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INTERNATIONAL
ANTI POACHING
FOUNDATION

***"The struggle to
preserve
Southern Africa's
wild lands for the joy and benefit of our world is
one of the biggest challenges of our time."
- Nelson Mandela***



The issues being faced with in Safety & Security in conservation

1. Fragmented Industry and Lack of Collaboration
2. Lack of Funding
3. Limited Access to Training and Operational Support
4. Low Morale amongst Rangers
5. Lack of Incentives to be a Ranger
6. Current NQF Qualification - Field Ranger I, is not adequate to address the Operational Needs
7. Lack of Institutional Support

4 x Requirements have been Identified for Improving Rhino Conservation

- 1: On the ground: Strengthening rhino surveillance and anti-poaching units with new strategies, tools and resources
- 2: Security and law enforcement: Strengthening law enforcement and coordination at national and regional levels
- 3: Rhino horn demand and illegal trade: Conducting public education and awareness to curb rhino horn demand and illegal trade
- 4: At the policy level: Expanding outreach to influence policy makers, financiers and government officials at the highest appropriate levels

The IAPF can address 1 & 2

The Goal

To provide long term,
continent wide,
effective protection for rhinos and
their surrounding ecosystems

How?

By delivering a
Proven & Accredited
Standardized System of Training
&
Operations for Safety & Security in
Rhino Conservation

Our message to you

This Presentation will Outline an Anti-Poaching System with a Proven Track Record

It will then outline a method to implement it across an industry on the level it is required

There are 4 pillars of Safety & Security in Conservation.
These are implemented through Collaboration & Education



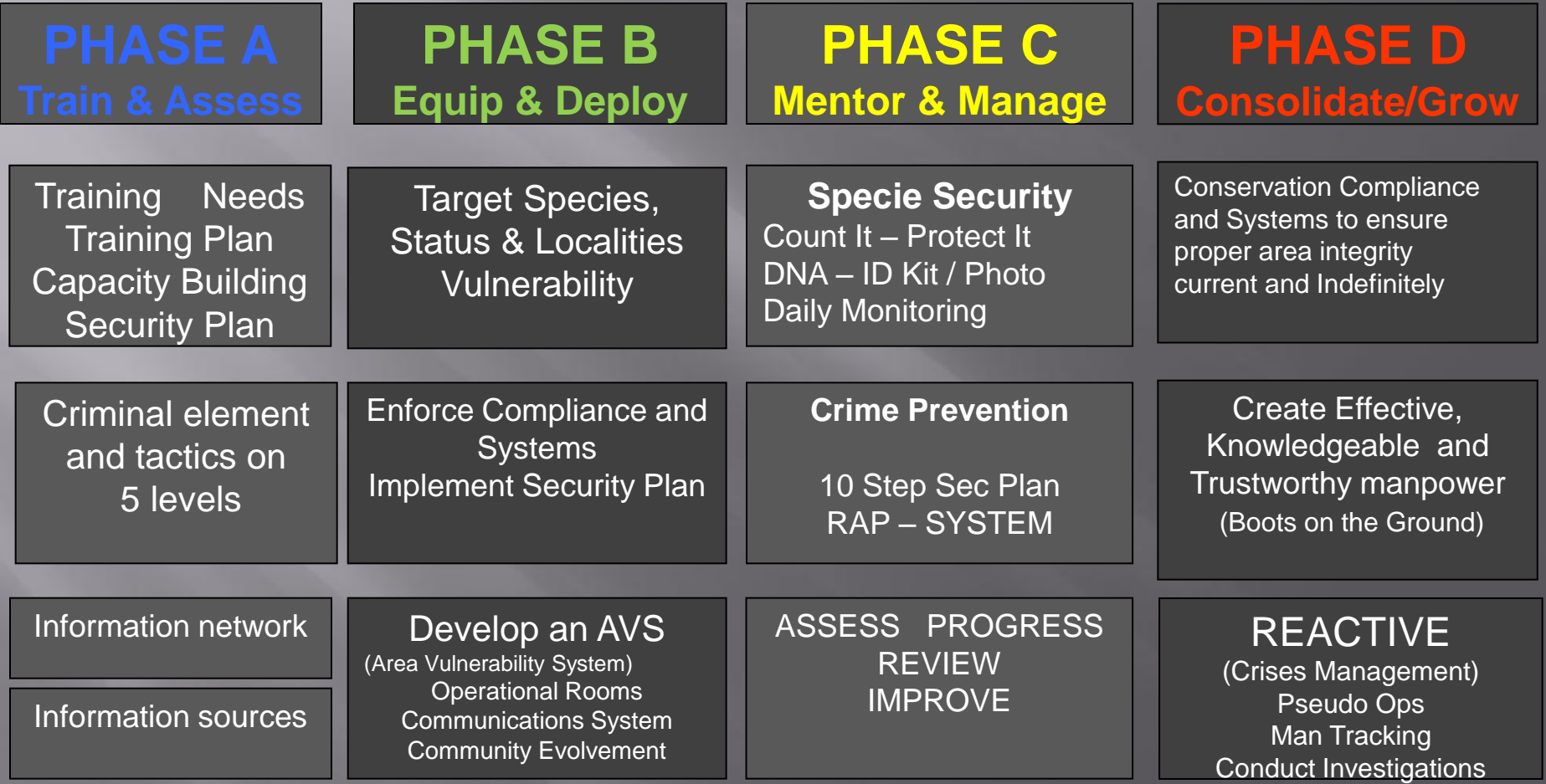
**Train &
Assess**

**Equip &
Deploy**

**Mentor &
Manage**

**Consolidate
& Grow**

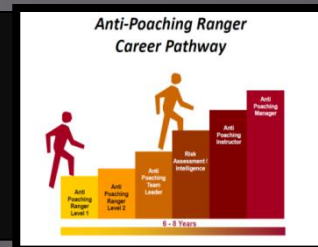
CONSERVATION SAFETY & SECURITY (CSS)



PHASE A

Determine Needs
TRAINING PLAN
CAPACITY
BUILDING
SECURITY PLAN

FREE TRAINING: (Donor Funding)
Area Integrity Management - National & Provincial
Private Land Owners / Reserve Managers -
Community Leaders, SANDF & SAPS, NGO's
Anti-Poaching Rangers and Field Rangers



Specialist Equipment Requirement for APR Ops

Develop a Security Plan based on Area Tactical Appreciation

Develop detailed
knowledge of the
criminal element and
tactics

Subsistence Bottom Line for Food and Survival

Traditional for Money (Firearm, Bow, Poison / Aldicarb, Snaring, Chemical)

Modern – Live Game Theft, Immobilisation, Pseudo Hunting ,
Permit Violations, Illegal Horn Possession and Dealing

Cartels - Corruption - Racketeering:
Bribery, Illegal Dehorning, Money Laundering, Stock Piles, Anti - TOPS

Develop information
network

Develop Recruiting of Informers and Handling of Informers & Payment on Arrest
Community Projects – Green Army / Junior Ranger Project / Jason Gardens

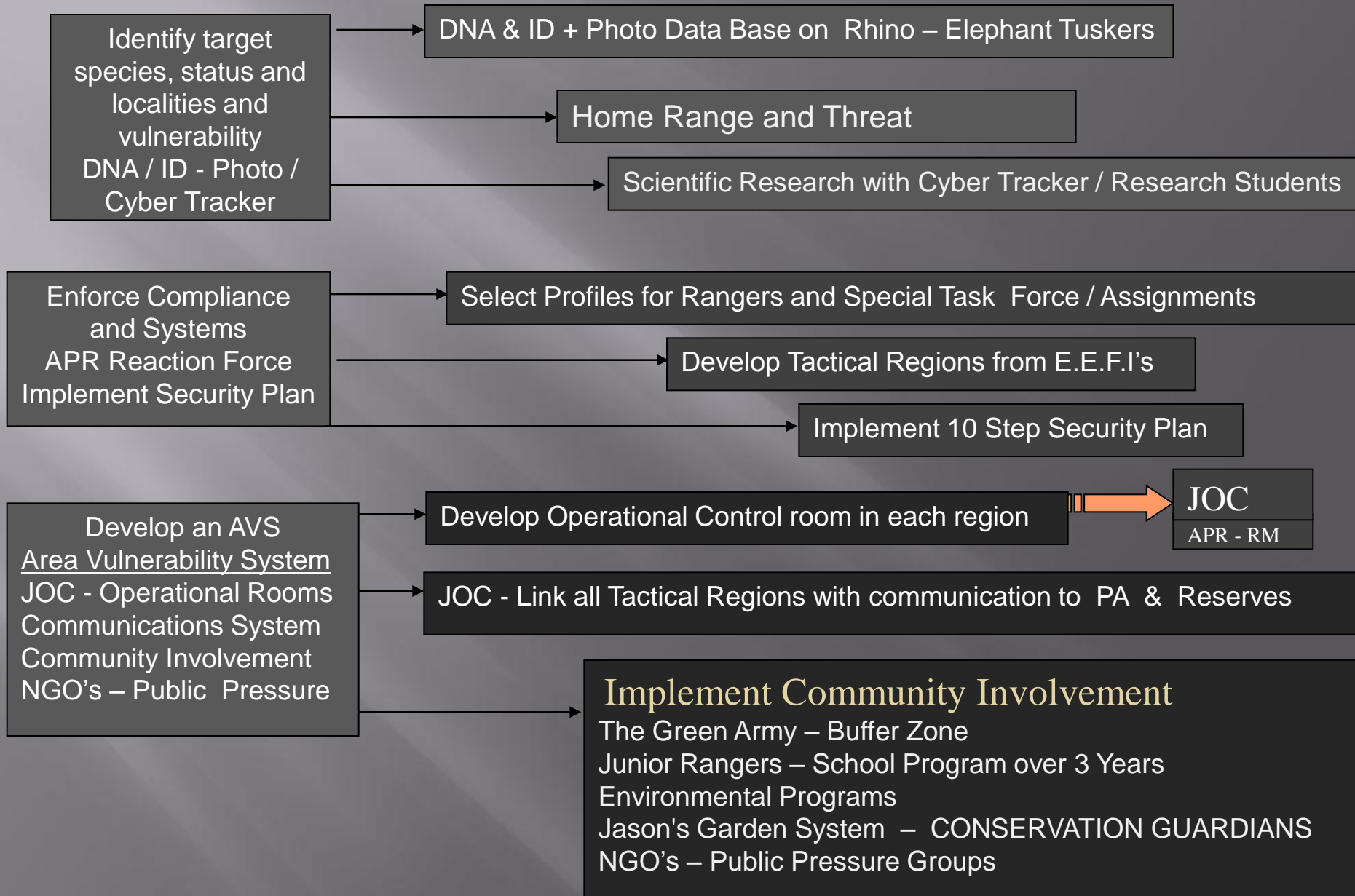
Explore all
information sources

Develop an Understanding of Intelligence Process

SAPS, SANDF, Crime Investigation Services , Media, COMMUNITIES -
bordering (PA)

ESPU / NWCRU Provincial, NWCRU National, INTERPOL , RMG, TRAFFIC,
DEA, SARS

PHASE B



PHASE C

SPECIE SECURITY

Ensure rapid population growth rates through biological management & reduction in loss of genetic diversity;

Protection of Soil , Plants , Animals , Birds

Take Stock – Count it and Protect it

Dehorning

Transmitters

Information Collection - Daily Monitoring

Ensure Crime Prevention RAP - SYSTEM

GREEN ARMY – Scouts, Community Involvement “RAP” Report all Poaching

Physical Security Measures, Access Control , Fence Inspections, Patrol Planning, Specie Monitoring,

Early Detection / Early Information = Pro Active Reaction

ASSESS PROGRESS REVIEW - IMPROVE FINAL SYSTEM



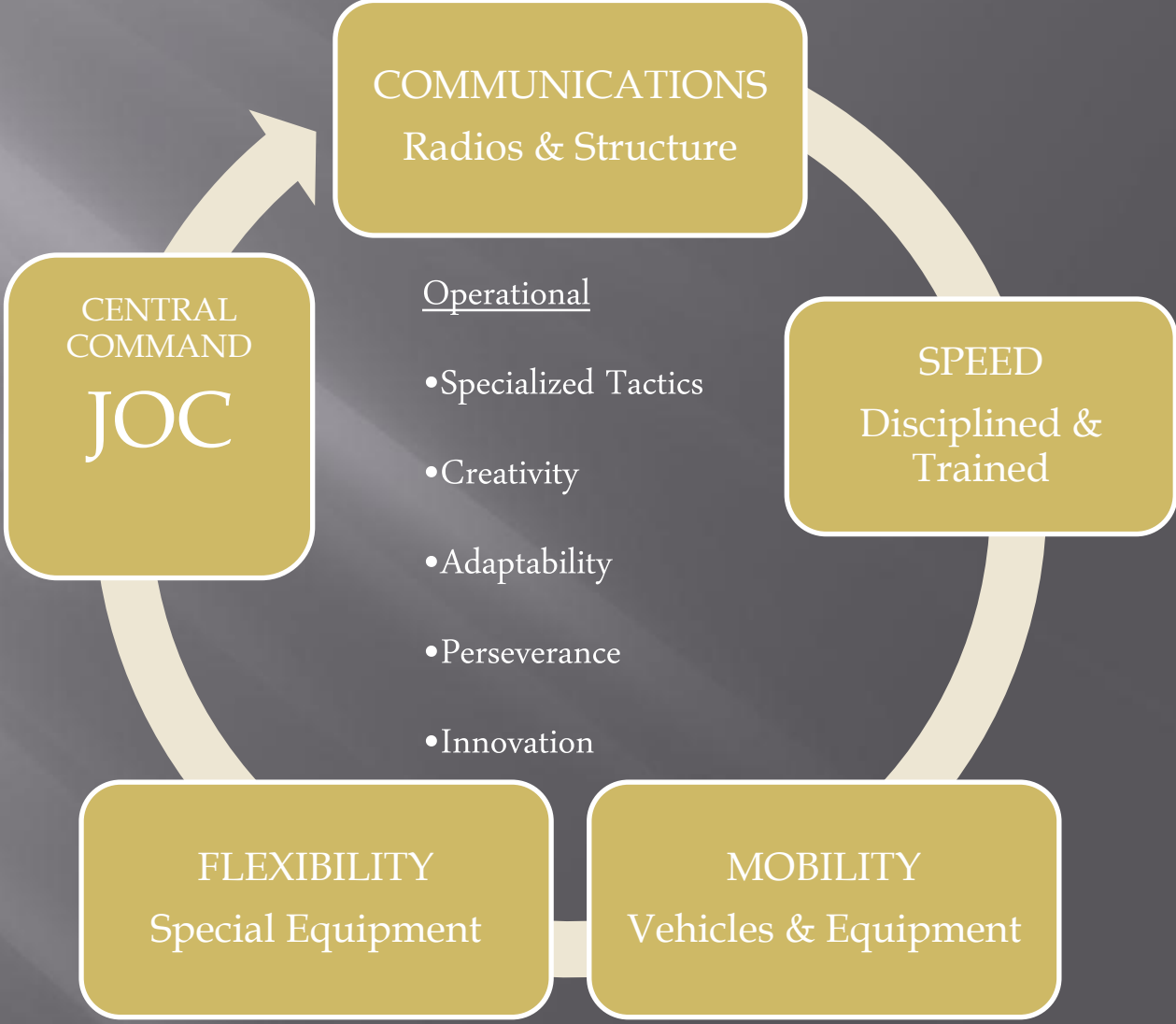
PHASE D

Consolidate & Grow

Enforce Conservation Compliance and Systems to ensure proper area integrity current and Indefinitely

Effective, Knowledgeable and Trustworthy Manpower

REACTIVE (Crisis Management)
Pseudo Operations
Conduct investigations



How do we Achieve This ?

- ❑ Informal Anti-Poaching Ranger Training – Adequate
- ❑ Inexperienced Section & Reserve & Farm Managers
- ❑ Effective, Knowledgeable and Trustworthy Manpower must be utilized optimally
- ❑ 1st Phase: Train Area Integrity Managers to perform Area Integrity Practices.
- ❑ 2nd Phase: Develop Anti-Poaching Ranger Instructors
- ❑ 3rd Phase: Capacity Building - Anti-Poaching Rangers
- ❑ Simultaneously develop a formal APR Qualification on the NQF System with a Career Path.

How do we begin to implement
the
4 pillars of
Safety & Security
on such a broad scale?

A new culture is required

The current culture of deploying instructors for short courses is comparable to sending someone to college for 4 weeks a year.

Learning should be an ongoing development tool.

The success of an operation is dependent on the education and support of those on the front line.

To provide the right support, we must first provide teachers.



STEP 1

Align Managers from
Key Range States,
Provincial & National
Parks, Private Owners
with the system

**Area Integrity
Management
Practices**

**Consolidate
all efforts**

STEP 2

Recruit instructors
across key range
states.

Consolidate their
knowledge and
training methods

STEP 3

Deploy instructors
to commence
training

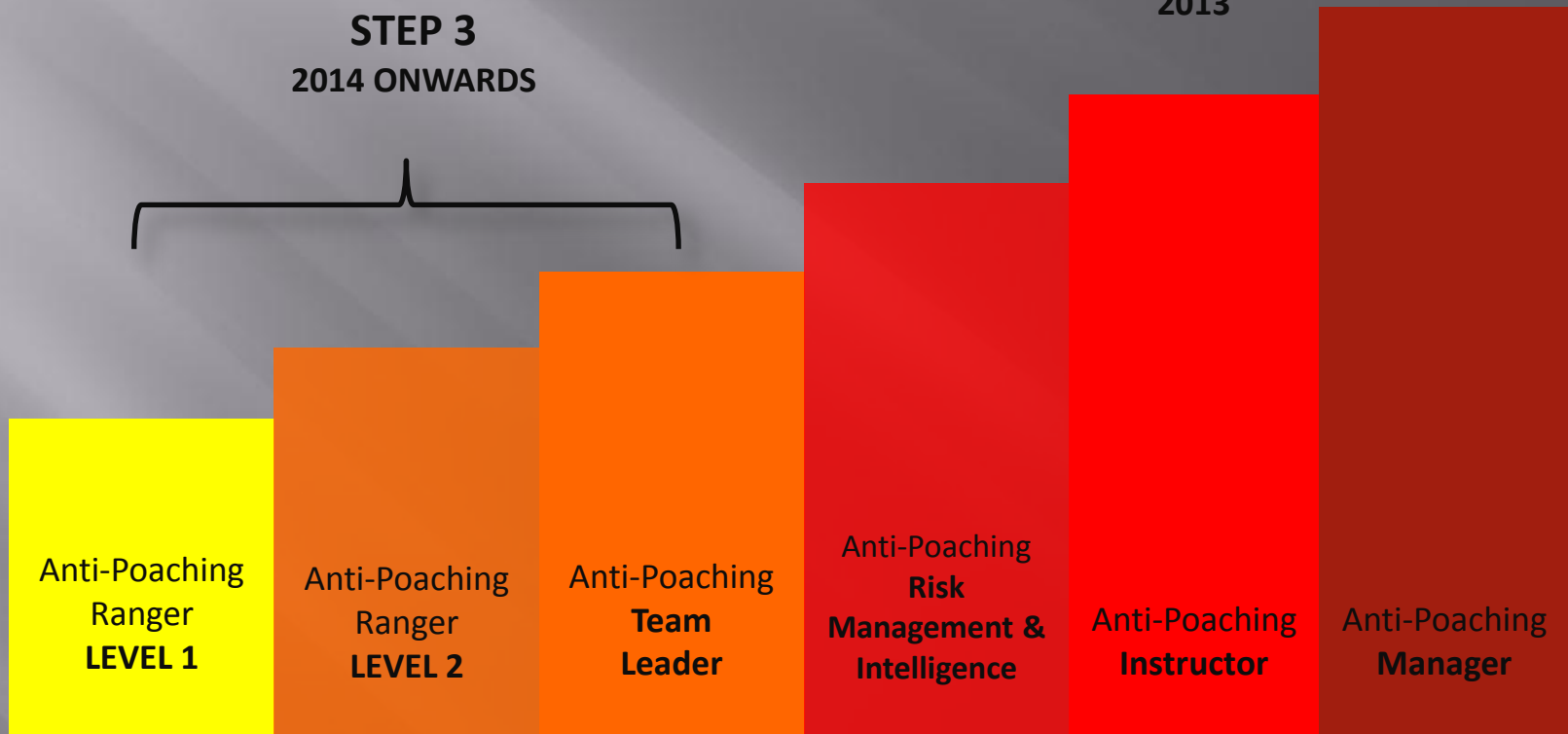
Anti-Poaching
Rangers. Level 1-3
Boot on the ground

Anti-Poaching Ranger qualification career progression

STEP 1
2012

STEP 2
2013

STEP 3
2014 ONWARDS



6 – 8 YEARS

Accredited courses within SADC

Working towards accreditation now

The Track Record

This is a 6 tiered career path for law enforcement in conservation.

In one region alone, the first three tiers were used in 53 different protected areas.

Throughout these areas, rhino and elephant poaching was reduced to zero and mammal poaching by a collective 80% for 3 consecutive years.

3 new tiers have been added to formalise
instructor and management levels

This will allow the model to expand whilst
maintaining quality control

Step 1

Area Integrity Management Practices for Rhino Protection

This 10 day training course is designed to bring together wildlife management personnel from Key Range States and agree on a standardised, consolidated way forward.

It will be held in South Africa once the relevant stakeholders have agreed on a date

The course will focus on:

- 1: Monitoring of species
- 2: Establishing good relationships with local communities
- 3: Maintaining area integrity
- 4: Implementing the 10 step security plan

It will serve as a vital platform for on-the-ground minds to be working together

Managers will leave with a clear indication of the steps required to maintain area integrity

A full breakdown of this course is available

1. Monitor species

- Monitoring should include collecting data, information from field patrols (patrol reports / cyber tracker down loads, UAV and Still Cameras) in order to record / plot and monitor of species;
- Building a DNA and ID / Photographic Data Base – cost effective.
- Determine other species to be monitored and identify areas of vulnerability.
- Control the quality of data recorded.

2. Establish good relationship with local communities

- Establishing relationships communities bordering Protected Areas (PA)
- Creating youth **Conservation Guardians** in all PA
- Participation with communities / co-management; etc.
- Incentives and Participation

3. Maintain Area Integrity

- Information about the patrols conducted;
data about trends;
the status of illegal activities in an area;
record spoor reports;
the essential elements of information (EEI) required on poachers and other indicators of poaching, correctly used to inform the development of a plan to maintain the integrity of an area.
- Use essential elements of information
- Handle informers and recruit,
Protected and remunerated in order to contribute to maintaining area integrity.
- Have a working knowledge of various types of patrols and their strategic value
 - Building Relationships with community,
 - Environmental Law Enforcement,
 - Ecological Monitoring
 - Maintaining Area Integrity.
- Optimizing the utilization of Anti-Poaching Rangers and Trackers.
- Pseudo Operations

4. Implement the 10 Step Anti Poaching Plan appropriate to a Protected Area

- Security plans should concentrate on IPZs (Intensive Protection Zones)
 - set up observation / listening posts,
 - night patrols and moonlight pseudo operations
 - Patrols should indicate the appropriate interpretation and assessment of information collected.
 - The plan should adequately address all the area's highlighted by the SWOT analysis undertaken
- Area Integrity Operations – Patrols, Techniques, Showing of Force and Pseudo Operations
- Man Tracking (Follow-up, Back Tracking, Interpretation and Prediction)
- Identification of signs of illegal activity i.e. entry and exit sites, marks on trees and roads, animal behaviour, boundary violations, inappropriate behaviour of staff etc.
- Methods of infiltration (information gatherers, handlers, informants, reporting).

- Intelligence and Miss-Information
- Appropriate legislation.
- Principles of sustainability.
- Data gathering and reporting.
- Criminal Procedures Act.
- Constitutional law.
- Crime scene management.
- Handling of evidence.
- Arrests, court and docket preparation,
- Court procedures and functions.
- Elements and implementation of a Security Plan.
- Principles of developing good community relations.
- Basic knowledge of IEM (Integrated Environment Management) process.

Step 2

Train the Trainer

Mangers will return to their states and select instructors to be aligned with the model

These instructors will then train together, combining their knowledge and aligning their approach

Qualified instructors will then return to their range states

Course material is continuously refined & submitted for accreditation

Step 3

Boots on the Ground

Detailed training and assessment manuals will be issued to the instructors.

Instructors then commence recruitment and training of:
Anti-Poaching Rangers Level 1-3

This is done on-site, maintaining an operational presence in protected areas

Stabilization - 2015

Once the first sets of rangers have been graduated and integrated into operations, instructors will act as quality control.

With time, new candidates will emerge who are eligible for level 4, 5 & 6 training at a regional training facility

Current Standards

The new Anti-Poaching Ranger qualification is made up with 21% of unit standards of the Conservation Guardianship qualification. This is South Africa's current benchmark in training for anti poaching operations.

Rangers being trained today are therefore missing out on 79% of fundamental skill-sets.

Benefits of standardised training & operations

1. Unifies a fragmented industry & promotes collaboration
2. Creates and monitors a superior global standard
3. Allows AP Rangers to be remobilised to high threat areas
4. Allows AP Rangers to be rotated around a region, reducing internal threat
5. Facilitates joint operations, particularly important within Trans-Frontier areas
6. Supports the implementation of a standardized grading system for protected areas which enables the threat to be accurately met
7. Allows international exchange of rangers for Key Range States
8. Creates clear career progression
9. Potential for career progression increases morale
10. Creates a recognized qualification for those who have long deserved it
11. Facilitates creation of a clear pay structure & benefit plan for AP Rangers
12. Facilitates a clear set of labour laws to be defined and implemented in each country
13. An international approach to the issue, not just from one park to the next

SECURITY MODEL

APPRECIATION

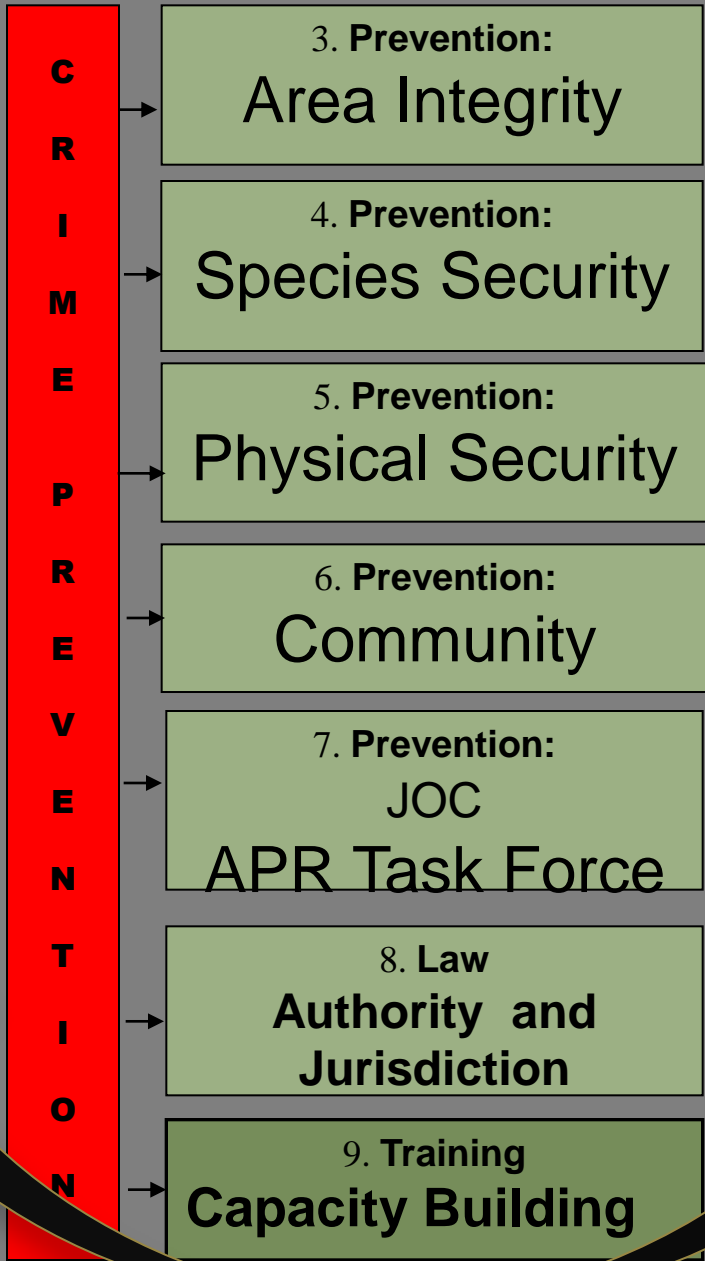
1. Criminal Information Intelligence

2. Threat Analysis

UPDATE



PRO - ACTIVE



Feedback & Assess

ADJUST

RE - ACTIVE



10. Performing Crisis Management



What we need to commence

- 1: Feedback on the Model and Commitment from Stakeholders. A list of those supporting the model today.
- 2: Key Range States, Government Bodies, NGO's, Security Firms & Private Ranchers must nominate a head representative.
- 3: A date to commence the Area Integrity course
- 4: A fundraising strategy for a long-term roll out plan



Without action we will be held
accountable as a generation

Joint Operation Centre “JOC”

Mission

To present a practical National Plan which will minimize and eventually eradicate poaching in South Africa with the following desired effect

- ❑ Mobilizing the local population in support of anti-poaching operations
- ❑ Infiltrating and destroying the National and International horn trading syndicates
- ❑ Eliminate the maximum number of poachers.
- ❑ Setting up Eco-villages which will provide a sustainable future for the local population who have a direct influence on anti-poaching operations

Excecution

General Outline

1. Divide the nine South African Provinces into independent operational areas and name them eg:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| □ Eastern Cape | Op Springbuck |
| □ Free State | Op Cheetah |
| □ Gauteng | Op Lion |
| □ Kwazulu | Op Shark |
| □ Limpopo | Op Buffalo |
| □ Mpumalange | Op Elephant |
| □ The Northern Cape | Op Sable |
| □ Western Cape | Op Oryx |

In each of these provinces establish a JOC

JOC – Structure:

Each JOC to be represented by a senior officer as designated below.

- ▣ SAP
- ▣ NWCRU (National Wildlife Crime Reaction Unit)
- ▣ DEA
- ▣ SAAF
- ▣ SANDF
- ▣ Private Game Farmer rep – WRSA & PROA
- ▣ Provincial “Anti Poaching Ranger – Commander”
- ▣ Eco-village rep
- ▣ 1 x NGO Rep (OSCAP / Stop Rhino Poaching)

ESPU / NWCRU Provincial, NWCRU National, INTERPOL , RMG, TRAFFIC,
DEA, SARS

Detailed Task of JOC

- ▣ SAP

Provide normal crime prevention duties and report any Rhino related information.

- ▣ NWRCU - Intelligence Agencies

Collect, collate and assimilate all available intelligence for the operational use of the JOC commander.

- ▣ DEA

Produce a detailed National Map which provides the following ;.

All Rhino concentrations both public and private. Numbers where possible

Local population density in respect to areas of influence over private and public Rhino population.

Recruit, select and train an elite “Anti Poaching Ranger” Team unit to serve each JOC

Disband the incompetent ranger members and make it mandatory for all volunteers to undergo a formal selection course

Invite competent members of the local population, in the Park area of influence to sit on the Game Park Board and share in the revenue of the Park.

Detail Task of JOC

▣ SAAF

Provide the necessary helicopter and fixed wing support to attend to the needs of a Quick Reaction Force. JOC to carry out a formal Appreciation and as a result submit an Air Request.

▣ SANDF

Give support and provide back-up to all JOC operational areas

Provide Special Forces Units where necessary and appropriate

Provide Quick Reaction Forces to the JOC. Including helicopter ,fixed wing or parachute deployments

▣ Private Game Farmers and Parks

Provide an elected member to serve on the Provincial JOC. Rotate this personality if necessary

Cooperate with all members of the JOC team based on the philosophy that all reasonable members are working together towards the same cause which is to Save the Rhino.

▣ Provincial DEA Representative

▣ Appointed by the Provincial MEC.

▣ To provide civil information as requested by the JOC.

▣ To execute decisions by the JOC regarding local internal affairs.

Detail Task of JOC

Eco-Village Representative - Community from bordering PA

- ▣ Full member of the JOC
- ▣ To recruit specialist operators with the following capabilities
- ▣ Highly qualified in all aspects of ecology including:
 - ▣ Ranch Management
 - ▣ Game Management
 - ▣ Eco philosophy
 - ▣ Water management
 - ▣ Social entrepreneurship
 - ▣ Business development
- ▣ Sales and Marketing skills

Coordinating Instructions

- ❑ A National Rhino Dialog to be sponsored by Government - Done ✓
- ❑ All private and public parties to attend this conference - Done ✓
- ❑ Establish a Training / Safety & Security Plan - Done ✓
- ❑ A Combined Operations Headquarters to be formed to coordinate all JOC operations. This will be known as NATJOC
- ❑ A National Plan will be presented by the DEA – Rhino Issue Manager.
- ❑ All JOC,s to execute this National Plan
- ❑ “Conservation & Trade” will be represented at NATJOC level and be under command NATJOC
- ❑ National coordinating conference to be held at..... no later than ...
- ❑ Provincial JOC, to be established by no later than...
- ❑ Commander Combined Operation to be appointed by... no later than.....

- ❑ Administration and Logistics
- ❑ To follow
- ❑ Command and Signals
- ❑ To follow