

Law Enforcement Monitoring “L.E.M.”

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Law Enforcement Monitoring

LEM is a *site specific* way of keeping track of our LE efforts.

Site specific - every protected area (PA) is different & law enforcement needs vary.

While results can be compared between different years in the same protected area, they cannot be compared between sites.



 Burma
Dawna -
Tenasserim

 Laos:
Xe Sap &
Nam Puey NPAs

 Vietnam:
Hue & Quang Nam SNRs,
Lang Sen NR,
Tram Chin and Bach Ma NPs

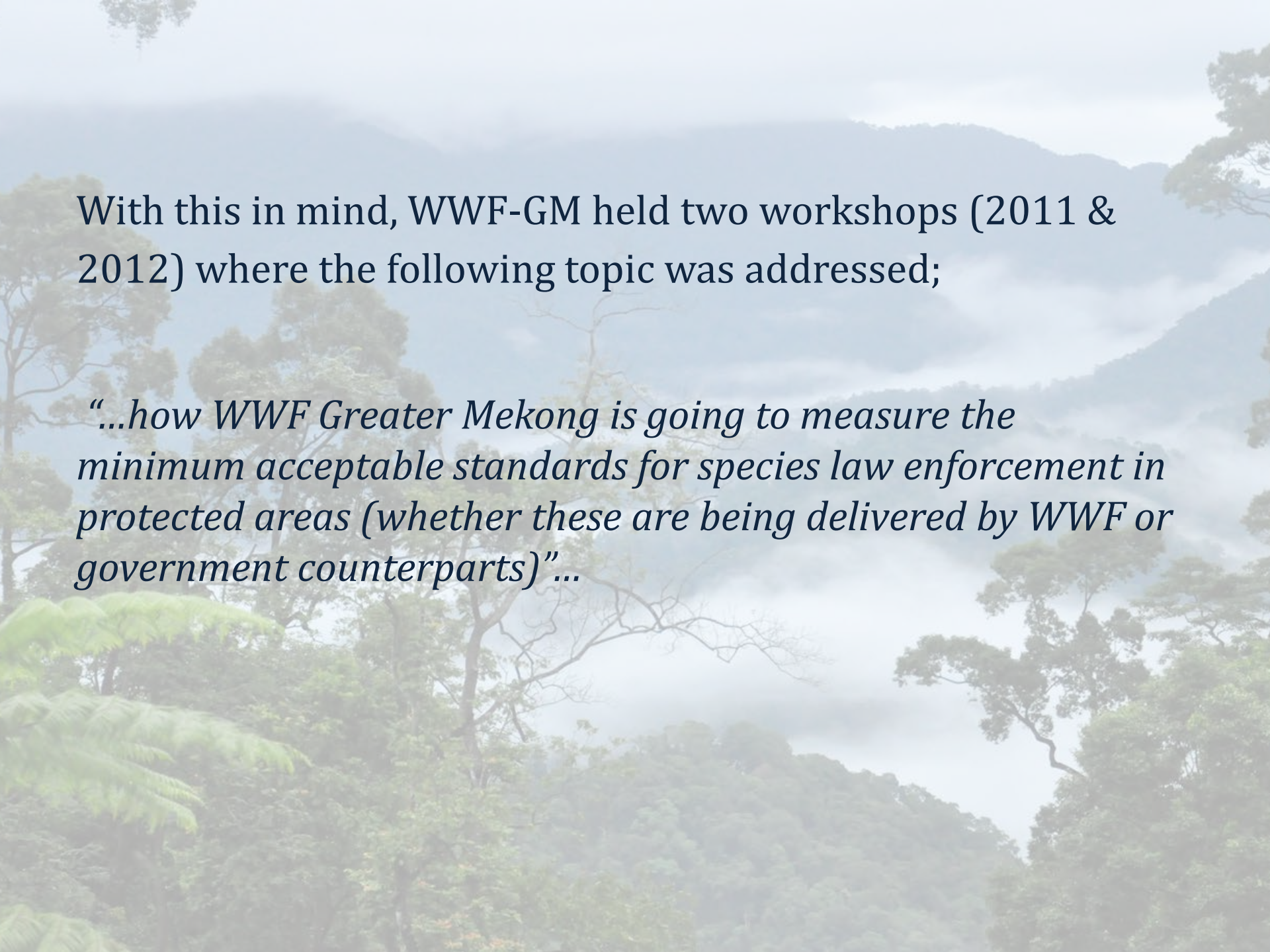
 Thailand:
Maewong,
Klong Lan, &
Kuiberi NPs

 Cambodia:
Mondulkiri PF and
Phnom Prich WS,
Mekong Flooded Forest

For many years the World Bank/WWF
“Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool” (METT)
has been used as a measure

METT has 12 Threat Areas & 30 Question Fields

However:
only TWO refer to enforcement!!!

The background of the slide is a photograph of a lush, green forest. In the foreground, there are large, vibrant green ferns. The middle ground is filled with dense trees, and the background shows misty, rolling hills and mountains under a cloudy sky. The overall atmosphere is serene and natural.

With this in mind, WWF-GM held two workshops (2011 & 2012) where the following topic was addressed;

“...how WWF Greater Mekong is going to measure the minimum acceptable standards for species law enforcement in protected areas (whether these are being delivered by WWF or government counterparts)”...

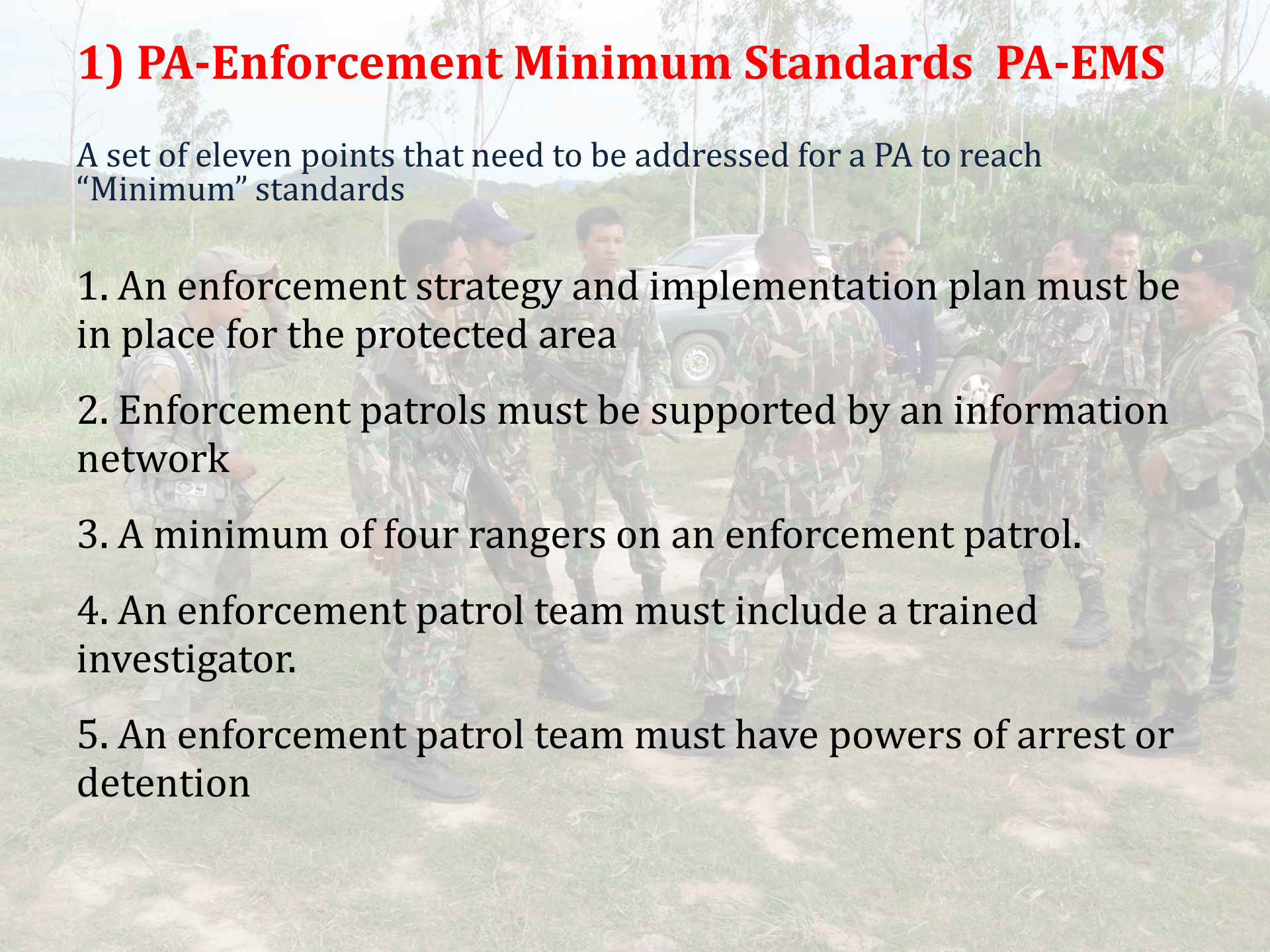
...this led to the development of a suite of LEM tools

- 1) **Enforcement Minimum Standards (PA-EMS)**
- 2) **Law Enforcement Strategy (PA- LES)**
- 3) **Conservation Oriented Patrol Standards (COPS)**
- 4) **Patrol Law Enforcement Assessment (PLEA)**
- 5) **Protection Audits for Conservation Sites (PACS)**
- 6) **Wildlife Crime Prevention Frame work (WCPF)**



1) PA-Enforcement Minimum Standards PA-EMS

A set of eleven points that need to be addressed for a PA to reach “Minimum” standards

1. An enforcement strategy and implementation plan must be in place for the protected area
 2. Enforcement patrols must be supported by an information network
 3. A minimum of four rangers on an enforcement patrol.
 4. An enforcement patrol team must include a trained investigator.
 5. An enforcement patrol team must have powers of arrest or detention
- 
- A group of military rangers in camouflage uniforms are standing in a field. One ranger on the left is wearing a tan uniform and a cap. In the background, there is a dark-colored SUV. The scene is outdoors with trees and a clear sky.

6. Minimum of fifteen days/nights of ranger patrols per month.
7. Some rangers should be permanently based on site.
8. A law enforcement monitoring tool must be in place. (E.g. MStripes / SMART)
9. An enforcement patrol team may include multiple agencies.
10. A communication system must be in place between patrol teams and HQ.
11. All major access points/routes must be controlled.

PA-EMS were introduced regionally in 2013 and baselines were conducted throughout the PAs WWF-GM has projects in.

Reviews have continued annually since

SN ^o	Item	Criteria	Score:	
1	Enforcement Plan - An enforcement strategy and implementation plan must be in place for the protected area Contents of the plan must comply with guidelines at "Explanation 1" above	Nil enforcement plan	0	
		There is a plan but it is not often referred to	1	
		There is a plan which is used occasionally when drawing up action plans for the PA	2	
		The plan is the basis of regular monthly patrol activities	3	
2	Informers - Enforcement patrols must be supported by an information network	Nil information network	0	
		Occasional tips	1	
	Info "ho	For ease of use the forms are similar to the METT (with a weighting to the score)		
3	Minimum of 4 Rangers - A minimum of four rangers on an enforcement patrol (Foot patrol) Minimum of 3 Rangers (Mobile patrol)	Nil patrols	0	
		60% of patrols go out with less than four rangers	1	
		30% of patrols go out with less than four rangers	2	
		100% of patrols go out with four or more rangers	3	
4	Trained Investigator/evidence officer/Wildlife Crime Scene Investigator (WCSI) - An enforcement patrol team must include a trained investigator	Nil trained investigator/evidence officer/WCSI	0	
		There is a designated evidence collection officer who has not received any formal training	0	
		There is a designated WCSI who has received some training	1	
		There is a designated WCSI who has been trained & meets or exceeds the ASEAN (2003) Standards	2	

2) Law Enforcement Strategy PA-LES

A generic Protected Areas *Law Enforcement Strategy* (PA-LES) suitable for use by PA managers to start their processes towards effectively running the Protection & Enforcement (P&E) component of their Protected Area.

This strategy lists seven common threats and, under three objectives (Protection, Training, Co-operation), the steps to be taken to mitigate them.

PA-LES Objectives

1. Protection - Maintaining an effective enforcement and compliance capacity to mitigate the impacts of users, visitors and illegal activities

1) Vacancies, 2) Equipment, 3) Patrolling, 4) Information networks, 5) Planning, 6) “Hot Spots”, 7) Reports for M&E, 8) Mapping, 9) Visitors, & 10) Signage

2. Training - The development of the protection and enforcement ranger’s skills base

1) Training courses & 2) Applying training

3. Co-operation - The integration of the protected area into local and regional compliance and enforcement initiatives

1) Co-operation, 2) Education, 3) Legal requirements & 4) Legislation



As the PA-EMS & the PA-LES were implemented two points became apparent:

“Minimum *is only* Minimum” &

the threat posed by the PA’s own management!!!

(Poor policy decisions, un-informed implementations, unplanned actions, and failure to comprehend the importance of the Protection & Enforcement component are some of the results of this mismanagement).

More “*Boots on the ground*” is often quoted as the solution. What is needed is *more effective patrolling*.

“Better boots”

3) Conservation Oriented Patrol Standards COPS

COPS is built on PA-EMS & PA-LES & addresses the need for “Better boots”.

It uses the same common threats, the same three mitigation objectives. However these objectives are more detailed and COPS therefor provides a simple guide to assist protected area manager’s (PAMs) to produce more effective enforcement patrols.

COPS Objectives

1. Protection - Maintaining an effective enforcement and compliance capacity to mitigate the impacts of users, visitors and illegal activities

1) Vacancies, 2) Equipment, 3) Patrolling, 4) Information networks, 5) Planning, 6) “Hot Spots”, 7) Reports for M&E, 8) Mapping, 9) Visitors, & 10) Signage

2. Training - The development of the protection and enforcement ranger’s skills base

1) Training courses & 2) Applying training

3. Co-operation - The integration of the protected area into local and regional compliance and enforcement initiatives

1) Co-operation, 2) Education, 3) Legal requirements & 4) Legislation

Each Sub-heading is further divided

For example:

Objective 1 - Protection : Maintain an effective protection and enforcement capacity to mitigate the impacts of users, visitors and illegal activities					
2	Provide adequate equipment for protection and enforcement activities.				
	Item	Criteria	Score		Remarks
	Are the rangers issued the basic uniforms <i>listed in Table 1</i>	Not equipped	0		
		0-74%	1		
		75-100%	2		
		Equipment exceeds listed items	3		
	Do the rangers carry the items <i>listed in Table 2</i> while on patrol?	Not equipped	0		
		0-74%	1		
		75-100%	2		
		Equipment exceeds listed items	3		
	Do the patrols carry a First Aid kit equipped as listed in Table 3?	Not equipped	0		
		0-75%	1		
		75-100%	2		
		Equipment exceeds listed items	3		

Table 1. Uniform issue

SN ^o	Uniform Issue	Yes	No	NA	Score
1	2 Uniform shirts				Nil = 0 1-74% = 1 75-100% = 2 > 100% = 3
2	2 Uniform trousers				
3	1 Uniform cap				
4	1 Uniform belt				
5	1 Winter jacket				
6	1 Jersey				
7	1 Rain suit/poncho				
8	3 T-shirts (subdued)				
9	2 Combat boots or Shoes				
10	1 Rain boots (gum boots) – pair				
11	4 Socks – pair				

Table 2. Patrol Equipment

SN ^o	Do the field rangers carry the following items while on patrol?	Yes	No	NA	Score
1	A method of communication eg cell phone/radio				Nil = 0 1-74% = 1 75-100% = 2 > 100% = 3
2	Back pack				
3	Tent or Shelter-half or Hammock with fly sheet and mosquito netting				
4	Water-bottles (canteen) and metal cup				
5	Knife (machete / personal multi-purpose knife)				
6	Matches / lighter / flint				
7	Water purifying tablets				
8	Handcuffs (metal or plastic restraints)				
9	Small torch				
10	Binoculars				
11	Camera				
12	Personal First Aid Kit				
13	GPS or compass & map				
14	Data Collection (RBDC) Forms, notebook & pen				

These Sub headings were then graded and given a “Score”

Objective 1 - Protection : Maintain an effective protection and enforcement capacity to mitigate the impacts of users, visitors and illegal activities

1 Ensure the filling of vacant staff posts in the approved organogram for the protected area

2 Provide adequate equipment for protection and enforcement activities.

Item	Criteria	Score		Remarks
Are the rangers issued the basic uniforms listed in Table 1	Not equipped	0		
	0-74%	1		
	75-100%	2	2	
	Equipment exceeds listed items	3		
Do the rangers carry the items listed in Table 2 while on patrol?	Not equipped	0		
	0-74%	1	1	
	75-100%	2		
	Equipment exceeds listed items	3		
Do the patrols carry a First Aid kit equipped as listed in Table 3?	Not equipped	0	0	
	0-75%	1		
	75-100%	2		
	Equipment exceeds listed items	3		

The scores from each sub-heading are then calculated ...

Total Score Out of possible 84 + 3 (Multi Agency patrols) = 87 Score =	59
Total Percentage Score (score/87 = %)	67%

This score then enables the Protected Area Management to see the results and...

...the areas of concern that need improvement

100% is the point to aim for!

Oi gioi oi!

PA-EMS,
COPS, METT,
LES, PLEA,
WCPF...



4) Patrol Law Enforcement Assessment (PLEA)

A method to robustly measure the actual *on-ground effectiveness* of patrol activities under controlled circumstances...

Based 50% on a set of patrol performance criteria derived from COPS and 50% on a set number of known threats (*pseudo snares* placed in a patrol area by an ex-hunter)

No	Nature Reserve	Team	A Forest Patrol Assessment Percentage (50%)	B Results from <i>pseudo</i> Snare Field Test (50%)	Total A + B (%)
1	Hue Saola Nature Reserve	Vinh	41,96%	50%	91.96
2		Hóa	40,17%	42%	82.17
3		Tuấn	36,80%	43%	79.80
4		Liên	39,28 %	45%	83.28
5	Quang Nam Saola Nature Reserve	Nhật	38,39%	46%	84.39
6		Huy	34,72%	50%	84.72
7		Triều	38,39 %	39%	77.39
8		Thịnh	37,5%	44%	81.50

5) Protection Audit for Conservation Sites (PACS)



PACS

Outcome

Staff

Management

Sanctioned Position

21

Filled Position

21

Ideal Number

67

*Number provided by the field team during Enforcement Assessment Workshop held at RMNP Headquarters.

Patrolling

Active Patrolling Staff

45

Ideal Number

105

*Number provided by the field team during Enforcement Assessment Workshop held at RMNP Headquarters.

Average Age of Patrol Staff



31

Patrol Assets



100% have patrol boots
*Rangers still prefer better quality boots.



100% have uniforms



100%
carry firearms
*All rangers are authorized to carry firearms.



0%

First Aid Kit



100%

Torch



100%

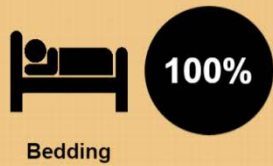
Walkie Talkie



100%

Camera

Outcome



Outposts



Patrol Transports



4WD



Pickup Truck



Motorbike



Elephant

*Only one elephant is available for use in patrol. The rest belongs to park administration.



Boat

Patrol Regime



On average rangers patrol 6-7 hours per day



On average, patrol teams are made up of 8 field staffs



Smallest Patrol Unit: Range



The smallest Range in Royal Manas National Park is about 352 km²!

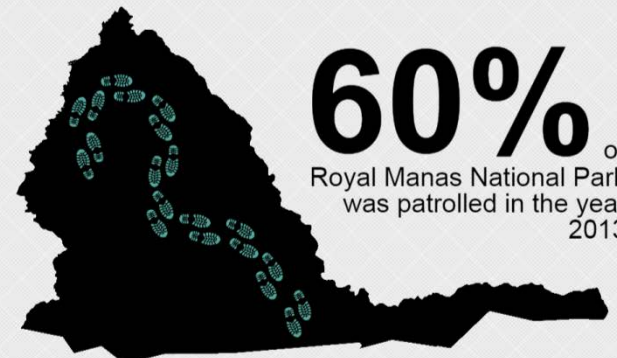
*Ranges are further divided into Beats, but they carry no administrative value.

 **4.3**

Number of Patrol Staff per 100 km²



For best protection, it is recommended that a protected area has at least 8 staff for every 100 km².



60% of Royal Manas National Park was patrolled in the year 2013

6) Wildlife Crime Prevention Framework (WCPF)

A product of the Wildlife Crime Initiative, WWF-US and WWF-GM, the WCPF acts as a gauge to effectiveness of our LE endeavors and can be used as a method of measuring the WWF-TAI developed 'Zero Poaching Pillars' presently being implemented worldwide.

Advantages

The Wildlife Crime Prevention Framework is a combined Guide and Monitoring System.

Questions are designed to be easily answered by those managing the protected area without any additional research.

It allows for tracking progress and identifying strengths and weaknesses and can be used as a basis for activity plans and budget applications.

WCPF provides an ideal platform to address **Zero Poaching**. It provides clearly listed objectives addressed under the Zero Poaching's Six Pillars (Assessments, Technology, Capacity, Communities, Prosecution, Cooperation)

The WCPF is available as a "National" or "Site" version.

The WCPF has two main sections:
a datasheet and an assessment form.

1. **Cover datasheet:**

Records details about the site, such as: name, size, location, local designation, (national park, national reserve etc.), IUCN designation, ownership, staff numbers, budget, plus information on who was involved in the assessment

2. **Assessment Form:**

The assessment is structured around 55 questions presented in table format, all of which should be completed. Guidance notes are provided to clarify some of these questions. Others are self-explanatory.

NB: A final total of the score from completing the assessment form can be calculated as a percentage of 165 or *of the total score from those questions that were relevant to a particular protected area.*

(If questions are believed to be irrelevant, this should be noted in the Justification box).

“Bricks in a wall” How LEM fits

			WCPF-N		UNODC									
					WFCT									
		ZP		WCPF-S										
			CA TS		IUCN-GL									
				PACS		MEETR								
	COPS		METT		MEE									
		PA-EMS		ManPlan										
			PA-LES											
SMART		RBDC		M-STRIPES		MIST								
			Patrol Plans		GIS									
		Compass		Maps		Equipment		Training						



LEM in action

Greater Mekong – Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, & Burma.

Rolled out to India, Bhutan, & Nepal.

More recently - Kenya, Cameroon, Central African Republic, DRC, & Zaire.....



Ayaah!

Gotcha!

"Thank you"

"Ah -kuen"

"Kop-chai"

"Cam on"

"Chei-zu tin-
bar-te"

"Kop-kuen-ka"