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**LATF REPORT ON TRAINING TO STRENGTHEN WILDLIFE LAW
ENFORCEMENT CAPACITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS
AND WILDLIFE (DPNW) TO COMBAT ILLEGAL KILLING OF ELEPHANTS IN
ZAMBIA, HELD FROM 2ND – 5TH AUGUST 2016 AT GARDEN HOUSE HOTEL,
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA**

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**Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna
and Flora**



Group photo of the Chief Guest, Resource Persons and Participants

ACRONYMS

ACC:	Anti-Corruption Commission
AEAP:	African Elephant Action Plan
AEF:	African Elephant Fund
AMU:	Area Management Units
CITES:	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
DPNW:	Department of National Parks and Wildlife
GMA:	Game Management Area
IFAW:	International Fund for Animal Welfare
INTERPOL:	International Criminal Police Organization
LAGC:	Lusaka Agreement Governing Council
LATF:	Lusaka Agreement Task Force
MEA:	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MoTA:	Ministry of Tourism and Arts
NCB:	National Central Bureau
UNEP:	United Nations Environment Program
UNODC:	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WCO:	World Customs Organisation
WEMS:	Wildlife Enforcement Monitoring System
ZAWA:	Zambia Wildlife Authority
ZPS:	Zambia Police Service

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF) in collaboration with the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) mobilized financial resources from the African Elephant Fund (AEF) to implement a training project in Zambia aimed at Strengthening Law Enforcement Capacity to Combat Illegal Killing of Elephants.

The project was implemented in line with LATF Annual Programme of Work and the Decisions of LAGC of which Zambia is a member. The project was also in line with the African Elephant Action Plan (AEAP) objective 1, Strategy 1.1.; and activity 11.1.2. Recruit and train staff at all levels to combat poaching and illegal trade in ivory and other elephant products; and with Strategy 1.4 Strengthen the enforcement of laws relevant to conservation and management of African elephants, Activity 1.4.1. Build capacity of Judiciary, Police and other enforcement agencies to effectively enforce laws both at national and international levels.

The project was part of an effort to address the spiralling wildlife crime in various national parks in Zambia compounded by inadequate skills among law enforcement personnel. The training was conducted from 2nd to 5th August 2016 at Garden House Hotel in Lusaka, Zambia. The purpose of the training was to equip DNPW enforcement personnel (*formerly of the disbanded ZAWA*) with wildlife crime investigation techniques, intelligence-led enforcement knowledge and necessary skills, to enable them tackle elephant poaching and ivory trafficking effectively. It drew 27 Intelligence officers, investigations officers and wildlife police officers of from DNPW Headquarters and various National Parks and GMAs in Zambia. The selected participants were actively and directly involved in intelligence and investigations into wildlife crimes in various national parks in Zambia. The participants were being trained in advanced techniques in intelligence and investigations skills to effectively detect and overcome the challenges of sophistication in wildlife crime to take down criminal networks involved in wildlife trafficking especially that involving illegal trade in ivory. The list of participants is attached as ***Annex I.***

2.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAINING

To strengthen the capacity of wildlife law enforcement officers of DPNW with specialized intelligence and investigation skills in order to effectively detect and overcome the challenges of sophistication in wildlife crime through:

- 2.1 Enhanced knowledge and skills in advanced crime investigations, wildlife identification techniques, crime scene management and case reporting.
- 2.2 Imparting skills and techniques to participants on use of controlled deliveries as tools for combating trafficking in wild fauna and flora specimens.
- 2.3 Sensitization on the role of technology in fighting wildlife crime (including Wildlife Enforcement Monitoring System/database);
- 2.4 Awareness of the law enforcement officers on the African Elephant Fund and Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements such as CITES (its' provisions and its' role in regulating international trade in wild fauna and flora) and the Lusaka Agreement as a regional mechanism to combating trans-national wildlife crime.
- 2.5 Sharing success stories and best practices in combating wildlife trafficking (by experienced resource persons drawn from diverse backgrounds).

3.0 TRAINING PROGRAM AND TOPICS

The training program was developed by LATF in collaboration with DPNW who sought experienced and qualified experts.

4.0 OPENING CEREMONY

Mr. Sakibilo Kalembwe, the Public Relations Manager for the Ministry of Tourism and Arts welcomed participants to the Intelligence and Investigations training. He acknowledged that the participants were all key personnel in the Department of National Parks and Wildlife mandated with the enforcement of the Zambia Wildlife Act no. 14 of 2015 of Zambia and specifically in the fight against wildlife crime.



Mr. Sakibilo Kalembwe, MoTA PRO welcoming participants to the training

4.1 Remarks by LATF

Mr. Edward Phiri who represented the Director of Lusaka Agreement Task Force said that the dynamics in poaching and trans-national trafficking in illicit wild fauna and flora had become more complex. He reiterated that to fight the scourge required the continued enhancement of the capacity of wildlife law enforcement personnel to effectively and efficiently deal with the criminal elements involved in the menace. He also reminded the participants that conservation work was a vocation and hence they had a duty to reverse the current poaching and trafficking trends especially for elephants within Zambia and across borders. Mr. Phiri expressed his gratitude to the African Elephant Fund Steering Committee for extending financial support to facilitate the training.



*Mr. Edward Phiri, LATF Field Officer
giving his remarks*

4.2 Keynote speech – PS MoTA

The training was officially opened by Mr. Paul Zyambo, Director of National Parks and Wildlife who represented the Permanent Secretary MoTA. He lauded LATF and the DNPW for convening the training workshop to enhance the capacities of wildlife officers in undertaking coordinated intelligence and investigations, on a daily basis, to counter poaching and the associated illegal wildlife trade. He pointed out that for law enforcement to be effective, it must be deterrent, achieve successful prosecutions and convictions, and above all be proactive to ensure that wildlife is protected from wanton exploitation.



Keynote speech by Mr. Paul Zyambo, Director of National Parks and Wildlife at the official opening of the Intelligence and Investigations training

Mr. Zyambo, pointed out that Zambia will remain open to regional and international initiatives such as those spearheaded by the Lusaka Agreement Task Force if the war against poaching and illicit wildlife trade must be won.

5.0 TRAINING PRESENTATIONS

The four-day training drew on the available training modules, manuals and tapped on the rich experience of the resource persons. It was guided by a programme/Timetable (*Annex 2*) and conducted through presentations, discussions, practical illustrations and demonstrations. The participants also were given an opportunity to share their experiences and challenges encountered in the course of their daily work especially on criminal intelligence, investigations and prosecution. The officers freely interacted and discussed relevance of the training and how they could effectively collaborate in containing the threats of illegal wildlife trade and poaching at their areas of responsibility. Great emphasis was placed on strategies of reversing wildlife crime trends. The resource persons made PowerPoint presentations on various topics as outlined in item 6 below. This was followed by Q&A sessions, comments by participants and general discussions.

5.1 Module 1: Objectives and Expected Outcomes: By Edward Phiri, Field Officer, Lusaka Agreement Task Force

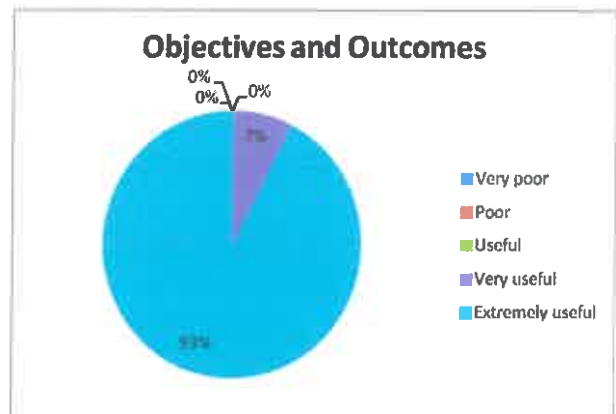
Mr. Edward Phiri from Lusaka Agreement Task Force gave an outline of the objectives and expected outcomes of the training and urged participants to feel free to engage with resources for maximum benefits of the training.

The key outcome of the training was to ensure enhanced capacity for law enforcement in effective investigations, effective prosecutions and effective sentences that are deterrent enough to discourage criminals from committing wildlife crimes.

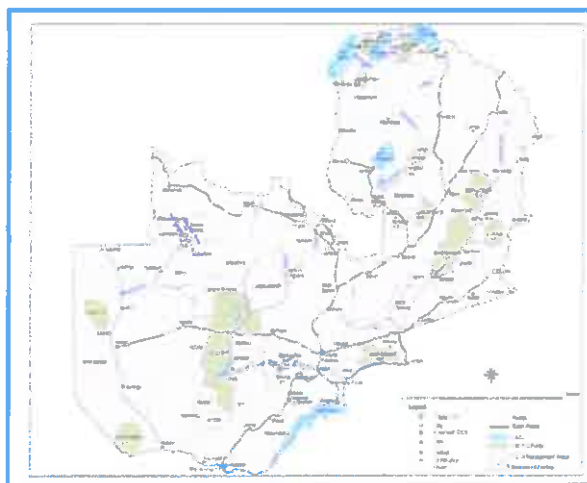
Mr. Phiri highlighted that the training was going to be delivered through class presentations and practical sessions to ensure effective participation and understanding.

Usefulness of this content

Trainees rated the content of this topic as being extremely useful.



5.2 Module 1: Importance of Zambia's wildlife to national economy and Current Conservation challenges – Mr. Edward Chilufya Principal Natural Resources Management Officer



Slide: National Parks and Game Management Areas of Zambia

This module provided participants with an overview on the importance of Zambia's wildlife to the national economy, highlighting on the strengths and opportunities that exist in Zambia for wildlife-based tourism and development. Mr. Chilufya highlighted that the DNPW has the mandate for wildlife management in Zambia. He gave a brief history on the institution starting with the transformation of the National Parks and Wildlife Service in 1999 to Zambia Wildlife Authority and subsequently reverting to a Government department (DPNW) in 2015.

DPNW is responsible for the conservation and management of wildlife in 20 National Parks, two (2) wildlife sanctuaries, one (1) bird sanctuary and 34 GMAs in Zambia. National Parks cover about 8.4% whereas GMAs cover about 22.9% of the total Zambian landmass.

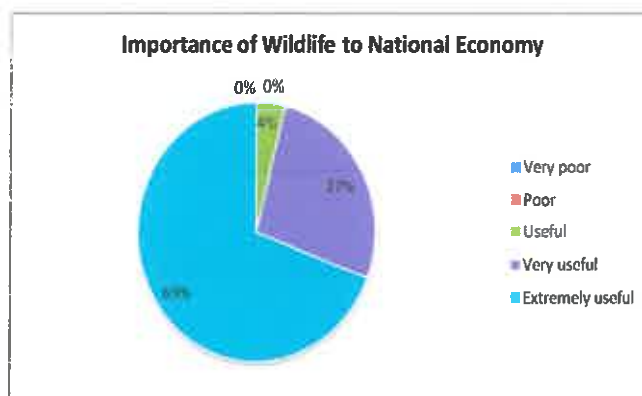
Contribution to the National economy

Mr. Chilufya highlighted that Zambia's tourism is mainly nature and wildlife-based. He displayed figures depicting increase in Zambia's tourism earnings from year 2011 to 2015 and corresponding growth in employment levels. He attributed that National Parks and GMAs contribute about 12% of national bed totals. Revenues generated in National Parks increased from ZMW15, 594,413.00 in year 2000 to ZMW47, 848,501.54 in 2012.

He further outlined the major challenges in the conservation and management of wildlife in Zambia which include among others a low manpower/high manpower turnover (expertise), inadequate funding, inadequate equipment, poor accessibility to national parks and game management areas e.g. roads/airstrip infrastructure, poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking e.tc. He outlined a number of interventions that were underway to mitigate the challenges including among others increase in staffing levels of managerial, professional and uniformed personnel, effective management and development of human resources in order to improve individual and organizational performance etc.

Usefulness of this content

Trainees rated the content of this topic as being extremely useful to their work.



5.3 Topic 3: Overview of CITES and CITES enforcement in Zambia – By Terry Njovu Senior Ranger DPNW

This module provided an overview of CITES implementation in Zambia. CITES, a UN Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, was signed on 3 March 1973, and entered into force on 1 July 1975. It has been in operation for over 40 years. The presenter reiterated

that the purpose of CITES is to ensure that wild fauna and flora in international trade are not exploited unsustainably. He further stated that the Convention establishes an international legal framework together with common procedural mechanisms for the strictest control of international commercial trade in species threatened with extinction, and for an effective regulation of international trade in others categorized into appendices as follows. Appendix 1: Endangered species (i.e. Rhino). Appendix 2: Species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but for which trade must be controlled to avoid their becoming so (i.e. Lion, Gray Parrot). Appendix 3: Species for which a country is asking Parties to help with its protection. Mr. Njovu highlighted that in Zambia over 120 animal species and approximately 28 plant species are on the CITES Appendices. Mr. Njovu indicated that wild animals and plants are accorded different categories of protection in the Zambia wildlife Act. Zambia implements and regulates international trade in all species listed under CITES Appendices through a licensing system to ensure sustainable trade and avoid over exploitation. He pointed out that Zambia is mainly an export country of CITES specimens, with over 95% of trade in CITES specimens in Zambia being exports (< 5% imports). Over 85% of exported CITES specimens are wildlife trophies, live animals account for less than 8%, while the rest account for less than 2% (i.e. Scientific specimens, plants, exhibitions etc.)

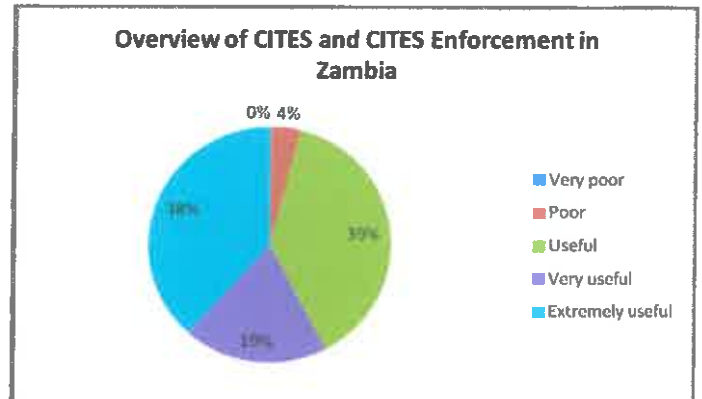
Domestication of CITES in Zambia

The presenter pointed out that Zambia has domesticated CITES and issued a statutory instrument "the Zambia Wildlife (International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) Regulations, 2007". It addresses implementation of the CITES convention and resolutions into enforceable law at national level. The statutory instrument defines among others designated areas for export and import of wildlife trophies, validity of CITES permits, Ports of entry for clearance of specimens, types of CITES permits, revocation of permits, registration of operators and breeding facilities, offences and penalties of breach of the Statutory Instrument and special exemptions etc.

He elaborated on the roles and functions of the CITES Management Authority and Scientific Authority in Zambia including among others facilitation and regulation of all CITES trade in Zambia, communication with CITES secretariat and committee communication with parties, issue and verify permits, issue and verify certificates, national ivory management report of seizures, enforcement of the text of the convention, inspections of all CITES species breeding facilities, advisory role to Government on CITES matters national advisor on CITES, provide scientific data, National Scientific advisor, Surveys, Quotas, Captive breeding and Ranching, Compile Non Detrimental Findings

Usefulness of this content

Trainees rated the content of this topic as being useful to their work.



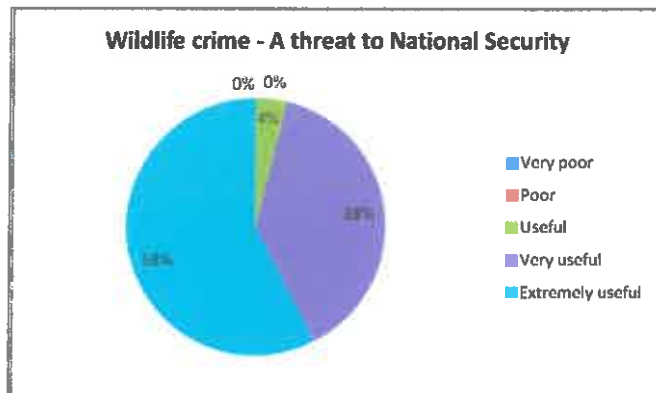
5.4 Topic 4: Introduction to Wildlife Crime: A threat to National Security and Regional Security: By Mr. Mwaba Kapaso, Principal Prosecutions Officer, DPNW

This module was presented by the legal section of DPNW, providing an overview of wildlife crime in Zambia, threats to national security and measures put in place to fight wildlife crime in Zambia. Mr. Kapaso explained that for a crime to be committed there must be the guilty action and the guilty mind. He defined a crime as an act, attempt or omission against something punishable by the law.

He explained that Wildlife crimes are mainly committed by organized crime syndicates and associated with other crimes such as drug trafficking, money laundering, hence if left unabated can be a threat to National Security. In Zambia the responsibility for enforcing wildlife laws lies with DPNW but in collaboration with other law enforcement agencies such as Zambia Police, Drug Enforcement Commission, and Anti-Corruption Commission etc. The Zambia Wildlife Act no. 14 of 2015 is the principle law for enforcing wildlife laws in Zambia. In case of organized crimes in wildlife other laws relating to criminal justice procedure and evidence, organized crime, or money laundering are used to charge offenders in addition to the Zambia Wildlife Act.

Usefulness of this content

Trainees rated the content of this topic as being useful to their work.



*Mr. Kapaso presenting on wildlife crime
a threat to National Security and
Regional Security*

5.5 Regional cooperation in wildlife law enforcement: The case of the Lusaka Agreement – by Edward Phiri Field Officer – LATF

This module provided an overview of the Lusaka Agreement. The rationale of promoting cooperation being that wildlife crime threatens biodiversity and endangered species, the livelihood of people, and adversely impacts on national security, social and economic development. Wildlife crimes also defy national borders and movements of wildlife contraband are not restricted by political boundaries. Individual states are unable to effectively contain cross-border wildlife/forest crimes, need for a collective and coordinated response.

The inception of the Agreement: The Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora came into force in 1996. Membership is open to all African countries. Currently the member states are Congo (Brazzaville), Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Signatories are Ethiopia, South Africa and Swaziland.

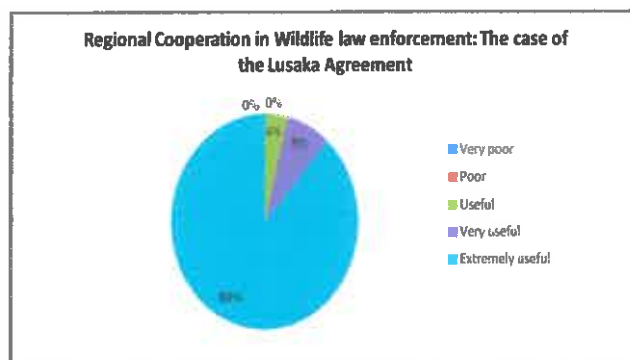
LATF established in 1999 promotes effective cooperative enforcement of national and regional wildlife laws as well as MEAs. Its long-term goal is reducing and ultimately eliminating illegal trade in wild fauna and flora. LATF's core functions are to deliver specific support to strengthen the capacity of member States to prevent, investigate, prosecute and adjudicate crimes against species of wild flora and fauna and to create stronger regional approaches and collaborative platforms to combat wildlife poaching and trafficking.

The presenter highlighted on the regional initiatives undertaken by LATF which include enforcement operations geared towards gathering, analysing and disseminating intelligence to member states and partners; the execution of successful operations that have resulted in dismantling poaching and wildlife trafficking syndicates regionally and globally;

Other activities of LATF presented to participants included undertaking enforcement trainings e.g. LATF has trained more than 1000 officers in Africa, since 2000. Trainings are held in collaboration with national institutions and partners including CITES, Interpol, WCO, UNEP, IFAW, UNODC and Freeland Foundation among others. LATF also holds interagency workshops to enhance cooperation among law enforcement agencies. It targets special units instituted at various entry/exit points. More than 60 workshops have benefited more than 300 officers in Africa.

Usefulness of this Content

Trainees rated the content of this topic as being extremely very useful to their work.



5.6 Introduction to Intelligence and Information Sources; Principles of Tactical surveillance by Detective Inspector Lawrence Hasamu, Zambia Police Service

This module provided an overview of the various types of intelligence. By the end of this module participants were well knowledgeable with the definition of intelligence as used in Law enforcement, i.e. information that has been processed and passed to officials who can take action. Participants also learnt about the "Intelligence Cycle" including the various information sources and intelligence reports. Different types of intelligence were explained.

The presenter ensured that participants understood the use of terms such as tactical intelligence, Operational and Strategic intelligence. Various types of information sources in gathering intelligence were explained, which included among others

HUMINT (information from humans), TECHINT (information gathered using technology), FININT (information gathered from financial records) etc.

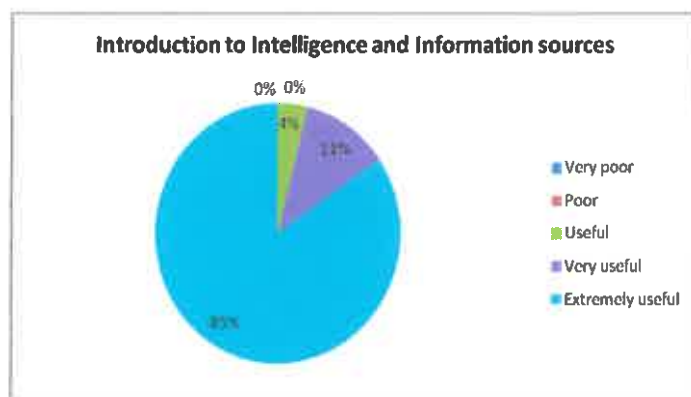


Mr. Lawrence Hasamu (left) being welcomed to present his lecture on intelligence and information sources

Mr. Hasamu also expounded on important aspects of undertaking tactical surveillance of suspects. This included home surveillance, vehicle surveillance, foot surveillance etc.

Usefulness of this Content

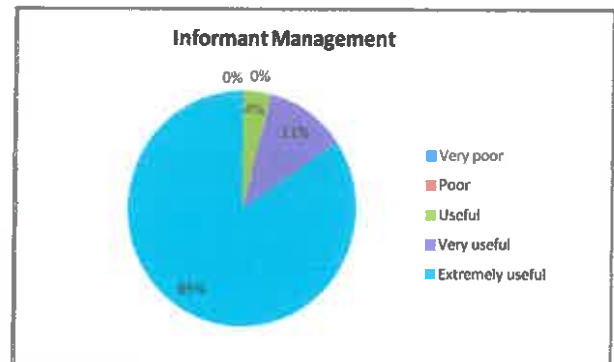
Trainees rated the content of this topic as being extremely very useful to their work.



5.7 Informant Management -- By Senior Investigations Officer Musuwa Musese DPNW

This topic focused on procedures and techniques used to identify, investigate, recruit and sustain human informants (sources) in support of investigations. This lesson provided participants with skills to identify informants, categorising informants according to their types. Important aspects such as the principles that govern the use of informers were explained to participants to include among others authorization by senior management, not to involve informers in planning or committing the crime, use of informers specifically to enable enforcement officers to gain sufficient evidence. Mr. Musese also elaborated on the requirements for Informant recruitment while pointing out the Dos and Donts.

The issue of incentives to informers raised great enthusiasm during the presentation. It was discussed that organizations should develop guidelines on what should be paid to informants and avoid falling in the pit trap of paying for information but paying for results achieved as a result of information provided. The participants also learned about the process for deregistration of informants, the reasons for deregistration and what stage informers should be be deregistered.



Usefulness of this content

Trainees rated the content of this topic as being useful to their work.

5.8 Planning Intelligence-led Operations – By Mr. Edward Phiri, Field Officer, LATF

The module introduced participants to planning intelligence led operations. It was emphasised that planning is a key component to a more effective, coordinated, and unified effort for maximum effect and ensuring the most efficient use of resources. Planning facilitates and enhances organisation's willingness and capability to share information and resources and more effectively coordinate media outreach for a unified message, maximum exposure and operational security. Participants learnt that law enforcement agencies that invest in operational planning improve efficiency, avoid improvisation and obtain better and more measurable results.

Mr. Phiri thereafter dealt in more detail on the five (5) phases of operational planning which he outlined as follows:

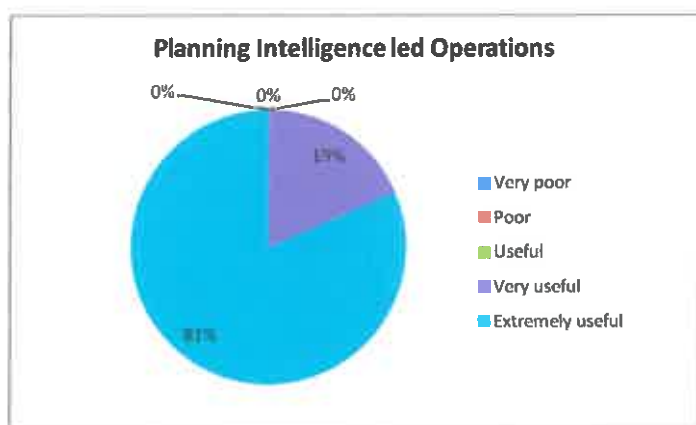
- Phase1 :Situation Analysis
- Phase 2: Definition of the Line of Action
- Phase 3: Elaboration and Approval of the Operational Plan
- Phase 4 Tactical Phase
- Phase 5 Assessment phase

He concluded with a summary on the key aspects of Enforcement led operations:

- Don't underestimate the value of spending time on proper planning
- Ensure plans are simple but effective
- Flexibility or Adaptability is important
- Clarity – Team members need to understand the plan
- Always have contingency plans in place
- Always consider compartmentalization – Sharing information on a need to know basis

Usefulness of this content

Trainees rated the content of this topic as being extremely useful to their work.



5.9 Crime Scene Investigation Preparation; Evidence collection and chain of custody; Search preparation and search execution – By Detective Chief Inspector Bwalya and Detective Inspector Michaela Siasimuna

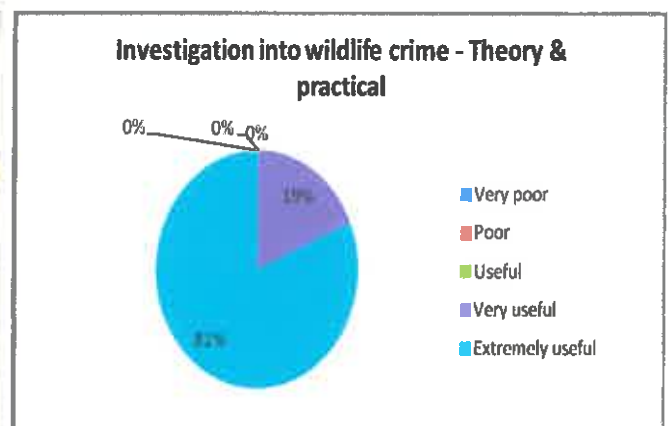
This module enlightened the participants on a step by step process of investigating a crime scene, gathering evidence and evidence processing as well as chain of custody. The participants were taught different search patterns of a crime scene. The importance of securing the crime scene, the different roles of the search team was well elaborated during the presentation. Participants engaged the resource person in discussion about searching for evidence such as bullet cartridges, forensic evidence, finger prints, blood and footprints. In case of wildlife crimes, preserving evidence such as meat, ivory or any durable items found on the crime scene was emphasised. The presenters added that in most instances wildlife crime scenes occur away from the cities deep inside national parks.

The two resource persons also led discussions on preparation of a search and search execution of premises, warehouses etc. Requirements and documentation needed before a search is undertaken were clearly explained to participants.

The participants were later divided into three groups for a practical session of a scene of crime investigation, where each group was required to search a prepared crime scene and report back in class session of the evidence they gathered, process followed in undertaking the search and the significance of the evidence they gathered during the practical search. Focus on the practical session included the following: marking evidence, taking photographs and sketching the crime. Important aspects such as the roles of the team leader of a crime scene, recorder, and photographer of crime scene were emphasised.

Usefulness of this content

Trainees rated the content of this topic as being extremely useful to their work.



5.10 Interviewing and interrogation, docket opening (Case file preparation), Investigations Report Writing – by Mr. Mike Mulena Senior Intelligence Officer and Ms. Matolase Phiri Senior Investigations Officer DPNW

The lesson outlined the important aspects of case file preparation in readiness for court. A step by step process in docket preparation was outlined including the documents which must be completed by the investigations officer to ensure that the case is ready for court. These include, among others, an investigations diary, investigations report, statements of the accused, seizure certificates etc. Mr.

Mulena also emphasised on the allocation of a case number for each case file. He pointed out that it was important for Investigation Officers/Case Officers to liaise closely with the prosecutions for advice and guidance in docket preparation to ensure synchrony and understanding of the case by the prosecution.

Ms Matolase Phiri, a Senior Investigations officer from DNPW, presented a module on Interviewing and Interrogations and investigation report writing. The module highlighted on the process for conducting interviews including techniques for doing so and factors that can influence effective interviews. Ms. Phiri outlined aspects of good interviewing skills and some personal characteristics the interviewer should take into account when interviewing a suspect. She also provided a distinction between interviewing a suspect and interrogating a suspect.

Ms Phiri also provided an overview of the importance of a good investigators report and also outlined tips on effective report writing.

Usefulness of this content

Trainees rated the content of this topic as being extremely useful to their work.



5.11 Controlled deliveries as a tool to combating trafficking of wild fauna and flora – Mr. Musuwa Musese, Senior Investigations Officer, DPNW

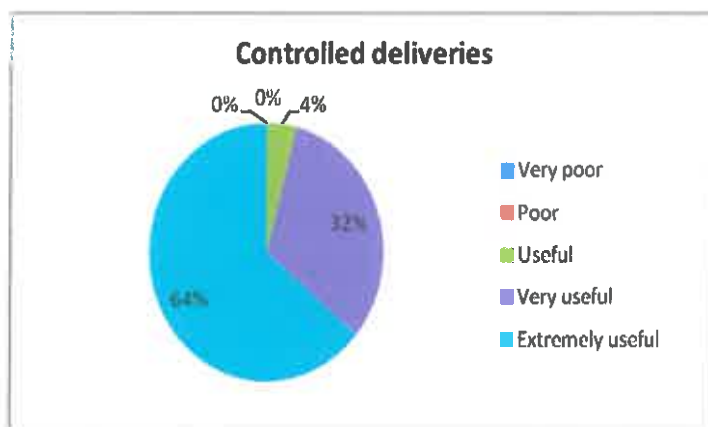
The use of specialised techniques in investigations is being encouraged to curtail the increasing sophistication in wildlife crime. An example of such investigations tools include the use of controlled deliveries. Therefore this module gave an overview to participants on the requirements to undertake controlled deliveries. A controlled delivery is a tool used by law enforcement agencies to identify persons connected with criminal activities and to gather evidence against them. Mr. Musese explained that a controlled delivery is a technique that has been employed extensively in relation for example, to

combating illicit trafficking in narcotics but it can be used equally effectively with regard to illegal trade in wildlife. Although it is usually associated with controlled importations, transit and (to a lesser extent) exportation and is, thus, primarily used in relation to transnational crime, there will also be circumstances when it could be employed nationally, i.e. solely in-country. A controlled delivery may be considered when a law enforcement agency either physically detects, or otherwise becomes aware of wildlife of apparently illegal origin that has begun, or is about to begin, transportation from one country to another.

Mr. Musese indicated that there are legal considerations law enforcement officers should take before undertaking a controlled delivery e.g. provision for use of such investigative techniques in national laws. In many instances the country's wildlife legislation does not make specific provision for the use of controlled deliveries. In such a case, participants were advised to review other laws relating to criminal justice procedure and evidence, organized crime, mutual legal assistance, racketeering or money laundering, for example.

Usefulness of this content

Trainees rated the content of this topic as being extremely useful to their work.



Usefulness of this content

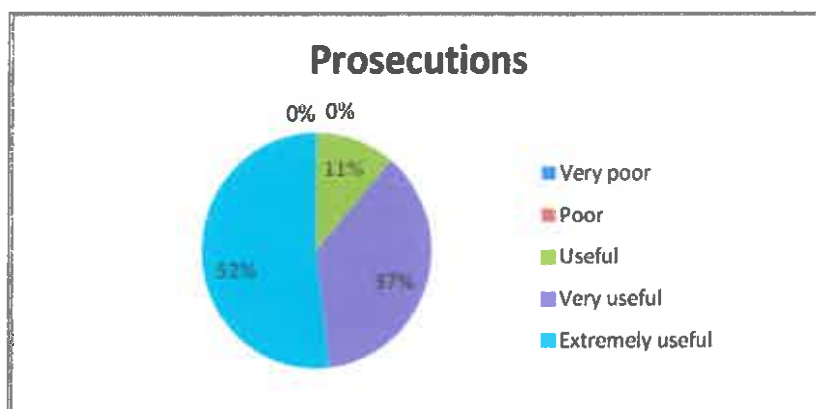
Trainees rated the content of this topic as being extremely useful to their work.

5.12 Prosecutions: Elements of a successful prosecution

The module on prosecution was presented by Mr. Tenson Msimuko, a Legal officer under DNPW, who wrapped up the various subjects/themes taught during the four days. For every arrest made/cases investigated, the ultimate aim of the law enforcement officer is to ensure a successful prosecution and that criminals are convicted of the offences committed in a competent court of law. The lesson therefore brought out key aspects that should be established to achieve a successful prosecution. These included the decision to prosecute, identifying the legislative provision breached, identifying the person or persons who need to be charged, identifying the date and place of the offending, formulating the statement of offence: e.g. unlawful possession of government trophy: contrary to section 97(1) and 129 (1) of the Zambia wildlife Act no. 14 of 2015. All these matters were explained in detail including the element of identifying competent witnesses, expert witnesses and testifying in court.

Usefulness of this content

Trainees rated the content of this topic as being extremely useful to their work.



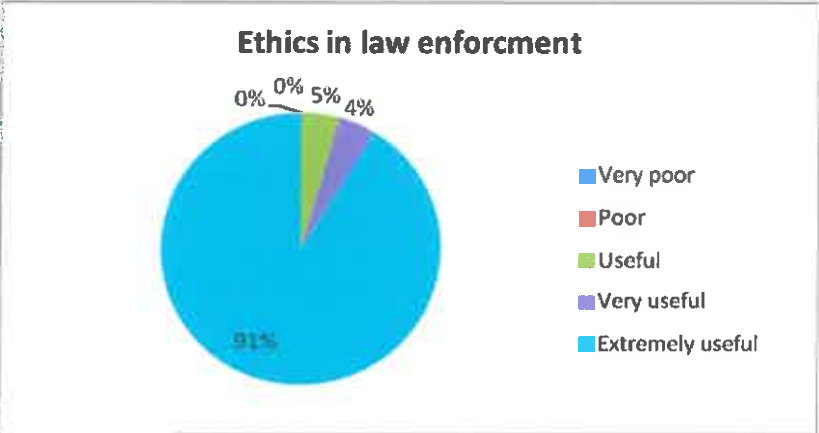
5.13 Ethics in law enforcement Mr. Chibabula Anti Corruption Commission of Zambia

The escalating illegal trade in wildlife has often been associated with increasing levels of corruption by law enforcement officers. The module therefore provided participants with the need to uphold the highest ethical standards in law enforcement. Mr Chibabula brought out key ethical values which are important in law enforcement. He contended that to fight wildlife crime effectively, the law must be applied fairly and equitably as anything less will lead to a miscarriage of Justice and may lead to breakdown of law and order.

In a general sense, ethics is the code of moral principles and values that governs the behaviour of a person or group with respect to what is right or wrong. He said that ethics sets standards as to what is good or bad in conduct and decision making. Ethics encompasses internal values that are a part of corporate culture and shapes decisions concerning social responsibility with respect to the external environment. Mr. Chibabula brought out key ethical dilemmas, or real life situations officers may find themselves into. He gave examples of situations where officers are confronted to choose between professionalism and friendship or integrity versus loyalty. He further outlined how law enforcement officers are supposed to carry themselves in those situations and procedures that exist to deal with complex corruption and ethical situations.

Usefulness of this content

Trainees rated the content of this topic as being extremely useful to their work.



5.14 Other modules

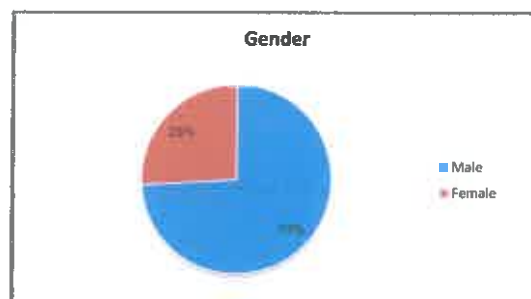
Other lessons during the course included a presentation on the Firearms Act of Zambia by the Principal Prosecutions Officer Mr. Mwaba Kapaso, to acquaint participants with other legislation which in most cases Investigators will need to be acquainted with. Participants were also enlightened on Interpol services and tools available to law enforcement officers. The module was presented by Inspector Benedict Sichula from Zambia Police Service, the focal officer for Wildlife Crime at Interpol NCB Lusaka.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The training was participatory and focused on sharing expertise and experiences in the fight against illicit wildlife trade including best practices. It aimed at broadening the scope of the law enforcement officers in combating wildlife crime especially elephant poaching and associated illegal trade in ivory.

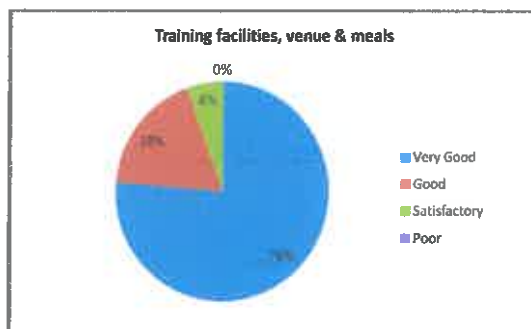
6.1 Overall training assessment

There were 27 participants drawn from the Department of National Parks and Wildlife. There were more male than female participants (74% Male and 26 % female).



6.1.1 Venue, Training facilities and meals

Participants rated the training facilities, venue and meals to be very good.



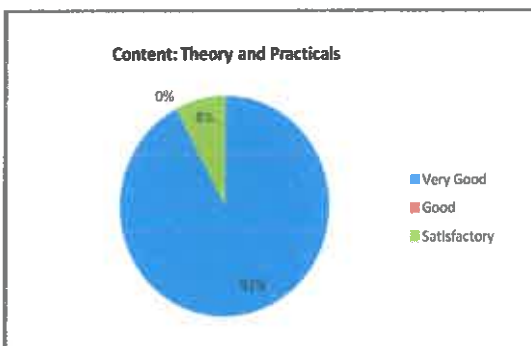
6.1.2 Usefulness of the training to work

Participants rated the training to be very useful to their work.



6.1.3 Content: Theory and Practical

The participants rated the content of the training with regard to the topics taught and practical to be very good.



6.2 Improving future trainings

The participants suggested the following improvements to future trainings:

- More time for the training citing the four (4) days to be short for intelligence and investigations training.
- To allocate more time for demonstrations and practical activities;
- To increase number of participants for future trainings or to cater for more staff.

6.3 Recommendations

- Additional training opportunities: All the participants requested LATF and DNPW to organize similar training programs in the near future to ensure that all wildlife officers enhance their knowledge and skills necessary to fight trans-national trade in wild fauna and flora in Zambia and in the region.
- Advanced training: It was highly recommended by most of the resource persons that further training should be conducted in order to cover in greater detail some of the important units that require practical exposure e.g. crime scene management, surveillance, case file compilation, testifying in court, etc.

7.0 CLOSURE OF THE TRAINING

The training was officially closed on 5th August 2016 by Ms Georgina Kamanga, the Principal Intelligence and Investigations Officer who represented the Director of DPNW. Mr. Edward Phiri, on behalf of the Director of Lusaka Agreement Task Force, thanked DNPW for availing the officers and resource persons to the training. He commended the participants and resource persons for their great commitment during the four (4) days of the training.

Ms. Kamanga thanked the participants for their dedication and enthusiasm for learning during the four (4) days of the training urging the participants to put into practice the skills and knowledge acquired. She stressed that DPNW was very determined to combat wildlife crime and secure Zambia's natural resource assets in the various national parks and GMAs. She further commended LATF for securing funds to undertake the training and said that the training came at the right time considering that a number of years had passed without undertaking specialized and targeted training for DPNW staff. She added that the training had undoubtedly equipped the staff with requisite skills to undertake complex investigations into wildlife crimes. Ms Kamanga also thanked the Lusaka Agreement Task Force for organizing the training and further expressed her gratitude to the African Elephant Fund for providing

the financial support. She finally handed over certificates of attendance to all the participants (sample of certificate attached as **Annex 4.**).

8.0 MEDIA COVERAGE

The opening session event, held on 3rd August 2016, was covered by at least 9 main media houses (Radio & TV) which comprised among others: Zambia National Broadcasting Cooperation, Prime Tv, Zambia Daily Mail, QFM, and Muvi Tv. The training received high publicity and the official opening was aired on Prime TV.

9.0 FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY

The total cost incurred in organizing and convening the training amounted to **USD 21,322** out of which **USD 21,250** was financially supported by AEF. The detailed financial accountability is attached as **Annex 3.**

10.0 APPRECIATION

LATF expresses its profound gratitude to the African Elephant Fund and UNEP for the financial support, which will go a long way in bolstering the capacity of law enforcement officers towards forestalling illicit killing of elephants in Zambia and the region at large. LATF also thanks the Government of the Republic of Zambia for successfully hosting the training and in particular the Department of National Parks and Wildlife (DNPW) for the logistical support as well as availing the participants and Resource persons to the training.

11.0 ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

#	Name	Station/AMU	Gender	Telephone Contact
1	Joseph Zulu	Chilanga	M	+260-978568108
2	Moses C. Chitambala	Kasempa	M	+260-979372569
3	Fred Chilonda	Kalulushi	M	+260-965788594
4	Borniface Siamfuno	Solwezi	M	+260-976033238
5	Yvonne Malama	Chilanga	F	+260-979078488
6	Florence Sikangila	KKIA	F	+260-977521926
7	Kashukwe Ndala	Chilanga	F	+260-979599669
8	Happiness Hamasaka	Kawambwa	F	+260-979844370
9	Bright Kolala	Mfuwe	M	+260-967791486
10	Stanley Moomba	Kalomo	M	+260-977233634
11	Justina Chiwena	Mongu	F	+260-979686856
12	Hilda Hamwiinga	Mumbwa	F	+260-974908854
13	Mike Mweene	Tateyoyo	M	+260-977288076
14	Tishah Muvwala	Mufumbwe	M	+260-976716200
15	Wamundila Mataa	Mfuwe	M	+260-978166349
16	David Muma	Kasama	M	+260-979614414
17	Derrick M. Muzhimbu	Mumbwa	M	+260-977420353
18	Pelete Nsofwa	Chinsala	M	+260-976072763
19	Kamona Subulwa	Mambwe	M	+260-976316353
20	Francis Hachila	Chilanga	M	+260-979512138
21	Namayanga Namayanga	Kalabo	M	+260-976358124
22	Clever Mangunje	Mulobezi	M	+260-976618760
23	Kennedy C. Chipelelo	Nsumbu	M	+260-972944091
24	Noah Chilanga	Chama	M	+260-977634162
25	Gloria Banda	Mpika	F	+260-971829096
26	Ferry M. Muntanga	Livingstone	M	+260-966878180
27	Gallison Chibanga	Chilanga	M	+260-977669683

12.0 ANNEX 2: TRAINING PROGRAM/TIMETABLE

PROGRAMME/TIMETABLE

TRAINING FOR STRENGTHENING LAW ENFORCEMENT CAPACITY TO COMBAT ILLEGAL KILLING OF ELEPHANTS IN ZAMBIA

GARDEN HOUSE HOTEL, LUSAKA ZAMBIA

2 – 5 AUGUST 2016

MONDAY 1st August, 2016

TIME	PROGRAMME ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE
14.00 – 17.00	Arrival of participants at venue	LATF and DPNW

DAY 1: TUESDAY – 2nd August 2016

0830 - 0900	Registration	LATF and DNPW Mr. Edward Phiri & Ms. Matolase Phiri
0900 - 0930	Introduction of participants	LATF and DNPW - Mr. Zacks Kalembwe
0930 -1030	Opening of the Training Session: Welcoming remarks Remarks Remarks Opening remarks and official opening of training	DPNW MC LATF Director - DNPW PS - MoTA
1030 - 1100	BREAK AND GROUP PHOTO	ALL
1100-1115	Introduction of the Training • Objectives and expected Outcomes	LATF – Mr. Edward Phiri

1115-1130	Importance of Zambia's wildlife to national economy; Current Conservation challenges	DNPW - Mr. Edward Chilufya.
1130-1230	The Zambia Wildlife Act and Powers of a Wildlife Police Officer	DNPW/Legal – Mr. Tenson M'simuko
1230-1300	Overview of CITES and CITES enforcement in Zambia	DNPW – Mr. Terry Njobvu
1300-1400	LUNCH BREAK	ALL
1400-1500	Introduction to Wildlife Crime: A threat to National Security and Regional Security	DNPW – Prosecutions Mr. Tenson M'simuko
1500-1530	BREAK	ALL
1530-16.15	Regional cooperation in wildlife law enforcement: The case of the Lusaka Agreement	LATF – Mr. Edward Phiri

DAY 2: WEDNESDAY – 3rd August 2016

0800-0900	Introduction to Intelligence and Information Sources	Zambia Police Service (ZPS) - CID Inspector Detective Lawrence Hasamu
0900-1000	Information Collection	
1000 - 1045	Informant Management	DNPW Mr. Musuwa Musese
1045 - 1115	BREAK	ALL
1115 – 12:15	Surveillance - Principles of tactical surveillance and priority requirements	ZPS CID Inspector Detective Lawrence Hasamu
1315-1415	LUNCH BREAK	ALL
1415-1530	Intelligence-led operations – Planning	LATF – Mr. Edward Phiri
1530-1600	BREAK	ALL
1600-1700	Execution of enforcement operations - Raids, searches, arrests	DNPW – Mr Mike Mulena

DAY 3: THURSDAY- 4th August 2016

0800-0945	Investigations into wildlife crime –General principles of investigation and roles of investigators	ZPS – CID Chief Inspector Detective Bwalya and Inspector Detective Micheal Siasimuna
0945-1045	Crime Scene Investigation Preparation/Evidence collection and chain of custody	ZPS – CID Chief Inspector Detective Bwalya and Inspector Detective Micheal Siasimuna
	Crime Scene Investigation Execution : Evidence processing and chain of custody	
	Search Preparation	
	Search Execution	
	Forensic science in investigations	
1045 - 1115	BREAK	ALL
1115 - 1145	Interviewing and interrogation	DNPW Mr. Mike Mulena and Ms. Matolase Phiri
1145 - 1215	Docket opening (Case file preparation)	
1215 - 1300	Docket opening (Case file preparation)	
1300 -1400	LUNCH BREAK	ALL
1400 - 1500	Crime Scene Investigation - Practical	ZPS CID Chief Inspector Detective Bwalya and Inspector Detective Michael Siasimuna
1500 - 1530	Crime Scene Investigation - Practical	
1530-1600	BREAK	ALL
1600 - 1700	Interpol Communication Tools	INTERPOL NCB Lusaka Inspector Benedict Sichula

DAY 4: Friday- 5th August 2016

0800 – 0900	Investigation report writing	DNPW Ms. Matolase Phiri
0900 - 1000	Identification of trophies	DNPW Dr. David Squarre
1000 - 1045	Firearms Act	DNPW/Prosecutions Mr.Mwaba Kapaso
1045 - 1115	BREAK	ALL
1115 - 1200	Controlled deliveries as a tool to combating trafficking of wild fauna and flora	DPNW – Mr. Musuwa Musese
1200 – 1300	Wildlife crime database - Wildlife Enforcement Monitoring System	LATF – Mr. Edward Phiri
1300 -1400	LUNCH BREAK	ALL
1400-1500	Prosecution – Elements of a successful prosecution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Filing, including preparation of charge sheets • Testifying in court 	DPP/DNPW – Legal Mr. Tenson M’simuko
1545- 1645	Ethics in law enforcement	ACC – Mr. Chibabula
1645 - 1700	Training evaluation by participants	LATF and DNPW
1700-1730	Presentation of Certificates	Director, DNPW
1730-1745	Closure of the Training	Director/DNPW

DAY 5: SATURDAY - 6th August 2016

0800 – 0900	BREAKFAST	ALL
1000	Departure of all participants	All

13.0 ANNEX 3: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY



FINANCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY STATEMENT

PROJECT TITLE: Strengthening law enforcement capacity to combat illegal killing of elephants in Zambia : SSFA: 2016-32EAP-SB-000676-14AC004
 ACTIVITY: Training for Enforcement Officers from Department of National Parks and Wildlife Service (DNPW) of Zambia: 2 - 5 August 2016 - Lusaka, Zambia
 FUNDING PARTNER: African Elephant Fund

Expense description	Details as per Budget/SSFA	Units	No. of units	Unit Cost	Budget (Approved as per SSFA)	Cumulative	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance F/U	Explanations for variances
				USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	%	
1 Air ticket (LATF Resource person) and related expenses	Return ticket: Nairobi-Lusaka-Nairobi	tickets	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,052.00	\$1,052.00	-100%	Cost not factored in the approved budget/SSFA but considered essential for the successful organization and facilitation of the training
2 Food & Accommodation/DSA for trainees and trainers/resource persons; and Venue expenses	DSA 25pax x 4 days (including travelling) = 100 days	man-days	100	\$100.00	\$10,000.00	\$18,600.00	\$18,712.00	\$1,112.00	-1%	Budget overrun explained by costs of two (2) extra participants; Planned 25 trainees but 27 attended. Actual expenditure also includes venue expenses (separately budgeted as per item 4 below), which were actually provided under food and accommodation as a package by the hotel/venue.
	Venue expenses (lunches, tea breaks, refreshments and hire of conference facilities); 30pax (including facilitators) x 3 days = 90 days	man-days	90	\$40.00	\$3,600.00		\$0.00			
	DSA for resource persons/facilitators (5 facilitators x 4 days including travelling = 20 days)	man-days	20	\$200.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,600.00	\$3,700.00	\$900.00	20%	Saving explained by the following: i) The budget had envisaged that all five (5) resource persons would be residing at the hotel; however only two (2) out of the actual nine (9) trainers resided in the hotel; the rest were commuting from home and only received allowances for their presentations. ii) The LATF Officer/Resource person assumed the responsibilities of Moderator resulting in the USD 600 saving on facilitation fees. This translates to 67% of overall saving in these two budget lines.
3 Consulting/moderator's fees	1 moderator/facilitator x 4 days	man-days	4	\$150.00	\$600.00		\$0.00			
4 Printing, training materials and assorted stationery		pax	30	\$20.00	\$600.00	\$600.00	\$652.00	\$52.00	-9%	Cost of producing certificates underestimated during budgeting.
5 Promotional materials	Design and printing of Banners				\$200.00	\$200.00	\$392.50	\$192.50	-96%	Actual cost includes folders and stickers that accentuated the theme of the training and logos of collaborating partners AEF, LATF and DNPW. There was no budgetary provision for this important item during planning.
6 Telecommunication and media expenses					\$200.00	\$200.00	\$157.90	\$42.10	21%	Saving attributed to attendance of the training opening session by four (4) less media personnel than envisaged during planning.
7 Local Transport for participants to and from training venue as well as local errands and logistics	Running costs (fuel) vehicle for errands	litres	100	\$1.50	\$150.00	\$1,050.00	\$243.50	\$1,175.50	-12%	Budget overrun owing to increased number of refuels/claims by two (2) pax. NB: Anticipated trainees during planning 25 but actual 27.
	Participants taxi/bus fare	pax	20	\$30.00	\$600.00		\$0.00			
	Driver's allowances: 1 pax x 4 days = 4 days	man-days	4	\$75.00	\$300.00		\$0.00			
8 Reporting costs: Production and submission of Project's narrative and accountability reports to AEF	Administrative/logistical expenses in production of the reports				\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$480.00	\$520.00	52%	The saving in this budget line was utilized in supporting expenses (air travel & DSA included in items 1 & 2 above) for LATF Officer to the training. The related reporting costs mainly comprising printing and stationery were adequately catered for under item 5 above.
TOTAL COST					\$23,250.00	\$21,250.00	\$21,321.90	\$771.90	-0.34%	

Key: F/U] - Favourable / (Unfavourable) variance

NB: DNPW assumed role/function of the disbanded Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA).

14.0 ANNEX 4 : SAMPLE OF CERTIFICATE ISSUED TO PARTICIPANTS

