic Variation** – Remember there are actually three (3) different north points:

a. **Magnetic North** – The compass needle points to the North Magnetic Pole which does change from year to year.

b. **True North** – This is the North Pole position which doesn't change.

c. **Grid North** – This is the direction of the north-south grid lines (Easting's) marked on your maps.

287. Some maps will have a Magnetic Variation Diagram printed on the map. This diagram will assist you in determining the amount of change (degree) to apply to the compass after plotting a grid bearing off the map. Remember you will need to adjust for magnetic variation before setting off on patrol. Depending on you actual location a simple method of remembering the variation is; grid to mag subtract (GMS) and if required to plot a magnetic bearing to the map you may have to add the variation – mag to grid add (MGA).

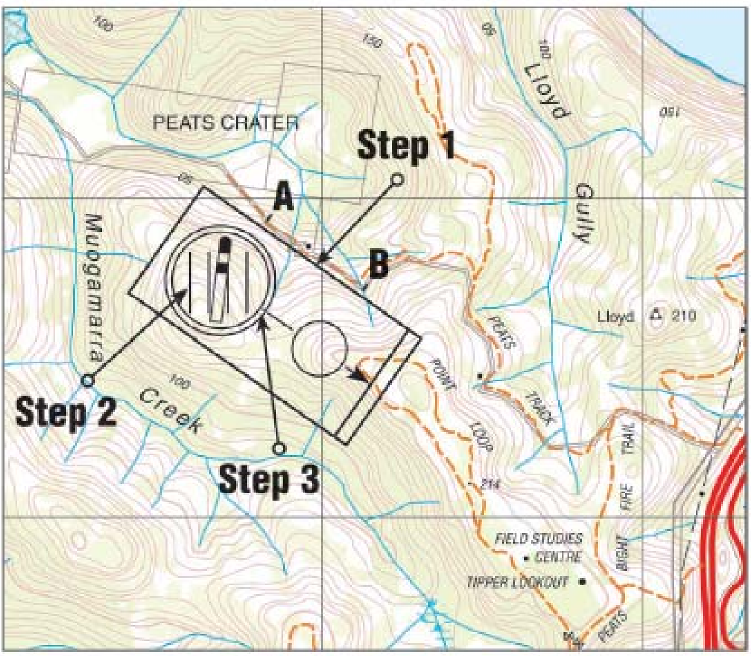
288. After plotting your grid references on the map, then work out the grid bearing. To measure a grid bearing between two grid references using the compass apply the following steps:

a. **Step 1 –** If you wish either draw a line on the map joining the two marked GR or place a dot at each point. Place the long edge of the compass plate along the desired bearing (on the marked line or joining the two GR dots) making sure that the directional arrow on the compass plate points in the direction you wish to travel;

b. **Step 2 –** Turn the compass housing so that the meridian lines are paralleled with the eastings on the map, and the north mark is pointed towards the top of the map;

c. **Step 3 –** Read the grid bearing on the housing where the index line intersects it;

d. **Step 4 –** Hold compass flat ensure magnetic needle is aligned with North mark; and follow direction arrow on the distance required (pacing needs to be calculated).



e. **Step 5 –** Adjust for magnetic variation as required (remember GMS or MGA) add or subtract the variation calculated from the Magnetic Variation Diagram.

PACING

289. One of the principles of navigating is, knowing the distance you have travelled. To know this we must measure with our paces. Paces are the amount of steps it takes you to walk over a certain distance. Each member in the team should know how many paces it takes them to cover 100 meters. To determine each individuals paces do the following:

a. Measure a 100 m in different areas, flat ground, road, hill, steep hill (pace both up and down) through vegetation, over undulating ground. Distance can be confirmed by GPS.
b. Each team member then needs to be in uniform and wearing all field equipment including pack.
c. Each team member walks normally over each marked 100 meters distance and counts their paces. Example: Over flat ground a person may count 122 paces over the 100 meter distance. Walking up hill it may be 150 paces, etc..
d. Note down and remember the amount of paces it takes you to walk:
   i. 100 meters over flat ground;
   ii. 100 meters up hill;
   iii. 100 meters down hill; and
   iv. 100 meters through thick vegetation.

290. To pace accurately and to make sure you do not forget how far you have travelled have either a pace counter or use a piece of string and tie a not every 20 or 50 meters you have travelled. Example: you are walking up hill and you know it takes you 150 paces to cover 100 meters. So it should take you 30 paces to cover 20 meters. Therefore every 30 paces tie a knot on your string and this represents you have covered 20 meters. If you had 6 knots in your string you know you have walked 120 meters.

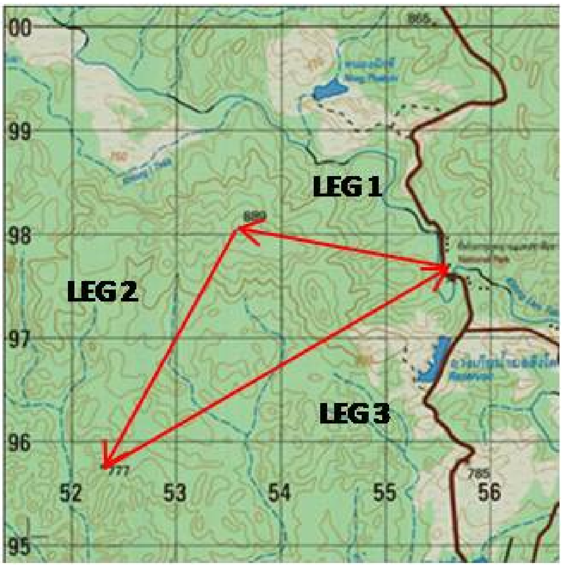
NAVIGATION DATA SHEET (NDS)

291. Finally always compile a NDS when preparing patrols in your protected areas. The NDS can be produced prior to the patrol and after your commander has issued orders. The NDS is also a good aid in that you do not need to patrol with your map out in your hand at all times, the NDS has all the information you require for your chosen patrol route. Remember prior preparation will prevent a poor patrol.

292. Detailed below is an example of a NDS for a foot patrol over a three (3) leg planned patrol route. The following explains the headings you need to add to the NDS when plotting your patrol routes:

a. **Leg 1** - This is the first section or distance of your patrol. Other legs or patrol routes need to be numbered sequentially.
b. **From GR** – Insert the actual 6 figure Grid Reference (GR) of your current position. Obtain this from your GPS or other known information.
c. **To GR**–Insert here the 6 figure GR you are moving to.
d. **Bearing** – Insert the bearing you have plotted with your compass between the two GR points for this leg.
e. **Distance** – Measure the distance between the two GR points and write down in the column the distance in meters.
f. **Pacing** – Calculate from the distance measured the amount of paces you need to complete for the leg. Study the map for differences in the ground and add paces as required.
g. **Going** – Study the map and note in this column the natural or man-made features you expect to encounter whilst patrolling the leg. This is an aid to navigation and assists to ensure you are in the correct location whilst patrolling the leg.
h. **Remarks** – Remarks is for any additional information you wish to add for the particular patrol leg. In this example visibility may be only five (5) meter due to

very thick forest. Therefore the patrol will need to maintain close formations whilst patrolling.



NDS for Team Patrol

Leg	From GR	To GR	Bearing	Distance	Pacing	Going	Remarks
1	556977	543974	260	1300	1690	Heading West to feature at 500m then ascent to large feature deep creek to the north side	Thick vegetation visibility to 5 meters – patrol in single file
2	543974	523957	210	2500	3250	Heading South West descending – creek crossings at 800 & 1200 meters	Check pacing at regular intervals – thick to medium vegetation
3	523957	556977	045	3500	4550	Heading North East medium vegetation – cross creek at 1100m	Maintain patrol discipline – regular nav halts to check location

Note: Tips for Maintaining Direction – The following tips will assist you maintaining your bearing whilst moving on any given foot patrol leg:

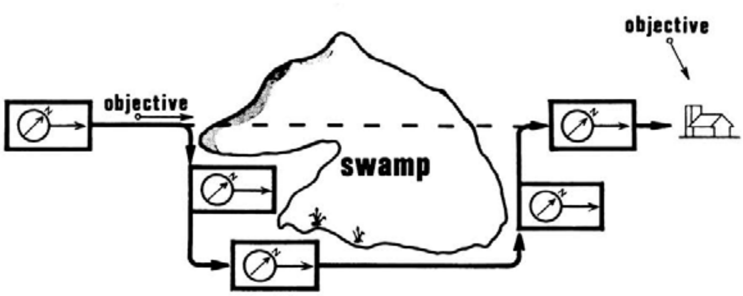
a. Align and sight objects and/or features using the set compass bearing held flat in your hand.
b. Move to the object or feature as you patrol – ensure you have two patrol members pacing.
c. Be alert to your surroundings whilst moving – you have planned the routes so you must know what features you expect to visually identify as you move past or through them.

d. Conduct regular navigation checks with map to ground and check the pacing regularly.

e. When detouring around small obstacles such as very thick vegetation alternate between the left and right side – otherwise you may move off the bearing line.

f. For larger obstacles apply the following manoeuvre with the compass and move at right angles (90 degrees) each time a change is require Remember to ensure you pace all the distances covered around large obstacles to retain correct position.

g. Maintain your compass bearing and take advantage of the base plate. If you conduct this procedure correctly you have 'boxed' around the obstacle – see example below:



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SILENT FIELD SIGNALS

INTRODUCTION

293. 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 while on counter poaching patrol.

294. The reader will have a basic understanding of the basic silent field signals -- and their meanings -- that can be used on counter poaching patrols.

295. 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

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

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

298. It is the responsibility of every ranger 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.

299. 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.

2100. All signals must be relayed using your free hand. Do not use your weapon hand.

2101. Field signals should be exaggerated and not done quickly or non-defined.

EXAMPLE OF SIGN TALK

2102. Scout come to team leader for a reconnaissance. The team leader wants the team scout to come to the team leader so that they can both go on a reconnaissance forward of the patrol team.

FIELD FORMATIONS AND TACTICAL DEPLOYMENTS		
PICTURE	**NAME**	**DESCRIPTION**
	SINGLE FILE Extend the free arm and motion in an 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 to which the team leader points.
	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 to which the team leader points.
	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 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.

COMMANDS

PICTURE	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.

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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 eating.
	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.

OBSERVATIONS

PICTURE	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 (non-explosive) snare or trap 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 extended, 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.

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POSITION AND RANK		
PICTURE	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/PLATOON 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.

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PART 3
THE VIOLATOR

INTRODUCTION

301. This part will describe the basic types of violators a ranger may encounter in the tropical forest and possible ways to find their locations.

302. To conduct effective enforcement operations, rangers need to understand their own capabilities as well as poachers' capabilities. Knowing poachers' methods, movement and habits will assist the ranger in either apprehending poachers or denying and deterring illegal activities.

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

304. 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 according to who, what, when, where and how.

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

ACTIONS ON ENCOUNTERING

306. When encountering suspects in remote locations – and it is obvious that suspects are conducting illegal activities immediately conduct the takedown drill as described in Part 10 of this manual. Do not give suspects the time to develop a plan to fight or flee.

307. Once the suspects are secured with handcuffs and their items have been seized and searched, then it can determined whether each and every suspect is hostile or non-hostile. Any suspect armed with firearms is to be immediately treated as hostile.

NON-TAKEDOWNS

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

SEPARATE AND SEARCH

309. 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 are not to be allowed to face each other.

CATEGORIES OF VIOLATORS

SUBSISTENCE

310. 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.

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

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

313. In most instances, when given an alternative to poaching from a protected area, such subsistence poachers will take up an alternative revenue project. These poachers are to be treated with care, as later you will want to make them your allies through hearts and minds campaigns as well as community outreach.

314. When caught conducting illegal activities, they should be educated as to 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.

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

LOCAL PROFESSIONAL

316. This type of poacher lives among local communities and makes quite a sustainable profit-generating income. A majority of these poachers will make more money than the average ranger.

317. Local professional poachers will have contacts with bulk buyers and organize gangs of local workers, who may only be subsistence poachers who are paid minimal wages. Local professional poachers tend to have access to or are able to purchase expensive equipment such as chainsaws and/or

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weapons, depending on the type of activities they are conducting.

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

319. Local professionals will enter the forest to work and/or oversee gangs of workers.

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

PROFESSIONAL

321. Similar to the local professional, these poachers come from other areas of the country. These types of criminals go after big profit items, such as endangered species or high-grade aloewood.

322. These poachers have come from other areas due to either the lack of resources where they live or because the area has become too hard to operate in, perhaps because of greater law enforcement.

323. Some of these professionals will even conduct trans-boundary activities in search of large profits.

CRIME HEAD

324. Crime heads function on a number of different levels, varying from making a good living to being very wealthy. One common aspect is that they will not enter the protected area to conduct their activities themselves, but will pay for and equip locals to do the work or bring in professionals.

325. Crime heads are normally out of the reach of protected area enforcement. They often have a legal business covering their illegal activities.

326. These people are the real criminals in the destruction of protected areas. Crime heads also exploit local villagers by paying them small amounts of money while gaining large profits for themselves. When crime heads have extracted the resources at the expense of the local villages they can easily move on to other areas.

327. As much information as possible needs to be gathered about crime heads. Document their operations and their links so that cases can be built up and possibly, with the assistance of police, crime heads can be brought to justice.

HOSTILE AND NON-HOSTILE VIOLATORS

NON-HOSTILE

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

329. 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 the handcuffs from non-hostile violators.

330. If there are no signs of a violation, you should not handcuff non-hostile violators in the first place.

HOSTILE

331. 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, or it could involve discharging his or her weapon. Thus, rangers must be fully conversant with the use of proportional force to the threat.

332. Control over hostile violators must be very firm and professional. It should be ensured that rangers do not assault these violators once they have them secured, since this only gives the violators something on which to focus their anger. The aim is to be able to calm the violators down in an attempt to make them as passive and timid as possible in order to control them more easily.

KNOWING WHERE TO LOOK

333. Rangers need to know how to locate poachers in order to pre-empt illegal activities instead of constantly reacting to violations. This is why all patrol data is required to be entered into a database and analyzed. From the analysis of data we can determine the following:

POACHER PROCEDURES

334. **Poacher procedure** – From previous encounters, we can determine poachers' various actions, behavior and procedures. This will enable pre-emption of their activities instead of having to react to their actions.

POACHER CAMPS

335. **Camps** – We can determine where most of the poachers set up their camps, whether the camps are near creeks or rivers, around water holes, and the camps' distance from a water source. Have the poachers' 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 a certain distance? Do the poachers sleep together in one group, or do they sleep in separate camp areas so that it is harder for the rangers to capture them all at once?

USE OF TRACKS

336. **Use of tracks and waterways** – 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? It is a requirement to know information on road, track and water route systems in and around the P.A. These are called avenues of approach and can be covered by other law enforcement agencies.

ANIMALS AND PLANTS

337. **Animal behavior** – Knowing certain animal species' behavior can help ascertain what the poacher will do and where he or she may be. To capture or kill a certain animal species, the poacher will know the animal's behavior and location. Anticipating when poachers set up and retrieve their snares, for example, can help rangers capture violators in the act.

338. **Certain exploitable plant life –** We may determine where the poacher most likely is by knowing where the most sought after plant species are located.

SUMMARY

339. Knowledge of the above information can help in the planning of patrols. This information will require constant updating, as poachers will change their tactics to counter rangers' operations.

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IDENTIFYING POACHER LOCATIONS

340. In the tropical forest environment, the individual can normally only see 5 to 20 meters in any direction, and it is quite difficult to locate poachers. The jungle or forest environment is different to open plains, where rangers can use binoculars to see across the horizon in a 360 degree circle and identify potential poachers out to 5 kilometers.

341. The average encounter with poachers in the forest can occur as close as 10 to 20 meters, so ranger teams must stay alert. Potential ways to locate poachers before they locate the rangers are as follows:

VISUAL

342. Actually seeing the poachers normally only occurs when you are 10 to 20 meters from them. Therefore, you need to identify other visual signs left by the poacher or visuals caused by poachers' activities, such as:

343. **Smoke** – Smoke from camp fires can be seen from far away. If you are able to position yourself on high ground and can look over the forest canopy, you can see smoke exiting the canopy above the position of the poachers. Take a compass bearing to the location. If possible, move to another location and take another bearing. The points the bearings intersect on the map should represent the location of the poacher's camp.

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

345. **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. This will enable the rangers to interpret track and sign. The rangers will be able to determine the age of the footprints, direction the poachers travelled, equipment or weight carried (this may indicate how long the poachers will be staying in the forest, or how much of a resource they have extracted), and how many people or different groups are using the same track at different times.

346. Track and sign may also indicate what types of activities the poachers have conducted or will conduct. For example, you might see drag marks from logs or indentations in the ground from the tools they were using. If there are dog tracks, this provides a warning that a dog may give you away when trying to sneak up on the poachers. A lot of information can be determined from track and sign.

347. **Light** – Light from a campfire or from spotlights can indicate where poachers are located. If these lights are seen in the distance, it is best to take a few bearings to the location from different points, see where they intersect, and then investigate in the early morning.

AUDIBLE

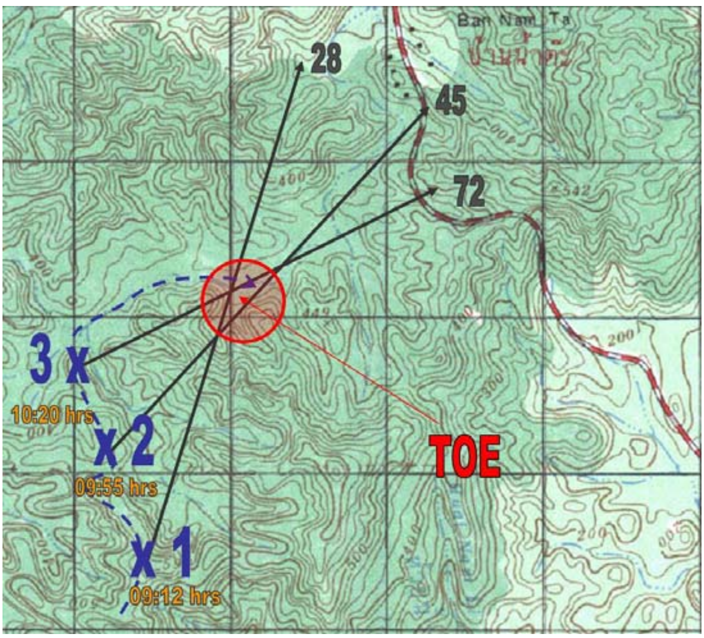
348. This is normally the biggest factor in revealing poachers' locations. Noise travels a long way, and in hilly or mountainous terrain noises echo off escarpments and travel through the valleys.

349. **Speaking and other noises** – Depending on the noise level, if someone is shouting, the sounds can be heard from quite a distance. Again, bearings are to be taken to the location. In addition, domestic dog barking is quite distinguishable; many poachers use dogs for both hunting and as early warning that strangers and rangers are near. It is best to take a bearing and follow-up.

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

351. **Chopping** – Chopping sounds can easily be heard from a distance of more than 500 meters, depending on the terrain and weather. As with all the above, do not simply try to run quickly in the direction of the noise. Take a number of bearings so that you can get a rough location. It is likely that if you start to run after the noise, and poachers stop for a rest or because they have finished their work, you will lose their position.

Figure 3-1. Diagram: identifying a poacher's location using bearings.



Ranger team one is patrolling and hears a chainsaw in the distance. At point 1, the team leader takes a bearing and plots it on his or her map. The team then continues to move along the best course possible toward the chainsaw. 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). It is most likely that the chainsaw, in this case, is operating within the general area of the TOE. This provides a search area for the team, even if the chainsaw suddenly stops operating.

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ODOR

352. Poachers' locations may be identified through smell. Normally, this will only occur when you are in close proximity to the poachers. 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, so that it may be almost impossible to detect smells as listed below.

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

354. **Cigarette** –The sweet, pungent smell of cigarette smoke may linger in the air for 15 to 20 minutes in close proximity to where a person smoked it. Sentries for poachers are normally quite bored, merely sitting and waiting, so many smoke heavily. Therefore, be careful, as cigarette smoke may mean that you are very close to such a sentry.

355. **Smell of food cooking** – The smell of food cooking is a pleasant odor to a ranger. Depending on the type of spices used, food may be smelled up to 50 or more meters from a camp.

356. **Human excrement** – Most poachers will not bury their excrement, as they don't have any respect for the environment in the first place. This is a repulsive smell, with an odor 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, due to modesty, will squat in a place of privacy. In many instances they will squat in creek lines or next to water.

357. **Soap and toothpaste** – The smell of perfumed soap is very out of place in the forest, and the smell will linger. If you can smell soap, you may be in close proximity of a camp or a recently used camp.

SENSED

358. Most people have had the feeling that something is out of place and not right on a number of occasions, whether the hairs on the back of their neck have stood up or they just have a "gut" feeling. Usually, this happens because one of your other senses has picked up something, but it has not yet registered in your brain. Therefore, if you think something is not right, stop the team, look, listen and wait. The chances are that you or someone else in the team will notice what is out of place. Another overlooked aspect is when birds or animals suddenly take flight or run. This means that something is not right and something has disturbed them. Most likely, it is a poacher.

IMPORTANT NOTE

359. It is important to understand that if you can locate the poacher through the above methods, then they can locate you in the same way. Team leaders need to enforce field discipline when required.

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PART 4
PATROLLING OPERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

401. A patrol is a physical activity conducted to gain information and/or provide protection in a specified area. Patrolling requires high levels of endurance, physical and mental toughness, self-discipline, and well-trained and well-equipped teams.

402. The aim of counter nature crime patrols is to disrupt violators' activities, deny freedom of movement and deter access in order to reduce unsustainable and illegal use of natural resources. Some patrols may have specific tasks to apprehend violators in a protected area after enough information on the violators' locations, strengths and activities has been obtained. Effective counter nature crime patrols are achieved through using a combination of different types of patrols. Patrolling should be conducted on an irregular schedule using deception plans for insertion and extraction of the patrol to deceive criminals of the true nature of enforcement activities and team locations.

403. To enforce the laws of the protected areas, enforcement rangers need to be in the forest searching for criminals. Patrolling operations are the basic activities and duties that enforcement rangers will conduct.

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 can be conducted over several different patrols per month.

405. This part 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.

PATROL AREAS

PERIMETER

406. Patrolling plans must deploy teams throughout the P.A. to provide a layered enforcement obstacle that effectively provides the three principles of protection. These three principles are to deny, deter and detect violators early, before they can conduct their illegal activity. A perimeter patrol is the first layer of this strategy used to deny or deter violators before they have a chance to enter deeper into the protected area. Known points of entry and exit are covered and identified with static and mobile checkpoints, and information gathering tactics and ambushing helps to cover the small track systems that enter the PA This forces the violator to try and use other and longer routes that will eventually make it more difficult and costly to continue conducting their activities.

407. To increase effectiveness, sub stations should be established at major entry and exit points in order to conduct regular surveillance of these areas. Checkpoints, both permanent and temporary, must be established regularly to check people for contraband when entering and leaving the protected area. Suspicious activities and people require recording and reporting to the headquarters and other substations.

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CORE

408. Core patrolling is used to deny and deter access to violators who spend long periods 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. As a deterrent, the park management may post warning signs, making violators aware the area is being patrolled.

PATROL TYPES

RECONNAISSANCE

409. This is the standard patrol conducted by the rangers. Reconnaissance patrols are used for gathering important information covertly on an area, a particular location, a suspected activity, or to confirm information from another source. All types of information can be gathered on a reconnaissance patrol. The lack of sign or no indication of violators in a certain area can still be important information for the park director. The team leader may plan the route and the objectives of a reconnaissance patrol. These patrols can be physically demanding, as a high level of skill is required to remain undetected for the duration of the patrol. This may require the personnel to live in the field for long periods without resupply and carry all their food and water requirements. These patrols are very flexible, and will generally use the various components of the other patrols below.

410. In order to deceive personnel who may be collecting information about the enforcement rangers' movements and activities, it is important to vary insertion and extraction methods and locations. Teams and sections may patrol the similar area every month, but they should not patrol over the exact same route. Enforcement ranger teams are not to be predictable in their activities and enforcement duties.

DETERRENT

411. These patrols are to deter possible violator activities in protected areas. They are conducted overtly along the park perimeter and they are a show of presence. The main aim of a deterrence patrol is to reduce violators' illegal activity during the team or section's presence, in a similar way that a police officer stands at a road junction directing traffic. In this case, no one will commit an offense because they know they will receive a fine. The team or section can visit 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. The team or section can patrol, tactically, the roads, tracks and river systems or open areas to deny and deter violators' use of these avenues of movement.

412. When the team or section does enter villages it must not show an aggressive stance. Teams must be polite, respectful and speak first to the village chief. The visiting of villages should first be coordinated with the head of any community development programs.

413. It is advisable in the majority of circumstances that if a patrol enters a village, two rangers should stay on the outskirts with the weapons while the rest enter unarmed. If in a vehicle, conceal the weapons before entering the village.

414. These patrols can also be used as deception patrols. By having patrols overt in one area, violators may believe that other locations are clear of rangers. This makes it more likely that violators will enter another area, where they can be arrested or detained by another team conducting arrest type patrols.

SEARCH AND CAPTURE

415. Search and capture patrols are designed to specifically search locations of possible violator activity, and detain or arrest the violators.

416. Search and capture patrols are more effective if enforcement planners and rangers have a good knowledge of the violators' habits and locations.

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

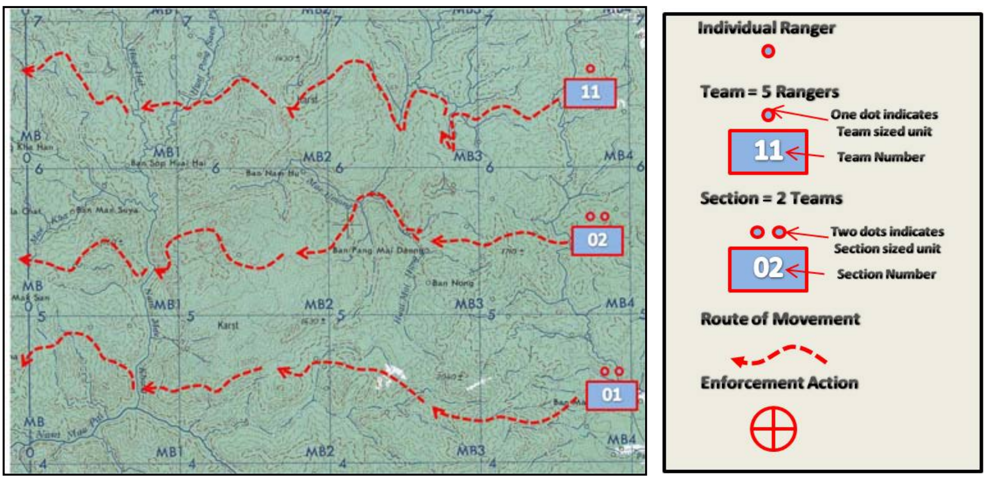
418. An example would be if a known professional tiger poacher is said to be in the area. The team might be tasked to search for and capture the specific violator in an area where the tiger has been known to roam. A team is to avoid all other people conducting minor offenses, so as not to give the team's location and intentions away to the tiger poacher.

CLEARING PATROLS

419. Clearing patrols consist of combined and coordinated teams that move quickly through an area of intense illegal activity in order to scare away violators in that area. The teams may not conduct capture, detaining or arrests as the aim is for the violators to flee. This is another form of deterring violators in the area in order to reduce illegal activity and target the destruction of left behind equipment and forest produce by confiscation or destruction.

420. Clearing patrols may be given specific orders to destroy or confiscate illegal items captured and immediately release violators. Or the orders may be to escort violators to the park boundaries or detain all or specific violators.

Figure 4-1. Clearing patrol



Clearing patrols can be accomplished using various methods.
One method, as shown in the above diagram, is to have three teams of five rangers. Each team is responsible for a grid square (1km x 1km). Each team moves forward one kilometer bound, searching for any sign of violators. After the team has reached that bound, they wait and coordinate with the other teams by radio. Once all teams are approximately on the same frontage they move forward another one kilometer bound. For planning, an average of 5 to 6 kilometers' advance can be accomplished per day. This will depend on the terrain, vegetation and encounters with violators.

Figure 4-2. Clearing patrol

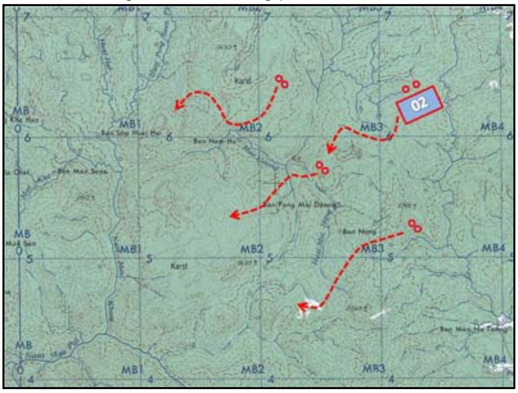
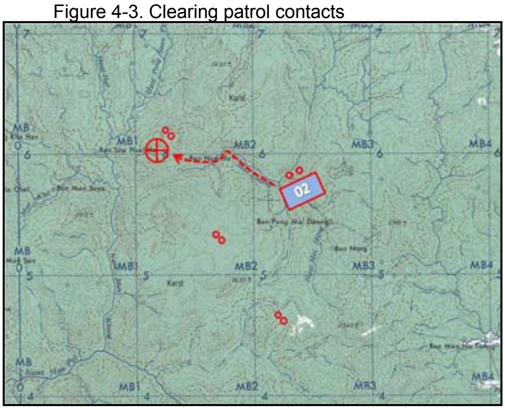


Figure 4-3. Clearing patrol contacts



Another method is to use one section for arresting and detaining duties, while a team made of six or more rangers conducts scouting and reconnaissance to the front and sides of the section. In these diagrams, we have number 2 section, consisting of team 3 and team 4. Another team, team 5, splits up into three reconnaissance groups of two rangers each. The reconnaissance groups move ahead and to the flanks of 2 section, looking for signs and locations of violators. When they find violators, they conduct surveillance for the time it takes number 2 section to move to their location. If the situation warrants enforcement action, the section will conduct a takedown and arrest the violators.

ROUTE CLEARANCE

421. Patrolling tracks, roads or waterways in a protected area, searching for and detaining any person conducting illegal activity, denies and deters violators' freedom of movement on easy pathways. The patrol may be conducted on foot, motorbike, vehicle or watercraft.

422. These route clearance patrols are conducted in order to disrupt violator activity. If major routes are routinely patrolled at irregular intervals, violators are forced to use other routes that are more difficult and time consuming for moving contraband. This will reduce the violators time in the protected area, affecting their ability to extract forest products. This may compel them to over stretch their own resources, eventually making it financially unviable for a violator to conduct illegal activities.

423. These patrols must be at irregular intervals, or else violators will determine your routine, and avoid entering or leaving via their normal routes when a patrol is scheduled.

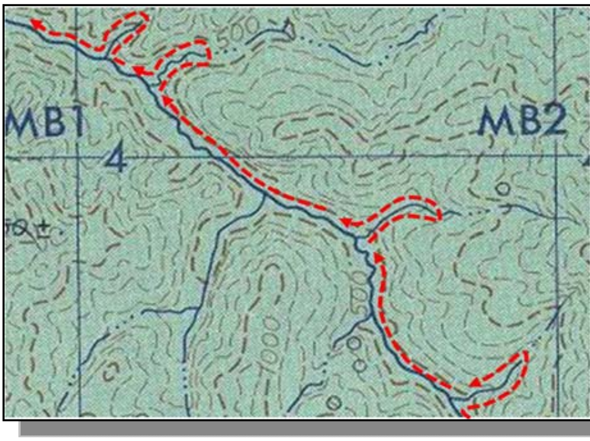
424. Due to the difficulty of moving in the forest at night, route clearances are effective when conducted in the early evening between 18:00 hours and 22:00 hours, as well as the early morning from 04:00 hours to 06:00 hours. It is estimated that at these times violators will attempt to move contraband along these pathways. The violators will tend to use torches and lights then, giving away their positions. A disciplined ranger force can easily conduct immediate ambushes and capture unaware violators. For the same reason, enforcement rangers are to be disciplined in the way they use lights at night, or else they too can be seen and ambushed by aggressive criminals.

PATROL SEARCH TECHNIQUES

425. The team leader when planning his patrol routes can use a number of different patrolling techniques to search for violators or signs of illegal activity. These techniques can also be used for search and rescue operations.

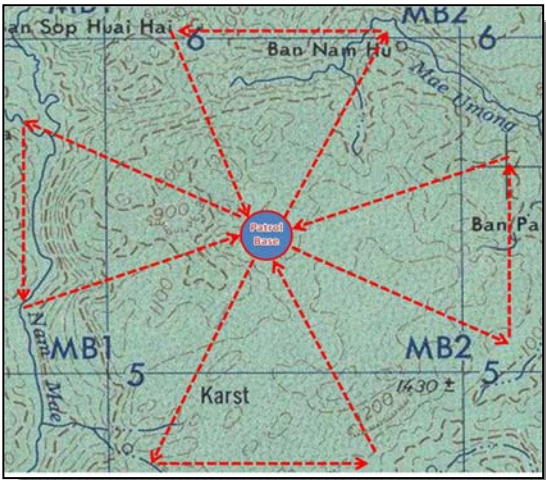
426. **Creek line search**. This search technique is used to find violators or track and sign of violators along rivers and creek lines. Violators regularly use creeks and rivers to camp near, collect water, wash, as an access route and to extract illegal items from the protected area. The disadvantage of creek line searching is that vegetation may be thick, which slows movement and can be noisy. Fast flowing water may cover the noise of the patrol.

Figure 4-4. Creek line search



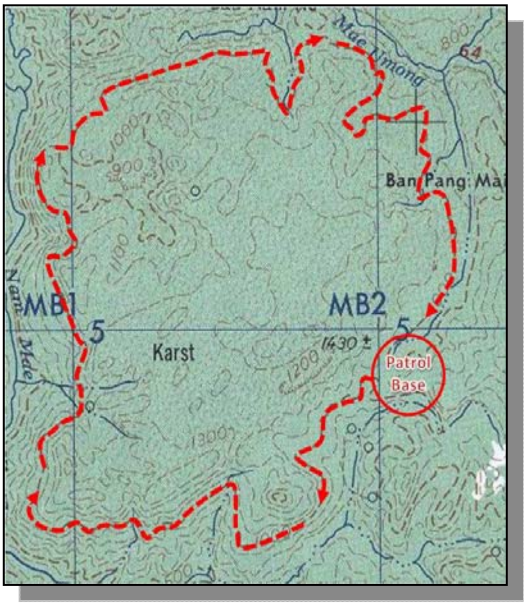
427. **Fan search.** This search technique is a very thorough method. However it does not take into account the terrain, forcing the team to cross difficult country and obstacles without bypassing. The search technique is best used on flat or slightly undulated ground and in forests that are more open.

Figure 4-5 Fan Search



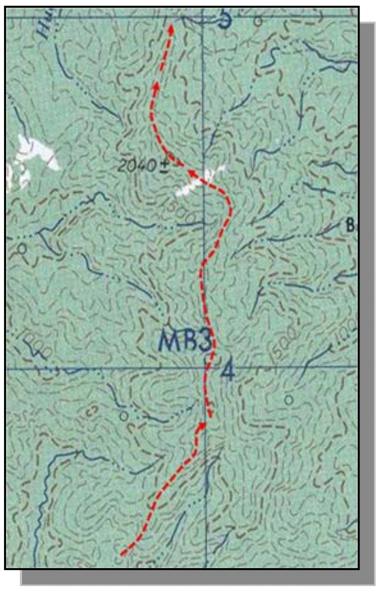
428. **Contour search.** The search technique follows the natural contour which allows the teams to search in between the high ground and creek lines. Many poachers will camp on the high ground but utilize creek lines for water supply. The disadvantage is that the team members will normally be walking along a slope and in steep terrain this can be difficult.

Figure 4-6. Contour search



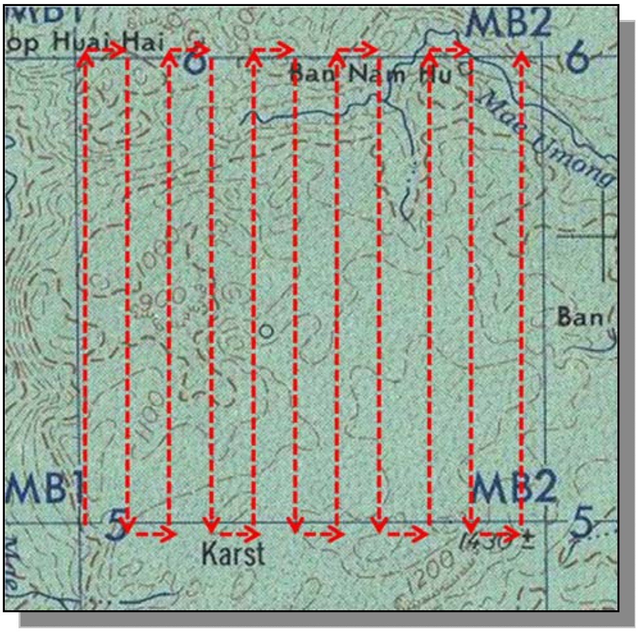
429. **High ground search.** This technique is very useful for searching ridgelines and high ground. It gives the team the added advantage in being able to hear noise rising from the lower ground on either side of the ridge or hills. The disadvantage is that the team could become silhouetted. If the terrain is very steep and mountainous movement can be very slow and tiring.

Figure 4-7 High Ground



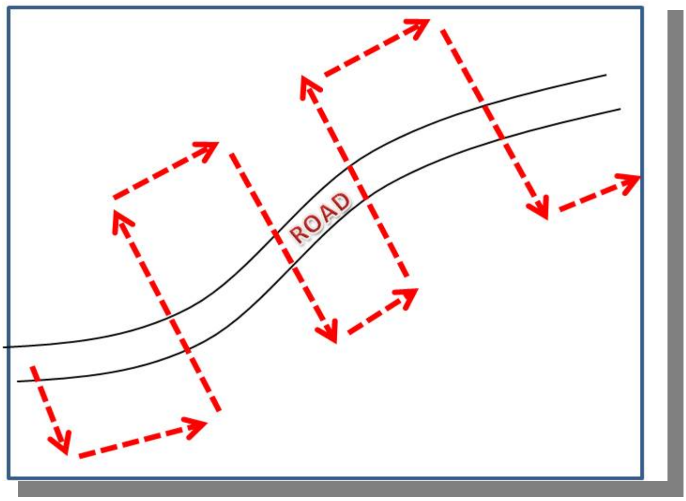
430. **Grid search.** This search technique is a very thorough method. The use of bearing is paramount. However it does not take into account the terrain, forcing the team to cross difficult country and obstacles without bypassing. The search technique is best used on flat or slightly undulated ground and in more open forests.

Figure 4-8. Grid search



431. **Baseline search.** This technique is good for searching for snares, signs of illegal activity and poacher camps located near roads and tracks. The disadvantage is that it leaves considerable sign of the ranger team along tracks.

Figure 4-9. Baseline search



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CHECKPOINTS

432. Checkpoints are static patrols that may be permanent or temporary locations. Checkpoints are designed to intercept and inspect people and vehicles entering and -- most important -- leaving the protected area.

433. Many protected areas have a main entry station. These are considered permanent checkpoints. Checkpoints provide a localized deterrent to conduct regular or irregular searches on personnel and vehicles entering and leaving the protected area. Violators will avoid these points so as not to get caught. When establishing sub-stations, ranger forces should consider placing them on main park entry routes, so they can also be utilized as permanent checkpoints and deny and deter the entry and exit of violators.

434. Temporary checkpoints can be established periodically within the protected area. This will deny and deter any freedom of movement by violators on these routes within the protected area. Temporary checkpoints can be established by teams and sections during a route clearance patrol.

435. Checkpoints can be established at pathway junctions in order to make the best use of limited resources and personnel. Pathways that converge, or places where people must otherwise converge, such as bridges, ridgelines, and crossroads, make good places to establish temporary checkpoints.

436. It is a good consideration to establish checkpoints at the bends of tracks or roads. This allows the checkpoint to remain concealed to people until the last moment. If people try to avoid the checkpoint when they approach, they are to be considered suspicious and pursued. The use of natural slow points is a good consideration in establishing checkpoints. This can be a rise or steep dip in the road, or where a vehicle or people have to climb over obstacles on approach to a check point.

AERIAL

437. If the protected area has access to a fixed wing aircraft or a helicopter, large areas can be searched for signs of violators and encroachment.

438. There are many ways that an aircraft can be used to search for illegal activity. If weather conditions permit, searches can be conducted at night. The aircraft can fly higher and cover a larger area, and fires from violator camps may be easily identified, depending on the size of the fire and the tree cover.

439. Night vision devices (NVD) can be used to pick up the light of these campfires. If the aircraft has forward looking infrared (FLIR), the detection of fires and personnel under the canopy is made easier.

440. 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.

441. Depending on the size and capability, helicopters can be used to deploy enforcement ranger teams directly to the area of interest and conduct a takedown or move off to conduct further reconnaissance. This requires the rangers to be specifically trained in airmobile tactics and rappelling and fast roping methods.

442. Prior to conducting any aerial patrol, a patrol plan is to be conducted with the pilot. The need to determine what the aerial patrol is to accomplish is vital, as it takes a

considerable amount of money to conduct these kinds of patrols. Therefore, don't waste flying time if you don't know what the aerial patrol will achieve.

443. There are 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. This way, it is easier to see any reflections from camps or signs of violators' 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

444. Maritime operations are covered in another manual and require specific training of enforcement rangers in the principles and tactics regarding using watercraft. 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 hours a day.

445. Protected areas with navigable rivers or coastal boundaries require having some small watercraft for patrolling these areas.

446. 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 boat driver is proficient with the craft and the river course.

447. The watercraft should stop periodically, and the engine should be turned off. Then listen and look activities should be conducted for any signs of violators. The water borne teams are to stop and search other watercraft within the protected area.

VEHICLE

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

449. Vehicles are useful in perimeter patrols, route clearances, team deployments and in establishing quick checkpoints. Four-wheel drive vehicles can carry a team for quick response and reaction in assisting other teams in the field.

450. When using vehicle patrols, remember to stop periodically and turn the engine off to listen and look. If activity is heard, or sign is seen from a possible violator's camp from a distance, the team should record compass bearings and approximate distance to the location. From this initial information, a team can be sent on foot to conduct reconnaissance of the sightings.

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MOTORBIKE

451. Motorbike patrols are similar to vehicle patrols but are less restricted to locations and seasonal changes. Noise is a concern when using motorbikes, however. In addition, the rider is not able to search the ground and has to concentrate on the terrain to their immediate front. Use the same principles of the vehicle patrol.

452. Smaller step through motorbikes (scooters) are very effective along trails in the forest, especially during the wet season. They can easily be carried by two persons and taken across flooded streams, while larger and heavier engine motorbikes cannot.

ELEPHANT/HORSEBACK

453. In other countries, such as India, elephants are used by rangers to conduct patrols. They are very slow but quiet. It is surprising how little noise elephants can make, and they are quite dexterous, with the ability to move easily over rough and steep terrain.

454. Elephant patrols are best used when teams have to move deep into the forest for a longer than usual period. This is because compared to a section, elephants can carry extra supplies and heavier, high frequency radio communication equipment, in addition to more batteries and antennas.

455. Horse patrols can be quiet, but they are best used in open country or along trails and tracks, where the horses' speed can be best used. Horse patrols are not fully suited to tropical forest locations, as it is easy for a rider to be thrown off due to the vegetation. In open country, horses good for pursuing violators from a distance due to the animals' speed.

PATROL TACTICS

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

457. Enforcement tactics are based on basic principles and can be conducted in several different ways. Tactics must be developed to counter any known and perceived threat. As situations, violator trends and threat levels change within the protected area, the enforcement tactics are to be revised to counter the threat.

458. Rangers are to be trained for the best and worst possible scenarios to better prepare them for any event, keeping a balance of proportional use of force, economy of effort and using the minimum amount of force required to resolve each situation.

459. A major objective in the training 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 tactical advantage through intelligent use of speed and surprise;
   e. Reactive drills; and
   f. Searching and securing suspects.

DAY OPERATIONS VERSUS NIGHT OPERATIONS

460. Tactics may vary from day to night due to restrictions on the ability to conduct certain actions and activities, but the main principles remain the same. All activities do not cease because the sun goes down.

461. **Day operations.** During the day, patrols are mainly mobile, and all forms of patrols can be conducted. The major obstacle may be the requirement to avoid other people. Concealment of team activities is more difficult and demanding.

462. **Night operations.** Night operations are the opposite. At night, dense tropical forests restrict patrolling activities and movement. If not trained properly, it can be dangerous to move through the forest at night when it is difficult to see obstacles, steep ravines or cliffs. Moving through a dense forest at nighttime can produce unnecessary noise, and the team may be detected by violators. If it is necessary to move during nighttime in the forest, then torches may be used. To minimize detection, the torch lenses should be colored red or blue and kept very low to the ground. This can be done by taping torches to sticks in order to only illuminate what is required for safe but deliberate movement.

463. The team or section that is conducting route clearance patrols by day can conduct ambushing routes and track sits of large tracks by night (described later). This is done in order to deny, deter and detect criminal night movement.

464. Nighttime can cover the movement of the rangers and is a good time to conduct the insertion or extraction of teams. Nighttime can cover movement across open areas and through villages. During these types of movements, torches or lights are not required as it will be easy for anyone to detect the rangers' movement.

465. The phases of the moon should be noted, as a well-lit moon may provide considerable illumination for movement in areas that do not have thick tree cover.

SEASONAL CONSIDERATIONS

466. The duty of the enforcement rangers is “to patrol regardless of season, weather or terrain.” Poor weather does not interrupt illegal activity. In fact, in some areas it will increase such activity if it is known, for example, that the rangers are "scared" of the rain.

467. **Dry season**. During the dry season, violators can normally be found within a few hundred meters of water. Animals, like violators, must have access to water and will be attracted to areas that provide a reliable water source. Violators exploit the animals' need to drink and meet their own requirements by camping in these areas. Knowing where these water sources are during the dry season will make it a lot easier to locate their camps. Conducting patrols directly to, or along, these watercourses will enable a team or section to find signs of human activity in the area.

468. **Wet season**. During the wet season, the protected area will have abundant water sources. Violators can now operate in a more widespread area away from those locations they were forced to use during the dry season. The wet season can work in favor of protection and enforcement patrolling, as swollen rivers will have limited crossing points that can be used as areas at which to set up temporary checkpoints or night time ambushes.

469. **Crop harvesting**. Violator 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 violator will continue irrespective of these occasions.

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PART 5
PATROL OPERATIONS PROCEDURE

INTRODUCTION

501. An old saying is that "prior preparation prevents poor performance." A key factor in putting sound enforcement operations into use is the design and implementation of patrol plans. One of the greatest downfalls in protected area enforcement is the lack of planning. As another saying goes, "those who fail to plan, plan to fail." The following sequence is a systematic approach to conducting sound enforcement operations.

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

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

DIRECTOR'S ORDERS

504. The park director is to issue monthly operational orders to the head of enforcement that are in line with the park director's strategic plan on park protection. The park director, when developing his or her monthly orders, is to 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.

505. Depending on the management style of the park director and/or the competency of his or her staff, the park director may only need to issue general orders to the head of enforcement, or he or she 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.

506. The park director's 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 are to include enforcement, management, outreach, and wildlife monitoring activities. A logical method is to divide this into park sectors 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 ENFORCEMENTS' PATROL PLANS

507. The head of enforcement is to develop tactical plans for his or her enforcement teams. These plans are to meet the specific aims or goals of the park directors' plan.

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

509. 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? and
    h. Plan – formulate a plan or plans from the best selected course or courses of action.

510. Once the head of enforcement has decided on a plan, he or she is to write the plans up for each patrol team. Orders only need to be issued just prior to the patrol.

THE ROTATIONAL PATROL PLAN

511. The head of enforcement and or platoon commanders should develop rotational patrol plans to ensure that there is a continual patrol presence in the protected area.

512. The platoons would cycle through a rotational plan of operations so as to continually have a platoon in the PA as per the following example:
    a. One platoon deploys to the PA for a ten day patrol. (Note the duration of the patrol can be altered ten days is an example).
    b. The second platoon is conducting response duties and preparations for patrol during the same ten day period.
    c. The third platoon is on rest for five to ten days at the commander's discretion.

513. This could be done in five day time blocks or ten day time blocks. If the cycle is changed to shorter five day time blocks the transport requirement will double. The shorter cycle may be more suitable at different times of the year. Changing the cycle irregularly will also assist in breaking any routine patrolling pattern being set, that may be identified by local violators.

514. The ten day rotation would have the platoons' cycle through the three activities in the one month, providing thirty-two rangers in the PA patrolling every day of the year. The activities of the rotation cycle are as follows:
    a. Patrolling the PA;
    b. Ready reaction force and patrol preparation; and
    c. Rest.

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Example of a Rotation Patrol Schedule

Month 1 – Patrols are schedule for 5 days each deployment

Day / Platoon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1 Pl	P	P	P	P	P	M	SD	SD	SD	SD	SB	SB	SB	SB	D	P	P	P	P	P	M	SD	SD	SD	SD	SB	SB	SB	SB	D	P
2 Pl	SB	SB	SB	SB	D	P	P	P	P	P	M	SD	SD	SD	SD	SB	SB	SB	SB	D	P	P	P	P	P	M	SD	SD	SD	SD	SB
3 Pl	SD	SD	SD	SD	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	D	P	P	P	P	P	M	SD	SD	SD	SD	SB	SB	SB	SB	D	P	P	P	P	P	M

Month 2 – Patrols are scheduled for 6 days each deployment

Day / Platoon	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1 Pl	P	P	P	P	P	M	SD	SD	SD	SD	SD	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	D	P	P	P	P	P	P	M	SD	SD	SD	SD	SD	SB
2 Pl	SB	SB	SB	SB	D	P	P	P	P	P	P	M	SD	SD	SD	SD	SD	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	D	P	P	P	P	P	P	M
3 Pl	SD	SD	SD	SD	SD	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	D	P	P	P	P	P	P	M	SD	SD	SD	SD	SD	SB	SB	SB	SB	SB	D	P

Key to table

- P – Patrolling – conducting field patrolling activities, living in the field
- D – Deployment - patrol preparation and deploy to field for patrolling
- M – Maintenance - Debrief, reporting and maintenance and equipment cleaning on returning from the field
- S – Stand Down - rest and home leave
- SB – Stand By – standby as a reaction force in support of the patrolling units and tasks with local duties

PREPARATION ORDER

515. 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 is to 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.

516. 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 TL 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.

517. **Information security.** Giving rangers prior notice 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 required may lead to a breach in security through unauthorized discussion.

518. **Delegating tasks.** Upon the issuance of a preparation order, the team leader can prepare the team for patrol. The team leader must delegate tasks clearly to ensure all preparation is completed thoroughly. The team leader is to ensure the completion of both team and personal administration and, if possible, rest the patrol before deployment.

519. **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 or her patrol orders. Again the need to maintain operational security is considered so as not to compromise the team or its activities.

PATROL PREPARATION

520. Once a team has received a preparation order for a patrol, the team may then conduct the procedure for preparation of any administrative and pre-patrol requirements. The procedure is designed so that the team 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 the team members. This enables the team leader to be available to receive orders from the head of enforcement and subsequently complete his or her team orders.

521. **Reconnaissance tasks.** Part of patrol preparation may involve the team leader, with possibly some of his or her team members, conducting a pre-patrol reconnaissance. This, of course, depends on the type of task the team has been given by the head of enforcement.

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

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

a. **Issue preparation order** – Team leader issues the preparation order to his or her team members.
b. **Individual equipment** – Team second-in-command directs rangers to conduct personal preparation of their equipment. He or she 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 preparations. Again, he or she inspects the equipment to ensure compliance with his or her 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 among the team. He or she 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, the team leader will forewarn one or two team members to accompany them. The second-in-command must ensure that they do not delegate tasks to these people during the patrol preparation.
h. **Training** – Training and rehearsals are conducted. Training may be required for the introduction of new equipment, 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, is to 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.
j. **Orders** – Finally, just before the patrol, the team leader will issue detailed orders. (See team patrol orders).

TEAM PATROL ORDERS

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

525. Orders are to be given in a safe and secure location to maintain operational security. The orders are to be issued at a time just prior to the team deploying on patrol. However, there enough time should be allowed to conduct any relevant administrative tasks as dictated in the orders.

526. After issuance of the orders, team members are not to be allowed to go home, to restaurants and other such public locations. This is to ensure that any information about enforcement patrols is not conveyed to persons outside the team organization, in order protect the team security.

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

528. **Patrol orders.** The main points to remember for the delivery of orders are as follows:
   a. Orders are to be issued with the aid of models, mud maps, sketches, photos, etc;
   b. Orders must always be given to the whole team;
   c. Orders are to be given slowly and queries answered at the end of each phase of the orders; and
   d. Orders must include a seniority list in case the TL becomes sick or injured.

529. **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. Describe 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; and
         5. Any team member who is detached from the team or not attending the patrol, or any person who may be attached to the patrol.

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c. **Mission:** Give a clear and concise statement of the mission that is derived from the head of enforcement's 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 tiger poacher operating in sector 1," or
   ii. "Team 7 in a joint operations with Team 8 and 9 is to sweep and clear sector 2 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; and
   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; and
      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 details on 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 and 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. This includes who is in charge, second-in-command, and details down to the last person.

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 or she asks if there are any questions, and then asks questions from the team members to ensure they know what they have to do.

530. With the development of enforcement standard operating procedures (SOPs), along with every member of the team being trained in these procedures, orders/briefings can be kept reasonably short. The team leader may refer to the SOPs in a manner such as, "If

the team comes under hostile fire: as per SOP's," and "rules of engagement: as per SOPs," etc.

CONDUCT OF THE PATROL

531. The actual conduct of a patrol is explained in the following parts of this manual. However, a patrol must be conducted according to orders. Variations from the directed tasks are to be approved through the head of enforcement.

INCIDENTS/OCCURRENCES

532. These are the events that occur during the patrol that need to be recorded/written in a note book. First, the team needs to counter or react to the incident. Once the incident or occurrence has been acted upon, neutralized or completed, the team leader needs to record it for later reporting. This is to ensure detail is not forgotten when reporting the occurrences at the end of the patrol. These incidents can be categorized as follows:

533. **Routine occurrence** – This information includes regular patrol events such as:
   a. Locations and times of patrol bases;
   b. Locations and times of meal breaks; and
   c. Location and times of radio checks. Information on locations where a team can and cannot communicate using team radios is valuable information for future operations.

534. **Topographical occurrence** – This information is to include all points pertinent to the natural environment. If changes are noted during the patrol they are to be recorded on topographical maps back at the headquarters. This information can help in the planning of future patrols in the area by covering the following:
   a. **Watercourses** – water levels, water flow, drinkability, crossing points for large bodies of water or rivers.
   b. **Vegetation** – record details about vegetation density while conducting the patrol. Vegetation may be thick in certain areas and thus slow the movement of the team. This is to be recorded giving an approximate area and stating the type of vegetation and reason, such as "slowed the patrol movement." Vegetation may have changed since the maps were made.
   c. **Terrain** – landslides, or slippery rocky areas, may affect the patrol and affect poacher operations. These details need to be recorded. These details can also go into warnings of future potential landslides that may directly affect the safety of villages and villagers in the area.
   d. **Weather** – this is another key point that requires recording, as weather can adversely affect patrols and individual patrol members. The weather will also affect poacher operations, and this information can be used, over time, to determine poacher trends according to weather.
   e. **Man made features** – This includes old buildings, settlements, wells, roads, tracks and bridges. Conditions of all such features need to be written in the team leaders'/second in commands' note book.

535. **Wildlife incident** – This information is to include all track, sign, visual sightings and audible noises coming from wildlife. Record/write the time, location and number of wildlife encountered. Include any insects of importance.

536. **Enforcement incident** – These incidents and occurrences are the most important for the enforcement patrol. The list issued must 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;

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b. Wildlife poaching;
c. Charcoal production;
d. Encroachment;
e. Other illegal resource extraction;
f. Violators;
g. Arrests; and
h. Confiscations.

537. **Special incident** – These are incidents that are not covered by any of the above but that need special notation. The head of enforcement or park director may even want to include under this section such things as death threats, shooting incidents, etc. to bring special notice to these occurrences.

538. All of these occurrences or incidents make up the bigger picture. If these incidents are not reported, they are not known and, thus valuable pieces of the information jigsaw puzzle will be missing.

539. The patrol incident occurrence data form as follows is a simple means of documenting patrol activities, as they occur, in one standard format for the entire enforcement force. This can be made up as a notebook that can easily fit into the team leaders' pocket.

PATROL INCIDENT OCCURRENCE DATA					011
1. Patrol Code	T01-2F		**2. DTG**	180931 JUN 03	
3. Location	48	P	5876103	**UTM**	7822005
4. Incident/Occurrence		Loggers Captured			

X	1. Logging	X	11. Weapon
	2. Poaching		12. Confiscation
	3. Aloewood		13. Dangerous situation
	4. Charcoal production		14. Illness/Injury
	5. Encroachment		15. Fire
	6. Other Illegal activity		16. Wildlife sign/site
	7. Camp		17. Patrol base/rest
X	8. Human encounter		18. Topographical/climatic
	9. Violation		19. Equipment damage/lost
X	10. Arrest		20. Other (describe)

Photo #	1-10 (Disk 3)

5. Description/Notes

Patrol heard chainsaw, deployed into position, moved
in, and captured 3 illegal loggers, 2 cutters and one
armed guard (with dog) cutting black-wood. 2 trees
cut down. Confiscated equipment (see back).
Chainsaw was burned in location and axes destroyed.
Name of loggers (see back)
Returned to HQ with violators and AK-47
See arrest report (#330)

BACK OF FORM

<u>Violators</u>

Mr. Mot Mann, Age 26, Photo #5
Arul Village, Dung District, North Province
Violation: Logging

Mr. Hum Diddy, Age 25, Photo #6
Arul Village, Dung District, North Province
Violation: Logging

Mr. Fiddy Do, Age 24, Photo #7
Pung Village, Dung District, North Province
Violation: Illegal position of weapon/logging

<u>Equipment Confiscated</u>

1 x chainsaw – destroyed
2 x axes – destroyed
2 x cubic meters of wood – destroyed
1 x AK-47 serial number 120978
23 X bullets, 7.62mm short
1 x machete

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EXPLANATION OF THE PATROL INCIDENT OCCURRENCE DATA FORM

540. **Patrol code**. Simply states the team number, patrol number for that month and type. The example shown here is T01 – 2F. This represents Team 1 (T01), second patrol for the month (-2), and means that the patrol is on foot (F).

541. **DTG**. Refers to the date time group. This is the 18th day of the month (18), at 9:31 hours (0931) during the month of Jun (JUN). The year is 2003 (03).

542. **Location**. Location is given as a UTM.

543. **Incident/occurrence**. The main incident that occurs is given here. On this form, there are twenty specific incidents that must be marked accordingly. This information can then be entered into a database. The incidents marked on this PIOD correspond to a logging incident with a human encounter and arrest, involving a weapon.

544. **Photo**. If photographs are taken, the photograph number on the camera is to be noted.

545. **Description**. The team leader records a written description of what occurred.

546. If more room is required, write on the back of the page. If carrying around large sheets of paper is cumbersome, the team leader will keep a "patrol diary" to log all events and occurrences. Four columns drawn up in a note book will suffice. The column headings will detail the number of the entry, i.e. serial; the date and time; the grid reference; and the event or occurrence. The Patrol Diary is also used to record navigation and topography details that the team came across during the patrol. An example is shown below:

Serial	Date Time	GRID	Occurrence
1	180800 Oct	456777	Heard two chainsaws. Bng. 35° dist. 500m.
2	180900	459781	Located saw mill in OP. five pers. cutting trees. Radio information to HQ.
3	181100	459782	Conducting close recon of sawmill. Two trucks enter on N/S rd.
4	181400	460782	Wood stockpile and tents. Eight pers. in total. Two with AK-47, one with RPG.

PATROL DEBRIEF

547. On returning from the patrol, the team leader is to review the events, incidents and occurrences in consecutive sequence with the team. This is to be conducted as soon as possible on return.

548. This is very important, as the team leader may have missed some details regarding what occurred during the patrol. This may include problems and possible resolutions, recommendations to administrative points, or some crucial evidence/points missed during the apprehension of suspects.

POST PATROL ADMINISTRATION

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

550. **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 or her report. As soon as all of the equipment is cleaned, repaired or replaced, the team leader is notified so that he or she can inspect all items. On the team leader's approval, all items are to be stored, and are now ready for the next task. This procedure ensures that all teams are ready at a moment's notice.

551. **Spot checks.** The head of enforcement is to carry out spot inspections of the team equipment to ensure readiness and good working order.

PATROL REPORT/REPORTING

552. Even though the team may have returned from the field, the patrol is not finished until all reports are complete, equipment has been serviced, and the team is ready to go back out to the field. On returning from the field, the team leader is to submit a report to the head of enforcement. Reports are to be simple and concise. If reports are too complex, then items can be missed. A simple method is as follows:
    a. Date/time;
    b. Location;
    c. Incident/occurrence; and
    d. Description.

553. The team leader is to brief the head of enforcement on what has occurred during the patrol. This information is then entered into a computer database or filing system.

ANALYZE PATROL DATA

554. The patrol data needs to be analyzed at least monthly by the head of enforcement and the park director. If this data is not used, patrol strategies and plans will not be organized to their fullest potential. Without proper analysis and good planning, enforcement patrols could be roaming around aimlessly with no real objectives and outcomes.

555. Analysis of patrol data assists future planning and allocation of resources for the PA patrolling plan. By analyzing the data, the patrol cycle can continue with the park director issuing his or her orders to the head of enforcement.

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CASUALTY EVACUATION PROCEDURES (CASEVAC)

IMMEDIATE ACTIONS

556. If a patrol member becomes sick or sustains an injury, the patrol should carry out the following actions:
    a. Immediately render appropriate 'first aid'; and
    b. Quickly assess whether the casualty requires further medical treatment. If so then you must decide on:
        i. Using medical treatment available at the substations, PA headquarters or in the District Medical Facilities, or
        ii. Evacuation to a provincial hospital.
557. If the casualty requires evacuation to a provincial hospital you should decide which of the following evacuation options is best:
    a. Road transport: with PA vehicle or by flagging down a civilian vehicle (if the casualty can be moved and can wait for medical treatment), or
    b. Helicopter (if available): from any suitable landing site in the field (if the casualty cannot be moved and/or requires the fastest possible means of evacuation)

ORDERS FOR EVACUATING THE CASUALTY

558. If possible, someone from the patrol should always accompany the casualty during the evacuation.
    a. Road transport:
        i. Send a message or messenger, by the best available means, to the nearest substation or PA headquarters. Use the correct format as given below, requesting transport to come and pick up the casualty or to wait for arrival of the casualty. If the PA headquarters cannot be contacted or cannot arrange transport, send a message to the nearest location where alternative transport is available.
        ii. Members of the patrol should then carry or escort the casualty to the place where they intend to meet the transport. Try to avoid moving the casualty if it will make his condition worse.
        iii. The PA headquarters should then arrange to pick up the casualty and transport to the nearest or provincial hospital.
        iv. The PA headquarters should communicate with the hospital giving information of the situation and illness or injury.
    b. Helicopter:
        i. Send a message or messenger, by the best available means, to the PA headquarters. Use the format given below, requesting helicopter transport to come and pick up the casualty at the nearest suitable predetermined site for helicopter evacuation.
        ii. Move the casualty to the predetermined site for helicopter evacuation.
        iii. The PA headquarters should communicate with the hospital, providing information of the situation and illness or injury.

FORMAT OF CASUALTY EVACUATION MESSAGE

559. Using this format for your request for evacuation will ensure that all the necessary information is sent and received clearly, and tells the PA headquarters if the patrol group is able to make all the necessary evacuation arrangements (or whether the Office needs to make further arrangements):
    a. Location: current location of casualty - name of location and GPS reading (for the helicopter pilot latitude/longitude is preferable;

b. Number of casualties: (e.g. “one adult male”);
c. Nature of injuries or symptoms: (e.g. "broken leg" or "severe fever and vomiting");
d. Time of injury: when injury occurred or illness was discovered;
e. Action to be taken:
   i. Group is to arrange their own transport of the casualty to the PA Headquarters, or
   ii. Request evacuation of the casualty: by vehicle or helicopter, to PA headquarters or to Hospital
f. Suggested evacuation point and requested time of evacuation from that point: (e.g. "grassy field, location at 106°45'20" E, 11°30'30" S, request evacuation at 1500 hrs " or "crossroads at Palin Village request evacuation at 1400 hrs"); and
g. Additional Information: Any extra information, which you feel would help facilitate the evacuation - but keep it brief!

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TABLE OF PATROL PROCEDURE

Event	Responsibility	Action
Director's 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 or her 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 or her patrol and writes up patrol orders from that plan.
Patrol orders	Team leader	Team leader issues patrol orders to his or her 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 reviews 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 inspects equipment before being stored.
Patrol report/reporting	Team leader	Team leader completes his or her report and debriefs the head of enforcement, handing the written report over to be entered into a database.
Analyze Patrol Data	Park Director or the Head of Enforcement	The head of enforcement and the park director need to analyze the data from all patrols so that the next month patrolling schedule can be changed as required. Then the cycle starts over again.

PART 6
TACTICAL PATROL FORMATIONS

INTRODUCTION

601. This part describes the types of field patrol formations a team and section will use in counter poaching operations. The reader will learn how patrol formations are used to gain a tactical advantage over poachers.

602. The tactical formations described in this manual are only a guideline; these formations may need to change to suit the number of members in the team, the environment and changing threat levels.

603. Patrol formations are used when the team or section is moving tactically. Formations save time in tactical movement and assist in achieving control and security. In selecting the formation to be utilized, the team leader must consider the following factors:
   a. **The ground** - Terrain and vegetation. Some formations are best suited to thick forest vegetation, steep hills and night movement, while other formations are used in flat grassland and open country, allowing a team to search a wider area.
   b. **Poachers –** The team leader can change the teams' patrol formation if there is forewarning of a hostile encounter with poachers. Some formations will better prepare the team to react to any given situation, e.g. hostile engagement with aggressive poachers, sighting poachers and encountering civilians.
   c. **Control** – Patrol formations allow the team leader to know where all the members are at all times, even if he or she cannot see them directly.

PATROL FORMATIONS

604. Each individual member in a patrol formation must know:
   a. Their location relative to other team members and the team leader;
   b. Their area of observation and vigilance during all moves and halts to ensure the team is not surprised by people the team wants to avoid; and
   c. The distance or spacing between team members in the patrol formation may be altered as necessary by the team leader. This will be determined by:
      i. the task;
      ii. the nature of the threat;
      iii. the closeness of the country; and
      iv. the visibility.

605. **Spacing:** The distance between each member in thick forest or at night can be as close as two to five meters. The main principle of spacing is to maintain visual contact with the person in front and behind at all times. Another principle of spacing is that people grouped closely together are easy to detect while moving in the forest. This alleviates the temptation for team members to talk to each other to reduce noise and maintain their vigilance on visually searching the immediate area while moving. Spacing will reduce the likelihood of many of the team members being injured from hostile activity, since any rifle fire can be concentrated in one target area. Grenades and improvised explosive devices have burst and lethal radiuses, and if members are suitably spaced out, one grenade will not injure all the team members.

606. **Observing arcs of responsibility**: Each person within the team has an area he or she is responsible for searching visually. If the team members are armed, the weapon is to

follow the same path as the eyes during this ongoing search. If a team member sights a hostile person during the visual search, he or she will be able to bring his or her weapon to action much quicker than if it were pointing away or not being carried in a ready to use manner or over the shoulder. The following can be used as a guide:

a. the lead person (the scout 1) will search to the front, both left and right sides;
b. the next person, usually the team/section leader, will visually search the area to the left;
c. The next person behind the team/section leader, or third person, will visually search the area to the right;
d. This will continue through the formation, ensuring that the person behind is covering the opposite area to the person in front. See figure 6-1, 6-2 and 6-3;and
e. The last person in the formation will be responsible for covering the rear of the patrol, to ensure they are not being followed by hostile persons or stalked by wild, dangerous animals such as elephants, buffalo or tigers.

607. Basic patrol formations are:
a. Single file;
b. Staggered file;
c. Open file; and
d. Extended line.

SINGLE FILE

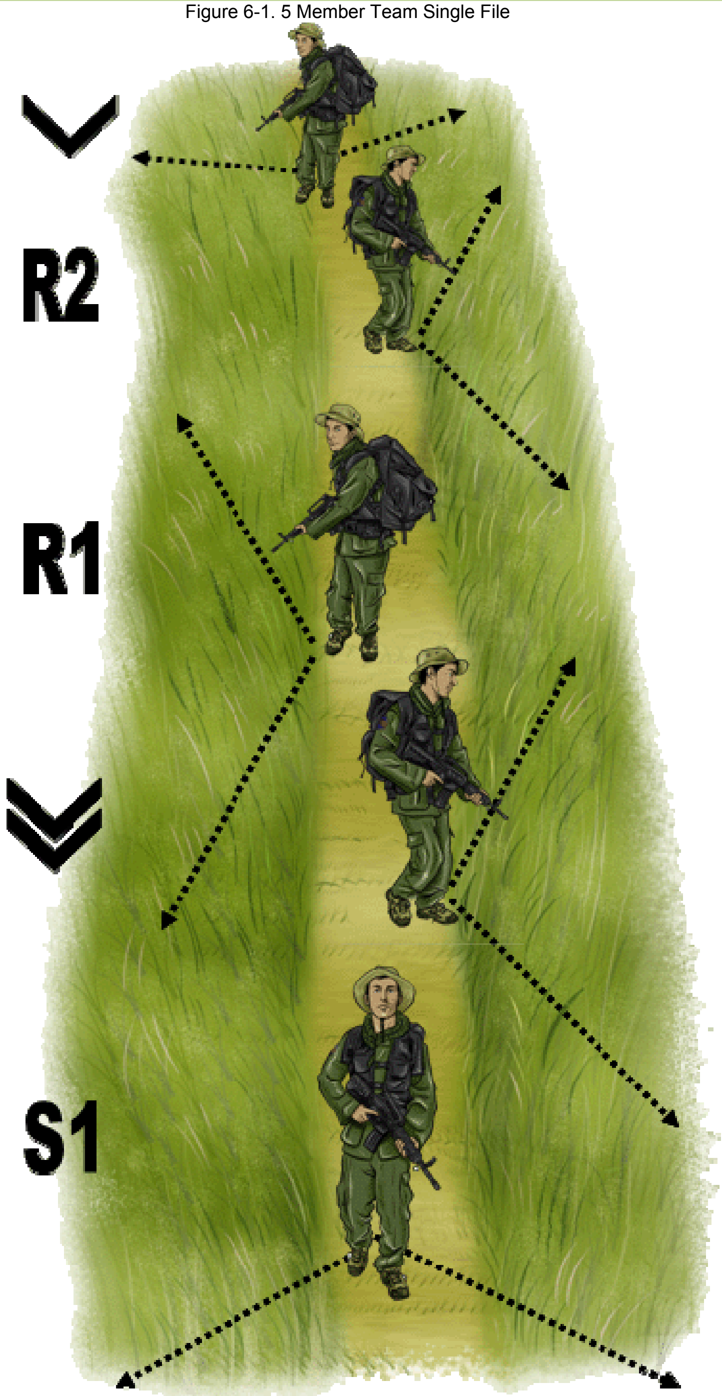
608. The single file formation is useful for moving along narrow features such as creeks, ridge lines and narrow tracks. Traveling in a single file formation leaves less sign when moving through very thick undergrowth in the dense jungle. During nighttime moves, single file is the preferred formation.

609. Advantages of single file are:
a. Good control and speed;
b. Good cover to the flanks;
c. Good for night movement; and
d. Requires one route so there is less cutting of vegetation and less noise.

610. Disadvantages of single file are:
a. Poor cover to the front, and unless team members move, they cannot bring their weapons to action without potentially shooting one of their team members; and
b. Vulnerable to weapon fire from the front or rear.

5 Member Team

Figure 6-1. 5 Member Team Single File



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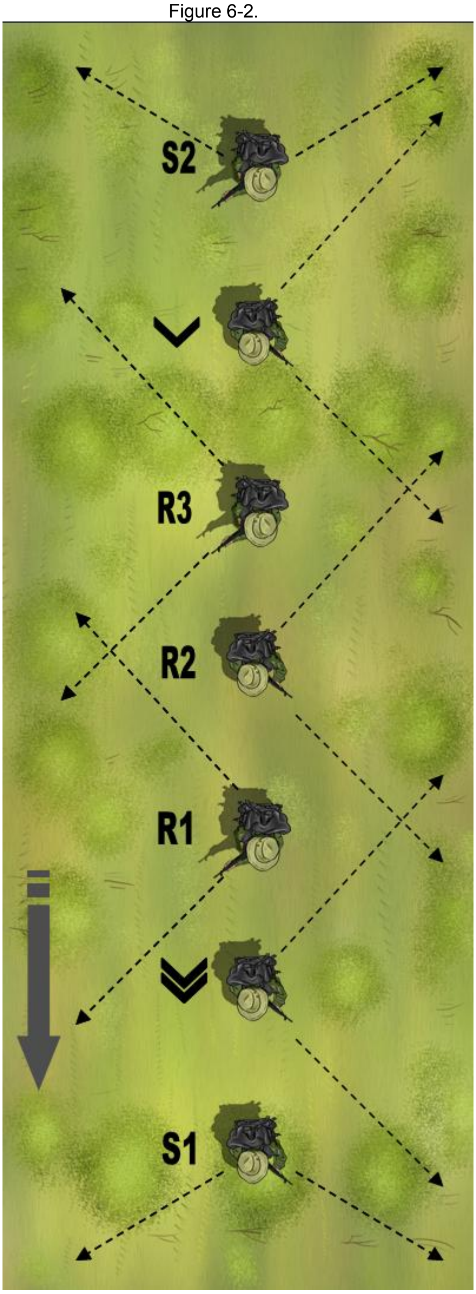
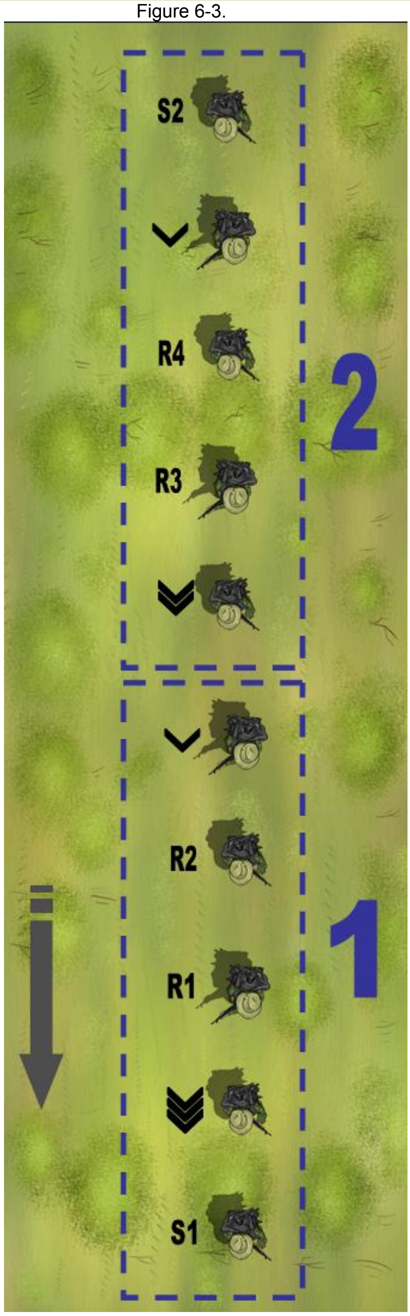
7 Member Team

Figure 6-2.



10 Member Section

Figure 6-3.



STAGGERED FILE

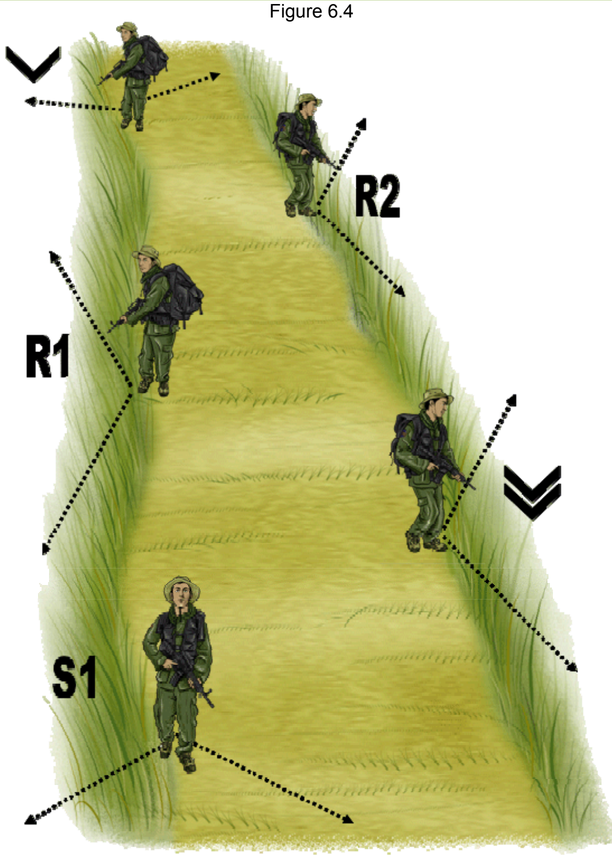
611. Staggered file is be used when patrolling along wide paths or roads. This formation permits alternate members to be positioned on opposite sides. It is effective for route clearance patrols, and spacing must be maintained so that the team or section will not all be caught in an ambush at once. This reduces the likelihood of many casualties to the team.

612. Advantages of staggered file are:
   - a. Good control in relatively close country;
   - b. Good protection to the flanks;
   - c. Suitable for night movements along roads; and
   - d. A team can conduct an immediate ambush from this formation see far enough ahead to give early warning.

613. Disadvantages of staggered file are:
   - a. Covers a narrow front;
   - b. Vulnerable to weapon fire from the front and rear; and
   - c. The patrol may be split if contacted from the front or rear.

5 Member Team

Figure 6.4



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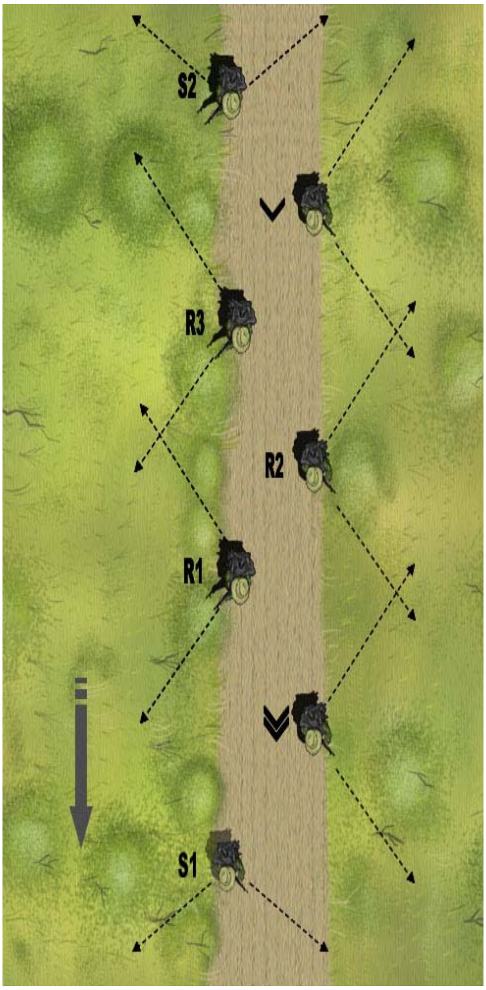
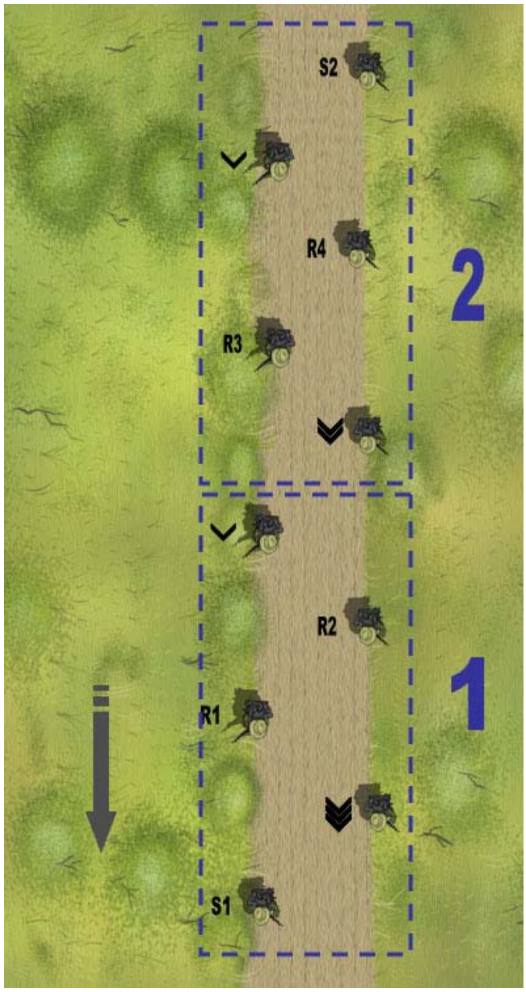
7 Member Team	10 Member Section
Figure 6.5	Figure 6.6





DIAMOND/OPEN FILE

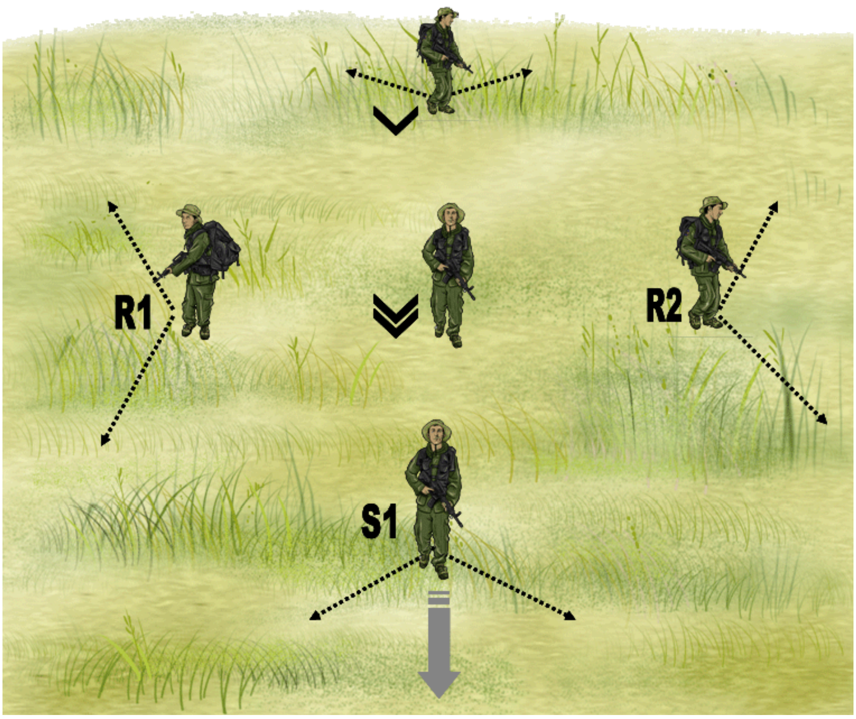
614. The diamond and/or open file is used for open country areas, or places where there is good visibility for a long distance. This means trees that are sparser than rain forest, allowing the team to spread out. A five member team, when spread out, forms the shape of a diamond on the ground, so the open file is referred to as the diamond.

615. Advantages of open file are:
  a. Good all-around protection;
  b. Easy to conduct short halt drills;
  c. Spacing increased to search a larger area for sign;
  d. Good control in open country;
  e. Hostile engagement drill position easily reached;
  f. The team can use more team weapons in a hostile engagement quicker in any direction while reducing the possibility of shooting their own team members.

616. Disadvantages of open file are:
  a. Difficult to control in close country and at nighttime; and
  b. Rangers have to create separate paths, leaving more sign and possibly more noise in thick forest.

Open File 5 Member Patrol Team

Figure 6.7



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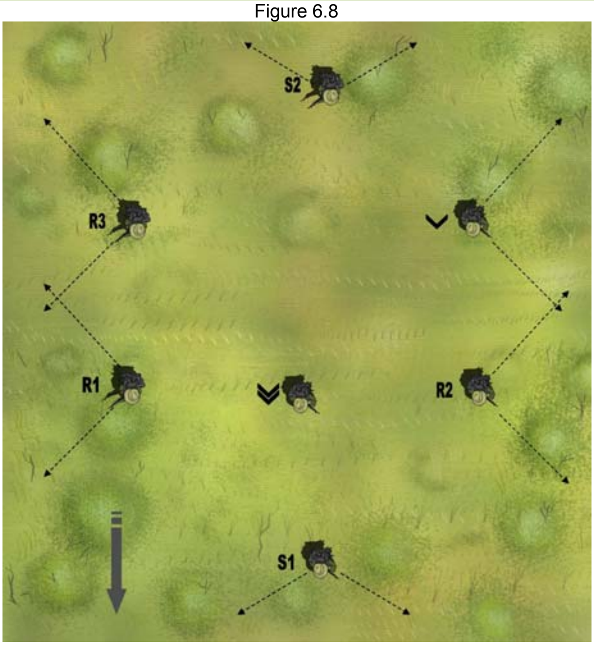
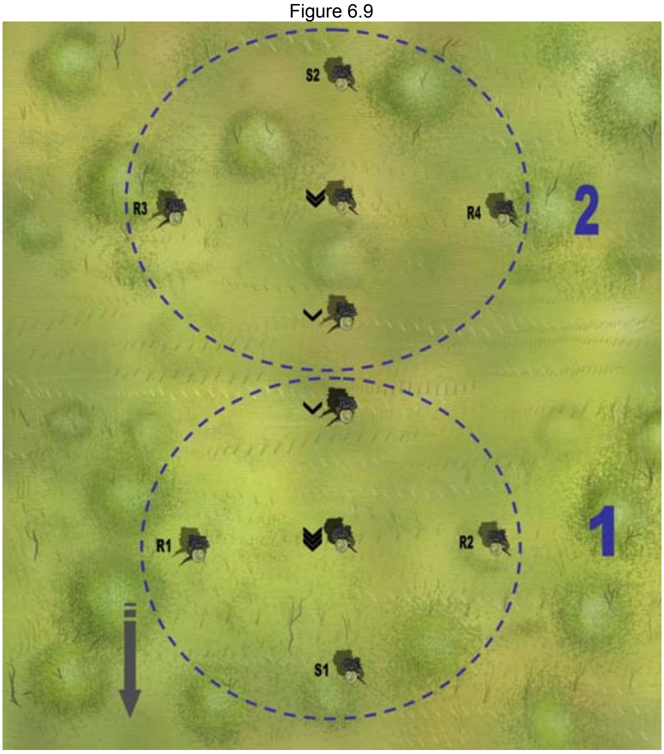
Open Formation 7 Member Team

Figure 6.8



Double Diamond Formation 10 Member Section

Figure 6.9



EXTENDED LINE

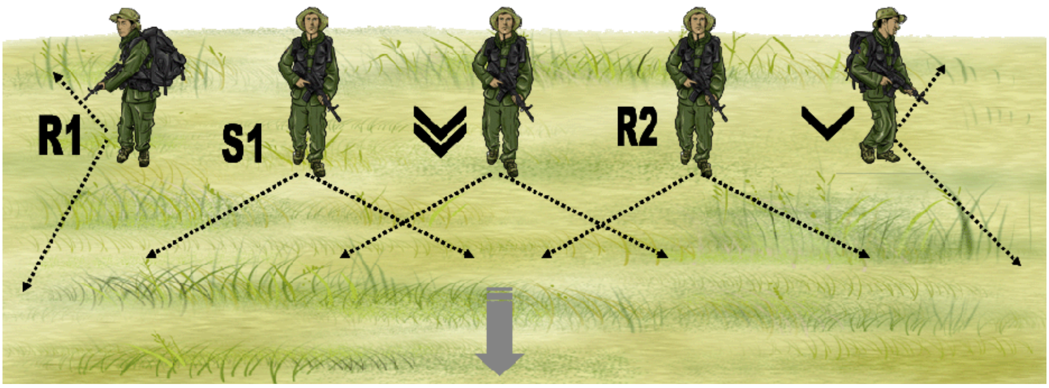
617. Extended Line is used to cover a wide frontage when conducting a detailed area search. It is used in raids and takedowns. See part 10.

618. Advantages of extended line are:
    a. Very good weapon cover to the front;
    b. Allows patrol to search and clear a wide area; and
    c. Creates dispersion to protect patrol against hostile weapon fire from the front.

619. Disadvantages of extended line are:
    a. Control is difficult in even light vegetation;
    b. Creates more noise due to amount of paths that need to be created; and
    c. Vulnerable to weapon fire from the flanks.

Extended Line 5 Member Patrol Team

Figure 6.10



OBSTACLE CROSSING DRILLS

620. An obstacle is a small open area that must be crossed but may expose the patrol to hostile engagement. The following are possible obstacles that the patrol may encounter:
    a. Track or road;
    b. Creek or river;
    c. Extremely thick foliage; and
    d. Clearings.

621. To ensure the security of the team, the team leader will utilize an obstacle crossing drill depending on the threat level. The team must use the drill during reconnaissance patrols to maintain vigilance whilst crossing an open area. There are many ways to conduct an obstacle crossing drill, but the basic principles remain the same. The basic principles are as follows:
    a. Cross at a point that reduces the team's exposure to being seen or fired upon;
    b. Early warning and cover is placed to cover the obstacle approaches before anyone crosses the obstacle;
    c. Only one person at a time on the obstacle;
    d. The crossing is to be quick; and
    e. Do not leave any tracks or sign on, before, or after the obstacle.

622. **Sequence:** The following is a suggested sequence for conducting an obstacle crossing drill that can be practiced by the rangers before going on patrol. On encountering an obstacle the following sequence should be followed:
    a. The scout identifies a potential obstacle, stops, and signals the team leader to come forward. The team leader and scout will conduct a quick reconnaissance up and down the obstacle to find a covered crossing point;
    b. The team leader will designate the location as an obstacle, then sends the obstacle crossing drill signal back to the rest of the team;
    c. The scout then covers to the right down the obstacle (3 o'clock);
    d. The team leader covers to the left of the obstacle (9 o'clock);
    e. The no. 1 ranger then moves across the other side of the obstacle and covers down the right (3 o'clock);
    f. The no. 2 ranger moves across the obstacle and covers down the left (9 o'clock);
    g. The team second-in-command then moves across the obstacle and covers to the front (12 o'clock);
    h. The scout then moves across the obstacle and passes the team second-in-command and continues patrolling forward;
    i. The team leader then moves across and passes the team second-in-command, then continues to patrol forward behind the scout;
    j. The no. 1 ranger then moves past the team second-in-command and continues to patrol behind the team leader;
    k. The no. 2 ranger then moves past the team second-in-command and continues to patrol behind the no. 1 ranger;
    l. The team second-in-command then moves off and continues to patrol behind the no. 2 ranger; and
    m. The team is now back in single file and patrols away from the obstacle at a slightly quicker or hurried pace until well out of sight of the obstacle. It is important for the rear most personnel to be vigilant toward the obstacle as people can move down a road, track or river behind the team quickly and quietly.

Figure 6.11 - Scout identifies track and calls the team leader to recon obstacle

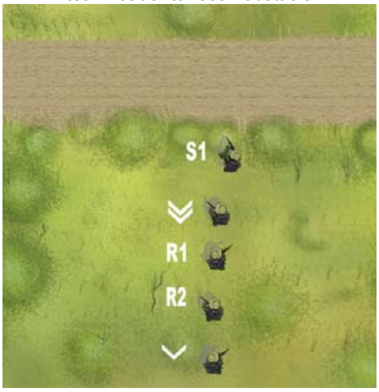


Figure 6.12 - team leader confirms it is an obstacle and where to cross it by obstacle crossing drill. Next, S1 and team leader take up cover positions.

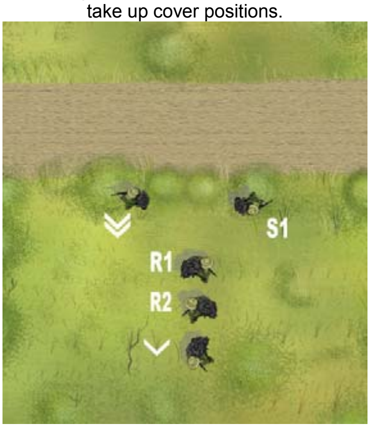


Figure 6.13 - team deploys R1, crosses the obstacle followed by R2 and 2IC, and takes up positions to cover other people across.

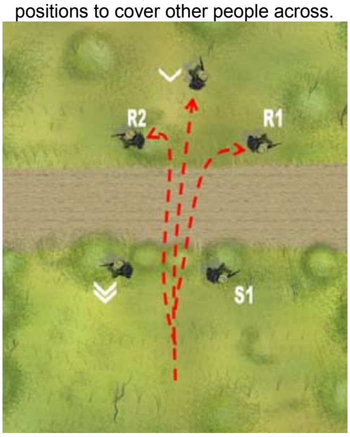


Figure 6.14 - S1 then the team leader will cross the obstacle and go past the 2IC and start to move away.

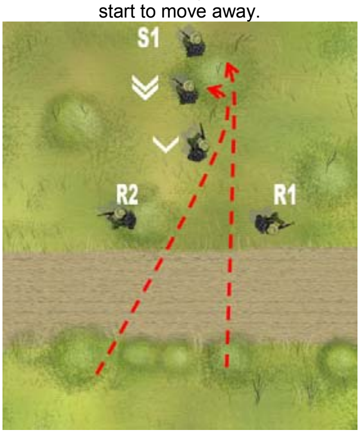
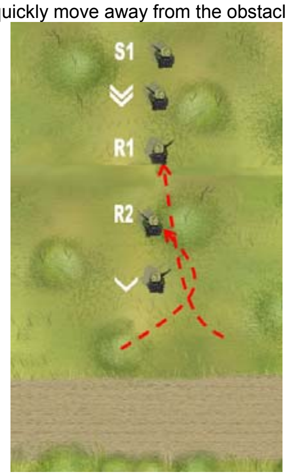


Figure 6.15 As soon as last member is across, R1 and R2 move in behind the team leader to quickly move away from the obstacle.



BREAK TRACK DRILL

623. The break track drill is designed to assist in the security of the team by deceiving anyone following them. This technique helps reduce the sign left by the team and conceals the path of a team traveling in single file in thick forest. The technique will not deceive a person who is a good tracker, however. Other security measures are still to be taken, such as noise discipline, slow, deliberate movement and vigilance in a 360° area around the team at all times.

624. Break track drills may be used before establishing a nighttime patrol base, moving into an immediate ambush or as a routine occurrence when patrolling to discourage follow up by hostile poachers or criminals. The procedure for exiting a track without making a fresh one is as follows:

a. The team leader decides to break track and chooses a place of departure;
b. The team leader halts the team, and the team maintains its spacing;
c. The silent field signal (see Part 2, Field Craft) for break track is given as well as a direction. This field signal is passed and understood to all members. The team leader will indicate the direction, which can be 90° to 135° from the direction of original movement. Each member turns to the direction given and moves at the same time. This could be 10 to 50 meters depending on the vegetation and terrain;
d. Each person must be careful not to disturb or crush any foliage or leave sign of the new direction for the team;
e. Members must maintain visual with the other team members to their right and left and maintain their spacing; and
f. After reaching the distance, the team leader halts the team and then will continue the team on the original heading.

Figure 6.16

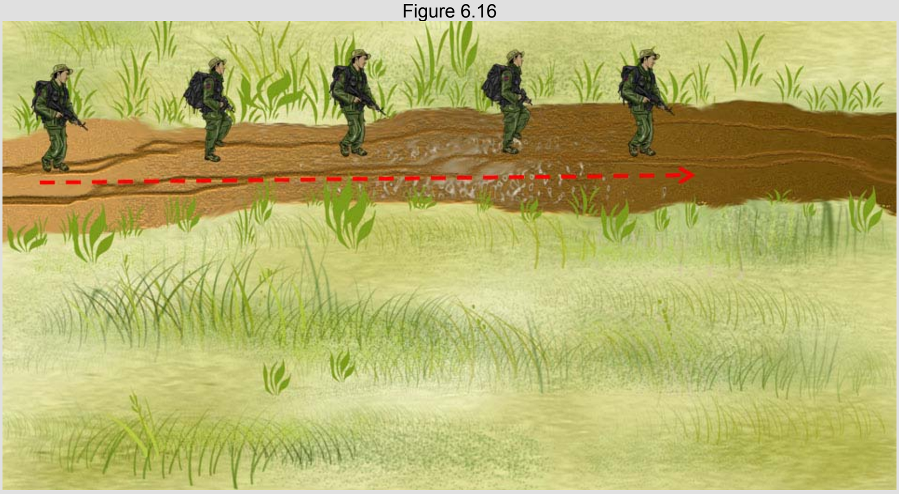


Figure 6.17

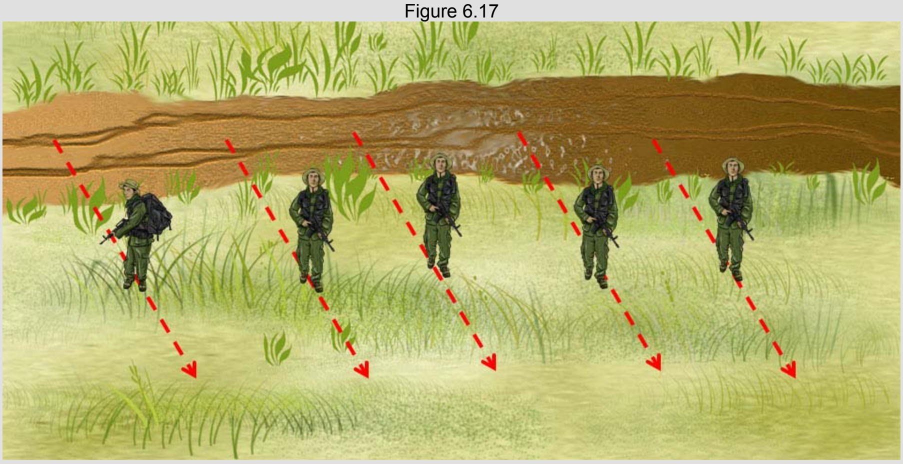
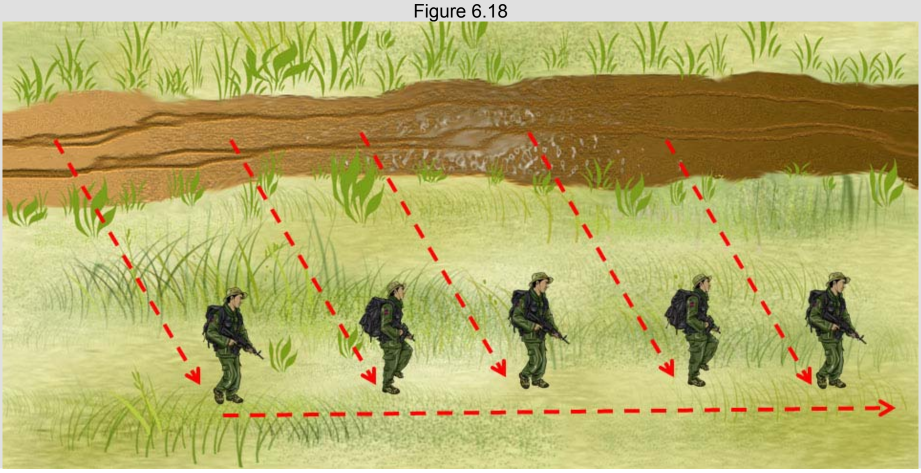


Figure 6.18



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MINE/BOOBY-TRAP DRILL

625. Rangers in certain areas may encounter mines or booby traps. This may occur due to the unintentional detonation of a mine, causing ranger casualties, or discovering the patrol has entered a minefield by sighting evidence of mines. Poachers may booby trap areas to discourage both rangers and competitors. In the event of these situations occurring, the following drill should be adopted:
   a. On detonation of the mine, or sighting of the mines, all team members are to yell out "MINE FREEZE!"
   b. All patrol members are to remain perfectly still, not moving the position of their feet;
   c. The team leader is to decide and determine the possible extent of the minefield or if the area just contained a nuisance mine by asking others in the team what they can see around them. Once this has been determined, the team leader will issue orders;
   d. If there is a casualty, the team leader will direct the closest member to prod the ground at an angle by using his knife or a sharpened bamboo stick, poking toward the injured person. The path to be cleared is to be at least one meter wide. On reaching the casualty, the ranger is to then to clear (prod) the area around the casualty and provide first aid;
   e. All other members, under direction by the patrol commander, are to clear (prod) a safe route from the casualty to the boundary of the minefield or safe route. The prodded lanes are to be one meter wide and are to be clearly marked with sticks, paper or other identifiable markers; and
   f. Once a clearly marked lane has been made, the casualty is to be evacuated immediately.

626. **Prodding:** If mines are widespread in an area, rangers should be equipped with purpose built prodders. However, prodding can be done with a knife, leather man tool, or other such tool. The method of prodding for mines is as follows:
   a. Initially prior to conducting the prodding, the ranger should first observe the prodding area for trip wires. The ranger should lightly feel the ground and carefully clear deadfall searching for any prongs or any visual sign of the mines;
   b. The blade is carefully pushed into the ground maintaining a 45-degree angle;
   c. Each ground penetration is to be done at 6 cm intervals left to right, and 10 cm bottom to top, depending on the blade's penetration into the ground; and
   d. On encountering a mine or booby trap, the rangers are to mark it 10 cm before the mine or booby trap with a stick or rock pyramid. They are then to clear the path to the left or right of the mine, ensuring the path is more than 50 cm from the mine.

627. **Important note**: Rangers **are not** to attempt **to remove or disarm** mines or booby traps. Many mines contain anti-lift devices, so that if the mine/booby trap is moved, the device will detonate.

PART 7
PATROL BASE

INTRODUCTION

701. A patrol base is a temporary, secure 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 by staying alert at all times. Enforcement rangers have been shot at in the field and have been wounded or killed because they become complacent and fail to maintain the team security.

702. The patrol base drill is to be used when conducting halts in close country that last longer than one hour. This includes stopping for midday meals, scheduled communications halts and overnight halts. Depending on visibility and patrol formation, the procedure may be modified at the discretion of the team leader. If there are any modifications to the drill, then it is to be practiced by the team, so that all members know their part and what to do if a critical situation develops.

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

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

SITE SELECTION

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

706. The site is to provide protection to the patrol both from weapon fire and view. It is to include escape routes in any direction in case the team requires withdrawing from a hostile encounter.

707. If the team is using fresh food, then the site is to 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 team leader is to conduct a reconnaissance on a location before deploying his team in the patrol base.

LAYOUT

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

ROUTINE

709. The patrol base is to implement light discipline at night. (This refers to the tactical use of light.) Campfires and the use of torches is not permitted. Eating is conducted alternately between the rangers so there is always half of the team alert and providing team security.

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If the threat level is high and the situation requires it, a sentry is to be placed away from the patrol base as early warning along likely approach routes to the patrol base.

HOLDING VIOLATORS

710. Any detained violators are to be secured in the centre of the Patrol Base. A 24-hour guard is to be maintained by two rangers to stop the detained violators from escaping or enacting any revenge for their arrest.

SEQUENCE OF OCCUPATION

711. For occupation of a patrol base, the following sequence is to be taken:

a. The team leader halts the patrol and conducts a reconnaissance with the scout for a potential patrol base, taking all points in regard to security and site selection into consideration;

b. Once a site is located, the team leader returns and gives the silent field signal for a patrol base. The team will conduct a deception maneuver as part of the occupation of the selected site; this can be either a break track or "fish hook" maneuver. (See Figure 7-1 to 7-3.) **The patrol moves into the patrol base**;

c. Once at the location, the team leader gives halt field signal, followed by the patrol base signal again. Then the team leader points to the ground, indicating that this is the centre of the patrol base. Using the clock method, the patrol base is then occupied at the 12, 3, 6 and 9 o'clock positions to provide all around protection. Team members will move through the team leader's position and be directed to their position approximately 10 to 20 meters from the centre, depending on cover. **The patrol occupies the patrol base**;

d. As soon as all members are in position, they lie down and "face out" and begin "quiet time". Quiet time is used to listen to the forest sounds and lie in wait in case they are being followed or tracked. This is a time when there is no personal activity or administration conducted. The team leader can change the ranger positions to better suit early warning and team security;

e. If the team conducted a break track deception to occupy the patrol base, the team leader is to organize the conduct of a clearing patrol around the patrol base. The distance the clearing patrol is conducted from the patrol base will vary depending on the terrain and vegetation; a good guide is at least one visual distance. This clearing patrol is conducted to clear the area near the patrol base that may have possible trails and tracks or potential locations of where violators could be that would be too close to the patrol base for security. A clearing patrol can involve one or two members clearing around the entire perimeter, or each member alternately moving out one visual distance from their patrol base location and back. The "fish hook" deception method, when conducted correctly, already does this clearing patrol during the move into the patrol base site, and so a further clearing patrol is unnecessary;

f. After a period of approximately 10 to 20 minutes of quiet time, during which any clearing patrols have returned, the team leader will order "stand down" -- the end of quiet time -- with a silent field signal. During this time, the team will set up the patrol base and conduct administration tasks on order from the team leader, while moving slowly and deliberately and continuing to remain as quiet as possible. This means no talking, singing, laughing, chopping, or excessive noise from individuals' equipment;

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

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h. At all times the patrol requires one person, normally located at the 12 o'clock position, to remain alert, looking out and not conducting any other activity; and

i. The **patrol then sets-up** the patrol base.

ESTABLISH A PATROL BASE

Figure 7-1. Team conducts a fish hook and moves into the Patrol Base from the six o'clock position.

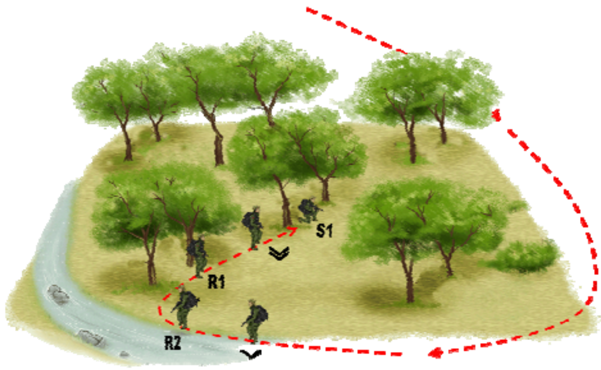


Figure 7-2. Team leader is in the center; he or she then directs the scout to the 12 o'clock position, ranger 1 to the 3 o'clock position, ranger 2 to the 9 o'clock position, and the team second-in-command to the 6 o'clock position.

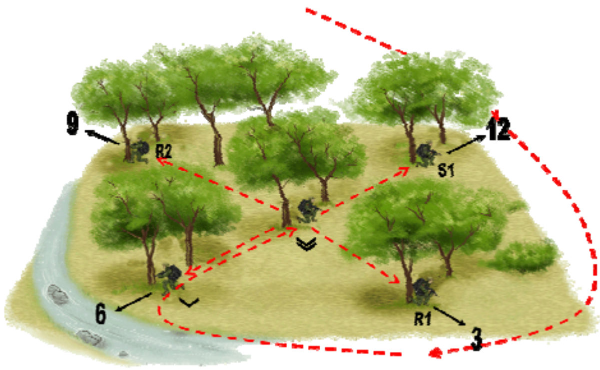
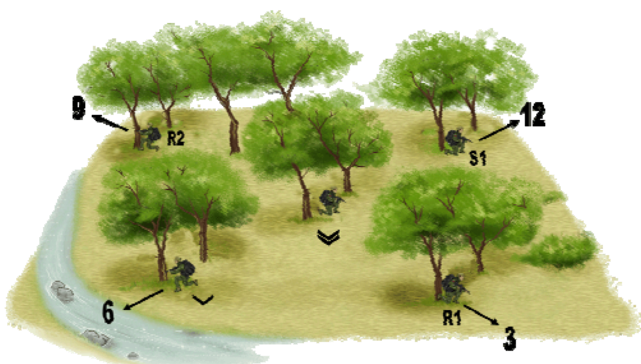


Figure 7-3. Once in position, all team members conduct "quiet time" to look and listen for violators.



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5 MEMBER TEAM TOP DOWN VEIW

Figure 7-3. 5 member team conducts a fish hook and moves into the patrol base via the 6 o'clock.

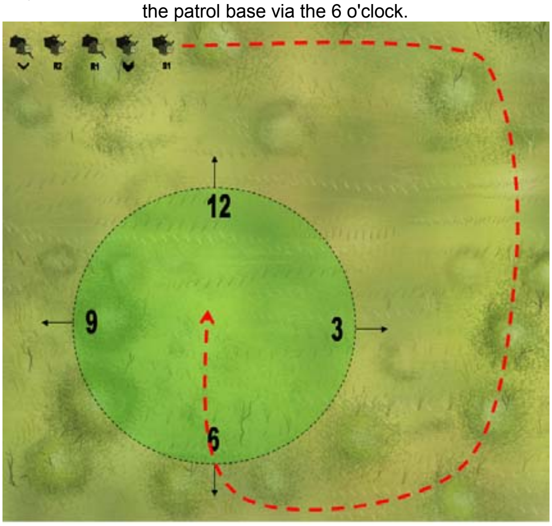
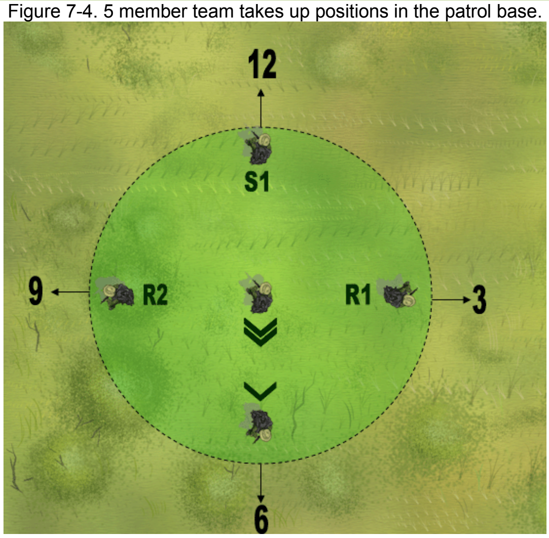


Figure 7-4. 5 member team takes up positions in the patrol base.



LARGER TEAMS AND SECTIONS

Figure 7-5. 7 member team in patrol base positions.

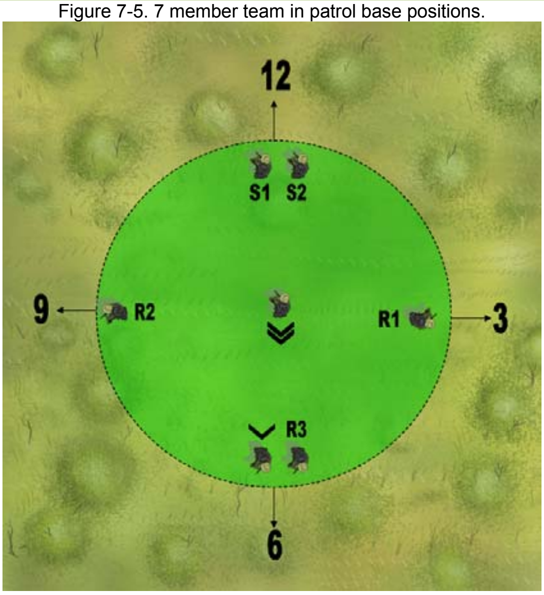
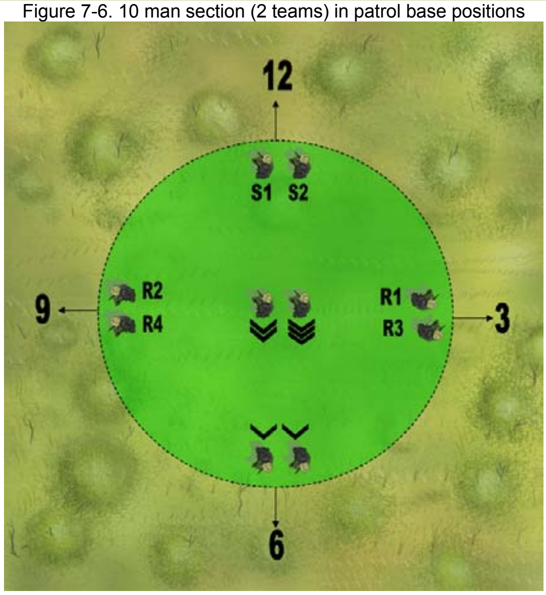


Figure 7-6. 10 man section (2 teams) in patrol base positions



ESTABLISHING THE PATROL BASE (OVERNIGHT STOP)

712. The following sequence occurs in the setup of the patrol base if it is to be occupied overnight or for a long period of time.

713. The team leader will order “stand-down” by field signal. The team 2IC then ensures that a duty rotation list for the 12 o’clock position or sentry has been organized and implemented:

a. **Track system** – A track system is used to move in-between positions quietly and enhance silent communication at night. Pushing sticks and dry leaves to one side of the track, approximately 30 cm, makes a small pathway. A string cord is tied next to the track at approximately chest height. At night, when visibility is zero, a string cord will assist team members to stay on the track without the use of lights. Each outer perimeter positions will tie the string or cord from their position into the team leaders’ location at the same time they are clearing the track.

b. **Latrine located** – For extended periods of more than 6 hours, the team 2IC establishes the latrine. It is to be located at least 20 meters away from any water sources and downstream from any water collection and washing points. All team members are notified of its location and a track and cord to the location is established.

c. **Water collection point** – The team 2IC locates the water collection point upstream of any other point used by the team. Water streams should have good flowing water;

d. **Water washing point** – The team 2IC selects the washing point down stream of the water collection point;

e. **Cooking area** – If the team has to cook the food for the team, the team 2IC will locate a central cooking area within the patrol base. Any cooking fires are to be small and only be lit once it is time to cook. All fires are to be extinguished before sunset and only re-ignited after sunrise. Natural flammable material is to be collected from the forest floor; it is to be dry and not require chopping. Do not use material that produces a lot of smoke. Fire prevention precautions are to be used to prevent starting a forest fire. Clear flammable material from an area one meter around the fire source. It is preferred for the patrol to use portable fuel stoves;

f. **Sleeping locations** – After finishing the meal and before sundown, the team will establish their sleeping locations. Clearing of vegetation is to be minimal and "hedge cutters" are to be used instead of a machete. Each rain shelter and hammock is to be established as close as possible to the individual’s quiet time location and inside the patrol base perimeter. If it is not raining, the rain shelter is laid out and set up just on last light after sun down;

g. **Quiet time** – Approximately 20 minutes before sunset the team leader will order “quiet time” by silent field signal, or may predetermine that the team is to be ready by a certain time. The team is to have all activities completed; have eaten their meal; have all plates and cooking implements cleaned and packed away; have filled all water bottles; have planned the patrol route for the next day; have extinguished fires; have all personal items not being used packed away and ready at their protective locations; and be listening out for any noise of activity in the area.

h. **Stand down** – After the sun has fully set the team leader will stand-down his patrol for night routine, this is sleep and sentry security. For larger, 10 member sections, a sentry and shift roster will be set for the nighttime. Smaller 5 member teams cannot sustain a sentry roster.

5 MEMBER PATROL BASE ESTABLISHED

Figure 7-7. Patrol base established for overnight stay. Always have a team member on sentry duty.

BREAKING CAMP

714. When it is time for the team to leave the camp, the sequence is as follows:
   a. 10 minutes before first light, all team members are woken by the sentry and all equipment is quickly and quietly packed away, including the track cord;
   b. Team members will sit in their positions conducting quiet time. After sunrise the team leader will order stand down. The morning meal is prepared and eaten as it explained in paragraph 713.e. After cooking fires are extinguished, all rubbish is taken out of the ashes and packed away and the fire location is camouflaged;
   c. The following tasks are conducted at the same time by the team members while still remaining quiet and vigilant;
   d. All biodegradable food scraps are buried. Pots and plates are cleaned and packed away and the latrine is covered in;
   e. All sleeping areas are camouflaged and the track is covered;
   f. The team 2IC inspects all locations for rubbish and camouflage, then notifies the team leader; and
   g. When these tasks are complete, all team members sit in their locations, quietly, ready to go, and await the order from the team leader to continue patrol activity.

ADMINISTRATIVE STOP & NIGHT HIDES

715. **Administrative stops** involve the same procedures as the patrol base but are not designed for overnight stays. The administrative stop is to be used for such things as meals, long breaks, etc.

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

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DUTY ROSTERS FOR SENTRY DUTY

717. **Duty rosters and picquet lists.** Duty rosters (or picquet lists) are designed to ensure that team members are given a scheduled time when they are required to either provide a security watch for the team or section. Or to act as a guard on any violator that may be detained.

718. **A duty roster is a designated task.** It is the responsibility of the off coming ranger to notify and or wake the oncoming ranger. During the assigned time of duty the rangers is to be alert at all times.

719. **Standard single picquet roster -** Seven-member team 12-hour period 1800-0600

Table 7-1. 1 hour 45 min each

NAME	TIME START	TIME FINISH	Comment
Scout 1	1800	1945	Wakes up R1
Ranger 1	1945	2130	Wakes up R2
Ranger 2	2130	2315	Wakes up R3
Ranger 3	2315	0100	Wakes up S2
Scout 2	0100	0245	Wakes up 2IC
2IC	0245	0430	Wakes up TL
Team Leader	0430	0600	Wakes up team, only does 1 h and 30 min

720. **Standard single picquet roster split shifts** - Seven-member team 11 ½ -hour period 1800-0600.

Table 7-2. 2x 50 minutes each

NAME	TIME START	TIME FINISH	Comment
Team Leader	1830	1920	Wakes up S1
Scout 1	1920	2010	Wakes up R1
Ranger 1	2010	2100	Wakes up R2
Ranger 2	2100	2150	Wakes up R3
Ranger 3	2150	2240	Wakes up S2
Scout 2	2240	2330	Wakes up 2IC
2IC	2330	0020	Wakes up S1
Scout 1	0020	0110	Wakes up R1
Ranger 1	0110	0200	Wakes up R2
Ranger 2	0200	0250	Wakes up R3
Ranger 3	0250	0340	Wakes up S2
Scout 2	0340	0430	Wakes up 2IC
2IC	0430	0520	Wakes up TL
Team Leader	0520	0600	Wakes up team, does 40 min shift

721. **Standard single picquet roster split shifts -** Five-member team 12 -hour period 1800-0600

Table 7-3. 2x 1 hour 10 minutes each

NAME	TIME START	TIME FINISH	Comment
Team Leader	1800	1930	Wakes up S1. TL does extra 20 min on the shift
Scout 1	1930	2040	Wakes up R1
Ranger 1	2040	2150	Wakes up R2
Ranger 2	2150	2300	Wakes up 2IC
2IC	2300	0010	Wakes up S1
Scout 1	0010	0120	Wakes up R1
Ranger 1	0120	0230	Wakes up R2
Ranger 2	0230	0340	Wakes up 2IC
2IC	0340	0450	Wakes up TL
Team Leader	0450	0600	Wakes up team

722. **Double staggered picquet roster -** Ten-member Section 12 - hour period 1830-0600

Table 7-4. 1 x 1 hour 15 minutes each and 1 x 1 hour 10 minutes on the second shift

	NAME	TIME START	TIME FINISH	Comment
1	Section Commander	1800	1835	Wakes up R1. SC does half a shift at the start and half at the end of the roster
1	Scout 1 (team 1)	1800	2015	Wakes up R2 (Team 1)
1	Ranger 1 (team 1)	1835	1950	Wakes up 2IC (Team 1)
1	Ranger 2 (team 1)	2015	2130	Wakes up TL (Team 2)
1	2IC (team 1)	1950	2105	Wakes up S1 ((Team 2)
2	Team Leader (section 2IC, team 2 TL)	2130	2245	Wakes up R1 (Team 2)
2	Scout 1 (team 2)	2105	2220	Wakes up
2	Ranger 1 (team 2	2245	2400	Wakes up S1 (Team 2)
2	Ranger 2 (team 2)	2220	2335	Wakes up
2	2IC (team 2)	2400	0115	Wakes up S1 (Team 1)
1	Section Commander	2335	0045	Wakes up R1 (Team 1)
1	Scout 1 (team 1)	0115	0125	Wakes up R2 (Team 1)
1	Ranger 1 (team 1)	0045	0155	Wakes up TL (Team 2)
1	Ranger 2 (team 1)	0125	0235	Wakes up 2IC (Team 2)
1	2IC (team 1)	0155	0305	Wakes up S1 (Team 2)
2	Team Leader (section 2IC, team 2 TL)	0235	0345	Wakes up TL (Team 2)
2	Scout 1 (team 2)	0305	0415	Wakes up R2 (Team 2)
2	Ranger 1 (team 2	0345	0455	Wakes up 2IC (Team 2)
2	Ranger 2 (team 2)	0415	0525	Wakes up SC (Team 1)
2	2IC (team 2)	0455	0600	Wakes all Section Members
1	Section Commander	0525	0600	Wakes all Section members

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PART 8
ENCOUNTERS AND HOSTILE ENGAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

801. What do you do when on patrol and you encounter an individual or group of people moving through a protected forest? What do you do if you encounter an armed hostile violator who starts shooting at you? Ask this question of your rangers. If they are not clear on the answers, or if they hesitate when asked, it is likely during an aggressive hostile engagement they could be killed.

802. Law enforcement officers are nine times more likely to be assaulted with deadly force in the forest than their counterparts in urban areas. So it is important for all team members to know exactly what to do and how to react in the likely event that they encounter a non-hostile individual or group or they are fired upon by armed violators in the forest.

803. In this part, the reader will have a basic understanding of how to react to encounters and hostile engagement. All types of encounters can come from any direction and so the individual ranger must know what to do in all situations. For this reason, it is very important to frequently practice the following drills for encounters and hostile engagements so that they become instinctive to the individual ranger and the patrol team.

ENCOUNTERS

804. When patrolling in a protected area, the ranger can expect to encounter some or all of the following types of people depending on the local situation (this is a general list):

a. **Indigenous people** – may be legally allowed to exist in the protected area. They may be given legal authority to conduct activities such as subsistence hunting and collecting that is normally not given to other non-indigenous villagers or people entering the protected area.

b. **Villagers** – either legally collecting non-timber forest products or using trails through the protected area as short cuts to other locations. These villagers would be no more than a few hours away from their village.

c. **Eco-tourists** – the eco-tourist will normally only be found in designated recreational areas. They may be an individual or group site seeing, day hikers and or be camped in approved sites.

d. **Religious people** – certain individuals or groups from a recognized religious sect may enter the protected area for a pilgrimage or to conduct a specific ceremony that is non destructive to the environment.

e. **Contractors** – personnel contracted by the protected area or approved by the government to conduct road works, construction, set-up communication towers, and or service infrastructure.

f. **Researchers** – personnel either the government or a civilian from a research institute or non-government organization conducting wildlife, environmental, or other such scientific research in the protected area. These personnel need to have approval from the protected area management. These researchers may be in remote areas. A majority of times they would be accompanied by protected area staff.

g. **Surveyor** – conducting geographical surveys for either government mapping department, government infrastructure development, or commercial resource extraction industries. These surveyors would first need to have approval from the protected area management to be in the area.

h. **Government personnel** – This could include other protected area staff, police, security personnel or military authorized to be in the protected area.

i. **Wildlife poachers –** persons or groups illegally poaching for subsistence or commercial profit. They can vary from having snares and traps all the way to be armed with assault weapons.

j. **Illegal loggers** – persons or groups illegally harvesting timber in the protected area. It may be a simple small scale operation utilizing handsaws and dragging the timber out by hand all the way up to utilizing chainsaws, logging trucks, and illegal sawmills.

k. **Non-timber forest product poachers** – individual or groups of poachers' illegal collecting rattan, exotic plants and orchid, aloe-wood, for commercial sale. It may be a individual operation involving just picking all the way up to having illegal distilling factories employing large numbers of personnel within the protected area.

l. **Illegal miners** – individual or organized groups' illegal extracting oil, minerals, stones and gems from the protected area. It may be a simple operation of extracting stones for landscaping, individuals hand panning for gold all the way to large operations involving heavy machinery.

m. **Drug dealers** – criminal individuals or groups involved in the growing and harvesting of illegal drugs within the protected area. It may involve the growing of marijuana all the way to drug labs hidden in the forest producing heroin or methamphetamines.

n. **Smugglers** – individuals or groups may use the protected area trails as a way to smuggle people, weapons, explosives, drugs, precursors, commodities, and or other such items to avoid check points or even national borders.

o. **Insurgents or Rebels** – The remote locations of the protected area may be used by rebels or insurgents as a secure operational and training base to carry out their activities against the government or neighboring country governments. is most.

805. Therefore it is imperative that prior to a patrol the team is made fully aware of the expected people they may encounter in their area of operation. A detailed profile should be made of each type of person they may encounter. It is therefore also required for the patrol to know how to deal with potential encounters.

THE ENCOUNTER DRILL

806. Commanders must ensure that patrols react quickly and instinctively during any encounter to comply with both safety and security to the team and the encountered individual or group. Team members must remember during all encounters the following basic rules should apply:

a. All round protection is provided;

b. Rangers must be facing likely approaches and escape routes once the drill is completed;

c. The commander should conduct a quick interview;

d. The questioning technique by the commander should be firm but friendly as he or she needs to find out why these people are in the protected area;

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e. If they are carrying equipment or backpacks the patrol may be authorized to search their belongings; and

f. In all cases the commander must record and report all details back to operational headquarters.

807. The steps for a non-hostile encounter drill are as follows:

a. Step 1 – Patrol has visual confirmation that unidentified people are approaching.

b. Step 2 – The commander may give field signals or verbal commands to the patrol to conduct the encounter drill.

c. Step 3 – The scout moves and takes up a position at 12 o'clock.

d. Step 4 – Ranger 1 and 2 move to the 3 and 9 o'clock positions respectively.

e. Step 5 – The patrol 2IC takes up the 6 o'clock position covering the rear.

f. Step 6 – The commander moves to the center and begins the interview.

Figure 8-1. Team moves in single file and encounters two people moving on track.

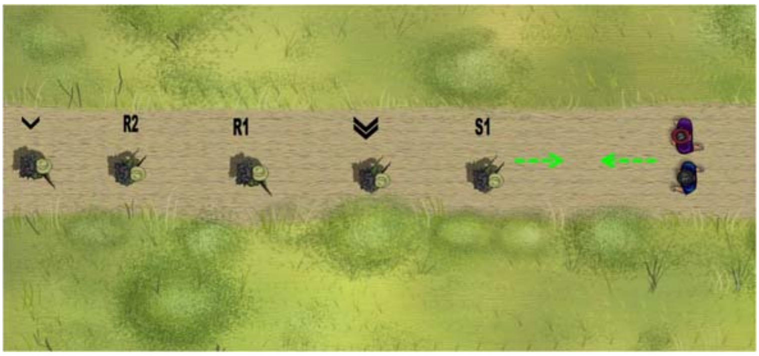
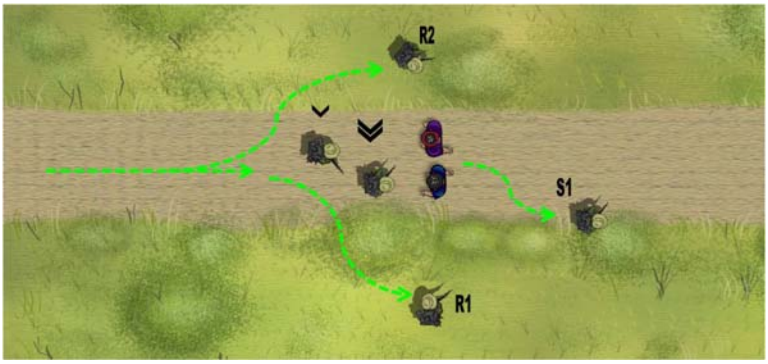


Figure 8-2. Team moves into all round cutoff and protection positions



808. In the event that an individual or group should try to escape prior to or during the interview phase the patrol commander must conduct the pursuit drill. Commanders must not allow individual rangers to work alone. The minimum requirement is two rangers to conduct a pursuit drill with the rest of the patrol providing follow up support. If the threat level should escalate all rangers must follow their rules of engagement. By working together using either the trail, leapfrog or pepper-pot methods of movement a pursuit

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team can quickly subdue an escaping individual. If a group of people should try to escape it may be better to capture the ring-leader rather than all members of the escaping group.

809. The steps for a pursuit drill are as follows:

a. Step 1 – Patrol has visual confirmation that unidentified people are trying to escape.

b. Step 2 – The two lead members of patrol commence pursuit.

c. Step 3 – The rest of the patrol are to immediately follow up the pursuit group and provide support.

d. Step 4 – Once the capture is complete the suspects are secured the rest of the patrol provides all round protection.

Figure 8-3. Lead patrol members commence pursuit drill

Figure 8-4. Working as a pair covering each other they move forward

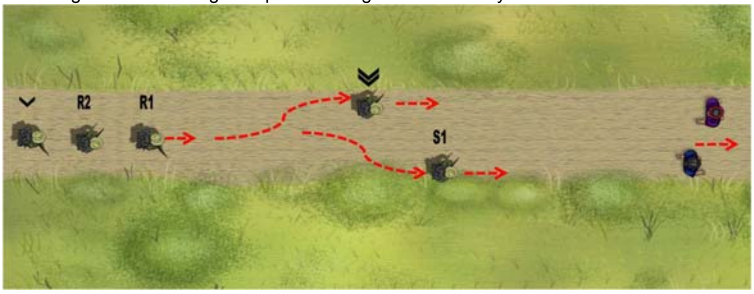
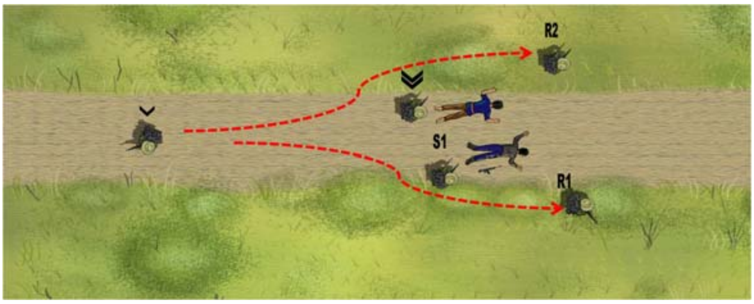


Figure 8-5. Once captured the rest of the follow up group provides all round protection



810. During the pursuit drill all patrol members must be aware that any individual trying to escape may be armed. Loud verbal commands must be given during the pursuit and all

patrol members must be ready in case the situation becomes hostile. If the patrol is carrying large patrol packs they may be dropped by the lead pursuit group and picked up by the follow up team. If the situation does develop into a hostile engagement the next section details the drills and procedures.

HOSTILE ENGAGEMENT (CONTACT) DRILLS

REACTION

811. A hostile engagement drill, also known as a "contact drill," is an instinctive reaction essential for the survival of individuals and the team against incoming weapon fire.

812. In densely vegetated forest, teams may move in single file, along tracks or through the vegetation where contact with hostile violators can occur as close as 10 to 20 meters.

813. When a hostile violator fires their weapon, there could be confusion from the rest of the team as to what is going on, as usually the team member closest to the hostile violator may be the only person who saw or heard the violator firing. Team members not close to the firing will not know what is happening as they may not have seen the initial engagement. The number and location of the hostile violators will also not be known.

ACTION

814. The actions to be carried out by the team in a contact are designed firstly for each individual to gain the best protection affordable for them. This is called the "individual hostile engagement drill." Then team members will move into predetermined positions to provide security for the team as a whole. This is called the "team contact drill".

815. If the team was fired upon first without warning, and in complete surprise, the hostile violator has the advantage over the team. The team must regain that advantage and make the hostile violator hesitate about being too aggressive toward the team. Once team members are in position, the team leader will regain control of the team and determine the strength and disposition of the hostile violators and decide the next course of action to take either to conduct a takedown or to withdraw the team to safety. The success of a contact drill depends on:
    a. Practice;
    b. Aggression;
    c. Speed;
    d. Discipline; and
    e. Calm and clear thinking.

FIRED UPON – INDIVIDUAL HOSTILE ENGAGEMENT DRILL

816. The first thing to remember when fired upon is to gain cover from incoming weapon fire. 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 hostile engagement is finished.

817. When a shot is fired, all team members are to call out a warning to other team members regarding the direction from which the weapon fire is coming. This applies whether you have been contacted from the front, rear, left or right. One of the following warnings must be yelled: "CONTACT FRONT," "CONTACT RIGHT," "CONTACT LEFT," or "CONTACT REAR." This will inform all team members as to where the immediate danger is. At the same time the warning is called out, all team members are to run 2 to 3 paces in any direction and go down on the ground quickly. It takes the average person about 3 seconds to see a target, aim and fire a weapon accurately. It is important that you <u>do not run directly to cover</u> as this will help you deceive the hostile violator as to where you have gone when you go down on the ground.

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818. Once the ranger is on the ground, they must crawl or roll to a position that offers protection from bullets, rocket propelled grenades and hand grenades. This is called cover. Small trees, grass and bushes will not offer good cover. The best cover is an indentation in the ground or dirt banks behind which to hide.

819. From this cover position the team member needs to carefully look around and observe in the direction of the weapon fire. As soon as any team member identifies the location of the hostile violator they can return fire according to the rules of engagement and pass the information on by yelling out where the hostile violator position is. This allows other team members to also return fire at the position.

820. 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; and**

e. **Follow specified rules of engagement.**

TEAM HOSTILE ENGAGEMENT DRILL

821. After the individual drill as above is complete, the team should move again by crawling into the team hostile engagement drill positions.

822. In general this is a circular position, similar to a patrol base or the diamond patrol formation. No one is to move forward of the team member closest to the hostile violator.

823. The team leader will crawl to a position to gain information about the hostile engagement, the amount of hostile violators and their exact locations and weapons. The team leader will also then be in a position to control the team with verbal orders.

824. The aim is to have all round security in case other hostile violators approach the team from another direction. During this time, if the hostile violator continues to fire then effective fire is to be put up against the hostile violator. One person moves; one person covers by fire.

825. Any ranger that knows the location of the hostile violator will inform the team leader and other team members by yelling out a description of the hostile violators' location.

826. The entire drill, from when being fired upon and to being in the contact position, should take no longer than one minute for a well trained team.

DETAILED SEQUENCE OF ACTION

827. The following drill is to be conducted when incoming fire from hostile violators from the front occurs. **For a five member team**:

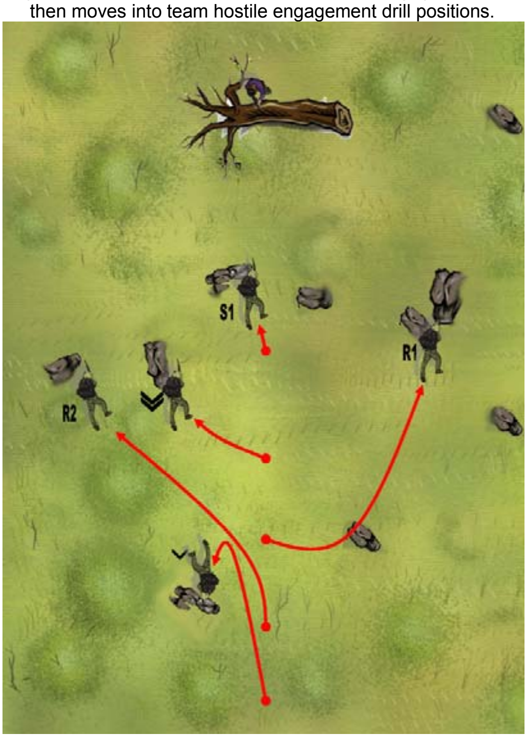
a. The scout immediately returns fire, in accordance with the rules of engagement, and deploys to a protective fire position. The scout attempts to assess how many hostile violators there are and their location -- distance and direction -- in relation to the team;
b. As the scout engages the hostile violators, all other team members shout "CONTACT FRONT;"
c. The team leader goes to ground to the rear and slightly to the left of the scout fire position, and remains in voice contact and visual with the scout;
d. No. 1 ranger moves to the right almost in-line with the team leader. This gives security to the right of the team and ability to fire to the front;

e. No. 2 ranger moves to the left flank almost in line with the team leader, giving security to the left flank and ability to fire to the front; and
f. The team 2IC moves anywhere to the rear of the team giving protection to the rear.

5 Member Team Hostile Engagement Drill

Figure 8-1. Team moves in single file and is fired upon by a hostile violator.

Figure 8-2. Team conducts individual hostile engagement drill then moves into team hostile engagement drill positions.



828. **For a 7 member Team:**

a. The entire team conducts the same actions as described with the five member section, in paragraph 820, with the addition of two extra members as follows.
b. No. 3 ranger moves closer and moves to the right flank, to the right of the No. 1 ranger. He or she then faces the front right and can provide covering fire to the front and security to the right flank.
c. Team 2IC moves closer and moves to the left flank, behind the no. 2 ranger. He or she then faces the rear, thus giving cover to the rear and left flank.
d. No. 2 scout moves to the right, behind the no. 3 ranger. He or she then faces the rear, thus providing security to the right flank and rear.

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7 Member Team Hostile Engagement Drill

Figure 8-3. Team moves in single file and is fired upon by a hostile violator.

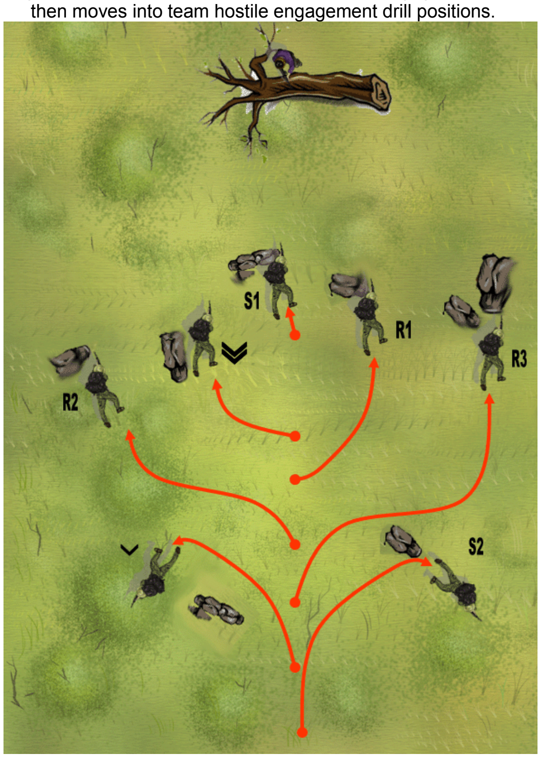


Figure 8-4. Team conducts individual hostile engagement drill then moves into team hostile engagement drill positions.

829. **For a 10 member section, 2 teams of 5 rangers**

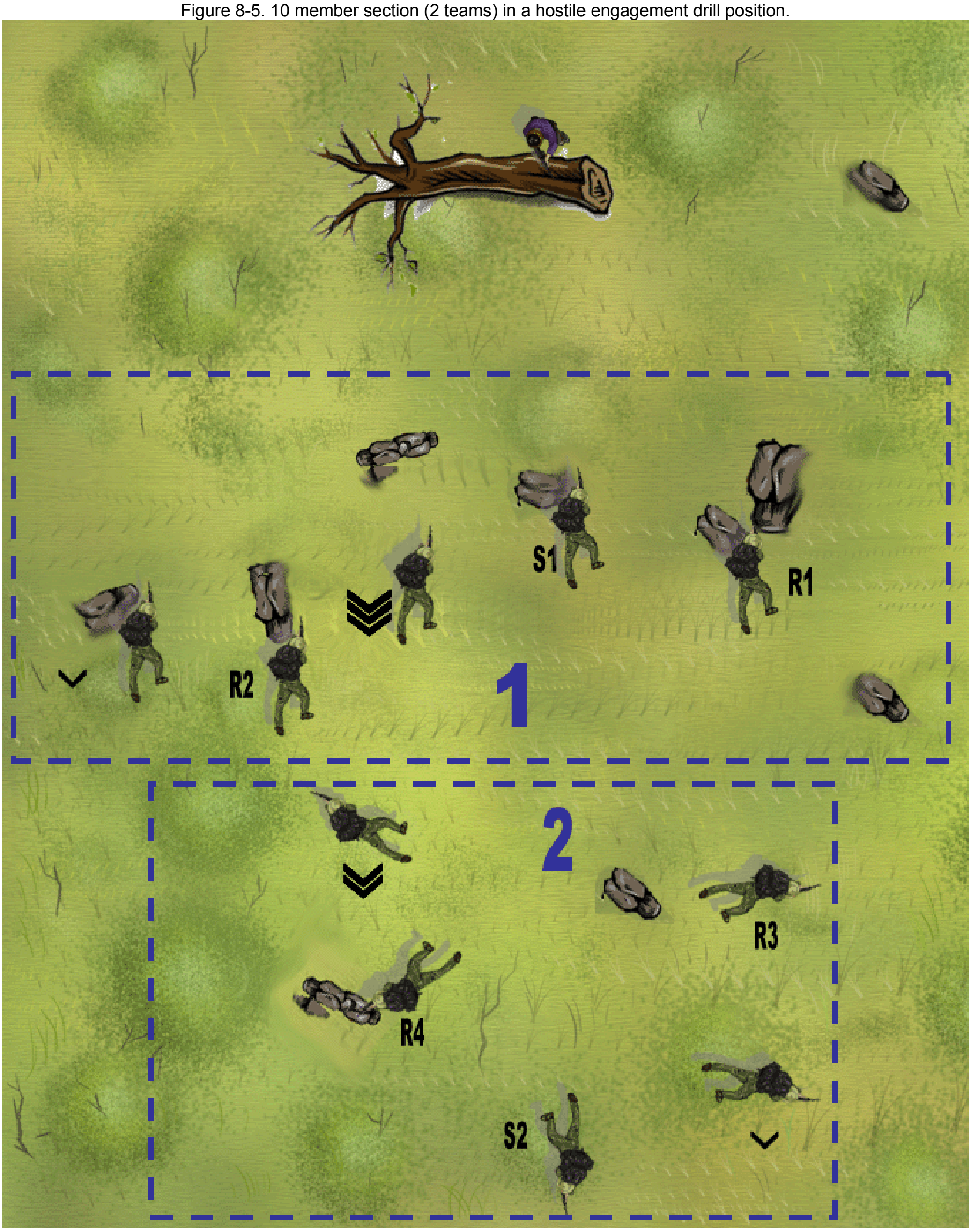
a. Team 1 will conduct the contact drill as per a five member team, except the 2IC will move out to the left flank.

b. Team 2 will move into a staggered file formation and close in slightly but maintaining a safe distance from effective fire.

c. The reason for this is that team 2 can then be used as a flanking team to conduct a takedown on the hostile violator(s).

10 Member Section (2 Teams) Hostile Engagement Drill

Figure 8-5. 10 member section (2 teams) in a hostile engagement drill position.

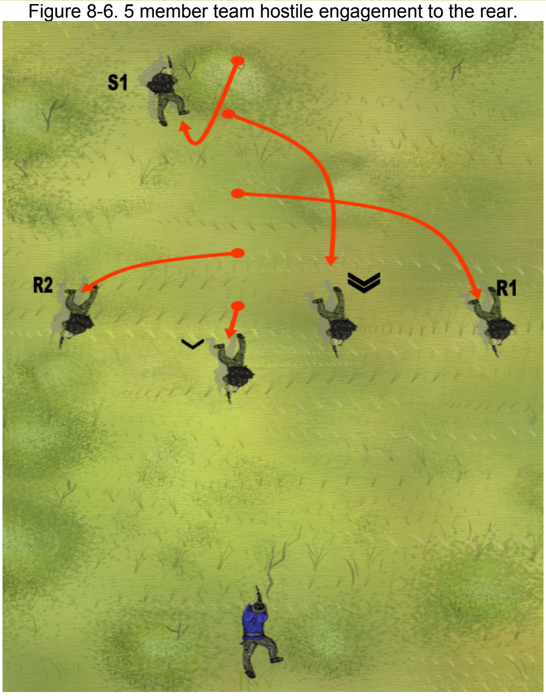


CONTACT REAR

830. When hostile violators engage the team with fire to the rear, the requirement is the same as for the contact front. Orientation of what is left and right is now taken from the direction of the danger not from the original direction of patrolling, this goes for all contacts rear, front, left or right.
   a. Return fire must be conducted as per the rules of engagement, ensuring effective fire is put up against the hostile violator; and
   b. The team must be deployed to a position from which the team leader can exert control over his or her team.
831. Sequence of action. The drill for contact rear is as follows. For a five member team:
   a. The rear member immediately returns fire, in accordance with rules of engagement, and deploys to a protective fire position. The rear member will normally be the team 2IC; who then attempts to assess the number of hostile violators, their distance and direction (disposition) from the team.
   b. As the team 2IC engages the hostile violators, all other team members shout “CONTACT REAR.” All members will take cover by conducting their “individual hostile engagement drill” and then they will move into the team contact drill.
   c. Ranger 2 moves to the right flank (when facing to the rear) in line with and slightly to the rear of the team 2IC, giving security to the right flank and available fire to the rear.
   d. Ranger 1 moves to the left flank, (when facing to the rear) in line slightly to the rear of the team 2IC. This gives security to the left of the team and available fire to the rear.
   e. The team leader goes to ground to the rear and slightly to the left or right of the team 2IC fire position, but remains in voice and visual contact with the team 2IC.
   f. The scout then moves to the rear of the team 2IC giving protection to the 12 o’clock of the team, which now becomes the six o’clock.

Team Rear Hostile Engagement Drill (Contact Rear)

Figure 8-6. 5 member team hostile engagement to the rear.



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832. **For a 7 member section:**

a. Scout 2 immediately returns fire in accordance with rules of engagement and deploys to a protective fire position, attempting to gain information on the hostile violators' location, and weapons.

b. As Scout 2 engages the hostile violators, all other team members shout "CONTACT REAR" and conduct their "individual hostile engagement drill. The following actions are conducted simultaneously.

c. Ranger 3 moves to the left flank (when facing to the rear) in-line with the team 2IC. This will give security to the left of the team and available fire to the front.

d. Ranger 2 moves to the right flank (when facing to the rear) and closes to the 2IC and Scout 2

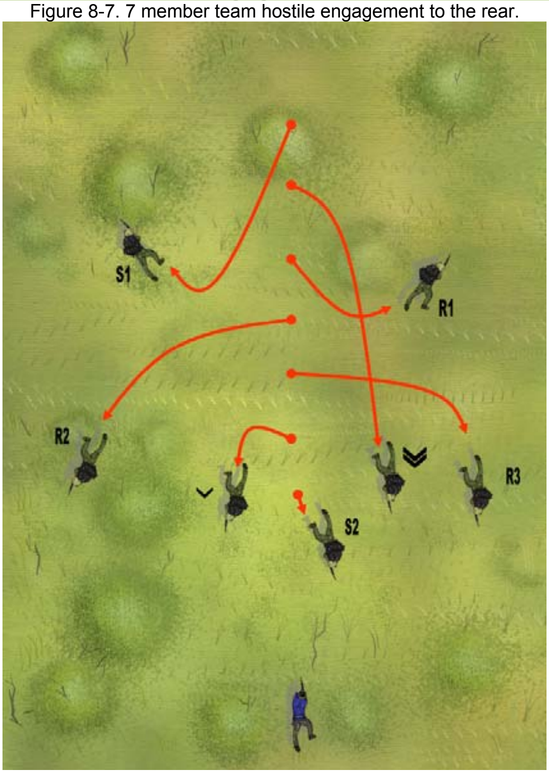
e. Ranger 1 will move and take up a position to the left rear, facing left and to the rear for protection from attack from another position.

f. The team leader moves up in line with the 2IC and to the right of him or her to provide cover to the front.

g. Scout 1 moves closer behind Ranger 2 to cover the rear.

Team Rear Hostile Engagement Drill (Contact Rear)

Figure 8-7. 7 member team hostile engagement to the rear.



833. Contact drills cease to be a drill once the team leader issues orders. This could be a takedown or withdrawal depending on the threat from the violator.

834. If there are non-armed members in the team, then their position within the team and their hostile drill position when fired upon are to be taken into consideration. Non-armed members should be placed in the middle of the team, and if a hostile engagement occurs they should move in the opposite direction of the firing and not interfere with the armed response and drill.

REGAINING CONTROL

835. From his or her position, the team leader can then determine what the team is to do. If there are no means of pulling back and conducting a break contact, the team leader may have to push forward and conduct a takedown (See Part 10 Takedowns and Raids for more details). 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.

Figure 8-8. The team is in the engagement drill position and the team leader decides to takedown the hostile violator.

Figure 8-9. The team leader orders the team into extended line. The team 2IC moves forward and to the left flank.

Figure 8-10. While the scout and no. 2 ranger provide covering fire, the team leader, team 2IC and no. 1 ranger crawl forward, level with the scout.

Figure 8-11. The no. 2 ranger then crawls forward in line with the other team members.

Figure 8-12. Covering fire is given by the scout and No. 2 Ranger while the team leader, team 2IC and no. 1 ranger crawl forward.

Figure 8-13. Covering fire is provided by the team leader, 2IC and no. 1 ranger while the team no. 2 ranger and the scout crawl forward. The scout then captures the hostile violator.

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COUNTER AMBUSH DRILL

836. If a team is fired upon by hostile violators on its flanks while patrolling in close country, due to the close proximity, this form of hostile engagement is known as a counter ambush drill. Normal engagement on the flanks is conducted by a hostile element that is lying in wait to inflict heavy casualties on the ranger team. The use of improvised explosive devices, mines, and heavy weapons by hostile violators in this region are to be taken into consideration. It is a main principle with hostile engagement drills and counter ambush drills to immediately regain an advantage with aggressive and responsive drills.

SEQUENCE

837. The following sequence needs to be taken if the team is ambushed from the left or right flank:

a. Members of the team caught in the “killing zone” of the ambush are to immediately go to cover and return fire at the ambushers. In reality, if team members caught in an ambush killing zone have no cover and are exposed to weapon fire, the best chance of survival is for the particular team member to “play dead.”;
b. All members are to shout, “AMBUSH LEFT (RIGHT)”;
c. All members who are not caught in the ambush are to immediately move to the flank of the ambushers, move into extended line and return fire. This will cause the ambushers to be caught in a cross fire;
d. The most senior member not caught in the ambush killing zone is to take command; and
e. Once an order is given the drill ceases.

Figure 8-14. Scout and team leader caught in ambush.

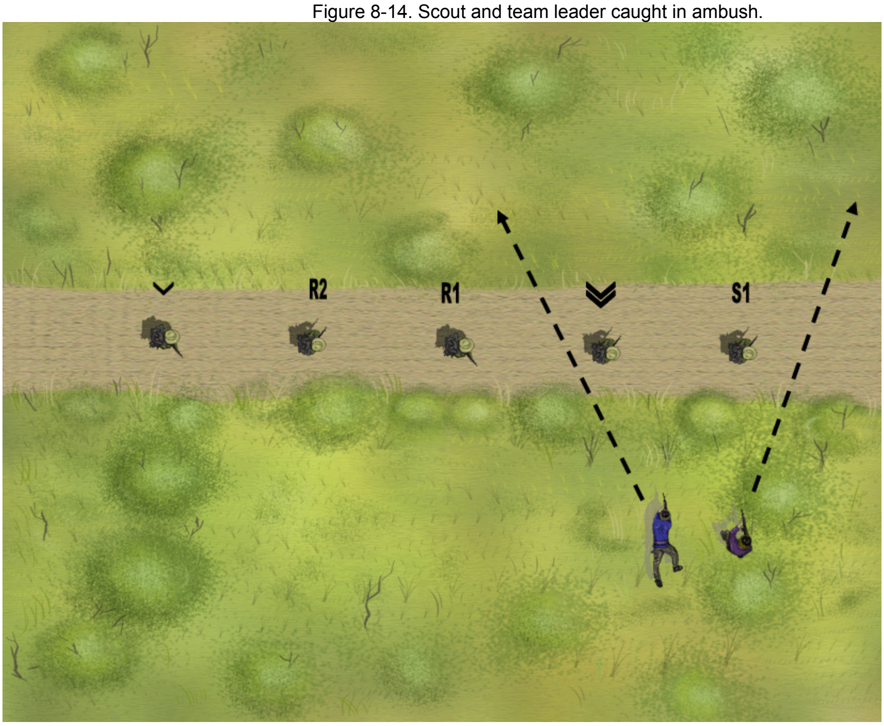


Figure 8-15. Members not caught in ambush flank the hostile violators

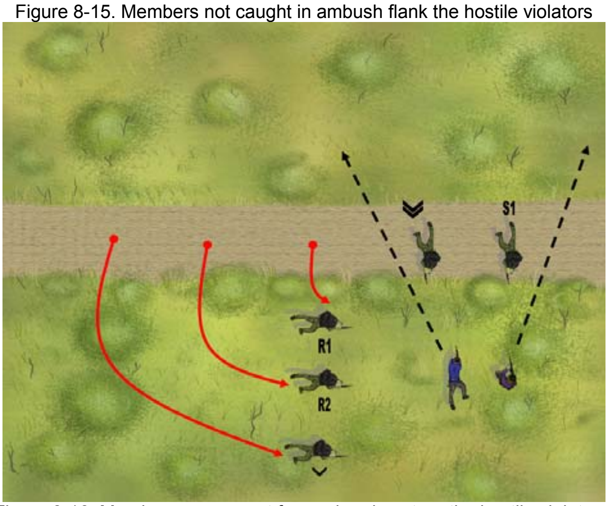
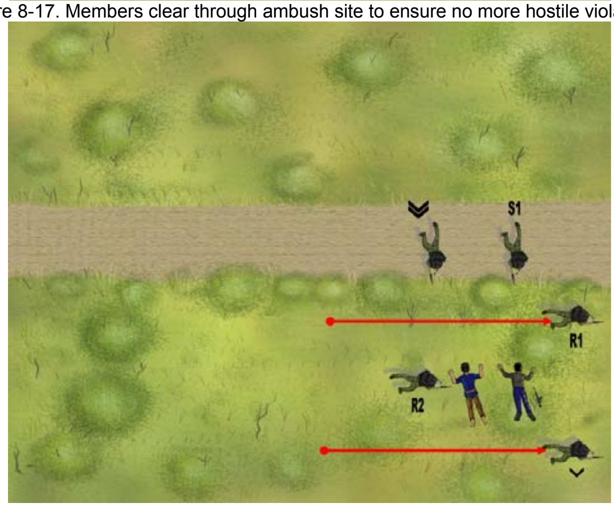


Figure 8-16. Members pepper pot forward and capture the hostile violators.

Figure 8-17. Members clear through ambush site to ensure no more hostile violators.



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BREAK ENGAGEMENT (BREAK-CONTACT) DRILLS

838. A break engagement drill, commonly known as a break contact drill, is designed to effectively disengage from a hostile exchange of fire. Breaking contact is done for the following reasons:
   a. Primarily, we don't want any rangers to die because of a tree;
   b. When the hostile violators outnumber and outgun the rangers, to try to take them down would be folly. The ranger force should outnumber the hostile violators 3 to 1 even before a take down is considered;
   c. The ground and disposition of the hostile violators 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 hostile violators' camp or location; and
   e. If the team leader thinks one of his rangers will be a casualty if they push forward and conduct a take down, then it is not worth it.

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

FIRST ACTION - CONTACT DRILL

840. 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 or she is able to exert control over the team again.

DISENGAGMENT PROCEDURE

841. The system, though simple, needs to be rehearsed to become a well ordered drill. The team leader will yell out "BREAK CONTACT." All team members are also to yell this out so all are clear that they are about to disengage. Then it is a simple method of leapfrogging back. This means the first member runs to the rear whilst the other people in the front provide covering fire. Then the next forward member, and so forth until the team leader believes they are out of direct fire. The team then picks up and moves out of the area as quickly as possible.
   a. The team leader gives the order "BREAK CONTACT." All other team members shout "BREAK CONTACT";
   b. The ranger closest to the hostile violators (usually the scout) turns and runs to the rear of the team. At the same time, the team directs heavy fire at the violators;
   c. The rear member of the team will direct the first member (tracker) to the opposite side. (The aim is to make a tunnel);
   d. The team leader will then direct the next person to go, who once at the rear of the team will then be directed into location by the first member;
   e. Once the tunnel has been formed, which resembles staggered file, the procedure is for the member at the front to run through the center while the member on his or her forward flank returns fire at the hostile violators;
   f. When a suitable flank location is found outside direct effective fire of the hostile violators, the team will then, one at a time, move into extended line on the chosen flank;
   g. Once the team is in extended line, the team leader will give the order of "quite time" for all the team members to listen and look out to see if they have been followed up by any hostile violators; and
   h. As soon as the team leader determines the team has not be followed up, he or she orders the team to turn right or left and at double speed moves off to a re-organization location or protective position.

Figure 8-18. Team contact position.

Figure 8-19. Scout runs back with covering fire.

Figure 8-20. No. 1 ranger runs back with covering fire.

Figure8- 21. No. 2 ranger runs back with covering fire.

Figure 8-22. Team leader runs back with covering fire.

Figure 8-23. 2IC runs back with covering fire.

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PROCEDURE FOR WOUNDED RANGER (MAN DOWN DRILL)

842. The procedures and sequence for a casualty should be practiced and developed to suit the ranger operations within the particular area. Two examples are:
   a. The casualty is immediately assisted out of the hostile engagement by one person while covering fire is given by the team, and that one person continues with the casualty; and
   b. The two-member grab and drag method as below.

Figure 8-24. Team contact position member down.

Figure 8-25. No. 2 ranger and 2IC move forward with cover from team leader and No. 1 ranger.

Figure 8-26. No. 2 ranger and 2IC drag the wounded scout out of effective fire to a safe and secure location.

Figure 8-27. Team leader and no. 1 ranger leap frog back, covering one other.

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PART 9
INTELLIGENCE GATHERING PATROLS

INTRODUCTION

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

902. Many rangers throughout Southeast Asia 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 perform an arrest.

903. The reader will have a basic understanding of the requirements to plan, implement and compile a report from a reconnaissance patrol.

RECONNAISSANCE

904. Reconnaissance patrols are aimed at seeking and 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.

905. The reconnaissance team should be small in number, 2 to 5 rangers, thus enabling the patrol to conceal its presence and move quickly. The reconnaissance patrol will normally preclude a larger patrol for takedown and arrest tasks.

906. A reconnaissance patrol might be initiated from any location, whether from the sub-station, headquarters or from a patrolling team already in the field. The team leader may require a smaller group to move forward and locate a certain objective and gain information to assist in making a plan before committing his patrol to any action against that specified target.

907. It is better for team leaders and higher commanders to allow time for thorough reconnaissance and surveillance in order for a plan to be developed and implemented. This will assist to reduce the likelihood of serious injury or death to enforcement rangers and persons they are to arrest.

908. Teams and sections conducting reconnaissance are to be notified before departing regarding whether they are allowed to conduct any arrests or takedowns if they have the opportunity to gain information from suspects or whether are they to avoid making any contact with others. As a basic rule, reconnaissance or surveillance activities are to be conducted before the following:

    a. A deliberate raid; and

    b. A deliberate ambush.

EXAMPLE OF A RECONNAISSANCE PATROL

909. **Scenario -** The head of the enforcement department receives some information that there may be a sawmill along the Red River in zone 1, near to where the old logging track fords the river. He or she sends a reconnaissance patrol of 4 rangers to locate the exact position of the sawmill. He or she tells the team leader that a sketch map is required and to determine the number of people operating within the camp. He or she also asks the team leader to find out what equipment is in the camp, and to gather information on weapons and the violators' routine. From this information the best time to conduct a raid can be determined. As a part of the reconnaissance, the team is also to find the best routes and approaches for another larger raid section and to locate a secure and concealed forming up point for the raid section. If it is possible, the team leader is to determine the violators' likely reaction when raided. Will they be aggressive and shoot back? Will they try to run? Are they always on lookout? Or do they seem to think that no one will disturb them? These are the questions that must be answered by a reconnaissance before a raid can take place. Any further information that the reconnaissance team can find out will also help save lives and guarantee success.

910. The team leader decides to conduct a patrol moving slowly along the river to look for sign of humans. In essence, the team leader and the team are hunting for humans. It will not be long before sound, sight and smell will give the violators' position away. After 12 hours of slow, quiet patrolling, the team locates the sawmill/camp site. The team patrols slowly out of sight of the sawmill to gain an approximate size of the camp. They will set up a patrol base to conduct surveillance of the sawmill from a concealed position to gain information on numbers at the site, routine, and any weapons. The team leader must gain more detail of the site as it is difficult to see everything and will move in close to conduct a close reconnaissance and draw the sketch map. It is important not to get too close and be seen as the violators may either shoot at you or run away, and arresting them with a surprise raid will be unsuccessful. This reconnaissance and surveillance may take up to 24 hours or longer to gain the entire day and night routine of the violators. The team leader will then report by radio or mobile phone all that he or she has seen and heard. The team leader also gives a grid reference location in the forest to meet with the raid section, who are still waiting on standby at the sub-station head quarters.

911. The head of enforcement then assembles 15 rangers, and they are given orders to meet the reconnaissance team leader in order to conduct a raid of the confirmed sawmill site. The rangers conduct basic rehearsals for a raid given on the information gained by the reconnaissance team and relayed to the head of enforcement. They will then deploy to the field to meet up with the reconnaissance team leader. The meeting place is to be a safe distance away from the sawmill site, and the section may move under the cover of night so as to deceive any violators watching the sub-station. Two members of the reconnaissance team will meet the raid section and guide them to the reconnaissance patrol base for more detailed information and conduct detailed orders for the takedown. It is important that during this time, the reconnaissance team continues to watch the sawmill without being seen. There may be something that has changed in the routine or nature of the sawmill, and this is very important to know in order to adjust any plans that have been made. Time is also an important factor in planning a raid from the reconnaissance. This will be explained in Part 09 Raids and Takedowns.

PLANNING

912. Before conducting reconnaissance or surveillance, the team leader should:
    a. Obtain all available information on the situation;
    b. Decide what they want the reconnaissance to achieve (i.e., in order to answer the head of enforcements' questions);
    c. Conduct a study of the map to get as much information about:
        i. The ground;

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ii. Likely concealed observation points;
iii. Concealed routes to the location; and
iv. Areas to avoid, such as villages, roads, tracks and open areas.

d. Since not much information is known, a reconnaissance task and routes will change once the team is in the field. The team leader's plan is to be flexible to change given the situation, and the plan should be general in nature. He or she will determine the time it may take to conduct the move to the site, conduct a reconnaissance of the site, formulate a basic plan for the reconnaissance, issue orders, and have a team organized to conduct the follow-up activity if required; and

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

913. The following is a checklist of information that the reconnaissance team should gain. These are questions to be answered, and the more questions that get answered the more likely the success of future actions will be. All information -- and as much detail as possible -- is to be recorded in a notebook for later reference:

a. Location – exact location or locations of points of concern;
b. Size – the area covered by the activity;
c. What activity – is it a sawmill, violators camp, violators infiltration route, natural resource extraction route, area of intense illegal activity (state what type), encroachment, or other non-natural resource illegal activity?
d. Violator/suspects:
   i. How many – how many violators are there, 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 a certain number of days or weeks?
   vii. How – did they get to the location, e.g. walk, ox-cart, motorbike, or a combination?
   viii. Likely reaction to rangers?
   ix. Personal equipment? and
   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; and
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.

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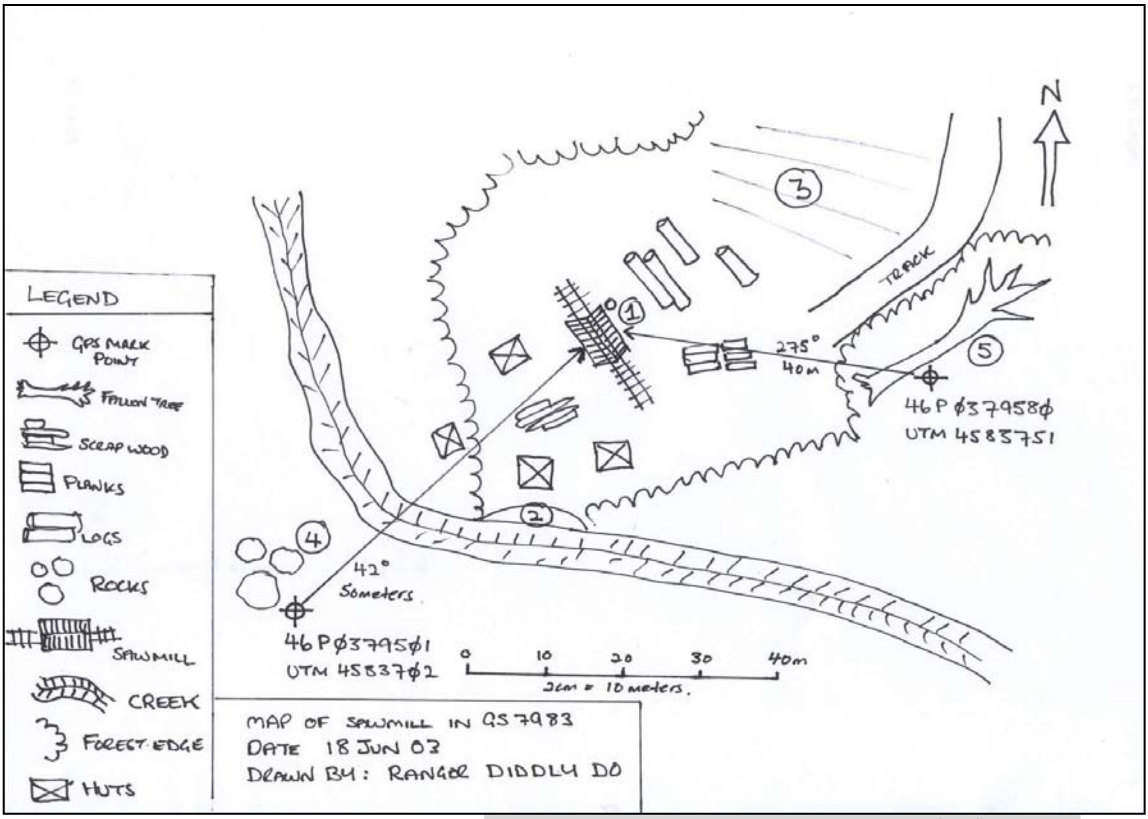
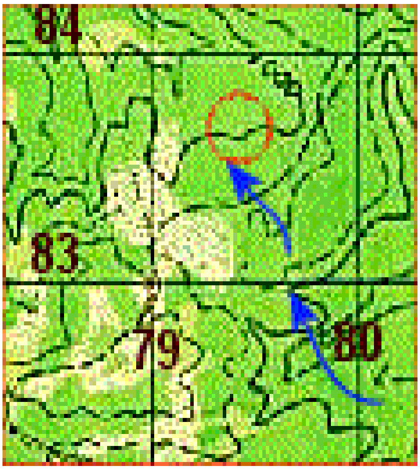
Figure 9-1. Diagram of a hand drawn sketch of a sawmill.





The above diagram shows an example of a free hand sketch map of an illegal sawmill. The key components to a sketch map are:

1. There is a north point;
2. There is a legend to describe what each item represents;
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 represents, its geographic location, the date it was drawn and by whom;
6. Mark the location on the geographic map and best route to the location; and
7. Do not clutter the sketch with writing. At key points, place a number and in a notebook record a description of what the number signifies.

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SURVEILLANCE

914. Surveillance is a part of a reconnaissance task and is normally static in nature. Surveillance can be conducted from an observation point, or “OP,” containing two rangers. The OP is concealed from view and covert. One ranger will monitor and the other will record all activities of a certain specific area. The rest of the reconnaissance team may leave behind the surveillance OP for a short while to monitor the activities. This can be done so the reconnaissance team conducts other tasks, such as reporting to their higher commander, meeting with the raid section or conducting another reconnaissance from a different side of the specific area they are tasked to monitor in order to gain as much information in a shorter time. It is important not to separate the reconnaissance team too far apart in case there is a hostile engagement; withdrawal team members could get lost without a map, compass or GPS and would not be able to meet up again. Detailed plans and orders must be given to cover this eventuality in case it does happen and members can go to an easily identifiable location without navigation aids.

915. Surveillance may be placed in an area to determine base line data of violator activities, before 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 (FOREST)

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

917. The undercover operatives will be dressed as violators and actually conduct criminal activity to be accepted by other violators. 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 are not corrupted and do not profit from this work. In addition, if they are detained by other agencies, the head of enforcement can verify their identities.

918. These operations can gain detailed information on who is cutting the wood or poaching wildlife, for example, all the way up to who the main dealers and supplies are in the region.

919. When operating in the forest environment it is best to do this in groups of two for personal security. If they are apprehended by a ranger section they are to be treated the same as violators. 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.

920. A successful undercover operation in an area may create distrust amongst the violators. This distrust will make it harder for violators and intermediaries to operate but will also make it harder to infiltrate violators' activities in the future.

921. 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 violators 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, since they will encounter violators who may question them. Do not attempt to have them infiltrate violator gangs.

PART 10
TAKEDOWN AND RAIDS

INTRODUCTION

1001. This part describes how to conduct both quick and deliberate takedowns and raids against armed and non-armed violators. These actions are taken to detain and arrest violators in protected forests. These tactics are used to conduct protection and enforcement operations within a tropical forest environment.

1002. The reader will have a basic understanding of how to train and conduct both quick and deliberate takedowns and raids against armed and non-armed violators.

TYPES OF TAKE-DOWNS/ RAIDS

1003. There are two types of takedowns described in this part. They are the quick takedown and the deliberate takedown. These activities must be practiced and rehearsed to gain high standards of proficiency and confidence, and to build good teamwork within a team or section.

QUICK TAKEDOWN

1004. The quick takedown will normally occur when a team comes across a violator's camp or violators working in the forest, and the team leader makes a quick decision to capture the violators.

DELIBERATE TAKEDOWN

1005. The deliberate takedown will follow the basic procedure as mentioned in the quick takedown of above. The difference is that the deliberate takedown has been planned and a detailed reconnaissance has been conducted. (See part 09 Intelligence Gathering Patrols.) Deliberate takedowns will involve a number of teams against a larger and more complex objective. This requires comprehensive training, continuous practice and coordination for all ranger teams involved.

TAKEDOWN PROCEDURE

1006. The procedure can be conducted as follows;

a. The team leader will get the team into extended line and quietly move forward;
b. When the team comes to a point that it is no longer feasible to attempt to sneak in to the camp (this point is called the rush line), then the team will quickly move forward, maintaining extended line, into the camp and surprising the violators;
c. The team members closest to the violators will detain them while the other team members sweep through and clear the camp or pursue any fleeing violators;
d. Once the team has reached a predetermined distance past the camp they will stop and state "clear," if appropriate. On the all clear, the team leader will order "regroup";
e. On the order to regroup, members who are not guarding a detainee will move to positions similar to that of a patrol base for all around security; and
f. Then the 2IC will check the team members for injuries, and the team leader will commence with securing and searching the violators and the crime scene processing of the site.

PATROLLING TO CONTACT VIOLATORS

1007. Patrolling to contact violators is the most commonly utilized tactic by ranger enforcement teams. Rangers will patrol an area searching for track and sign of violators in order to follow this track and sign and locate the violators.

1008. The following actions describe the quick takedown procedure once the rangers have located the violators' camp or violators at work.

VIOLATORS/CAMP IDENTIFIED

1009. The violators' location my be detected by the following means:

a. Visually – Observed by sight, this could involve seeing the violators moving around or seeing equipment such as a tent or smoke from a campfire.

b. Audible – Noise from talking, laughing, using equipment, chopping, chainsaws, snapping of branches, etc.

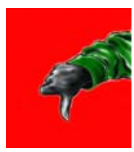
c. Odor – The smell of smoke from a fire, cigarettes, food cooking, smell of human body odor, rotting food scraps, toileting, etc.

d. Sensed – Is the feeling that something is out of place or not right? When a member of the team has this feeling, the team should halt and look, listen and wait as the violators may be detected by one of the other above means.

Figure 10-1. Scout identifies a suspected violator's camp.

ACTION

1010. When the scout detects the violators, he or she slowly kneels down to observe. On seeing the scout's actions, the rest of the team members are to quietly go to ground and cover their designated arcs of responsibility.



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POINTS

1011. If you can observe the violator, they may be able to observe you, so try to conceal yourself using the natural shadows and foliage around you.

1012. If any other team member first sees the violator, they are then to do as the scout and ensure they notify all members using field signals.

1013. If at any point during this procedure a team member believes the team has been seen or heard by the violators, the team is to immediately proceed in capturing the violators by moving into extended line and conducting the rush quickly.

ASSESSMENT

TEAM LEADER ASSESSES SITUATION

1014. The team leader must assess and appreciate the situation. Things that he or she needs to quickly consider include:

a. The ratio of the number of violators to the number of rangers in the team. Is there a sufficient ratio to detain and secure the violators? A basic guide is 2:1, rangers to violators. Using this as a guide, a five member ranger team should not attempt to conduct a takedown if there are any more than three armed violators
b. Potential threat from the violators -- are they armed or unarmed? Machetes, knives or fire arms seen?
c. Likely reactions -- what will the violators do if and when they see the team? Will they run? Will they fire on the rangers? Or will they give up?
d. Is the approach to the camp across open ground? Will the terrain or vegetation provide concealment, or is it better to approach the camp from another direction?
e. From this assessment the team leader quickly develops a plan and informs the team by either hand signals or whispering to each team member.

Figure 10-2. Team leader assesses the camp.

ACTION

1015. The team leader, if practicable, moves into a position to observe the camp. If this is not achievable, the team leader will rely on the scout to pass information to him or her using silent field signals, or the scout may move back to inform the team leader of the situation.

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POINTS

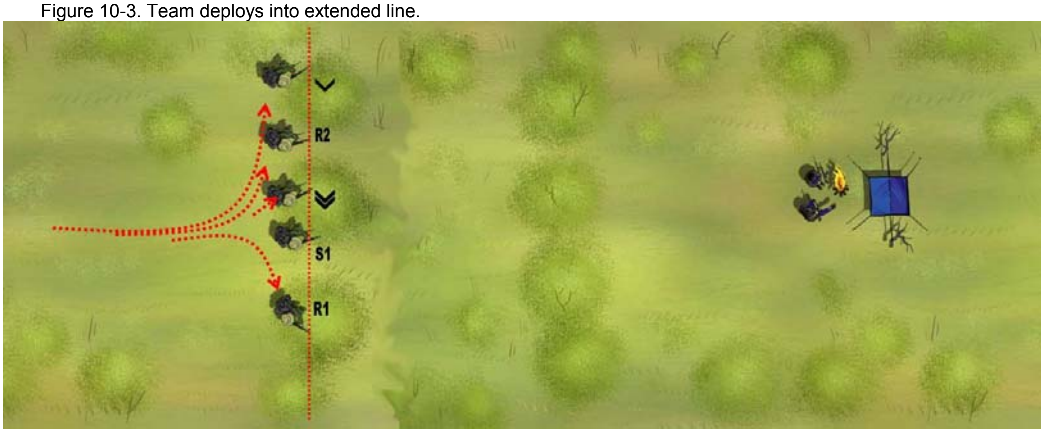
1016. If the team leader determines that there may be too many violators, or that the camp would be too difficult to secure, thus threatening the lives of the rangers, the team leader can decide to quietly pull back and re-evaluate the situation from a safer area.

DEPLOYMENT

DEPLOY FOR TAKEDOWN

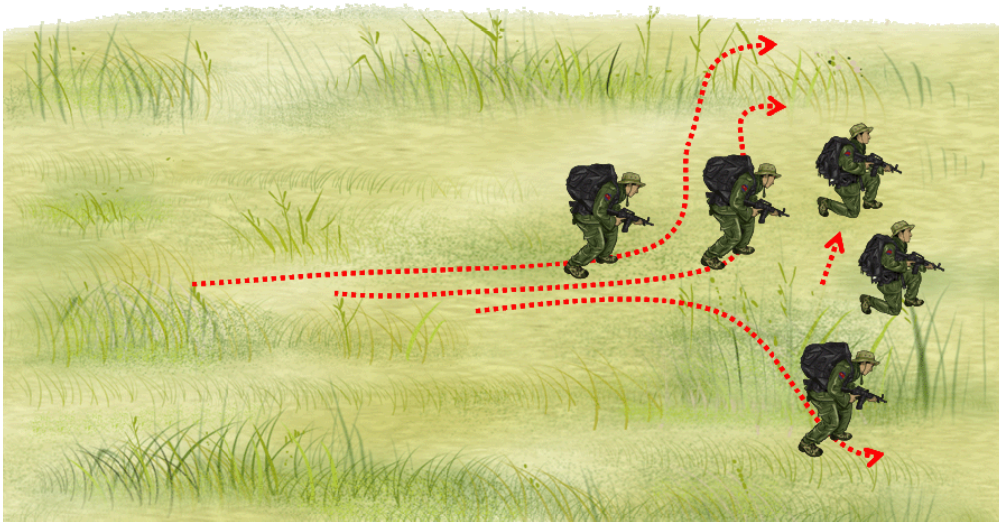
1017. After the team leader has developed a plan and decided on a course of action, he or she will deploy the team to accomplish the task of capturing the violators and securing the camp. The most commonly used deployment will be the Extended Line Formation. Tactical deployments for larger ranger teams, sections or platoons will be described later in this chapter.

Figure 10-3. Team deploys into extended line.



ACTION

1018. The team leader's appreciation determines that there are two violators and the team can takedown the camp. The team leader deploys the team into an extended line by giving the extended line field signal. The team moves quietly into position.



POINTS

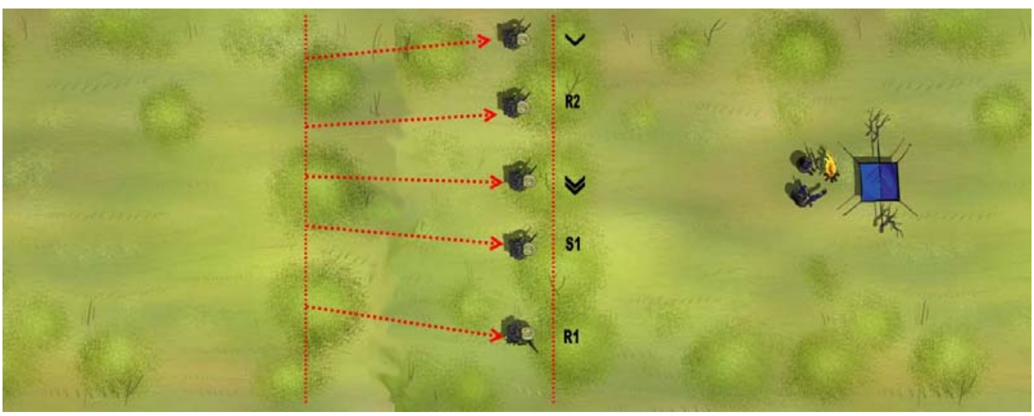
1019. If at any point during the procedure a team member believes the team has been compromised, that it has been seen or heard by the violators, they are to immediately proceed to capturing the violators by going in to extended line and conducting the rush.

THE ADVANCE AND RUSH

ADVANCE

1020. The advance is the movement of the team forward to the camp or violators' location. This movement is to be done by stealth -- that is, quietly and attempting to maintain concealment. The advance is done to the “rush line.”

Figure 10-4. The team advances towards the violators’ camp.



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ACTION

1021. Once the team is in extended line, the team leader gives the signal to move forward. The team will do so quietly and maintaining concealment.

POINTS

1022. If the team leader determines that from the extended line position the violators may see or hear the rangers advancing, he or she may automatically go into the rush.

1023. The team leader may determine that the rangers should remove their field packs to ensure easier and less encumbered movement.

1024. If at any point during the procedure, any team member believes the team has been compromised, that is, seen or heard by the violators, they are to immediately proceed in capturing the violators by conducting the rush.

THE RUSH LINE

1025. At this point it is no longer practical to attempt to sneak as the violators will hear or see team members.

ACTION

1026. The team leader will rush into the violators camp at the same time ordering the violators to lie down on the ground with their arms extended. All other team members will rush forward at the same time maintaining the extended line (not converging on the target).

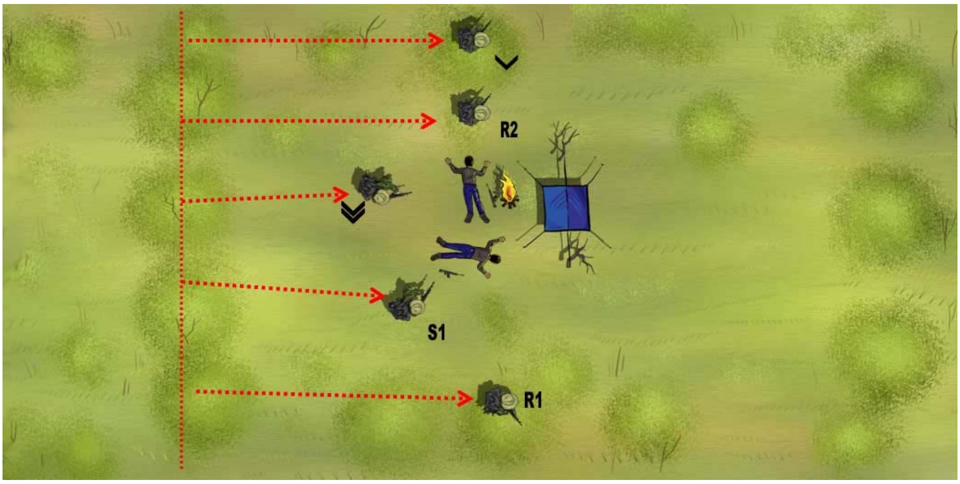
TAKEDOWN

THE TAKEDOWN

1027. The takedown is the most important part of the activity, since it is essentially the stage to secure the violators on the ground. The takedown needs to be done very quickly, with surprise, so that the violators are unable to attempt to flee or counter the rangers.

1028. As described above, the team will rush in on the target, maintaining extended line and not converging on the target.

Figure 10-5. The team rushes forward and takes down the violators.



ACTION

1029. The two closest persons will order the violators on the ground and cover them, the rest of the team continues forward to clear the campsite. The team leader should say "*get down on the ground with your arms extended*" or words to that effect.

POINTS

1030. Depending on the situation, the team leader will either order the other ranger covering the violators to move forward and handcuff them or just have the suspects covered.

1031. The takedown must be conducted very quickly. There should be no delays in between the rush, takedown and clearance -- it should all flow consecutively.

CAMP CLEARANCE

THE CAMP CLEARANCE

1032. The camp clearance is conducted by quickly moving through the camp area to search for other violators who may be hiding or attempting to flee. The camp should be cleared to a minimum of 25 meters to the other side from the camp center, unless otherwise specified by the team leader.

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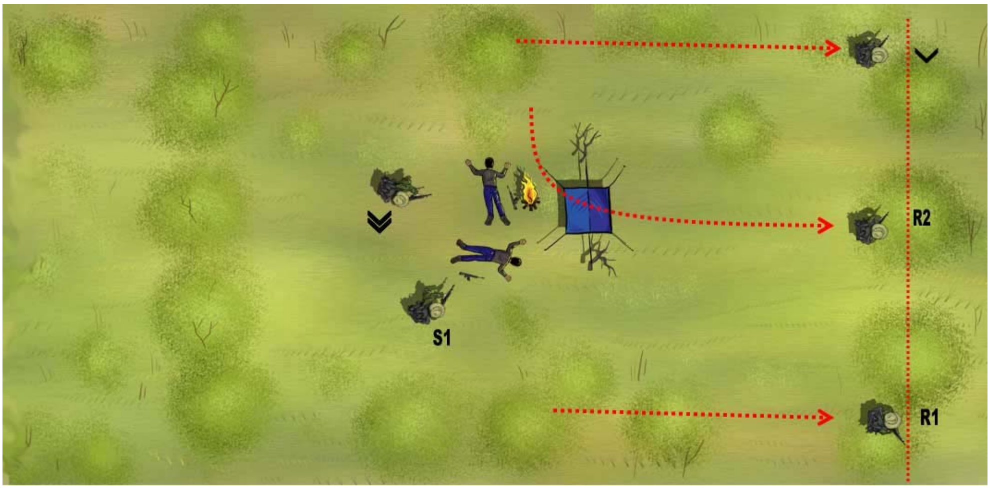
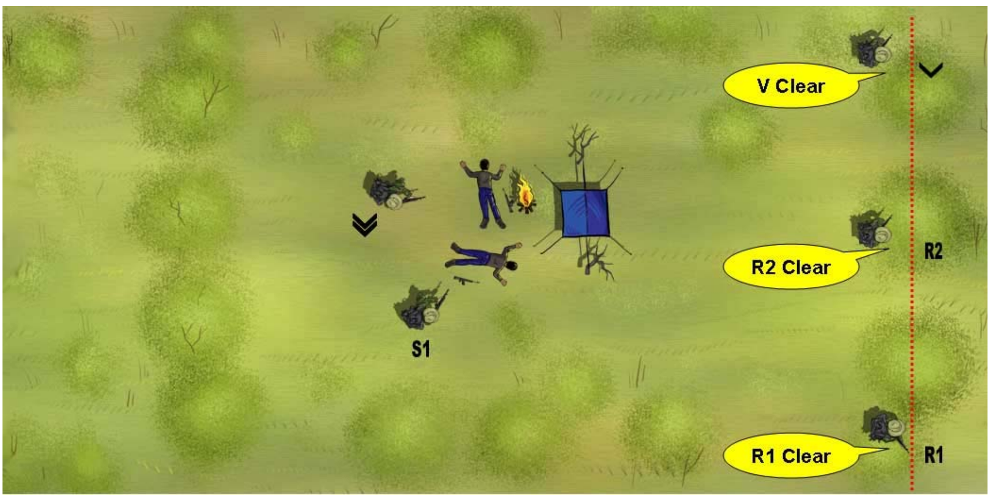
Figure 10-6. The 2IC, no. 2 ranger and no. 1 ranger continue through and clear at least 25 meters past the end of the camp.



ACTION

1033. The ranger closest to the center must ensure that he or she moves through and clears the center of the camp. Once all rangers have cleared through to 25 meters past the center of the camp, they will all state "CLEAR," in order. That is, 2IC states clear, then as above example ranger 2, then ranger 1.

Figure 10-7. The camp is clear of other violators.



POINTS

1034. As a point of consideration, due to other violators in the area, the team leader may not want the rangers to yell out "clear." Alternately, the rangers can come back to the team leader and report clear, or give the team leader the thumbs up.

1035. If any other violators are captured during the clearance, they are to be taken to the center.

1036. If the rangers come across any weapons, they must be cleared and carried by the ranger. On re-grouping the weapons can be given to the team leader.

RE-GROUP

THE RE-GROUP”

1037. The regroup is designed to enable the team, section or platoon to quickly organize all around outward security, as well as any immediate critical issues, and be prepared for any other unplanned eventuality. For example, a violator who did not get caught on the takedown may try to enter the camp and retaliate against the rangers. Having ranger members in all directions around the caught violators will deter them from escaping as a ranger on the perimeter will be able recapture them quickly.

ACTION

1038. Once the camp has been searched for any other suspects, the team leader, on hearing the members state “CLEAR” or seeing the silent field signal, will order “re-group” or give the patrol base field signal.

Figure 10-8. The team leader orders the “re-group.”

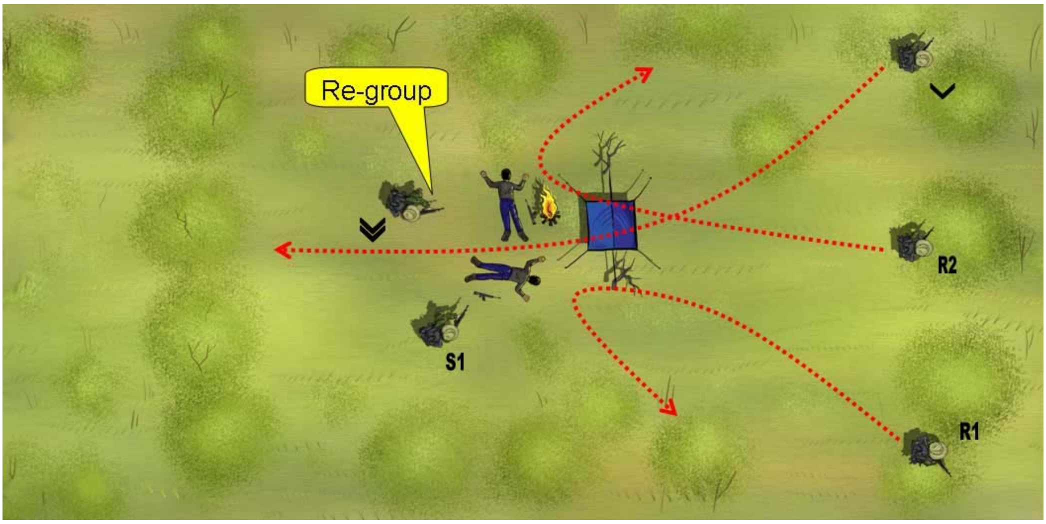
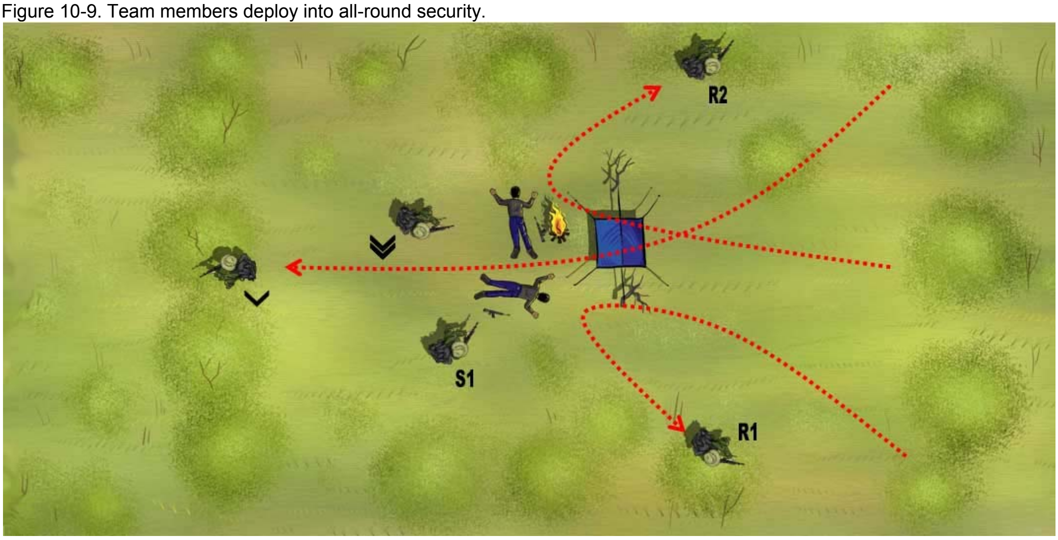


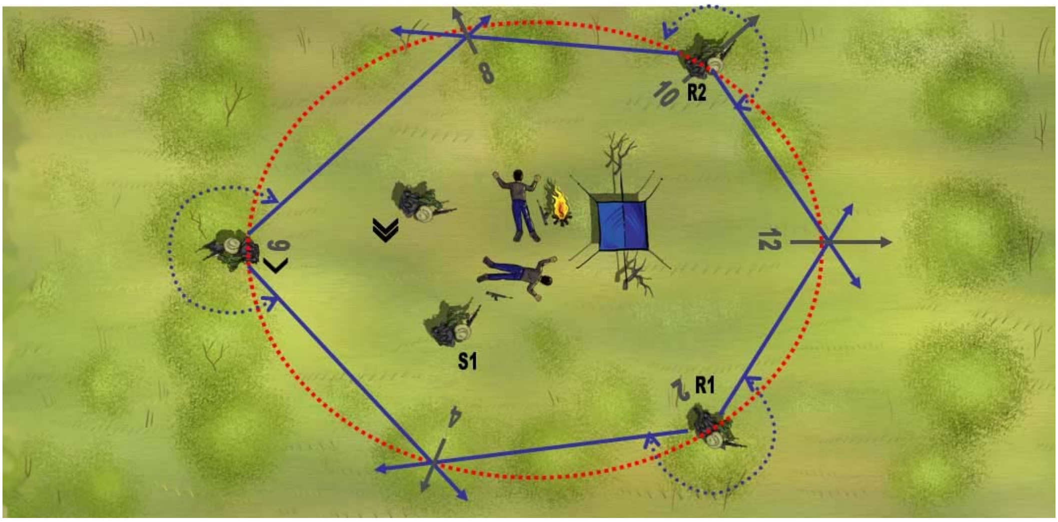
Figure 10-9. Team members deploy into all-round security.



1039. On hearing "re-group" or seeing the silent field signal for patrol base, the rangers will quickly move into positions in three points of the clock -- the center of the clock being the location of the leader and 12 o'clock being the direction of advance. As per the diagram below, ranger no. 1 would deploy to 2 o'clock, ranger 2 to 10 o'clock and the second-in-command to 6 o'clock.

1040. Once everyone is in position, the crime scene is considered secured.

Figure 10-10. The violators' camp is secure.



THE CRIME SCENE SECURED

1041. Once the crime scene is secured, the next steps will be:

a. Searching the suspects: and

b. Crime scene processing.

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DELIBERATE RAIDS

INTRODUCTION

1042. The aim of a takedown is to close with and capture the criminal element and/or to confiscate or destroy equipment utilized in illegal activities.

1043. The takedown or raid may be launched by day or night. It may be noisy (for deception purposes), or silent (to achieve surprise). Silent takedowns can only take place when visibility is poor (e.g., in fog, at night, or in close country).

1044. A deliberate takedown is staged against well-organized and well-prepared violators' locations, (e.g. saw mill, large violators' base camp). Rangers involved in the takedown or raid will often have little room in which to maneuver, but this is offset by additional time for reconnaissance and for the preparation and co-ordination of other support.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE TAKE-DOWN

1045. When a takedown or raid is planned, the following factors must be considered:

1046. *Surprise.* A takedown or raid from an unexpected direction will usually have a greater chance of success. The following aspects must be considered to enhance the chance of achieving surprise:

   a. Concealment of movement from the assembly area to the forming up point (FUP);

   b. Good security achieved by patrolling, radio silence and march discipline;

   c. Choice of time;

   d. Speed; and

   e. Deception.

1047. *Secure FUP.* There must be a secure forming up point (FUP), or else the raid may not start in accordance with the plan, and the coordination of the takedown or raid will be disorganized.

1048. *Maintenance of momentum.* The momentum of a takedown or raid must be maintained so that the initiative is always retained. This can be done by maintaining and utilizing reserves and by speed and initiative at all levels. At team and section level a reserve is not normally possible, but where possible, depth should be maintained.

1049. *Retention of the initiative.* Every opportunity consistent with the aim must be taken to exploit tactical advantages. At team and section level this is best achieved by speed and aggression.

1050. *Rapid regrouping.* When captured, the objective must be organized immediately for security. A takedown or raid is not complete until regrouping is complete.

RECONNAISSANCE AND PLANNING

1051. The team or section leader must assess and appreciate the situation as mentioned in paragraph 1014. Factors to be considered and information to be obtained for planning a deliberate takedown are:

   a. The ratio of the number of violators to the number of rangers in the team -- does the leader have a sufficient ratio to detain and secure the violators? A basic guide is 2:1 rangers to violators. Using this as a guide, a five member ranger team should not attempt to conduct a takedown if there are any more than three armed violators;

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b. Potential threat from the violators -- are they armed or unarmed? Machetes, knives or fire arms seen?
c. Likely reactions -- what will the violators do if and when they see the team? Will they run, will they fire on the rangers, or will they give up?
d. Is the approach to the camp across open ground? Will the terrain or vegetation provide concealment, or is it better to approach the camp from another direction?
e. From this assessment the team leader quickly develops a plan and informs the team by either hand signals or whispering to each team member.

RAID ORDERS

1052. In a deliberate raid, orders are given in detail, using models and maps to explain topography and the plan. Section and team leaders have seen the ground during patrol or from observation posts. (See Part 09 Intelligence Gathering Patrols).

1053. In the quick takedown, time is limited for giving formal orders and complex planning. The team leader gives quick verbal orders to the section or team. In a section or platoon, if the leading team is in contact with violators, the team leader of that team should not be pulled away for orders. The orders will need to be passed on to the team leader at a later stage.

1054. In the deliberate takedown, preparation takes place in a Patrol Base called the “assembly area” and involves:

a. A final check of weapons, equipment and ammunition;

b. Application of suitable camouflage; and

c. Feeding or issuing of food;

1055. Rehearsals. If raid orders for a deliberate takedown are given, the sub-station rehearsals can be conducted in the general vicinity, away from onlookers. If in the forest and the assembly area is far enough away from the violators' camp, silent rehearsals can be conducted in the field to confirm that all rangers know their responsibilities and tasks when the deliberate takedown is conducted.

MOVEMENT TO THE FORMING UP POINT

1056. As late as possible, the raid section move forward from the assembly area to the forming up point. The FUP is a place out of sight of the intended camp or target and close by. It is large enough to fit all the raid team members and allow them to form up in the takedown formation (extended line).

1057. Formations for the move from the assembly area to the FUP will depend on:

a. The speed of movement required;

b. Control;

c. The likelihood of violator interference; and

d. The going (terrain and vegetation).

1058. Order of March. In a large unit takedown or raid, a section or team may be required to move ahead of the remaining raiding section to occupy and secure the FUP. Teams should move in as for their designated task so that there will be minimal movement and regrouping within the FUP.

1059. Securing the FUP is normally difficult due to its size, so the security team should be given exact orders in this regard.

ACTION IN THE FUP

1060. The first team in the order of march secures the FUP. It needs to be secured with all round security.

1061. Any final briefings will occur, as will checks on direction of the raid, positioning of groups and any other control methods. As the FUP is close to the target objective, smoking, lights and noise are prohibited. Time spent in the FUP is to be kept to a minimum.

THE TAKEDOWN STAGE

1062. In order for the takedown formation to close with the violators and achieve surprise, a "rush line" must be determined. The rush line is an imaginary boundary in which the violators will detect any movement forward. At this location all raiding members are to "rush" onto the objective and secure the violators.

TAKEDOWN FORMATIONS

1063. The size of the raiding element will depend on the requirements to neutralize or capture the objective. Ground will also be a determining factor.

1064. The raiding force will begin its raid in a predetermined formation.

MOVEMENT TO THE OBJECTIVE

1065. At the time designated for the commencement of the raid, the raiding enforcement officers advance out of the FUP.

1066. During this stage, control is essential. Enforcement officers must maintain their formation and not bunch. When visibility permits, team commanders must constantly watch all members of their team, and they in turn must watch their commander. Hand signals must be used to maintain surprise over the violators.

1067. Individual raid members must not converge on the target. They must maintain their direction of advance along the axis of the raid.

1068. Commanders at all levels must maintain keeping direction of the raid, during night or close country.

1069. The type of movement to the objective must be dictated. The choices can be:

a. Movement as groups within the team;

b. Pepper potting;

c. Trail;

d. Leapfrog; and

e. Slow advance.

THE RUSH

1070. The rush is the term given once the raiding group arrives at the forward edge of the violators' location.

1071. Raiding rangers must ensure that momentum is maintained and that convergence on the objective does not occur.

1072. Support groups may at this stage have to move in on the target to conduct the clearance. During night raids or in poor visibility, this may have to have been given in orders to be done at a particular time or by a particular signal such as a whistle blast.

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CLEARING THROUGH THE OBJECTIVE

1073. The raid must not stop until the objective has been cleared.

1074. Clearing through the objective to the limit of exploitation calls for a high standard of leadership, initiative, teamwork and training.

1075. Violators must be quickly and accurately located and secured. Movement within the teams and sections must be used to keep the raid moving and to retain the initiative.

1076. Care must be taken that groups or individuals do not get too far ahead of the others. The more groups operating, the harder it is for team leaders to control, so every opportunity must be made to take advantage of dead ground and cover.

1077. If a forward team is held up for some reason, the section leader must be quick and bold in using reserves or conducting flanking takedowns within the raid.

1078. Depth teams (reserves) must stay at least one bound behind forward teams. Their tasks may include:

a. Holding and searching detainees;

b. Detailed searches of huts, buildings, tents, etc. bypassed by the forward raiding enforcement officers;

c. Being prepared to be maneuvered to other areas of the objective if the forward raiding group become slowed down or halted from a violator off to their flank or as the exploitation teams; and

d. Protecting the rear of the forward raiding group.

1079. Clearing through the objective continues until the limit of exploitation is reached. While every opportunity should be taken to pursue fleeing violators, the limit of exploitation is a control measure, and movement beyond must be coordinated with other teams involved in the operation.

THE EXPLOITATION STAGE

1080. Exploitation is conducted to take advantage of success in the raid, to follow up initial gains, and to improve the immediate security of a newly taken objective. It enables the enforcement officers to retain the initiative by preventing a group of violators from being able to regain any valuable equipment, or from being able to flee with equipment or retaliating against the enforcement officers.

1081. At team and section level, the limit of exploitation is usually constrained by the size of the force. The limit of exploitation will normally be just on the other side of the objective. This is a control measure so that team and groups do not push too far ahead and become separated.

1082. This does not prevent the team or section from conducting pursuit or a follow-up of fleeing violators, but the team or section leader should first conduct a re-organization. This is done to first check that no one has become lost or separated, and to check the general situation.

1083. When acting as part of a larger section or platoon, a team can be chosen as the exploitation force, in which case it is likely to conduct a pursuit of any fleeing violators.

RAID RE-GROUP

1084. When the objective is cleared of violators, the raiding teams and sections must regroup quickly to provide security against any violators trying to retaliate.

1085. The Regroup is the process by which control of the unit is regained and the team is firmly established in its new location to be able to securely conduct its other tasks, such as crime scene processing.

1086. When clearing through the objective is finished and the limits of exploitation have been reached, teams and sections account for their members, post security, and secure and search all detainees.

1087. Team commanders or their 2IC's are to report to the unit 2IC on the following:

   a. Any injuries;

   b. Any equipment lost; and

   c. Detainees held, any that had fled the location, and in what direction.

1088. In a flanking raid any support element will move in onto the position to conduct regrouping unless previously specified not to.

1089. The sequence of action for a re-group is as follows:

   a. The raid leader will order out loud **"re-group"** or the designated code word.

   b. All other members yell out **"re-group."**

   c. Team members in the raiding group will move into all round security as designated by their team commander. This is to occur as quickly as possible.

   d. Once in position the leader will order, **"support re-group."** The support group will then move in to their designated location on the objective.

   e. If the cut-off is required to move in and regroup on the objective, the leader, via radio communications or runner, will also order **"cut-off re-group."** The cut-off group will then move on to the objective in their designated position.

   f. Once all teams are regrouped into position, the Unit Leader will move around and make certain that all teams and members are in their correct positions and the objective has all round security.

   g. At the same time the 2IC will ensure guards are placed on the detainees, who are to be searched and processed.

   h. The 2IC will also ensure that any injury is being treated and a casualty evacuation plan is developed.

   i. The 2IC will also ensure ammunition is redistributed evenly.

   j. Once the location is secured, the leader will make sure that the objective is processed as a crime scene.

   k. If part of a larger group, the leader may wish to send out a team to follow-up any fleeing violators.

   l. Note: Once all team members have secured the objective in the re-group phase, all members are to maintain silence discipline and be prepared for any reprisals or detained suspects trying to escape.

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EXAMPLES OF VARIOUS RAID FORMATIONS AND TAKEDOWNS

Figure 10-11. Section raid, one team (**T01**) forward and one team (**T02**) in behind at the FUP.

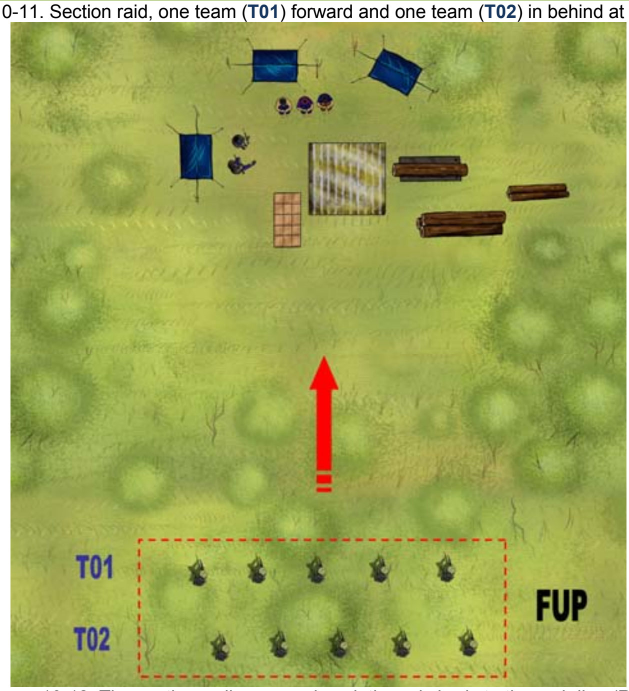

Figure 10-12. The section walks or crawls quietly and slowly to the rush line (RL).

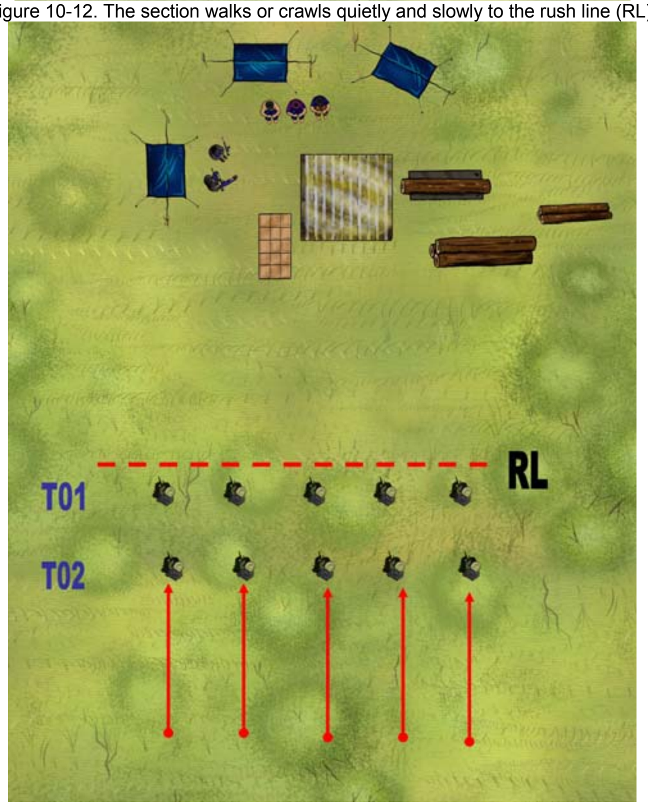

Figure 10-13. **The rush and takedown –** Team 1 rushes into the camp and secures the violators. Team 2 follows up closely behind.

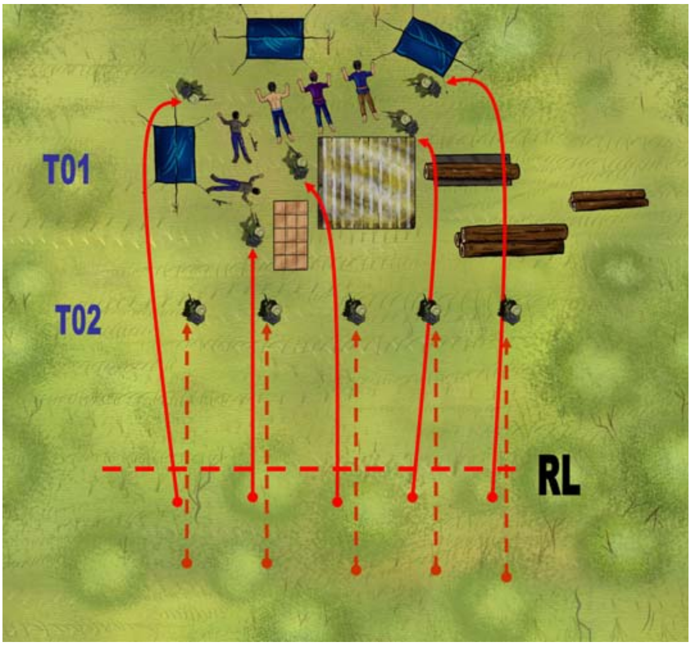

Figure 10-14. **The Clearance –** team 2 continues through the camp clearing for any other suspects for a minimum distance of 25 meters or unless a distance was specified by the raid commander.

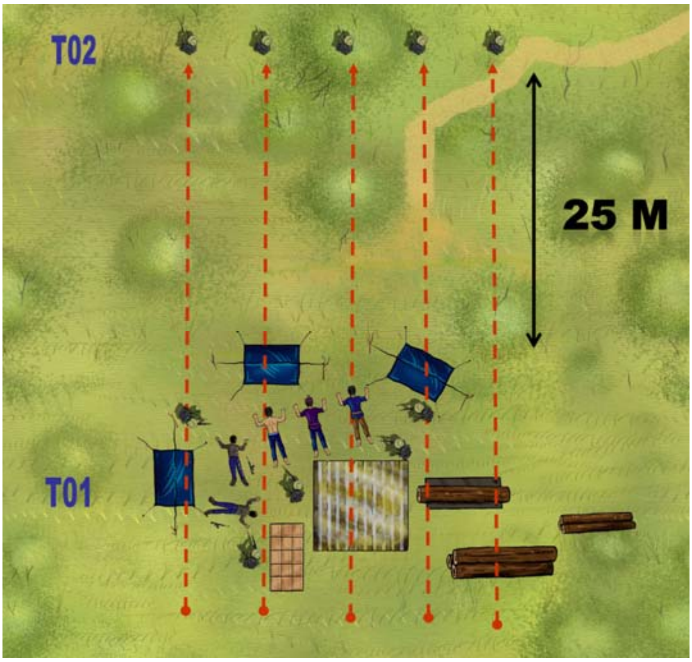

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Figure 10-15. **The re-group –** once the raid leader hears the camp is clear, he or she will order the section to regroup.

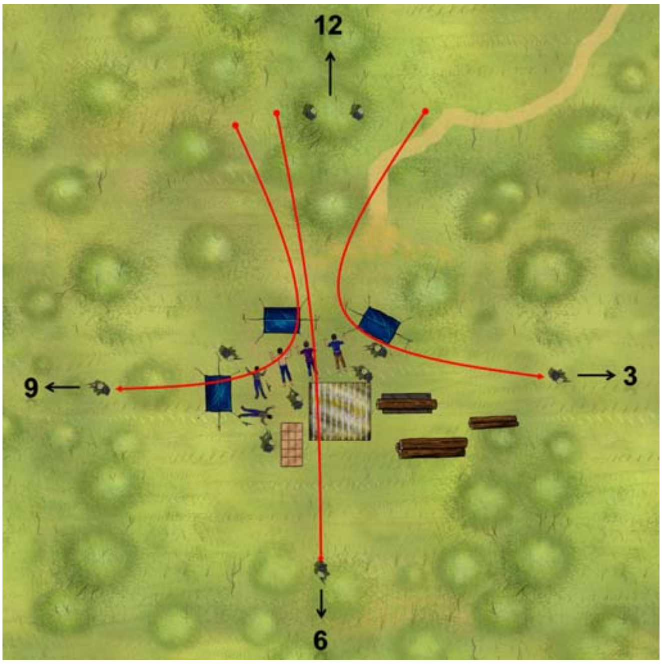
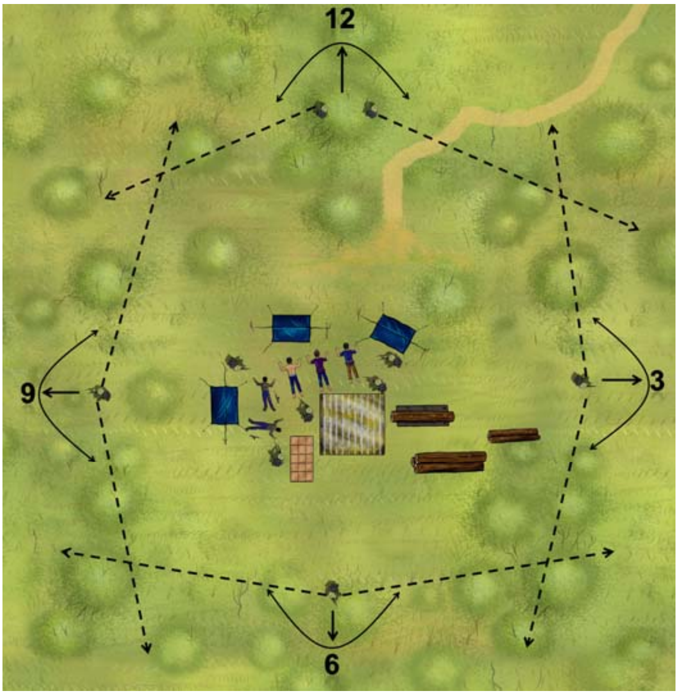


Figure 10-16. **Objective secure –** Once team 2 is in position and observing their arcs, the crime scene is secure. Team 1 can commence with searching and securing suspects and crime scene processing.



OTHER RAID DEPLOYMENTS

Figure 10-17. Raid deployment setup – 1 raid team (**T01**), 1 support/clearance team (**T02-SPT**), 1 team used for cutoff ambush (**T03 –COT**) and pursuit team (**T03-PT**). Note: No team is in front of the other teams' arc of fire.

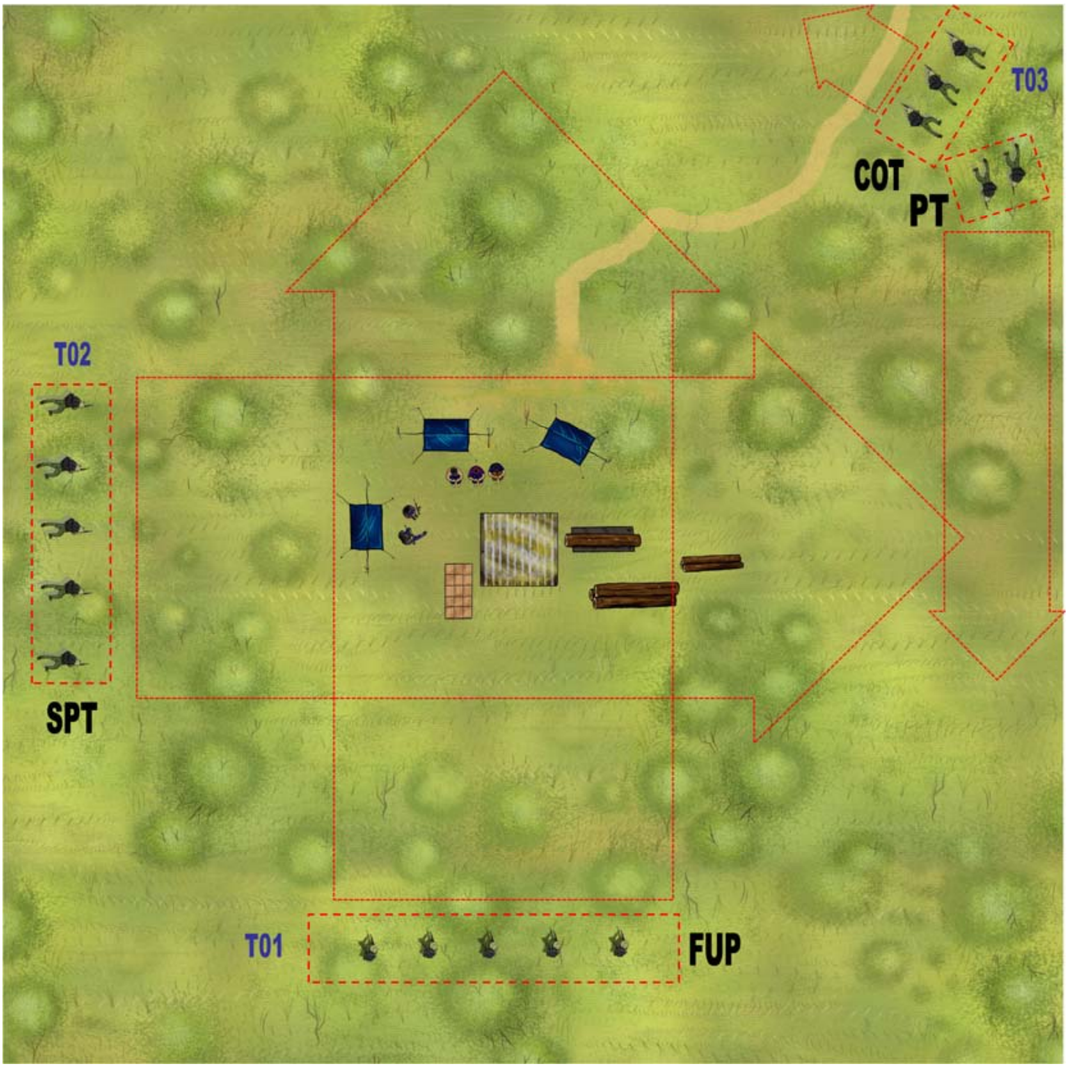
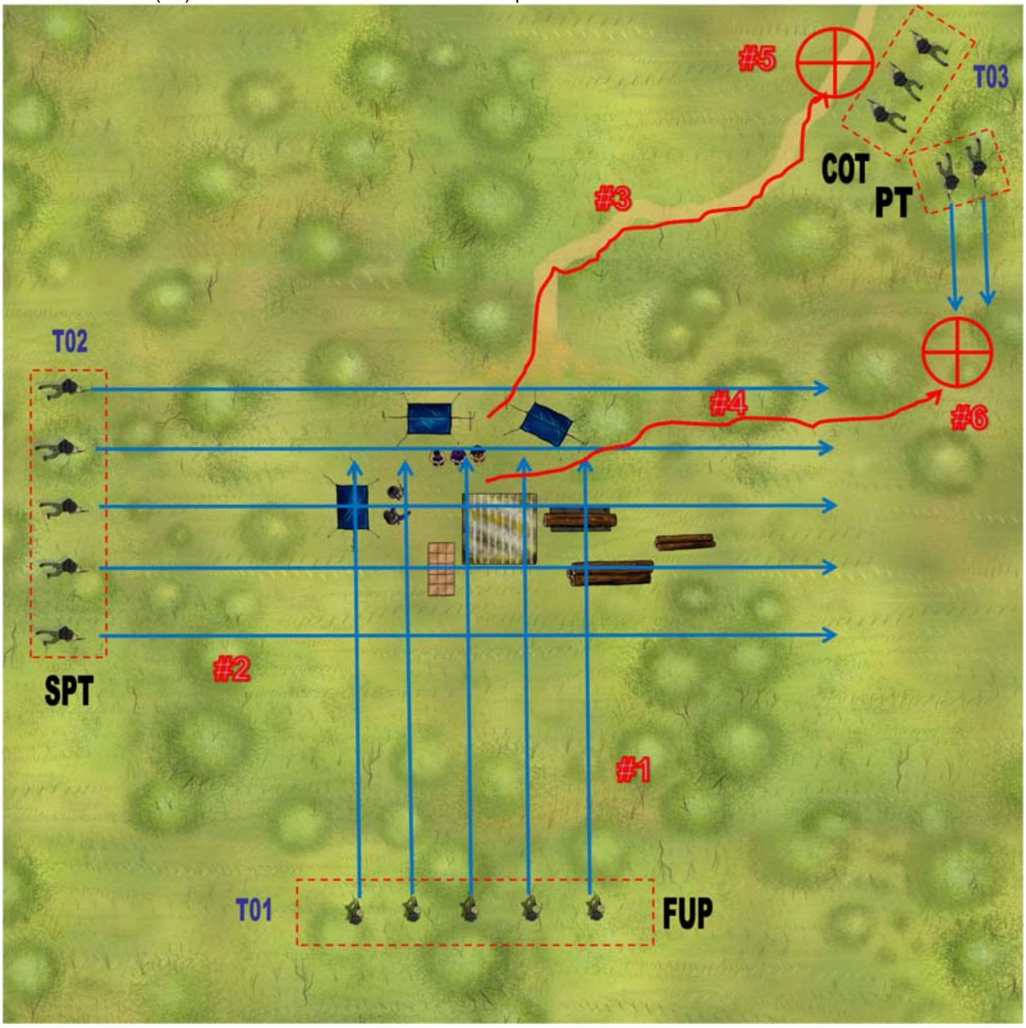


Figure 10-18. **Conduct of the raid**
#1 – Raid team (**T01**) rushes in and captures violators in the sawmill.
#2 – Support team (**T02 – SPT**) rushes through and clears the camp.
#3 – One violator escapes down the track.
#4 – One violator runs off into the forest.
#5 – Cut off team (**COT**) ambushes the violator on the track.
#6 – Pursuit team (**PT**) chases the violator in the forest and captures him or her.



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PART 11
SEARCH AND SECURE SUSPECTS

INTRODUCTION

1101. This part describes the required process for handling a detainee, from the time of his or her immediate apprehension to commencement of questioning and his or her transport back to a sub-station or headquarters.

1102. The reader will have a basic understanding of how to deal with and process detainees from the time of apprehension to being transported out of the forest.

HANDLING OF SUSPECTS

1103. All members of the team must know the correct drills and procedures for handling suspects and detainees. These are given in the paragraphs below.

ACTION ON APPREHENSION

1104. If a member of the team detains a violator, he or she is to take the following action:

a. Order the violator to raise both hands with fingers open above his or her head (palms should be facing the captor); or
b. Order the violator to lie down on the ground, face first, with arms extended above his or her head and palms flat to the ground;
c. Position himself or herself behind the detainee and call for assistance;
d. Ensure the detainee does not speak or move; and
e. Inform the team leader of the apprehension.

1105. Minimum force is to be used to secure the detainee. See Part 1 Enforcement Ranger, Code of Conduct.

1106. If detainees are injured, they are to be given first aid and evacuated to the nearest hospital.

SEARCHING

1107. The drill for two rangers is as follows:

a. Begin the search only when the second ranger is available;
b. The second ranger (cover man) positions himself or herself out of reach of the detainee and at right angles to the searcher to provide cover/security;
c. Make the detainee stand with his or her face and body leaning on a tree or a wall with hands above their head. (If necessary, the ranger may order the detainee to lie face down on the ground with his or her arms extended above his head.);
d. The ranger to the rear is then to place his or her weapon at the feet of the cover man. If the ranger is wearing a pack and webbing, he or she is to remove this equipment and leave it with the cover man;
e. The search ranger is then to move forward from the rear of the detainee and commence the search;
f. At no time is the search ranger to cross between the cover man’s line of sight to the detainee;
g. Place the detainee in a position that has him or her off balance. This will make it hard for him to inflict any injuries on or grapple with the search ranger;
h. The search is to be systematic. Start from the top and work down;

i. Remove all weapons, dangerous articles, and documents -- anything that can be used as evidence;
j. Also remove any excess personal equipment during the search such as hat, packs, bags and large jackets;
k. When searching, pay particular attention to armpits, crotch, pockets and other likely hiding places;
l. Immediately handcuff on completion of search (it may be the policy of your team to handcuff on commencement of search); and
m. Articles are to be placed in a container or bag and labeled to show the following:
    i. Name of the detainee;
    ii. Place of apprehension;
    iii. Date and time of apprehension; and
    iv. The name of the ranger who conducted the search.

1108. Female modesty is to be respected so far as is possible consistent with safety and the need for thorough searching. If possible, use a female police officer or ranger. If this is not possible, ensure that a witness is present during searching.

1109. Detainees are permitted to retain:
a. Articles for personal use, except any dangerous items, documents that maybe used as evidence, or other items used in the violation;
b. Clothing and articles used for sleeping and warmth;
c. Identity documents; and
d. Money may only be removed on order from the team leader and with an official receipt issued to the detainee.

ACTIONS AFTER SEARCHING

1110. When the search is complete, the procedure is as follows:
a. Separate the detainees so they cannot speak or communicate in any way;
b. If possible, separate visually so they cannot even look at each other;
c. Separate females from males;
d. Do not let detainees smoke cigarettes;
e. Report to headquarters the amount, type and time of apprehension of detainees;
f. Do not let the detainees move freely around; and
g. Ensure that a ranger is observing all detainees.

QUESTIONING

1111. Question the detainees as soon as possible after they are detained. Ensure the following:
a. Prior to questioning, the interviewer is to check all the items and documents in the camp and possession of the detainees;
b. The interviewer is to take note of the items in each person’s possession, so he or she can determine who possible leaders are and what activities they were undertaking. The interviewer can plan the questioning by using this information;
c. Each detainee is questioned separately and out of hearing distance from the other violators; and
d. Once the detainee has been questioned, he remains separated from the other violators.

TRANSPORTING DETAINEES

1112. During the movement or transportation of detainees out of the forest:

a. Movement should be under armed escort;
b. The escorts should carry all equipment and documents that are to be used as evidence or that could pose a threat to team security;
c. Detainees may be used to carry their own equipment out of the field, but are not to be used to carry any equipment belonging to the ranger team; and
d. Detainees should, if possible, be secured in pairs and handcuffed to the rear.

PART 12
FOREST CRIME SCENE PROCESSING

INTRODUCTION

1201. A crime scene is an area where evidence of a crime is believed to be located. The crime scene may be a poacher's camp where suspects are present, requiring rangers to take immediate control through the conduct of a raid. Or the crime scene may be a camp in the forest that has been vacant for many days.

1202. 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.

1203. For more details on crime scene processing, see Manual I of Fighting Wildlife Crime, Investigating Violation of Wildlife Law.

ORGANIZATION AND PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CRIME SCENE TEAM

TEAM LEADER

1204. The team leader is in charge of assigning specific tasks to each team member and directing team activities. The team leader is also responsible for determining the area of the crime scene.

SECURITY

1205. 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.

1206. A sufficient number of rangers must be assigned to the security sub-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

1207. 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.

1208. Rangers searching the area must be aware that anything can potentially be evidence, from a cigarette package to a footprint. Rangers must be careful that they do not destroy or cover up small clues during their search.

EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN AND PHOTOGRAPHER

1209. 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

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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.

1210. 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.

1211. 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.

1212. 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.

1213. Depending on the number of rangers assigned to the 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

1214. If the camp is occupied, the first thing that occurs is the raid or takedown (see Part 10 Takedown and Raids). Once the suspects and camp are secured, the commencement of the crime scene processing can commence on order from the team leader or raid commander.

1215. 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.

1216. The photographer takes pictures of the surrounding area, the approach to the crime scene, and 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.

1217. The evidence technician sketches the crime scene.

1218. The sub-team responsible for searching for evidence then enters the crime scene and begins their search. Rangers should search slowly and methodically.

1219. 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.

1220. As items of evidence are found, the photographer should photograph them before they are moved. The evidence technician should record the items' location and tag them. As stated earlier, the photographer and evidence technician should maintain notes/sketches/a log of their activities.

OTHER TEAM RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

1221. The team leader is responsible for ensuring that other team members carry out the activities described below.

1222. 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.

1223. 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.

1224. 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.

1225. 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 photos can be used as evidence, the animal should be released.

1226. 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 authorized persons' signatures to release such items.

1227. 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.

1228. 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.

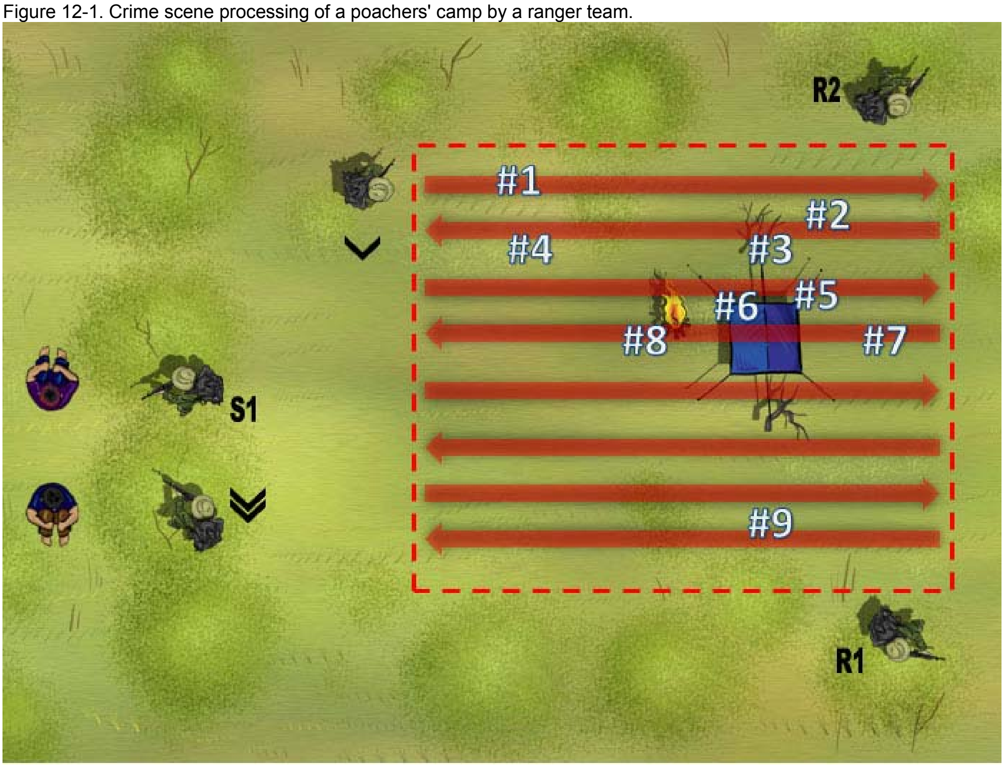
1229. Evidence that cannot be carried or transported out of the forest should be destroyed on location and documented with photographs and signed statements by the rangers saying that the equipment was destroyed and providing the reason.

EXAMPLES OF PROCESSING A FOREST CRIME SCENE

1230. A Team of five rangers conduct a quick takedown of a poacher's camp as per Part 10 Takedown and Raids. Once the suspects and camp are 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. The team leader then orders the second-in-command (2IC) to conduct the crime scene processing;
d. The 2IC then draws a sketch of the camp;
e. The 2IC then takes photographs of the camp prior to entering the crime scene and documents these photos;
f. The 2IC then moves into the crime scene, conducting a search pattern as drawn below. When the 2IC is searching, he or she is sure to move slowly, looking at the ground, then in a slow arc above his or her head. The 2IC takes care to look for likely hiding places -- in the roots of trees, disturbed earth, etc., as something may be buried;
g. When the 2IC comes across potential evidence, he or she labels it with a number and records a description. He or she takes a photo of its location before collecting it; and
h. Once the 2IC has finished the search and labeled and collected all items, he or she then reports the findings to the team leader, out of hearing distance of the suspects.

Figure 12-1. Crime scene processing of a poachers' camp by a ranger team.

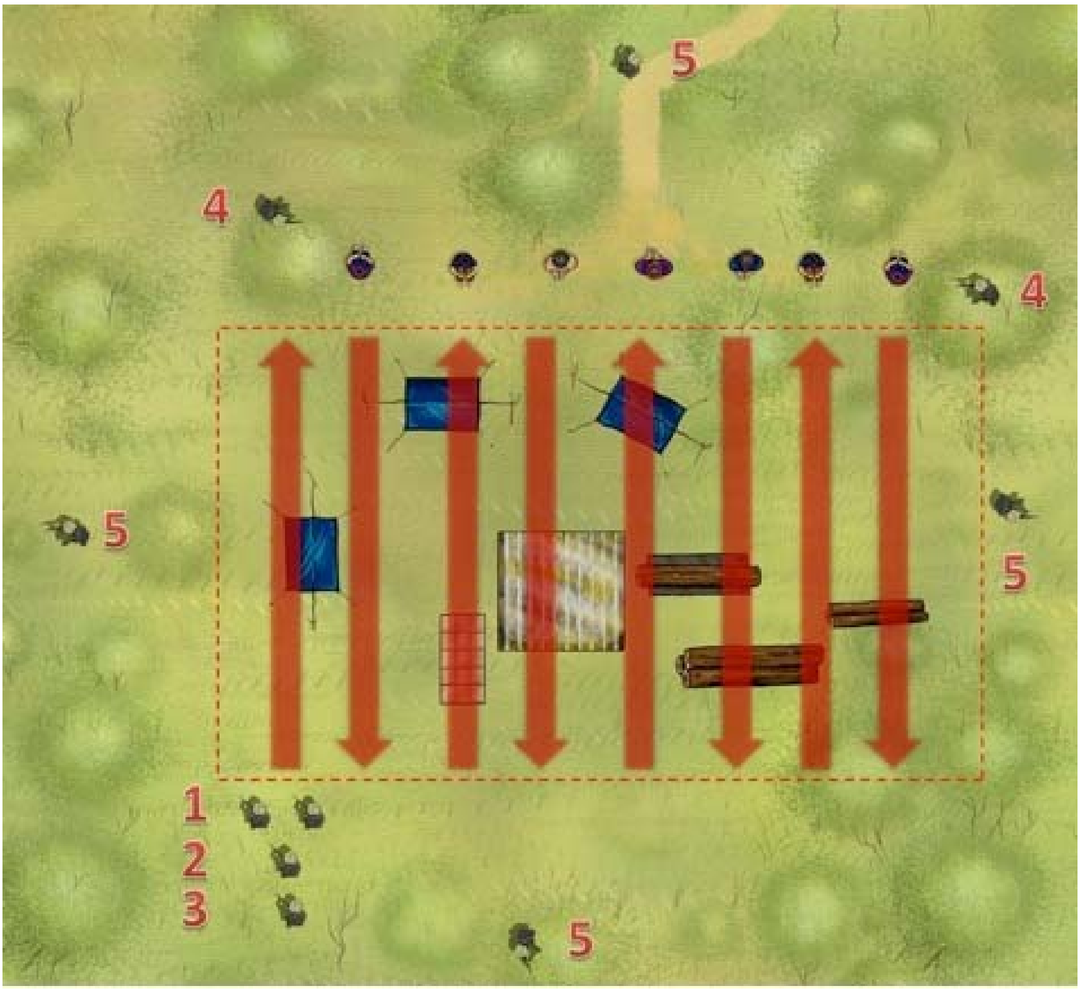


1231. In this example, a sawmill has been raided by a section of 10 members and 5 poachers have been captured (See Part 10 Takedown and Raids). The same procedure is to be adopted in the previous example. However, there are more team members to use and the crime scene team can be tasked as follows:

a. No. 1 evidence search team x 2 rangers (Team leader of team 2 {section 2IC} and Scout of team 1);
b. No. 2 photo technician x 1 ranger (Ranger 1, Team 1);
c. No. 3 evidence technician x 1 ranger (Ranger 2, Team 1);
d. No. 4 suspect security team x 2 rangers (Ranger 3 and 2IC, Team 1); and
e. No. 5 security team x 4 rangers (All Team 2 minus the team leader).

1232. The Section Commander is in charge and directs the individuals to their tasks, if not already done so in orders and rehearsals. The Section commander should not get involved with detail and conducting tasks and is to let the team members do their tasks. The Section commander will wait near the suspects until the crime scene has been processed and evidence gathered. This gives the commander time to settle down and prepare for the next phase of evidence gathering, the interviews of the suspects (See part 13 Interviewing Suspects).

Figure 12-2. Crime scene processing of an illegal sawmill by a 10 member enforcement ranger section.



PART 13
INTERVIEWING SUSPECTS IN THE FOREST

INTRODUCTION

1301. 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.

1302. 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.

1303. 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.

1304. Detailed information on interviewing techniques is provided in Nature Crime Investigators Manual, Investigating Violation of Wildlife Law.

THE INTERVIEW

PREPARATION

1305. Obtain background information. Once the crime scene has been processed and all information on what is in the camp has been obtained, the information is then given to the team leader so he or she can prepare for his or her interview with the suspect.

1306. 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.

1307. 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 or her mind about lying.

1308. Consider ways in which the interviewee might be motivated to provide information. For instance, he or she may be motivated by money, revenge against an enemy, or from fear of being prosecuted.

BEGINNING THE INTERVIEW

1309. 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 or she has to say.

1310. Begin the interview by greeting the interviewee and identifying yourself. During the interview, look at the interviewee but do not stare at him or her. Be friendly and polite and show him your credentials if you are not in uniform.

1311. Try to put the interviewee at ease and then tell him or her 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.

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1312. 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 or her.

DURING THE INTERVIEW

1313. 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.

1314. 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.

1315. 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.

1316. Ask the interviewee to repeat his or her 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.

1317. Do not initially challenge or contradict the interviewee's statements. Wait until after he or she has responded completely to questions before taking the next step. The interviewee will provide more information if he or she is not interrupted. If he or she is lying, it will be more difficult for him to repeat his story later on.

1318. Do not have long delays between questions. Waiting too long between questions gives the interviewee the opportunity to regain his or her composure and plan his or her response to the next question.

1319. Always ask questions in a clear, concise, non-threatening manner. Your words and actions should make the interviewee believe that you understand his or her situation and have their best interests in mind.

1320. Do not lose your temper or control. Doing this will send a clear signal to the interviewee that he or she can manipulate you.

1321. Do not promise anything unless you can follow through. Remember that only the court can decide punishment, not the officer.

1322. 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 or she was forced or tricked into signing the statement.

1323. Do not give up! Interviews can be long and difficult. If a suspect senses that you are tired and about to give up, he or she will continue to be uncooperative.

TYPES OF QUESTIONS TO ASK

1324. 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.”

1325. Allow the person being interviewed to respond without interruption, as long as he or she stays on the general subject about which you are inquiring. Take careful notes for follow-up. Again, it is often best to have a partner taking notes while you conduct the interview.

1326. 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?”

1327. 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 or her that you believe they are lying. With good notes, you can come back and ask the same question or questions again to see if you still receive the same false answer. You can then point out to the interviewee that you think he or she is lying, and why. Say that you want truthful answers. If he or she is a suspect, tell them that you will advise the prosecutor of their cooperation -- or lack of it.

WHEN TO INTERVIEW

1328. Interviews should be conducted as soon as possible. However, wait until you have all the information on the crime scene prior to commencing.

1329. Commence only after you have planned how you will conduct the interview.

WHERE TO INTERVIEW

1330. Ensure you locate a comfortable, shaded area in which the suspect can relax.

1331. Ensure that the interview is conducted out of sight and hearing distance of the other suspects.

1332. Ensure that when the interview is finished, the suspect is still separated from other suspects so a story cannot be concocted between them.

1333. 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 14
AMBUSHING AND TRACK SITS

INTRODUCTION

1401. This part describes how to conduct ambushing, both deliberate and immediate. This part also describes the conduct of a track sit against armed poachers in protected forests. These tactics refer to operations within a tropical forest environment.

1402. The reader will have a basic understanding of how to conduct both deliberate and immediate ambushes and will understand the conduct of a track sit to capture armed poachers.

1403. 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.

1404. 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.

1405. 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 or her team.

1406. 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

1407. An immediate or quick ambush is a tactic most commonly used during route clearances. A well-disciplined team will often have the chance to use this tactic.

1408. 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.

1409. 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 is the only person to initiate the ambush.

1410. 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.

1411. With ambushing, this tactic surprises the poachers instead of stumbling directly into their path and possibly committing the team to a dangerous situation.

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TYPES OF AMBUSHES

1412. *General ambush*. This ambush is non-selective. Any person walking through will be targeted. This is up to the commander's discretion regarding who or what the ambush will be initiated upon.

1413. *Selective ambush*. This ambush is designed to capture a specific person or item and is only to be initiated on confirmation of the person or item entering the capture zone.

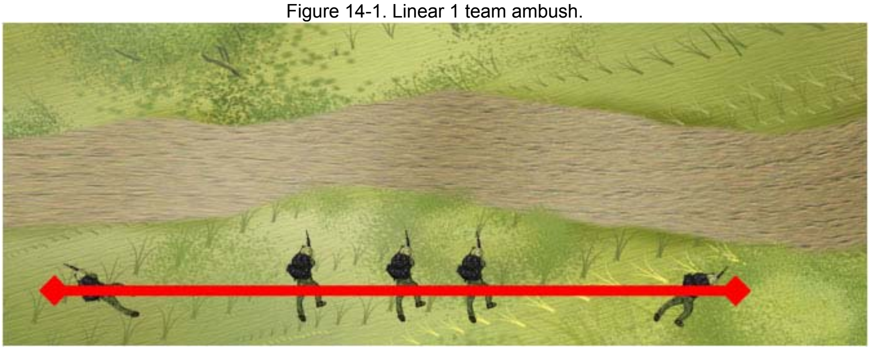
TRACK SITS

1414. Track sits are a concealed patrol base along tracks; they are similar in some 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 7 Patrol Base for more details.

AMBUSH LAYOUTS

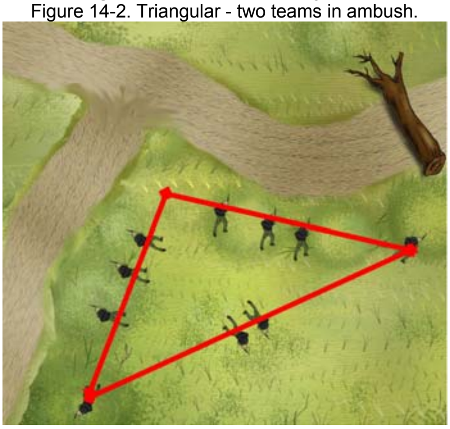
1415. Linear. This is when rangers are placed in an ambush site along a straight line to conform to the capture zone.

Figure 14-1. Linear 1 team ambush.



1416. Triangular. This is when rangers are placed at a junction to cover multiple approaches.

Figure 14-2. Triangular - two teams in ambush.

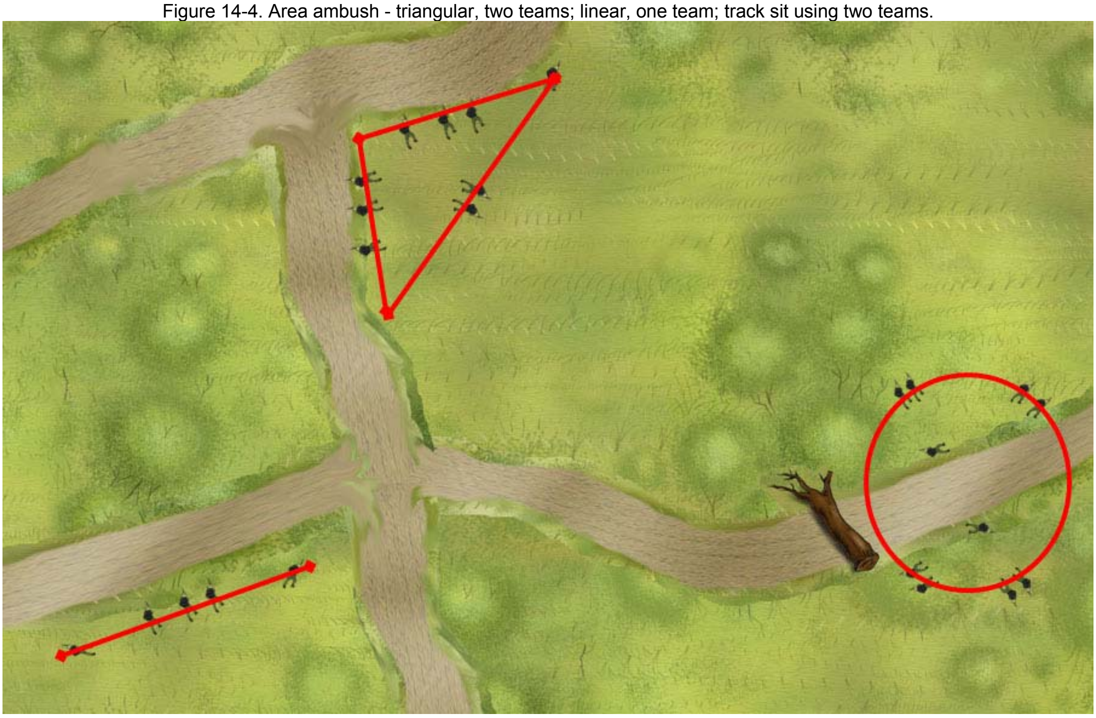


1417. Track sit. -- used on a track to ambush for an extended period of time.

Figure 14-3. Track sit using two teams.

1418. Area. This is used to saturate an area with high illegal activity.

Figure 14-4. Area ambush - triangular, two teams; linear, one team; track sit using two teams.



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DELIBERATE AMBUSHING

PREPARATION

RECONNAISSANCE AND MAP APPRECIATION

1419. *Ambush position*. The location for the ambush has to be sited. This should be done by both an initial map study and an on the ground reconnaissance. The ground reconnaissance may be done from the proposed administration area or meet up point (MUP) near the possible ambush site. The following information needs to be gleaned to determine 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; and
   ii. Tidal timings and height if near tidal river or coast.

1420. *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.

1421. *Routes to MUP*. The route to the selected MUP needs to be ascertained, and the route must 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.

1422. *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.

1423. *Withdrawal routes*. A withdrawal route from the ambush needs to be determined. This may lead 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)

1424. *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 carrying illegal items.

1425. *Execution*. As per Part 3 Patrol Operation Procedure, Paragraph 325.d.

1426. *Administration and Logistics*. As per Part 3 Patrol Operation Procedure, Paragraph 325.e.

REHEARSALS

1427. 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

1428. *Main body moves to MUP.* The team moves to the designated MUP, which is situated to the rear of the ambush site. The MUP may also be the designated administration area. The team 2IC will conduct any final admin tasks while the team leader is on recon.

1429. *Reconnaissance party moves forward.* The recon party moves forward. The recon party will normally comprise the team leader and the trackers/scouts. The team leader will conduct his or her visual recon of the ambush site. No member of the team 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.

1430. *Final reconnaissance*. This, as stated above, needs to be conducted as a covert reconnaissance. At the location the escorts, normally being the scouts or trackers, are placed out as sentries. The only person who should and needs to be moving throughout the potential ambush site is the team leader. The following paragraphs describe what the team leader needs to identify while conducting his or her recon.

1431. *Capture zone and ambush positions.* The most important factor in 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 caught 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?
        iv. Does the friendly side of the capture zone provide camouflage, concealment and security for the rangers?

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Figure 14-5. Correct ambush position.

Figure 14- 6. Incorrect ambush position. Rangers are on opposite sides of the track and may, during a hostile engagement, shoot each other. Command, control and communications are also not possible.

c. Position of each group;
d. Search location of the poachers;
e. Routes to and from the MUP;
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 team 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; and
   vi. Rear and flank protection. Exact location for rear and flank protection and early warning for when the ambush is set.

Figure 14-7. This is the optimal ambush position. The fallen tree will cause the poachers to slow down and bunch up. The poachers are also unable to flee to the other side of the track due to the road cutting.

FINAL ORDERS (AT MUP)

1432. Once the team leader has conducted his or her final recon, he or she will return to the MUP with all members. The team leader will finalize the plan to include any changes and then issue final orders to the team. This will cover the following:
   a. Description of ambush area and capture zone;
   b. Location of commanders; and
   c. Variation from tasks rehearsed.

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OCCUPATION

SEQUENCE OF OCCUPATION

1433. *Order of march and movement to the ambush site*. The team will move forward from the admin area to the ambush site and will stop at the rear security location, where the team leader 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. Team leader;
   c. Capture search group;
   d. Rear security; and
   e. Others.

1434. *Early warning/sentries.* The team leader 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. The group is to warn the team leader if poachers approach.

1435. *Flank/rear security.* The team leader will then position the rear security.

1436. *Cut-off group.* If cut-off groups are required, the team leader will move them into location.

1437. *Capture and search group.* The capture and search groups will then be moved into location.

1438. *Command group.* The command group will finally move into the specified location.

1439. *Fields of view.* While the team leader places each group in location he or she will also designate to each member his or her arc of responsibility and/or field of view.

1440. *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.

1441. *Camouflage of individual positions.* Once all aids have been set up and camouflaged, each member is to conceal themselves.

1442. *The ambush is set.* The ambush commander (team leader) will then notify all members that the ambush is set. On this notification all members are to wait quietly and be alert for the poachers.

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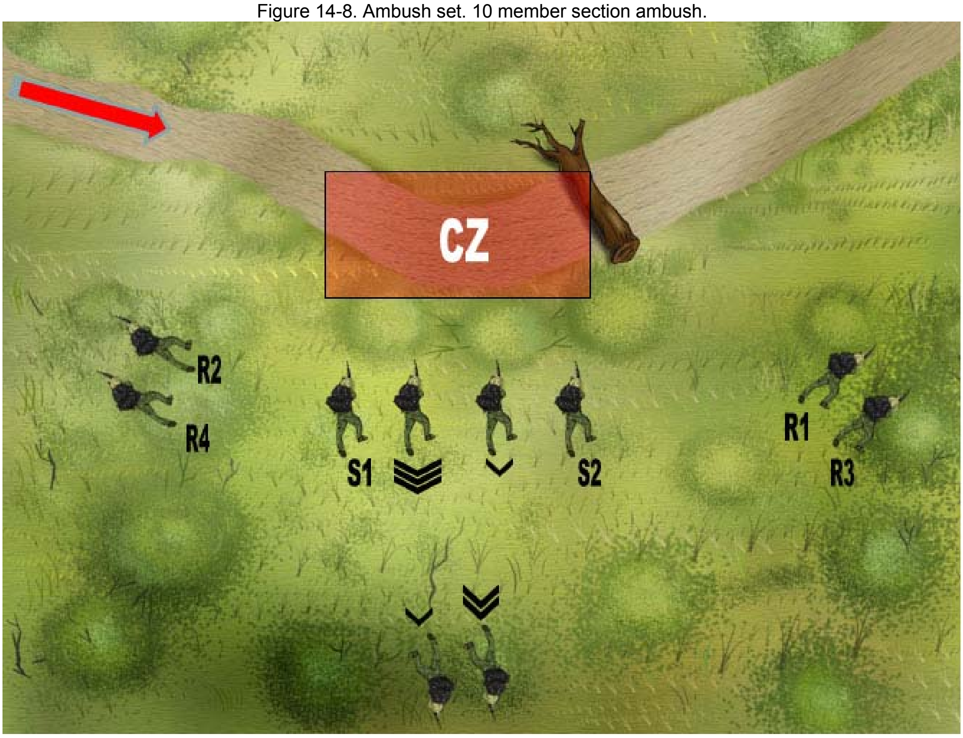
Figure 14-8. Ambush set. 10 member section ambush.



SPRINGING OF THE AMBUSH

METHODS OF INITIATION

1443. Springing. The term "springing" is the act and method of initiating the ambush against the specified target within the capture zone.

1444. Method. The method of initiating the ambush needs to be clearly defined, in order, to all members of the ambush so that 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 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),

1445. The ambush 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.

1446. 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.

1447. 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 time or a safer target.

1448. 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.

Figure 14-9. Ambush light illuminating the poachers but not the rangers.

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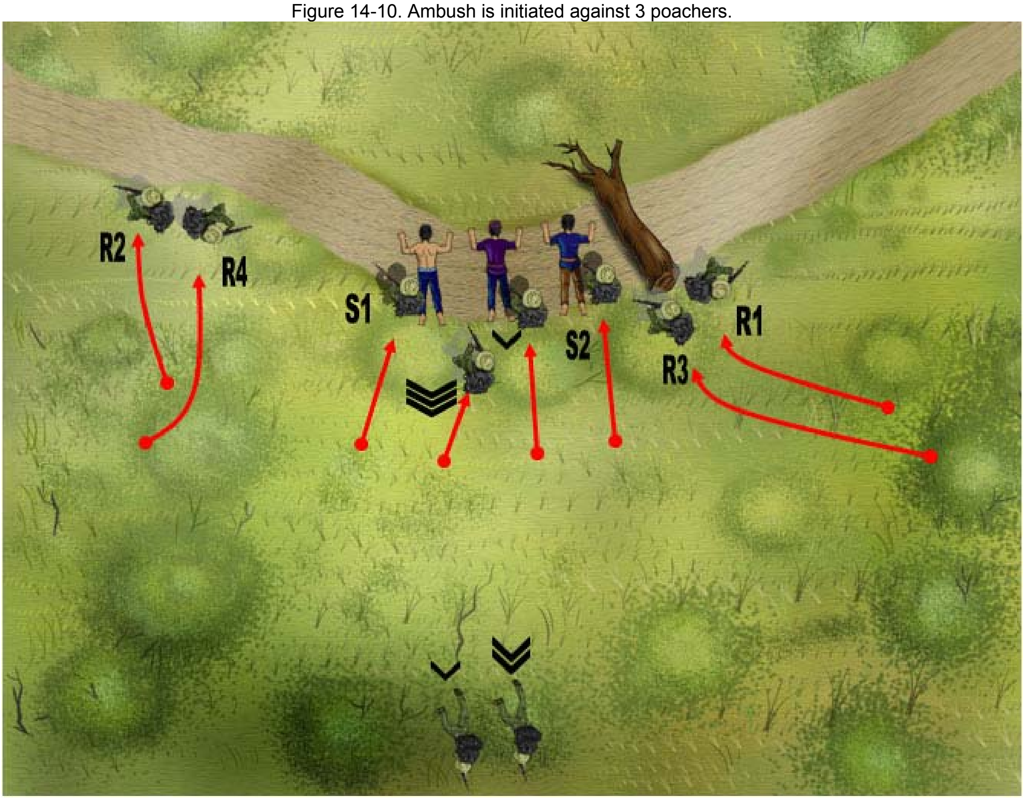
CAPTURE SECURE AND SEARCH

1449. On initiation, the flank security and capture group moves to secure the ambush site as quickly as possible. Speed will minimize the chance of suspects escaping from the ambush site.

1450. Once the suspects are contained within the capture zone and the flank protection is in position, the team leader can order the handcuffing of the poachers.

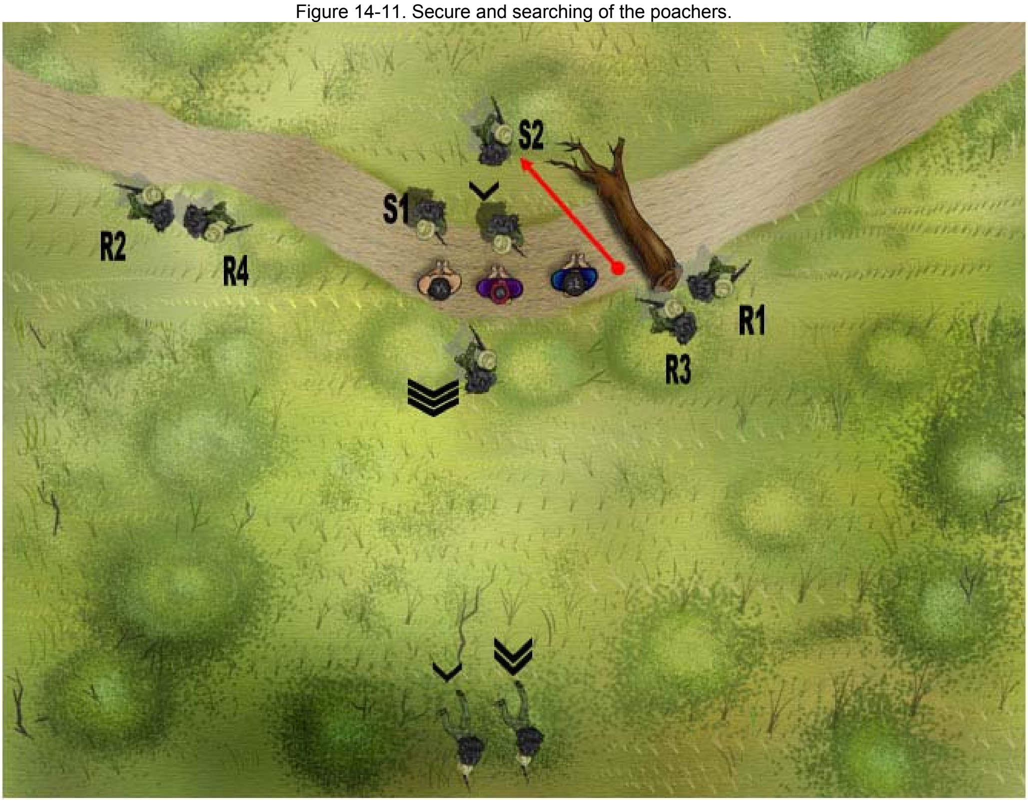
1451. Capture – rangers move out with cover men and secure the poachers with handcuffs, then separate them.

Figure 14-10. Ambush is initiated against 3 poachers.



1452. Secure and search – The ambush site is secured with all round security as for a patrol base. Two Rangers will cover the suspects while another ranger conducts a detailed search.

Figure 14-11. Secure and searching of the poachers.



WITHDRAWAL

1453. The final stage of the ambush is the withdrawal. After all action is completed concerning search and secure of the detainees, the following sequence should 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.

1454. Suggested methods for moving detainees are as follows:

1455. Separate each detainee and ensure that they are handcuffed.

Figure 14-12. Poachers separated.

1456. Handcuff three detainees together, left-hand-to-left-hand, and right-hand-to-right-hand.

Figure 14-13. Poachers handcuffed together.

PART 15
VEHICLE CHECK POINTS (VCP)

INTRODUCTION

1501. Rangers may be required to conduct or participate in vehicle check points (VCP) and road blocks within the protected area. Remember that these measures are used to regulate the movement of members of the civilian community in the protected area. Therefore, rangers must be thoroughly conversant with their duties, responsibilities and the law. Minimum disruption should be caused to legitimate traffic.

1502. The VCP may be classified as:

a. **Deliberate**. A deliberate VCP is normally planned and is designed to be permanent or semi-permanent in nature. Deliberate VCP will normally be located at protected area entrances next to substations or the headquarters.

b. **Hasty**. A hasty VCP is used to provide a spot check of vehicles or persons entering or moving through a specific part of the protected area. These are normally established for a short period of time and may be incorporated into a patrolling plan.

VEHICLE CHECK POINT LOCATION AND CONSIDERATIONS

1503. The establishment and positioning of a VCP should take into consideration the following:

a. Concealment,
b. Security,
c. Communications,
d. Construction,
e. Layout,
f. Manning,
g. Existing facilities, and
h. Surprise.

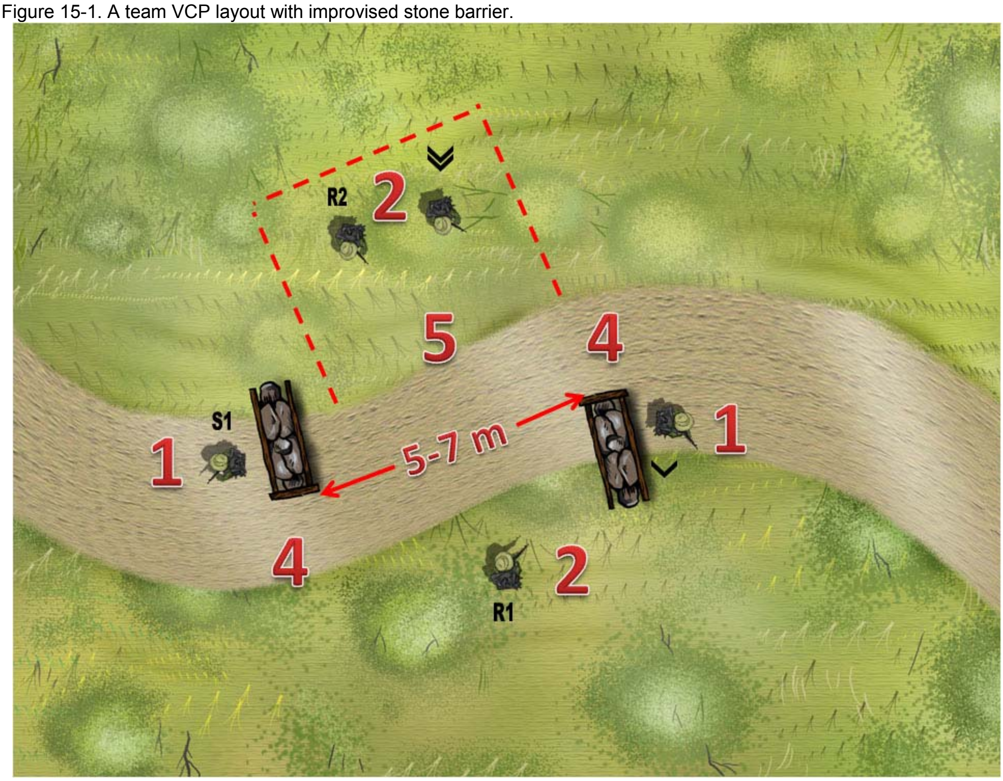
1504. The normal composition of a ranger VCP would be:

a. Barrier/sentry party; and
b. Search party/protection party.

LAYOUT

1505. The VCP should be sited in such a way that vehicles or pedestrians are unable to approach or avoid the check point without being noticed. Sharp bends, dips in the road or crests should be used to conceal the location of the VCP. Barricades at the VCP should be positioned so that they are across the road and force vehicles to slow down to negotiate an “S” turn. If possible, stop signs are erected ahead of the barricades. The figure below illustrates a hasty VCP layout.

Figure 15-1. A team VCP layout with improvised stone barrier.



a. 1 = Sentry/barrier group – Located at the front of the barrier, they halt the vehicles and conduct initial questioning, then direct the vehicle through the barrier or to the vehicle search location.

b. 2 = Search/protection group – This group provides protection to the barrier group while they are giving the initial questions. If the vehicle then needs to be searched, they conduct the search of the vehicle and occupants at the vehicle search point.

c. 3 = Barriers – The barriers are designed to slow down or stop vehicles.

d. 4 = Stop signs – This gives warning to vehicles that they have to stop.

e. 5 = Vehicle search area – The area where the vehicle is escorted and parked for the search.

METHOD OF OPERATION

1506. As a vehicle approaches the VCP, it is stopped and the barrier/sentry party conducts an initial check, protected by the search/protection party. If a more detailed search is considered necessary, the vehicle is escorted to the vehicle search area. A more thorough search is then conducted under the guidance and direction of the team leader.

Figure 15-2. Vehicle, driver and passengers not suspicious and vehicle is allowed to pass.

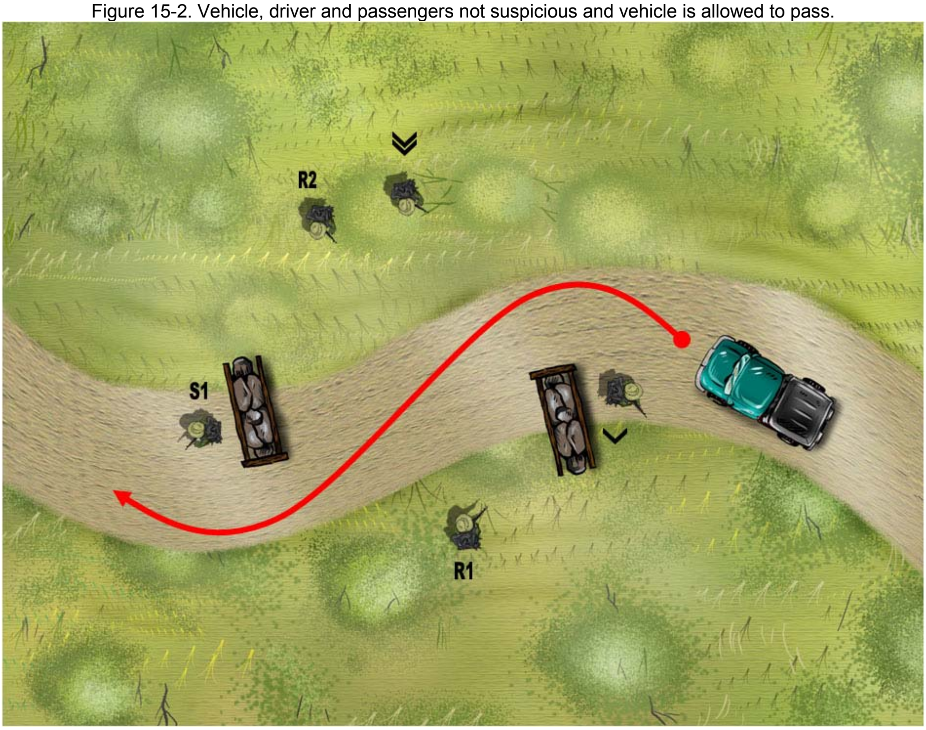
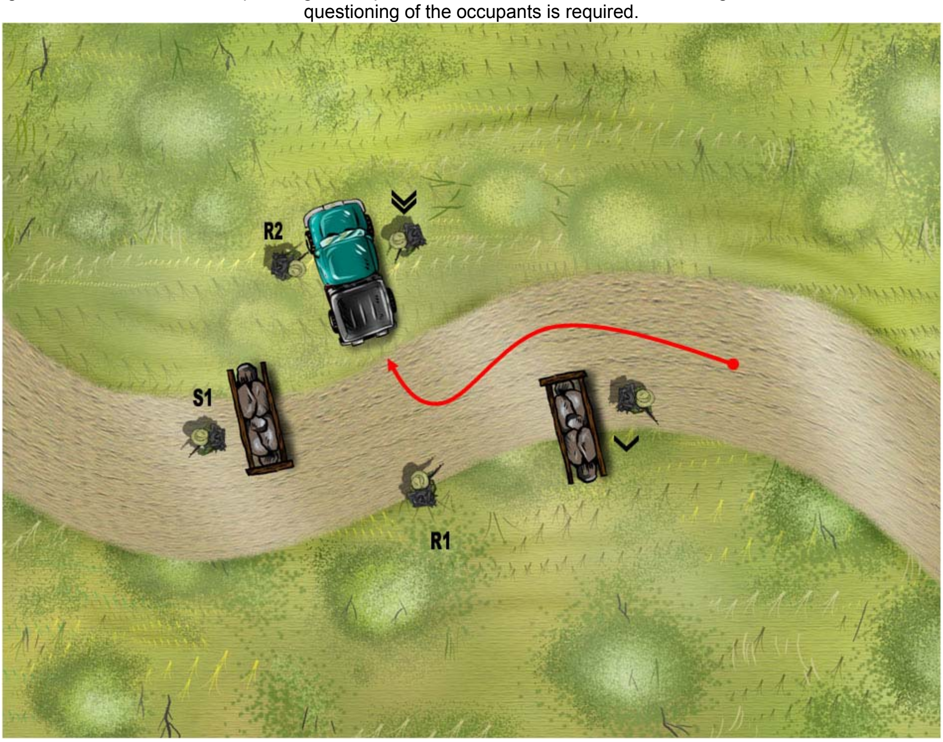


Figure 15-3. Vehicle, driver or passengers suspicious. Team leader determines a thorough search of the vehicle and questioning of the occupants is required.



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VEHICLE SEARCHES

1507. A vehicle search is conducted at the roadside on vehicles selected during the initial check. Team members involved in the search should:
  a. Be courteous, efficient and thorough (particular care should be taken not to damage the vehicle or to unnecessarily inconvenience members of the public);
  b. Use common sense and look for trends of activity, loading of vehicles, etc; and
  c. Look for anything unusual or out of place.

1508. When searching a vehicle, the following should occur:
  a. All occupants should be removed from the vehicle (the driver should observe the search).
  b. Searchers should watch for:
    i. Uneasiness in the driver when they are asked to produce their license,
    ii. Sudden movement by occupants of the vehicle,
    iii. Signals passed between vehicle occupants, or
    iv. Delaying tactics.
  c. Searchers should check:
    i. The vehicle registration details,
    ii. The area under the vehicle,
    iii. The exterior of the vehicle,
    iv. The boot/trunk,
    v. The engine compartment, and
    vi. The passenger compartment.
  d. Searchers should question the occupant about:
    i. Registration details (e.g. ownership),
    ii. Where they have come from,
    iii. Where they are going,
    iv. Why they are going there, and
    v. Why they have selected this route.
  e. Searchers should not be put off searching the inside of the vehicle because there are:
    i. Children and or babies inside,
    ii. Pets inside,
    iii. Old people in the vehicle,
    iv. Attractive people in the vehicle, or
    v. Rich and/or people of high rank and position.

SEARCHING OF OCCUPANTS

1509. If a body search of the occupants of the vehicle is necessary, this will normally take the form of a quick body search or a frisk. The aim of this search is:
  a. To detect weapons or any other object which might be used against team members, and
  b. To discover evidence that may otherwise be destroyed or jettisoned by the person.

1510. Two (2) team members should conduct the search, one acting as the coverer. The searcher must ensure that he or she never crosses the line of sight of the coverer. The person to be searched should be stood out from a wall or the vehicle, or other solid object, with legs spread and hands against the object in a leaning position facing the object. When searching the person, the searcher should ensure that nothing is concealed in the hands, then proceed to carefully check clothing using a stroking method (do not pat clothing). Particular attention should be paid to creases and seams.

1511. Females and children under 12 years of age must be searched by a woman. If there are no women available to conduct the search, a male searcher may search a female or a child; however, it is extremely advisable to have another witness or witnesses present. (Video footage would be optimal.)

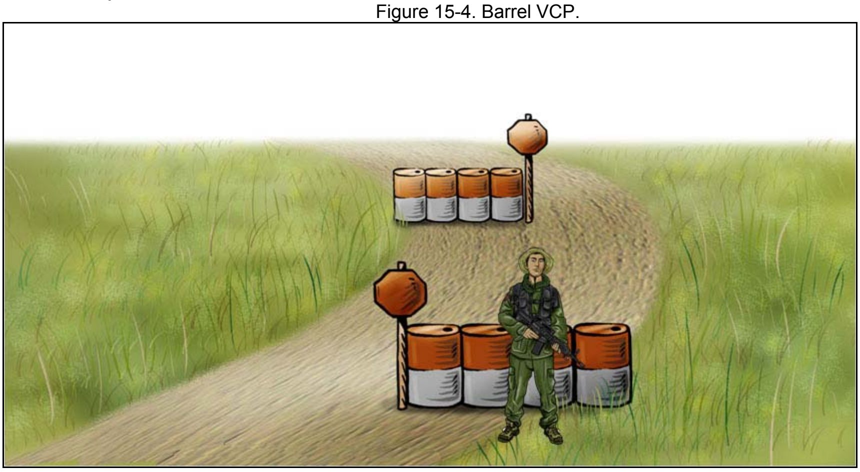
1512. Team members must, at all times, observe the rules for searchers and remain courteous in their dealings with the occupants of the vehicle.

BARRIER DESIGNS

1513. The materials used to construct a vehicle check point will vary depending on whether it is permanent or movable. Always ensure that the checkpoint is of a solid construction and will slow down and be able to stop a vehicle. Twigs or leaves from a branch will not stop or slow down a vehicle trying to evade the vehicle check point. The following are some examples of Vehicle Check Point set-ups.

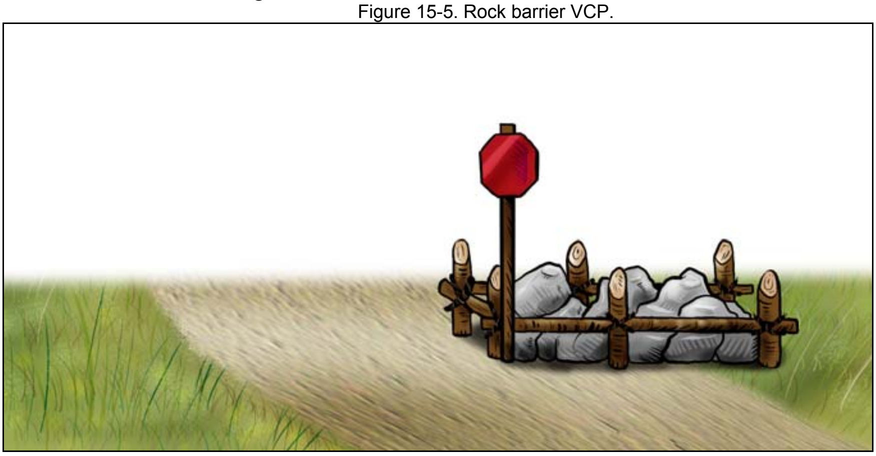
a. Barrels – Using 44 gallon drums; when put in location, fill with water, dirt or stones. These make very good semi-permanent to permanent vehicle check points or road blocks.

Figure 15-4. Barrel VCP.



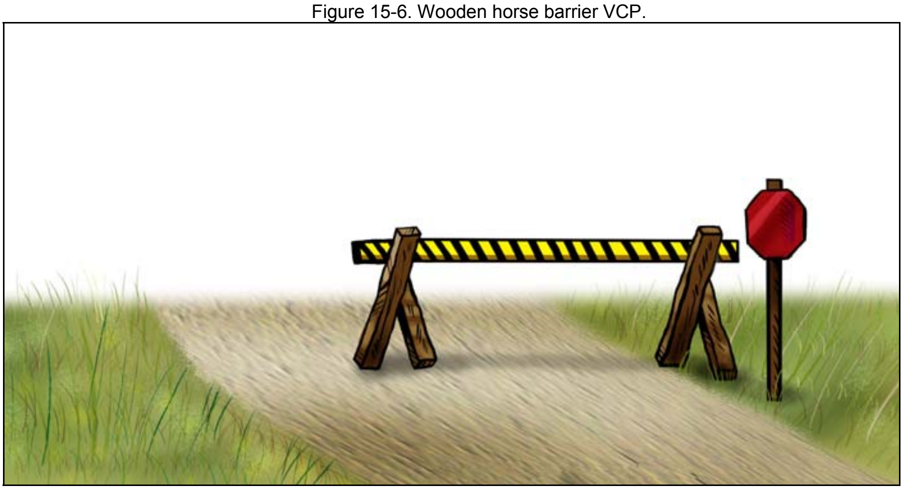
b. Rock barrier – For semi permanent vehicle check points, make a wooden brace and fill with large rocks. Used in the same double method as the barrel VCP.

Figure 15-5. Rock barrier VCP.



c. Wooden horse barrier – Very good for hasty vehicle check points, this can be kept in the back of a vehicle and used during vehicle patrols. Used in the same double method as the Barrel VCP.

Figure 15-6. Wooden horse barrier VCP.



d. Single vehicle barrier – Use the vehicle to block half the road and at the other barrier use a wooden horse or similar object. This is only used as a hasty vehicle check point.

e. Double vehicle barrier – If operating with two vehicles, use the vehicles to block half the road at either end. Used only for a hasty vehicle check point.

Figure 15-7. Two vehicle VCP.

Figure 15-8. One vehicle VCP.

f. Swing barrier – Using wood or bamboo for a semi permanent barrier or steel piping for a permanent barrier.

Figure 15-9. Swing Barrier closed

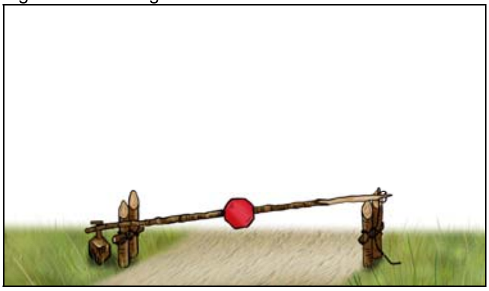
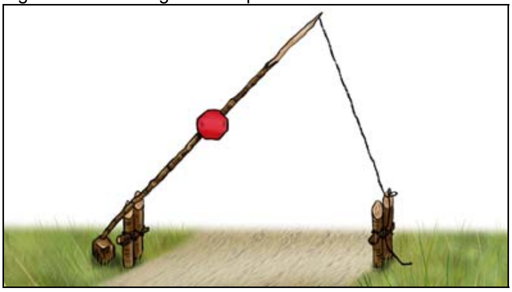


Figure 15-10. Swing Barrier open



AIDS TO A VEHICLE CHECK POINT

1514. Vehicle check points should be thoroughly planned; they should be encompassed into the protected area's patrolling plan. Therefore, certain items will be required prior to deploying into a vehicle check point. The following may be required depending on the type of vehicle check point being conducted.

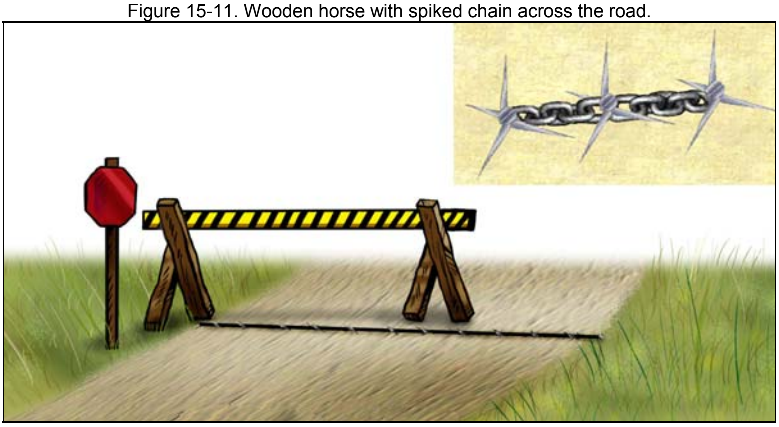
1515. Tools – to construct the barrier, considerations should include:

a. Axes,
b. Shovels,
c. Picks,
d. Hammer, and
e. Handsaws,
f. Expendables
g. Sandbags,
h. String and rope, and
i. Nails.

1516. Other items

a. Torches and spot lights,
b. Personal equipment,
c. Shelter/tent,
d. Spiked chain.

Figure 15-11. Wooden horse with spiked chain across the road.



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1517. Signs – Examples:

a. Stop sign, and

b. VCP authorization sign

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PART 16
TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT

ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

1601. Recruiting, selecting and training the right people for the job is a crucial element in the development of an effective ranger force. A solid foundation needs to be built, and this starts at selection and training.

DESIGNING SELECTION COURSES

1602. When new positions become available, a selection course should be held. The selection course should be designed to examine the qualities you require of a ranger. Therefore prospective enforcement rangers need to have;

a. Stamina and endurance;
b. A good attitude;
c. The ability to learn and assimilate new ideas;
d. Be able to read and write;
e. Physically and mentally fit; and
f. Include any other special skill that may be required, for example, to be able to swim.

1603. The selection course does not need to include detailed aspects of the ranger’s job, like knowing the protected area law or navigation, as they will be trained on this at a later date.

1604. The course may be held over one day, two days or even more. This is up to the standards required by the protected area; the longer the selection the better you will be able to determine the suitability of the candidates.

SELECTION

1605. Once the selection course has been designed, a notification should go out to the communities surrounding the protected area announcing the following;

a. Positions available;
b. What the scope of work will entail;
c. Benefits;
d. Pre-requisites for attending the selection course;
e. What the selection course will encompass;
f. Reporting times; and
g. Location.

1606. This should be done in joint with outreach as preferred persons to recruit are poachers who have the prerequisites; this is a chance to provide them with alternate employment and make them a stakeholder in the park. Their knowledge and skills will also be invaluable in conducting counter-poaching operations.

1607. A selection course should have at the minimum double the amount of people attending to how many positions are available; this will produce competition and give the selectors a better group from which to select. This can also become a psychological factor in the fight against forestry crime, as communities will know that the protected area selects the best to be rangers.

TRAINING DEVELOPMENT

1608. Training and retraining of the enforcement ranger force is something that needs to be constantly revised and implemented. Thought and process needs to be put into training development.

1609. First we need to determine what rangers need to be trained in. This can be determined by completing a job specification, as we have to determine what the ranger is required to do. We then conduct a job analysis to determine what level they are up to; from this we can determine the training solutions.

1610. The factor to include in this process is the competency standards. (For general guidelines refer to ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity's (ACB) competency standards for PA Jobs.).This will determine what the training outcomes are to be.

1611. Once we have developed the training outcomes or objectives, we can design and develop training to meet these outcomes and produce competent staff.

TRAINING ENVIRONMENT

1612. During the implementation of enforcement training we must ensure that a majority of the training is conducted in the work place of the ranger -- that is, in field locations. The training should be developed to be as realistic as possible, with as much hands on practical training as possible.

1613. Training is not only the transferring of skills and knowledge; it is also about changing the ranger's attitude.

TRAINING CONTENT AND COURSES

1614. Basic enforcement training should cover the following subjects:
   a. Role and function of a ranger;
   b. Field craft;
   c. Living in the field;
   d. Navigation;
   e. Patrolling;
   f. Weapon handling;
   g. Ranger minor tactics;
   h. The law and powers of a ranger;
   i. First aid;
   j. Investigating wilderness crime;
   k. Self-defense and minimum force;
   l. Physical fitness;
   m. Wildlife and plant recognition and identification;
   n. Reports;
   o. Public relations; and
   p. Specialist field equipment.

1615. Other training that may need to be developed by the protected area could include:
- a. Selection course:
  - i. Recruit selection for enforcement rangers;
  - ii. Specialist enforcement team selection; and
  - iii. Enforcement leader selection.
- b. Basic training:
  - i. Enforcement ranger basic training course.
- c. Leadership course:
  - i. Enforcement team leaders; and
  - ii. Enforcement section heads.
- d. Specialist courses:
  - i. Communications;
  - ii. Search and rescue;
  - iii. Patrol medic;
  - iv. Investigation/intelligence gathering;
  - v. Rappelling course;
  - vi. Instructors - method of instruction (MOI);
  - vii. Small arms coaches course;
  - viii. Small watercraft handlers course;
  - ix. Tactical enforcement courses;
  - x. Protection/security courses; and
  - xi. Maritime patrolling.

ASSESSMENT

1616. Training of the rangers needs to be assessed; without assessment you cannot determine if the training outcomes have been achieved. The following is a table showing assessment with maximum to minimum realism.

One method of assessing a trainee ranger in conducting raids.

MAXIMUM REALISM
Conducts an exercise raid using live ammunition in the forest as a member of a ranger team
Conducts an exercise raid in the open as a member of a ranger team
Conducts an exercise without other rangers describing where people would be deployed for a raid
Answers questions after seeing a demonstration of a raid
Written test on how to conduct a raid
MINIMUM REALISM

VALIDATION OF TRAINING

1617. Training is never over. After a course has been finished, a validation on the training is required; this occurs after a few months. The rangers need to be assessed on the job, to determine what has and has not been retained by the rangers. From this we need to determine why things have not been retained and adjust our training accordingly.

OTHER REASONS TO INITIATE TRAINING

1618. Apart from conducting basic initial employment training and promotional leadership training, training may need to be initiated for the following reasons:

a. A change or restructuring in government law, law enforcement agencies or policies that impacts the protected area;
b. A revised project and threat assessment, or a new project commencement, that impacts on protection requirements;
c. The introduction of a new capability or equipment, the emergence of new technology, or more efficient procedures;
d. A preliminary analysis of a deficit performance situation;
e. The rangers advising the park director of a problem;
f. A post-activity report; and
g. An accident reported.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

1619. Block periods for training may not always be available. Therefore, on the job training will have to be conducted. This would normally occur at team or section level, where the team leader trains new members in the team on the basic team procedures and tactics.

1620. Prior to going on any patrol, the new member should be conversant with all the team enforcement procedures, drills and actions on.

CONCURRENT TRAINING

1621. The head of enforcement should schedule, for each month, team and section training. Even if it is only for one day, the team and section should revise tactical drills, procedures, first aid and navigation, for example. This training needs to be exciting and varied to keep the rangers interested.

UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT

CRITICAL EQUIPMENT

1622. What we first need to determine are the critical equipment requirements. This includes equipment that the rangers must have to complete the basic required tasks. Then examine other equipment with priority; this can be done by determining:
   a. How often the equipment will be used?
   b. Who needs to use it?
   c. How many pieces are required?
   d. What is the equipment's impact on the success of operations?
   e. Is it high or low maintenance? and
   f. Can we afford it?

1623. Critical equipment – This is vital equipment that enables the rangers to carry out the minimal tasks required. Without these items, the rangers are unable to even enter the field for any length of time to conduct enforcement operations. Rangers would be limited to carrying out operations within walking distance of the headquarters; therefore only 6 to 10 km from the headquarters could be protected.
   a. Field equipment, such as backpacks, sleeping shelters and hammocks;
   b. Personal equipment, such as uniforms and foot wear;
   c. Team equipment, such as compass, maps and cooking utensils;
   d. Weapons and ammunition;
   e. Food; and
   f. Radios.

SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

1624. Support equipment includes items used to support the rangers' operations. This equipment allows for the movement, enhanced patrolling ability, re-supply and evacuation. It also for locating rangers permanently in different locations of the protected area. This enables enforcement operations to be more flexible with speed. This includes:
   a. Vehicles;
   b. Motorbikes;
   c. Boats; and
   d. Sub stations.

SPECIALIST EQUIPMENT

1625. This is equipment that is desirable to enhance effective enforcement operations. Yet operations can be conducted without them. This includes:
   a. Navigation aids, such as global positioning system (GPS);
   b. Cameras;
   c. Binoculars;
   d. Night vision equipment;
   e. Camera traps; and
   f. Bullet proof vests.

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Field Patrol Uniform Standards

Picture	Description
 	**1. Hat** – is to be bush hat, badge is to be green or black. The hat should have cord attached and worn under the chin. The hat aides in concealment of the head and provides shade in direct sunlight. **2. Green scarf –** green scarf is to be worn and tucked into the shirt so as not to get caught on foliage. The scarf is an excellent multi-purpose item. **3. Patrol vest –** patrol vest if available is to be worn. The patrol vest should contain items that allow the ranger to patrol for the duration of a day patrol. Two water bottles are to be on the patrol vest and fully filled with water. All clips and straps on the patrol vest are to be secure at all times. **4. Gloves –** gloves should be worn. They ensure that the hands are protected from scratches, and aide in the concealment of the hands. **5. Weapon –** the weapon is to be carried and not slung over the shoulder. The index finger on the master hand is to be kept out of the trigger guard so as not to accidentally pull the weapon trigger. Weapon is to be clean at all times and properly oiled. A sling may be used however it should be rolled and taped up along the side of the butt when not in use. **6. Shirt –** shirt is to be of the correct uniform. It should be a bit loose to enable movement. Sleeves are to be rolled down at all times (for safety and preventative medicine). The sleeve buttons should be done up. Badges on the field uniform are to be black. **7. Trousers –** trouser are to be of correct issued uniform. All bottoms are to be done up so as not to lose items. The trousers are to be bloused at the bottom with elastic bands. **8. Backpack side –** the backpack is to fit comfortably and not hang down low on the back. All clips are to be done up and any lose cord is to be taped. The pack should not extend out to the sides past your own body width otherwise you may have problems moving through thick foliage.
	**9. Backpack –** the backpack is to be packed correctly ensuring good balance and comfort. Essential patrol items should be easily accessible and all patrol members should know where the items are placed. All clips are to be done up and any lose cord is to be taped. **10. Boots –** boots are to be of the correct issue. That need to be ankle height (this helps in reducing the risk of ankle injury and snake bites to the ankle). They are to be serviceable and are to have boot polish applied (dull not shiny).

Recommended Individual Patrol Equipment		
Item	**Description**	**Quantity**
Black tape	Tape for strengthening pack straps and other purposes.	1
Boot Polish	Required boot cleaning and waterproofing equipment.	1
Boots, field	Ankle high field hiking boots	1
Clothing, Hat	Bush hat	1
Clothing, leech socks	Green or black in color	1
Clothing, Scarf cloth	Green, camouflage scarf	1
Clothing, Uniform Field	Field Patrol Uniform, Long sleeve shirt and trousers, camouflage or green	2
Cord (20 meters)	To be used for a number of ancillary purposes such as perimeter cord in a patrol base. A separate cord should be used to erect individual shelters	1
Cups	Kidney shaped metal cups that fit around the water bottle	2
Flashlight or head-torch	Should have red filter for night-time operations.	1
Garbage Bags,	For the storage of all non-biodegradable rubbish as well as the waterproofing of all field equipment stored in the pack.	2
Gloves	Fingerless leather gloves, to protect the hands from cuts and infection.	1
Hammock (with mosquito net)	Enables the ranger to sleep above the ground reducing the chance of insect bites and other ground hazards.	1
Handcuffs	For use in controlling suspects.	1
Individual meal	Sufficient food to meet the officer's requirements.	QTY
Insect repellent	Small bottle of strong repellent to deter mosquitoes.	1
Jacket, Field	Should fit the climate and season.	1
Knife or Leatherman tool	For a variety of uses.	1
Knife, fork, spoon	Preferably made of hard plastic so as not to make noise. A small can opener should also be included.	1
Lighter or waterproof matches	For starting small cooking fires and or signal fires. Include a small piece of rubber or other material for fuel.	1
Notebook and pencil	For taking notes, observations and orders	1
Pack, field (large)	Should be green, black, or camouflage, and sufficiently large to carry required equipment	1
Powder, Foot	Powder (non-perfumed) used liberally on the feet to reduce foot rot and on the body to reduce the chance of prickly heat.	1
Pressure bandage	for broken bones, snake bites	1
Raincoat/Poncho	For use in wet weather. Green, Black or camouflage	1
Shelter Individual	Plastic or nylon waterproof tarp, that, when erected shelters the officer's entire hammock and/or body. Should be black, green or camouflage	1
Sleeping bag	Insulation should suit the climate. Should be green, black or camouflage	1
Socks	Spare socks should be changed regularly and other socks should be washed	4
Sterile dressing	To be used on traumatic wounds to stem the flow of blood.	1
Toiletries	Soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, comb.	QTY
Trunk, Individual	Lockable portable personal metal trunk to store all person items securely	1
Water bottles	A minimum of 4 liters should be carried with full field equipment. 2 should be attached to the pack and 2 attached to the vest	4
Weapon cleaning kit	To include one small bottle of rifle oil, pull through, cotton swabs, and rag.	1
Weapon Non-lethal Pepper Spray	Pepper Spray to be used to subdue aggressive violators or wild animals	1
Webbing or patrol vest	Webbed belt, with ammunition pouches x 2, and a small patrol vest or day pack with ability to attach/store 2 x water bottles, and include pockets to store required equipment.	1
Wristwatch	Covered by material to stop any shine. Alarms and chimes are to be turned off.	1

Recommended Team Patrol Equipment		
Item	**Description**	**Quantity**
Ammunition, weapon	At least 60 rounds of ammunition issued to each ranger	60 x team members
Binoculars	For surveillance or other observation.	2
Bush Saw	For cutting dead wood for firewood.	1
Camera, Digital	With spare batteries and diskettes for the entire length of the patrol. The camera needs to be stored in a waterproof container.	2
Compass (mils or degrees)	For patrol navigation. One to be carried by the Patrol Commander, the other by the Patrol second-in-command.	2
Entrenching Tool	For burying human waste and biodegradable food waste.	1
Global Positioning System (GPS)	For pinpointing locations with enough spare batteries for use during the entire patrol.	2
Machete	For clearing thick vegetation hampering the patrol.	2
Map covers	Plastic waterproofing for the maps.	2
Maps	(minimum scale 1/50,000) – For patrol navigation. Should cover the entire area of the patrol route. One set to be carried by the Patrol Commander, the other by the Patrol second-in-command.	2 Sets
Medical Kit, Patrol	To include all required medicines, bandages, and preventative medicines the patrol requires.	1
Pace-counter	For use in the estimation of distance patrolled for Navigation, based on average of both units.	2
Patrol Cooking Utensils	The required cooking utensils to be use by the patrol, pots, pans and cleaning items and fuel stove, small	1 Set
Patrol report/documents	Reports and documents required for the length of the patrol.	QTY
Radio	A standard issue patrol radio with antenna for communications. Sufficient spare batteries for use during the entire operation are required.	2
Rations/Food	If the team is not carrying individual rations, then sufficient communal food should be carried to last the entire patrol without spoilage.	QTY
Sewing kit small	For small repairs on torn or damaged clothing.	2
Weapons	Weapons for use in self defense	1 per team member

THE ROLE OF THE ENFORCEMENT RANGER IS TO:
"ENFORCE THE LAWS OF THE PROTECTED AREA, SEEK OUT AND ARREST VIOLATORS, AND PROVIDE A SAFE AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT, REGARDLESS OF SEASON, WEATHER AND TERRAIN."

PROTECT ENFORCEMENT

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