



INTERPOL

ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY SUB-DIRECTORATE

Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee: Meeting and Events – Final Report



INTERPOL ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND
ENFORCEMENT EVENTS 2013

ÉVÈNEMENTS 2013 D'INTERPOL POUR LE RESPECT
ET L'APPLICATION DES NORMES ENVIRONNEMENTALES

EVENTOS 2013 DE INTERPOL PARA EL CUMPLIMIENTO
Y LA EJECUCIÓN DE LAS NORMAS AMBIENTALES

أحداث الإنتربول المتعلقة بالامتثال للقوانين البيئية
وإنفاذها على الصعيد الدولي 2013

Nairobi, Kenya, 4-8 November 2013

WWW.INTERPOL.INT

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Executive Summary

During the INTERPOL - UNEP International Chiefs of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (ICECE) Summit in Lyon (27-29 March 2012), senior officials of environment, biodiversity and natural resource authorities with law enforcement responsibility expressed concern about the scale of environmental crime and its connections with organized transnational crime, including related and crossover crimes such as illegal trafficking, corruption, fraud, tax evasion, money laundering, and murder.

From 4 to 8 November 2013, member countries demonstrated their continued commitment to the fight against environmental crime at the INTERPOL Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Events 2013. The week-long events took place at United Nations Office at Nairobi, Kenya and cemented the engagement by INTERPOL in the field of environmental law enforcement internationally. The events also stressed the international community's shared responsibility to remain engaged in the fight against national and transnational environmental crime.

INTERPOL identified the need to bring together operational managers and executive leaders on environmental compliance and enforcement to properly address environmental law enforcement challenges. As a result, the decision was made to hold the annual meetings of each of the INTERPOL specialized Working Groups on fisheries, pollution and wildlife crime in parallel to the executive level events.

The INTERPOL Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Events 2013 brought together approximately 500 officials from some 75 countries, 13 inter-governmental organizations and 53 representatives from non-governmental organizations, academia and the private sector.

Main events

- 2nd Meeting of the Fisheries Crime Working Group, 4,5,7 November 2013
- 18th Meeting of the Pollution Crime Working Group, 4,5,7 November 2013
- 24th Meeting of the Wildlife Crime Working Group, 4,5,7 November 2013
- INTERPOL-UNEP International Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Conference, 6 November 2013
- 1st Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee (ECEC) Meeting, 7 -8 November 2013

Additional Special Events

- Illegal Trade in Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) - Supporting Montreal Protocol Compliance through Cooperation and Enforcement (INTERPOL-UNEP), 6 November 2013
- Stolen Apes: Building an Illegal Trade Database for Chimpanzees, Gorillas, Orangutans and Bonobos (INTERPOL-UNEP), 6 November 2013
- Environmental Crime Scene Investigation DNA and other Forensic Tools, 7 November 2013
- Organized Crime in the Waste Industry, 7 November 2013
- Forest Law Enforcement Workshop, 8 November 2013
- Workshop on Fugitive Investigative Support and Operation INFRA-RED, 8 November 2013

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EXECUTIVE LEVEL EVENTS

INTERPOL-UNEP: 1st International Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Conference (IECEC)

1. As a follow-up to the ICECE Summit in March 2012, INTERPOL and UNEP held a joint International Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Conference on 6 November 2013 with a view to design a common international strategy to tackle environmental crime.
2. Senior law enforcement officials, as well as representatives from inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia and the private sector, set out strategies to best deal with environmental crime in all its forms and ensure that governments and law enforcement recognize and raise awareness of the dangers posed by this type of crime.
3. The main topics covered by the Conference were strengthened cooperation between IGOs; environmental law enforcement actions; and trends and impacts of crimes against the environment.
4. An outcome document was drafted from the conference (APPENDIX I), setting out the insights and views expressed by the speakers and participants. This document also outlines four recommended action points for INTERPOL and UNEP member countries.
5. In this report we will develop INTERPOL's response to these action points.

Action Point 1: National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST);

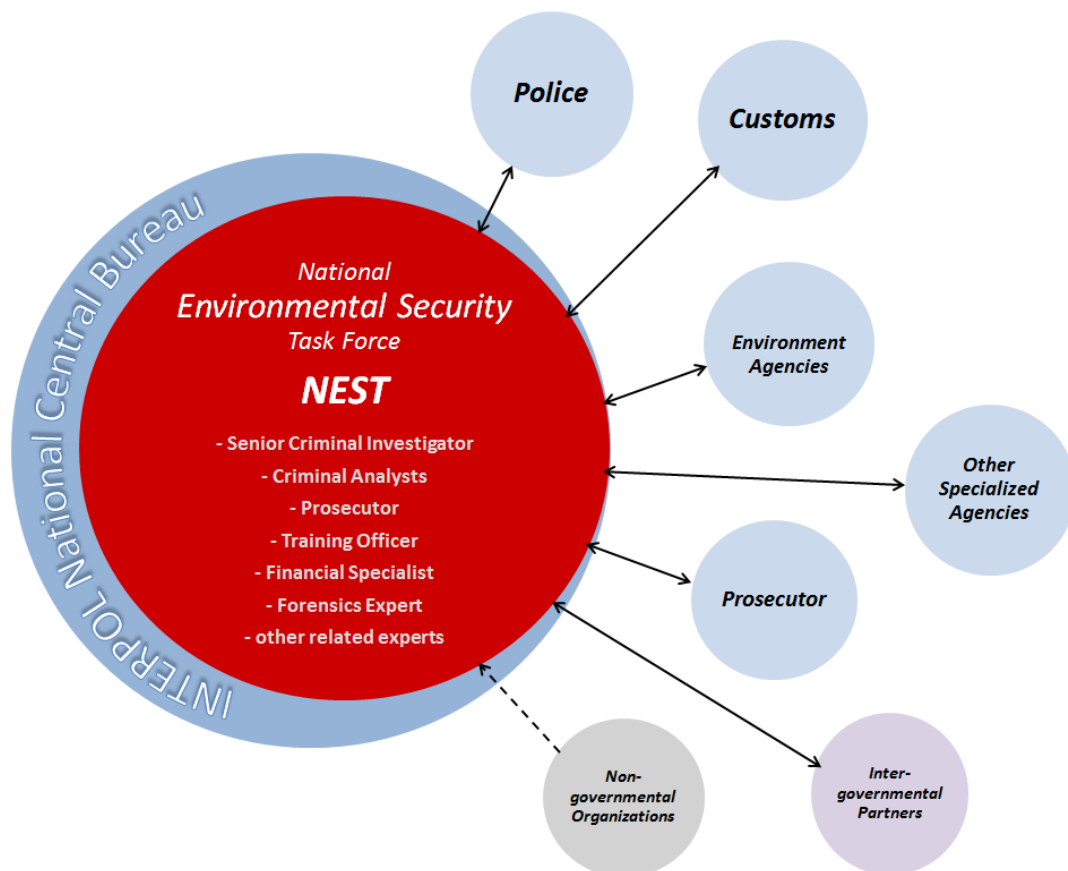
Action Point 2: Intergovernmental Environmental Security Task Force;

Action Point 3: Intelligence analysts and investigators network;

Action Point 4: International Capacity Building Platform.

Action Point 1 :National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST)

6. Member countries are invited to establish a National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST) to promote a multidisciplinary approach to address obstacles and opportunities in the field of environmental security.
7. Once created this task force works as a platform for communication, cooperation, and collaboration between national agencies. A NEST works to assess the needs of the country to tackle environmental crime, and promote best practices. These task forces gather, analyse and share information and intelligence about environmental crime and criminals among the participating agencies as well as with other INTERPOL member countries.
8. In addition to these benefits, the NEST is in the best position to prioritise and plan responses to environmental crime related activities within and outside the limits of the country, organise the allocation of resources, and propose the institutionalisation and/or reform of existing procedures, which will facilitate the everyday cooperation among these agencies.
9. The first recommended step for the establishment of a NEST is to hold a National Environmental Security Seminar (NESS).For more information on how to establish a NEST, INTERPOL has drafted a factsheet (APPENDIX II) and has developed a guide to assist member countries in setting up a NEST. The NEST guide provides examples of a NEST, legal guidelines and a recommended process to follow.



Action Point 2 : Intergovernmental Environmental Security Task Force

10. During this conference it was acknowledged that environmental crime is both a national and transnational form of crime that can only be effectively disrupted through the unified efforts of the international community, national police and law enforcement agencies, and civil society.
11. INTERPOL is already involved in a number of formal intergovernmental networks, such as the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC) and the Green Customs Initiative (GCI). These networks ensure collaboration and coordination of efforts against certain environmental crime types. In response member countries encouraged INTERPOL to promote a broader formal or informal mechanism for cooperation between the intergovernmental community addressing all environmental security issues.
12. The Intergovernmental Environmental Security Task Force would principally aim to harmonize the environmental crime related initiatives of all the intergovernmental organizations and ensure effective communication and collaboration between strategic international partners aiming to tackle all types of environmental crimes.
13. The Intergovernmental Environmental Security Task Force could also contribute to the development of environmental law enforcement policies, joint projects, carrying out awareness raising campaigns to ensure the implementation of effective law enforcement efforts world-wide, harmonizing civil and penal codes, and supporting agreements on mutual legal assistance to member countries.
14. This initiative would aim to strengthen current initiatives and avoid duplication of international efforts.



Action Point 3: Intelligence analysts and investigators network

15. An intelligence analyst and investigator networks for environmental security and its disciplines will improve information exchange for the purpose of tackling environmental crimes that cross borders and impact all INTERPOL member countries.
16. INTERPOL I-24/7 will serve as the platform for the exchange of information, with its development and evolution regularly assessed for effectiveness. This will ensure both the integrity of the information and that the information remains within the law enforcement domain. The scope of this environmental security network includes analysts, investigators and trainers working on disciplines such as wildlife related crime, pollution, illegal movements of waste, illegal logging, illegal fishing and water security issues.
17. The benefit to the individuals and participating agencies involved in such a network includes the opportunity to liaise with other individuals working in their respective fields around the world. This will create a community to freely exchange ideas and identify opportunities to target the offenders operating in their respective disciplines.
18. The network will facilitate information and intelligence exchange to support trans-border investigations and strengthen environmental crime database management and evolution, such as the expansion of the stolen vessel database to a stolen and suspect vessel database to strengthen investigations of environmental crimes at sea.
19. The use of the INTERPOL international system of notices constitutes an important tool for this network as it enables the circulation of information on new criminal modus operandi among the member countries and facilitate the identification, arrest and prosecution of environmental criminals.
20. In addition to this, the members of these networks will be working together to draft assessments to identify new modi operandi as well as emerging threats to the environmental security. This will assist the countries in prioritizing their activities and working collaboratively on shared threats.



Action Point 4: International Capacity Building Platform

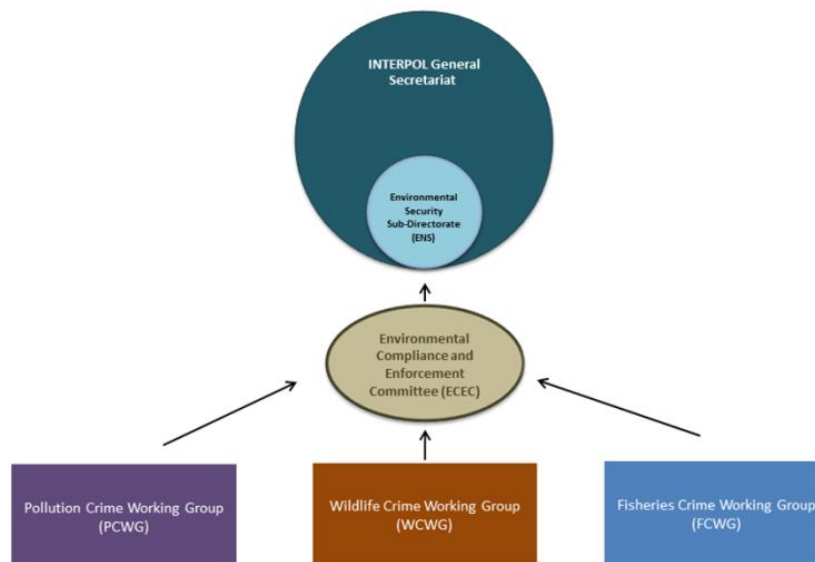
21. In addition to the previous points, the participating countries identified the need to operationalize an international or regional capacity-building platform to facilitate the effective delivery of capacity development initiatives, materials and activities.
22. INTERPOL is able to facilitate the exchange of experiences and knowledge among law enforcement officers to respond to emerging threats to the environmental security of our member countries.
23. This platform, whether it would be regional and/or international, would aim to strengthen the capacity of the countries to handle all stages in the law enforcement process—such as information management, intelligence analysis, operational planning, investigations and prosecution.
24. Enhanced capacity in member countries will ensure the timely and optimal exchange of information and intelligence between law enforcement agencies; and utilize and develop investigative practices, tools and technologies that can assist and enhance environmental law enforcement efforts.
25. In addition to the law enforcement agencies being a substantial part of this platform, partner intergovernmental organizations specialized in the field of environmental law enforcement, academia and the civil society sector could contribute and engage in this platform.



INTERPOL Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee (ECEC)

26. Formed in 1992, the Environmental Crime Committee's mandate is to assist INTERPOL in identifying emerging patterns and trends in the field of environmental crime law enforcement.
27. The Committee acted as a forum in which law enforcement officials could meet face to face in order to discuss new strategies and practices, share experience and expertise, and build the bridges of international cooperation that are vital in the fight against international environmental crime.
28. During the INTERPOL-UNEP International Chiefs of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Summit in March 2012, a decision was made to restructure the Environmental Crime Committee to enhance its standing and make it a more effective tool in the fight against environmental crime. The restructured Environmental Crime Committee, known as the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee (ECEC), brings together executive leaders and decision makers from all 190 INTERPOL member countries to provide strategic advice on and to harness global support for environmental law enforcement.
29. ECEC is supported in its functions by three Working Groups:
 - the Fisheries Crime Working Group;
 - the Pollution Crime Working Group; and
 - the Wildlife Crime Working Group.

Structure of the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee (ECEC)



1st Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee (ECEC) Meeting

30. The 1st Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee (ECEC) Meeting held on 7 and 8 November 2013 secured high-level representation from all the participating countries.
31. Executive Level delegates from France, China, Russia, Brazil and the United Kingdom opened the two day long discussions (APPENDIX III – ECEC Agenda). The sessions concluded with the election of the ECEC Advisory Board, as well as the adoption of overall recommendations for the INTERPOL Environmental Security Sub-Directorate (ENS).
32. The elections for the ECEC Advisory Board took place on 8 November 2013. Seventeen executive level delegates expressed their interest to participate in the elections and nine were elected to form the Advisory Board. Following their election, the nine delegates came together and voted amongst themselves to elect a chairperson and a vice-chairperson of this board of executive leaders.

Position	Country	Name	Title/Agency
Chairperson	England	David Jordan	Director of Operations, Environment Agency, England
Vice - Chairperson	France	Bruno Manin	Chef d'office, Gendarmerie Nationale - Office central de lutte contre les atteintes à l'environnement et à la sante publique
Delegate	Canada	Gord Owen	Chief Enforcement Officer of the Enforcement Branch, Environment Canada
Delegate	Ecuador	Gina Geovanna Perez Valencia	Jefe Operativo Policia Ambiental del Ecuador, Nacional of Ecuador
Delegate	Netherlands, The	Roel Maria Willekens	Dutch Police National Programme Manager, Environmental Crime
Delegate	Nigeria	Lawrence Anukam	Director, National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA)
Delegate	Portugal	Rui Fernando Batista Moura	Major General/Deputy Commander of the Guarda Nacional Republicana's Operational Command
Delegate	South Africa	Frances Craigie	Chief Director, Enforcement Department of Environmental Affairs, South Africa
Delegate	Togo	Matchonnaiwe Bakai	Ministry of Environment of Togo, Ministry's Cabinet

Key Issues arising from the ECEC meeting

33. During the last session of the executive level events, the ECEC discussed a number of key issues to strengthen INTERPOL ENS response to the needs of the member countries:

Propose for adoption a new resolution on Environmental Security issues:

34. Considering the evolution of the Environmental Crime Programme into the Environmental Security Sub-Directorate, the ECEC members recommended that ENS should propose for adoption, before INTERPOL's Executive Committee, a new resolution which reflects the action points (please see APPENDIX I). This resolution would update the resolutions adopted since 1992 and potentially be presented by the INTERPOL Executive Committee at the 83rd General Assembly Session in Monaco in November 2014.
35. Following this recommendation, INTERPOL ENS has drafted a text of resolution which will be presented for adoption by the INTERPOL Executive Committee during the next INTERPOL General Assembly in Monaco in November 2014.

Evolve the existing intelligence gathering and investigations tools

36. The members of the ECEC acknowledged the importance of entering environmental security related data into the INTERPOL database. However, it was mentioned that INTERPOL should consider creating an analysis file specifically focused on environmental crime issues and/or amend the current database in order for it to be suitable for analysis of criminal information related to environmental crime.
37. ECEC acknowledged the efforts of INTERPOL to systemize the sharing of intelligence internationally, but acknowledged that each country should also support these by implementing the INTERPOL resolution on information and intelligence sharing (AGN/63/RES/12). The existing Eco-Message template, ECEC members suggested that this should be revised to be applicable to all environmental crime types and suit the modern environmental law enforcement needs.
38. In addition to these, it was also discussed that environmental law enforcement agencies should be provided with access to I-24/7 and the INTERPOL database either through the INTERPOL National Central Bureaus or through a direct extension of I-24/7 to their agencies. It was recognised that communication platforms need regular review to ensure efficiency. Consideration should also be given to develop a platform to respond to operational needs.

Conclusion

39. The ECEC Advisory Board will be meeting four times per year and will be updating the members Committee's members by the end of each one of these meetings. The ECEC Advisory Board agreed to take on the following responsibilities: Advise on global intelligence-led enforcement; Help build a vibrant international network; Harmonise the work of the specialized working groups; Advise INTERPOL on the preparation for the next ECEC meeting in 2015.



Specialized Working Group Meetings

- A. **2nd Meeting of the Fisheries Crime Working Group**
- B. **18th Meeting of the Pollution Crime Working Group**
- C. **24th Meeting of the Wildlife Crime Working Group**

For the original versions of the Working Groups reports, please see www.interpol.int.

2nd Meeting of the Fisheries Crime Working Group

40. The INTERPOL Fisheries Crime Working Group (FCWG) met for the second time after its launch in February 2013 during the 1st INTERPOL International Fisheries Enforcement in Lyon, France. The Working Group helps to assess the needs of INTERPOL's Member Countries and facilitates intelligence sharing to assist national fisheries law enforcement agencies.
41. Fisheries crime is an emerging international threat and it must be addressed by effective compliance and enforcement strategies. Illegal fishing is often linked to other crime types. Through the development of the Fisheries Crime Working Group, INTERPOL Member Countries have demonstrated great efforts to combat illegal fishing and cross-over crimes through the use of INTERPOL's tools and services and other international initiatives.
42. The second meeting of the FCWG was attended by 70 representatives from 26 member countries, 19 non-governmental organizations and civil society, including participants from the fisheries industry. This meeting addressed the use of INTERPOL's tools and services during fisheries law enforcement activities; projects on operational planning and training; ongoing and future activities with regards to the development of the FCWG; and the global impact of criminal activities at sea. Two specialized sub-groups were formed one focusing their discussions on capacity building and the other on intelligence.
43. The members of the Fisheries Crime Working Group (FCWG) board had already been elected during the first meeting of the working group in February 2013. Due to the change of position of the board's secretary, elections had to be organized to fill this position. The delegates of the FCWG elected Ms. Foluke O. Areola, Nigeria, to the position as Secretary of the FCWG.



Members of the FCWG board

Position	Country	Name	Title/Agency
Chairperson	Norway	Gunnar A Stølsvik	Head of Project, Norwegian national advisory group against organized fisheries crime, Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs
Vice - Chairperson	United States	Stuart Cory	Special Agent, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
Secretary	Nigeria	Foluke O. Areola	Acting Director, Federal Department of Fisheries, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Support Officer	United Kingdom	Jennifer Reeves	Deputy Head of UK IUU Team, Marine Management Organization

18th Meeting of the Pollution Crime Working Group

44. The ECEC Pollution Crime Working Group (PCWG) met on the 4, 5 and 7 November 2013 in Nairobi for the eighteenth time since its creation in 1992. The PCWG initiates and leads a number of projects to combat the transport, trade and disposal of wastes and hazardous substances in contravention of national and international laws.
45. The proceedings of the PCWG highlighted that pollution crime has a clear and direct human impact due to the hazardous nature of the substances in question. The effect of pollution crime on the natural environment can be global, and contributes directly to the world
46. wide issue of climate change.
47. The 18th meeting of the PCWG was attended by 72 representatives from 29 member countries, intergovernmental organizations, and the private sector. During the meeting, updates were given on the projects and operations which sit within the PCWG, and delegates identified opportunities to further develop this work. New threats to the environment were also discussed along with potential opportunities to detect, prevent and enforce these emerging threats.
48. The discussion of the Working Group focused on the status of its completed and ongoing projects, listed below.

Update on past projects

49. Three Pollution Crime projects were completed in 2013. The INTERPOL-UNEP **Project LITE** initiative concluded with the completion of the Ozone Depleting Substances Smuggling and Concealment Case Study Handbook, a manual to assist enforcement officers in the identification of illegal trade in the chemicals controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The **E-Learning Module** on the Implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, a joint effort between INTERPOL and the BRS Secretariat, has been launched. The **Climate Change Project** produced the “Guide to Carbon Trading Crime” (publically available on INTERPOL’s website) which assesses the current vulnerabilities of the existing and emerging carbon markets and provides fundamental information necessary to establish adequate policing of these mechanisms. The PCWG is exploring new ways of promoting these important manuals within the international community.



Ongoing projects

50. **Project Eden:** Project Eden was officially launched during the events in Nairobi. Project Eden, which lies within the Environmental Quality division of ENS, will address the illegal trade and disposal of waste. With the establishment of Project Eden, members of the **Global E-waste Crime Group** will provide operational support and act in an advisory role to this project. Project Eden is an ‘umbrella’ project under which Operation Enigma and the CWIT Project (Countering WEEE Illegal Trade, a two-year project funded by the European Commission examining electronic waste in Europe) sit. During this meeting, the members of the working group explored opportunities to undertake a new operation on illegal waste. The PCWG will continue exploring opportunities to link with initiatives undertaken by other international organizations and networks on the subject.
51. **Project Clean Seas:** Representatives from the Netherlands, South Africa, Kenya and Nigeria have offered their support to complete the current initiatives under this project. The Illegal Oil Discharges from Vessels manual, published in 2007, needs to be updated. The drafting of the Investigative Manual on Illegal Garbage Discharges, a supplement to the 2007 manual, has started and is planned to be completed in 2014.

52. **Forensics Project:** The purpose of this project is to produce a Pollution Crime Forensics Investigations Manual for investigating officers within relevant environmental law enforcement agencies. The manual is about to be completed and published soon, however the PCWG highlighted that there is a lack of financial resources to cover the translation of the documents into the other official INTERPOL languages – Arabic, Spanish and French. The PCWG is planning to utilise the manual as support for law enforcement officers and in a training context.

53. A number of further *PCWG actions and opportunities* were identified:

- Building a ‘community’ among the PCWG members. Opportunities to be explored to develop a newsletter, which will be sent to members including any news relevant to the crime types within the PCWG.
- Directory of PCWG members to be created, making it easier to see who members are and how they can be contacted.
- NCBs and PCWG members to identify which countries have renewable fuel programmes. Possibilities to be explored to produce a document on renewable fuels that could help identify the way forward with this emerging threat.
- PCWG members to encourage the exchange of intelligence on pollution crimes between countries.

New members of the PCWG board

Position	Country	Name	Title/Agency
Chairperson	United Kingdom	Chris Smith	National Intelligence Manager, Environment Agency
Vice Chairperson	Netherlands	Mario Van Leeuwen	Expert, National Police Agency
Secretary	Ghana	Daniel Senanu Amlalo	Executive Director, Environmental Protection Agency
Support Officer	Nigeria	Miranda Amachree	Deputy Director, Industrial Compliance Monitoring, Department of Inspection & Enforcement, National Environmental Standards & Regulations Enforcement Agency



24th Meeting of the Wildlife Crime Working Group

54. The Wildlife Crime Working Group (WCWG) met at the ECEC on 4, 5 and 7 November 2013 at the UNEP Complex in Nairobi, Kenya. The WCWG initiates and leads a number of projects to combat the poaching, trafficking, or possession of legally protected flora and fauna.
55. It is widely acknowledged that wildlife crime is on the increase, with particular concerns raised around elephants, rhinos and a growth industry of reptile trading. While wildlife crime is increasing, the response and resources aimed at its prevention are, in general terms, also on the increase. This has been aided by comments made by the US Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, highlighting the dangers of the illegal wildlife trade and the development by the UN of initiatives designed to address environmental crime
56. The 24th meeting of the WCWG was attended by 97 attendees from 34 countries, including law enforcement, academics and representatives of nongovernmental organizations. A revision was given of the previous meeting in Bangkok, along with updates of the projects undertaken. Presentations were provided by the Environmental Security Sub-Directorate (ENS) on its wildlife projects, and by country and nongovernmental organization representatives on national and regional wildlife issues. Discussions were also held on the role of the Working Group and how it fits with the new INTERPOL ENS Unit.

Current projects

57. **Wildlife Forensics Project** (*Leading country: United States of America*):The wildlife forensics manual has been completed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and is now available through the Interpol Website.
58. **Internet Crime Project** (*Leading country: Australia*):The Internet Crime Project has faced a number of delays due to unforeseen circumstances and it remains an on-going project with a view to perhaps become operational in 2014.
59. **Rhino Project**: This project is currently focused on building links between Asia and Africa with regard to seizures made, to ensure both ends of the supply chain are appropriately covered off.
60. **ENS Projects**: The WCWG identified the need for greater engagement with INTERPOL ENS ongoing wildlife crime related projects such as ICCWC, Project Predator and Project Wisdom.

Future Projects

61. It was agreed that the current projects remain ongoing while looking to develop new projects. While discussing new projects, comments were made around the need for a coordination centre to better support future operations; the need for assistance and facilitation from the ECP rather than going directly country to country; strategy and project plans to be in place to ensure accountability; and the need for securing appropriate funding sources.



62. As a result, the following *discussion points* were raised:

63. Communications:

- The promotion of Interpol Notices as an effective means of communicating to other jurisdictions;
- Connection and coordination between national agencies and Interpol NCBs needs to be improved;
- Reinforcement of communication protocols; and
- Increasing awareness of wildlife crime for Governments, Media and Community/Social groups.

64. Operations:

- Assistance from the ECEC Executive Board and ENS in facilitating International Patrols with regard to Transnational Wildlife Crime;
- Assistance from the ECEC Executive Board and ENS through the facilitation of the harmonization of legislation across range states for endangered species;
- African member states requested assistance for an operation targeting rhino crime and the illegal trade in rhino horn; and
- Assistance with engaging NGOs to aid in the reintroduction of threatened species to areas previously affected by poaching.

65. Capacity Building:

- A request was made for a compendium of procedures relating to Interpol, including the Interpol "notices" system and appropriate format and method of communicating across jurisdictions;
- Members requested capacity building programs provided by ENS engage more with conservation and environmental agencies at a national level, as well as improving NCB skills and expertise on wildlife/environmental crime;
- Community and social engagement was raised as an area of opportunity for capacity building as both a method for crime prevention and intelligence building; and
- Improving agency skills on intelligence (including human source/informant recruitment and management).

66. Intelligence:

- The need for regional intelligence profiles to inform and assist agencies in developing their enforcement responses; and
- Similar to the regional profiles, species specific networks also present opportunities for sharing intelligence both within and across regions.

Conclusion

67. Following the three days of meetings and activities, the Working Group concluded that a greater emphasis must be placed on capacity building, intelligence collection and analysis and regional operational activity on species of importance.

New members of the WCWG board

Position	Country	Name	Title/Agency
Chairperson	Canada	Sheldon Joran	Director General, Wildlife Enforcement Directorate, Enforcement Branch Environment Canada
Vice Chairperson	Kenya	Mark Cheruiyot	Deputy Head of Investigations, Kenya Wildlife Service
Secretary	New Zealand	Dylan Swain	Wildlife Crime and CITES Enforcement, Department of Conservation, New Zealand
Support Officer	Bangladesh	Moinul Khan	Director General Customs Intelligence and Investigations, Bangladesh



Additional Special Events

Environmental Crime Scene Investigation DNA and other Forensic Tools

7 November 2013

68. Over the past two decades the intensity and geographical extent of wildlife offences have increased substantially, having a severe impact on fauna and posing an immediate global threat to the sustainable conservation of biodiversity. At the same time, advances in DNA technology have made DNA an ideal marker in forensic investigations of such offences.
69. The US Department of Justice, through the Environment and Natural Resource Division, along with other institutions from Asia, such as The Centre for Molecular Dynamic of Nepal in Kathmandu, along with its Nepal Tiger Genome Project, had the opportunity to focus on regional available services and needs for crime scene investigation using DNA research in a half day workshop. The workshop was a combination professional lectures and round-table discussions, and included detailed presentations of techniques and best practices, and provided a series of suggestions regarding possible improvements that would enhance the quality of analysis and efficiency of the process. They also provided a series of technical lectures to enforcement officers describing the most recent developments in wildlife forensics laboratory operations and the vital connections between lab technology and successful prosecutions.
70. The Workshop also included other forensic techniques such as the INTERPOL Firearms Reference Table, which allows investigators to properly identify a firearm used in a crime (its make, model, caliber, serial number and country of manufacture and/or country of importation), and the INTERPOL Ballistic Information Network, a platform for the large-scale international sharing and comparison of ballistics data, holding more than 150,000 records. In addition the International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime (ICWC) was showcased as a collaborative effort to support national law enforcement agencies and regional wildlife law enforcement agreements, bodies and networks in response to transnational wildlife crime. The workshop was initiated by Project PREDATOR, and supported by its partner and donor, USAID.

Organized Crime in the Waste Industry

7 November 2013

71. Crime involving the illegal transport and disposal of waste presents a global threat to environmental security and requires a coordinated enforcement response to dismantle the responsible networks. This workshop, facilitated by the Scottish Environment Protection Agency, brought together government and intergovernmental representatives to discuss organized criminal involvement in waste, identify existing obstacles and share effective strategies.
72. During the workshop, participants emphasized the need to enhance intelligence management structures, particularly in developing countries, and to share information in a standardized format. Participants also highlighted the need to promote the role of NCBs as hubs of fast and secure information exchange, and they reaffirmed the NEST structure as an effective means of ensuring cooperation among agencies. The countries represented in the group had varying experiences with criminal involvement in waste, including illegal landfills, waste tyres, electronic waste, contaminated fuels, medical waste, end-of-life vehicles, and plastic exports. It was concluded that further assessment at the national level is needed to determine the nature and scale of the issue of organized crime in waste.

Workshop on Fugitive Investigative Support and Operation INFRA-RED

8 November 2013

73. Since its inception, INTERPOL has successfully provided fugitive investigative support to all member countries. Specialized tools and services, such as the international system of notices and diffusions, and INFRA-RED operations, have been specifically designed to have maximum effect, and a dedicated Fugitive Investigative Support team was created to coordinate these efforts. Given the increasingly international nature of environmental crime, it is important for countries to look beyond their national borders and develop an international fugitive investigation strategy.
74. The main objective of the Workshop was to prioritize international environmental fugitive investigation as a core aspect of addressing environmental crime, and to promote the international exchange of information and intelligence that could assist with investigations related to environmental fugitives. Participants discussed recent cases that are subject to INTERPOL Notices and agreed to initiate a strong environmental fugitive investigative support network. These international alerts, called Notices, help to identify, search, locate and, ultimately, apprehend environmental fugitives and further dismantle criminal networks. Solid exchange of information and intelligence between member countries is essential for such an operation to be a success.

Forest Law Enforcement Workshop

8 November 2013

75. Since Project LEAF 's (Law Enforcement Assistance for Forests) launch in 2012, the participation of the INTERPOL member countries in the project's activities and the cooperation with other international organizations to combat illegal logging and related crimes contributed significantly to the project's success.
76. The forest law enforcement workshop gave the representatives of our member countries the opportunity to discuss the issue of illegal logging during the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement events in Nairobi and enhance their cooperation with other partner intergovernmental organizations and civil society.
77. Experts from governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations discussed topics such as the prevention of criminal activities in the forestry sector; the prosecution of forest crimes; the use of financial investigations; and the use of new technologies by law enforcement agencies to combat forest crime. The participants supported the creation of National Environmental Security Task Forces (NESTs) in each country and acknowledged its importance in fighting illegal logging and forest crime.
78. Finally, the workshop participants expressed the need to create a Forest Crime Working Group within the ECEC structure. This new working group, in addition to its forest crime related activities, would also be able to work on joint projects together with the Wildlife Crime Working Group. This project has been presented to the ECEC for their comments. An update on the future of this project will be available by mid-2014.
79. The workshop was initiated and facilitated by Project LEAF with financial support from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD).

INTERPOL - UNEP Side Events

Stolen Apes: Building an Illegal Trade Database for Chimpanzees, Gorillas, Orangutans and Bonobos

80. During this event the Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP) introduced the Great Apes Illegal Trade Database. This database is designed to monitor the illicit trade in chimpanzees, gorillas, orangutans and bonobos, the database will be modeled after existing databases that track illegal activity associated with elephants, rhinoceroses, tigers and other iconic species, and will support international law enforcement efforts. The Great Apes Illegal Trade Database will be operational in 2014.

Illegal Trade in Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) - Supporting Montreal Protocol Compliance through Cooperation and Enforcement

81. During the International Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Conference held by UNEP and Interpol, UNEP Ozon Action ROA/CAP held a special event on Illegal Trade in Ozone Depleting substances (ODS) –Supporting Montreal Protocol Compliance through Cooperation and Enforcement. The event provided participants with the opportunity to discuss and identify strategies to address the phase-out of Ozone depleting substances (ODS), which may include surge smuggling of illegal ODS. Some effective tools identified for combatting illegal trade in ODS are informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC), a voluntary agreement between countries to exchange information on import and export licenses prior to export, as well as making ODS trade control part of customs officers training, and providing training workshops where officers are adequately trained to monitor importation of banned substances.
82. WCO/RILO encouraged information and intelligence sharing between the officers and WCO/RILO using the Customs Enforcement Network (CEN), a WCO information gathering and communication system for intelligence. Its functions allows for data mining essential to define strategies, prepare risk indicators, or identify trends.
83. A common challenge faced was that of porous borders, mislabeling of containers as non-ODS products, inadequate public awareness on the ODS control regulations and frequent turn-over or redeployment of trained enforcement officers.



1ST INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE

Nairobi, Kenya, 6 November 2013

Conclusion¹

Crimes and other violations of environmental law undermine the achievement of all dimensions of sustainable development and environmental sustainability. They result in economic loss; threaten food security and livelihoods in severely affected regions; as well as good governance, peace and the rule of law, particularly in developing countries. Environmental crime is increasingly committed by organized crime networks and is linked to other forms of serious crimes and illicit activities. It is a transnational and sophisticated form of crime, and can only be effectively tackled through the unified efforts of the international community, national police and law enforcement agencies, and civil society.

To support environmental compliance and law enforcement at all levels, and to further strengthen effective collaboration in combatting crimes and other violations of environmental law, it is necessary to:

- 1.** Take immediate, decisive and collective action to narrow the gap between commitments, such as the ones expressed in multilateral environmental agreements, and compliance through national implementation and law enforcement;
- 2.** Emphasize environmental rule of law as essential for achieving sustainable development combined with clear goals for a reduction in the most serious violations of environmental law and a strengthening of the entire chain of enforcement to effectively tackle the current compliance gap;
- 3.** Encourage a stronger relationship between UNEP, as the principal body of the UN on environment, and INTERPOL, as the largest international law enforcement organization, to create synergies between global environmental policy and law enforcement communities;
- 4.** Enhance knowledge of causes and facilitators of environmental crime and its impact on security and sustainable development through, among others, joint assessments and studies conducted by UNEP and INTERPOL;
- 5.** Develop and improve prevention strategies through, among others, transparency and anti-corruption measures, demand reduction, and crime deterrence;

¹ This document sets out the insights and views expressed by the participants of the International Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Conference. It is not a negotiated document, but rather a reflection of the broad perspectives and thinking of the participants that does not necessarily represent country or institutional positions or consensus on all issues.

6. Strengthen and improve environmental institutions and laws by supporting national governments in the development and implementation of environmental rule of law, including criminal, civil and administrative law enforcement;
7. Promote increased inter-agency cooperation and collaboration to ensure timely and secure quality information and intelligence exchange between police and law enforcement communities nationally and internationally;
8. Enhance capacity building initiatives, through training and technology transfer, to ensure improved environmental compliance and law enforcement;
9. Mobilise and increase financial assistance and technical expertise to enable countries, particularly developing countries, to effectively implement and ensure compliance with and enforcement of environmental obligations;
10. Improve coherence and coordination, while avoiding duplication, between relevant United Nations bodies and other international organizations working to promote environmental compliance and enforcement;
11. Invite the United Nations Environment Assembly and the INTERPOL General Assembly in 2014 to initiate a debate on the issue, given the serious implications of the illegal activities debated here today in Nairobi, Kenya, for environmental sustainability, sustainable development, and security overall.

12. Action Points:

- (a) **National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST):** To promote a multidisciplinary approach for collaboration, communication and cooperation to address obstacles and opportunities at all levels;
- (b) **Information & Intelligence Assessment/Analysis:** To facilitate intelligence and assessments to identify threats, transfer information, support investigations and extend current databases into other related crime areas;
- (c) **International Capacity Building Platform:** To operationalize an international or regional capacity-building platform to facilitate the effective delivery of capacity development initiatives, materials and activities;
- (d) **International Environmental Security Task Force:** To establish an international task force to harmonize approaches for addressing environmental crimes, strengthening legislative/legal framework, connecting countries and fostering inter-agency communication.



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TASK FORCE

Environmental crime is a growing, organized and sophisticated international crime. An international and multi-agency response is necessary to successfully combat it. The INTERPOL Environmental Crime Programme recommends member countries establish National Environmental Security Task Forces (NESTs), which are designed to address transnational environmental crime through a coordinated, collaborative and strategic response.

NEST

Bringing compliance and enforcement agencies together to maintain environmental security



NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY SEMINAR

The first recommended step in the process of establishing a NEST is to hold a National Environmental Security Seminar (NESS). This is a high-level meeting aimed at bringing together all relevant experts, stakeholders and decision makers responsible for environmental compliance and enforcement to identify national environmental security needs, capacities and priorities, and to develop strategies for combating environmental crime using INTERPOL tools and services.

Objectives

- **Connect** national agencies and other authorities responsible for environmental enforcement;
- **Develop** synergies in the management of environmental information at the national level;
- **Collate** information using an intelligence-led approach, using INTERPOL resources;
- **Support** a multi-disciplinary approach to environmental security;
- **Reinforce** connections to the INTERPOL network through a NEST located in the National Central Bureau (NCB); and
- **Generate** interest for cooperation and structural support from partners.

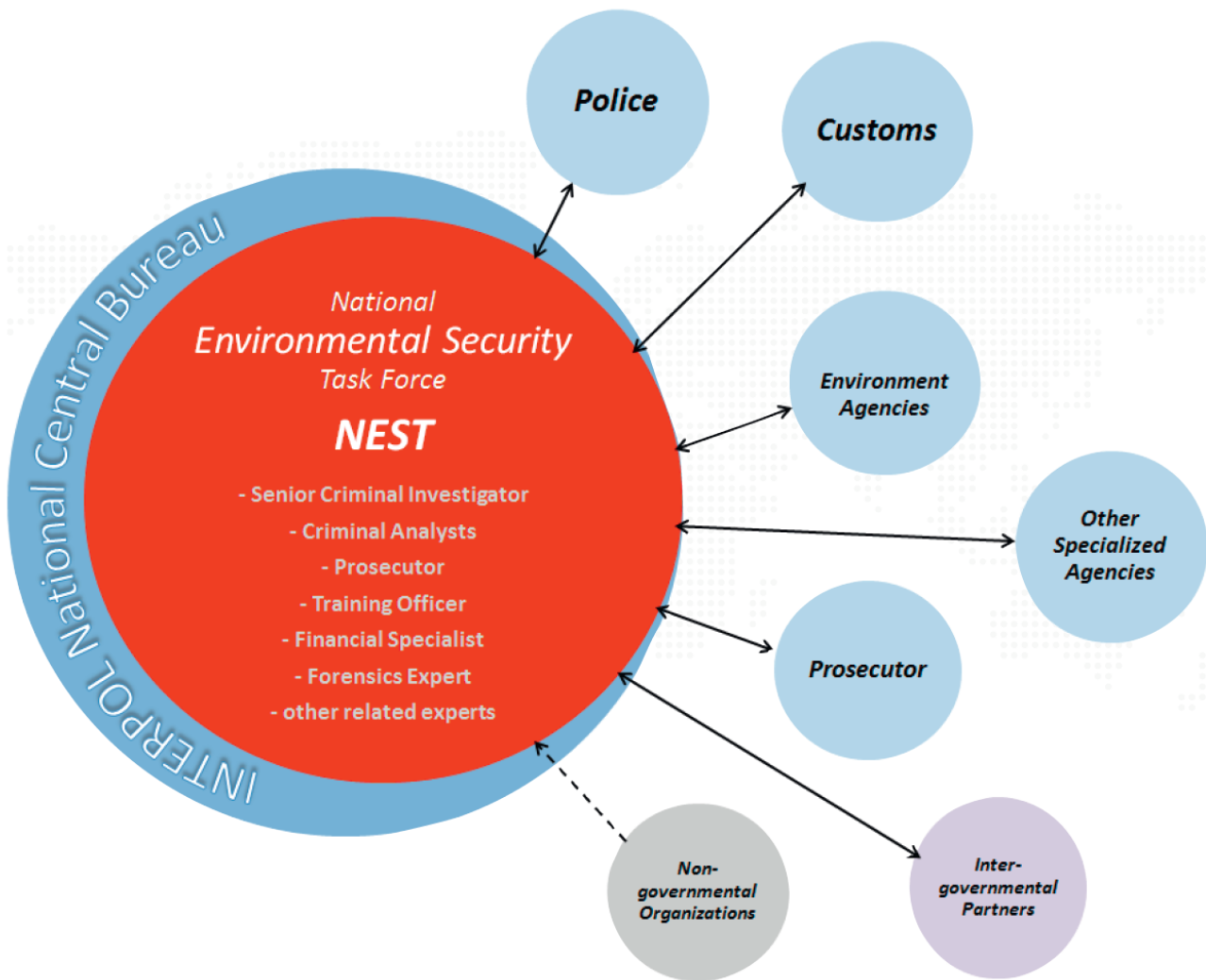
The NESS is designed to lead to the formation of a National Environmental Security Steering Committee (NESSC), which will give guiding direction to the establishment of a National Environmental Security Task Force (NEST).

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY STEERING COMMITTEE

The National Environmental Security Steering Committee (NESSC) should act as the guiding body for the formation and operation of the NEST. It is also vital to ensuring effective communication with regional and international partners, including INTERPOL. It is recommended that the NESSC be composed of heads, or their appropriately delegated representatives, of the national agencies with responsibility for environmental enforcement and compliance. These could include:

- Head of police
- Head of customs
- Heads of environmental agencies
- Head prosecutor

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY TASK FORCE



A task force is a firmly established multi-disciplinary team of experts from various national agencies including police, customs, environmental and other specialized agencies, and the prosecutor's office who work together to maintain national environmental security. NESTs can be derived from or contributed to by other task forces which already exist in the country. By locating a NEST within the INTERPOL NCB, it will benefit from direct access to the Organization's intelligence databases and secure communication systems which connect its 190 member countries.

INTERPOL has developed a guide to assist member countries in setting up a NEST. The NEST guide provides examples of NESTs, legal guidelines and a recommended process to follow. We invite you to adopt this multi-disciplinary approach to environmental enforcement.

INTERPOL

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Day 1: 07 November 2013

Open to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and the private sector

Time	Item N°	Subject	Speaker
08.30 – 09.30		Registration	
09.30 – 09.45	1	Formal opening of ECEC – consideration to be given to recommendations from the 1 st International Chiefs of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Summit, Lyon, France, 27-29 March 2012.	Mr David JORDAN, Director of Operations, Environment Agency, England / Chairperson ECEC Temporary Advisory Board
09.45 – 10.05	2	The development of the INTERPOL Environment Crime Programme and its future mission, goals and objectives. What are the needs of the member countries and how can the Programme better service those needs in a business orientated approach.	Mr David HIGGINS, Assistant Director, Environmental Security Sub-Directorate, INTERPOL General Secretariat
10.05 – 11.30	3	Considering the current and emerging threats nationally, regionally and internationally. Identifying key priorities and the path forward for an effective law enforcement response to the environment, biodiversity and natural resource security threats.	<p>Chair: Colonel Bruno MANIN, Chef d'Office, Office Central de Lutte contre les Atteintes à l'Environnement et à la Santé Publique (OCLAESP), Gendarmerie Nationale, France</p> <p>Panelist: Mr Franco PERAZZONI, Chief of Environmental Crime Division, Brazilian Federal Police, Brazil</p> <p>Panelist: Mr Zheng BIN YAN, Deputy Director General, Public Order Administration Department Ministry of Public Security, P.R. China</p> <p>Panelist: Mr Felix VASILKOV, Deputy Chief, Administration of Combating Economic Crimes and Counteractions Against Corruption, Russia</p>

11.30 – 12.30	4	The role of networks in enhancing compliance and enforcement outcomes and tackling environmental crime.	Chair: Mr Fetene Hailu BUTA, Chair of Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network (HA-WEN)
		A panel will set the scene and stimulate discussion and intervention from the floor.	Panelist: Mr John SEAGER , Chair of European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL)
			Panelist: Mr John MERRITT, Chair of Australasian Environmental Law Enforcement and Regulators Network (Aelert)
12.30 – 14.30		Lunch- Presentations of the candidates for the ECEC Advisory Board	
<i>Closed session</i>			
14.30 – 15.30	5	Intergovernmental partner initiatives and global compliance and enforcement tools that are available to countries and their government departments.	Chair: Mr Davyth STEWART, Natural Resource Coordinator, INTERPOL General Secretariat
			Panelist: Mr Ian MUNRO, Technical Expert, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Container Control Programme
			Panelist: Mr Daniel MOELL, Environmental Programme Manager, World Customs Organization (WCO)

15.30 – 16.30	6	<p>Presentations from the associated Fisheries, Pollution and Wildlife Crime Working Group.</p> <p>The presentations will outline their recommendations to the ECEC that have been developed as a result of their independent meetings held on 4-5 and 7 November 2013.</p>	<p>Chair: Mr David JORDAN, Director of Operations, Environment Agency, England/ Chairperson ECEC Advisory Board</p> <p>Panelist: Mr Gunnar STOLSVIK, Head of Project, Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs, Norway / Chairperson Fisheries Crime Working Group</p> <p>Panelist: Mr Christopher SMITH, National Intelligence Manager, Environment Agency, Unite Kingdom/ Chairperson Pollution Crime Working Group</p> <p>Panelist: Mr Sheldon JORDAN, Director General, Wildlife Enforcement Directorate, Environment Canada, Canada / Chairperson Wildlife Crime Working Group</p>
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Day 2: 08 November 2013

Closed session

Time	Item N°	Subject	Speaker
08.30 – 09.30		Registration	
09.30 – 10.00	1	Operational and Investigative support and response, our shared capacity development needs	Mr Benito PEREZ, Senior Operational Advisor, INTERPOL General Secretariat Mr Richard CHARETTE, Senior Capacity Advisor, INTERPOL General Secretariat
10.00 – 12.30	2	Aiming for success – discussions will be led and stimulated by separate convening panels concerning the three main themes listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Intelligence and information management- Investigative and operational support	<p>Chair: Roel WILLEKENS, National Programme Manager Environmental Crime, Dutch Police, The Netherlands</p> <p>Panelist: Mr David JORDAN, - Director of Operations, Environment Agency, England/ Chair ECEC Temporary Advisory Board</p> <p>Chair: Mr Prakash Kumar ARYAL, Director of Central Investigations Bureau (CIB), Police Headquarters, INTERPOL Section, Nepal</p> <p>Panelist: Mr Matchommaive Bakai, Legal Counsel, Minister’s Cabinet, Ministry of Environment, Togo</p> <p>Panelist: Mr Samantha Gunasekara, Deputy Director of Customs, Biodiversity, Cultural and National Heritage Protection Division, Sri Lanka Customs</p>

	2	- Capacity development	<p>Chair: Mr Gord OWEN, Chief Enforcement Officer, Environment Canada, Canada</p> <p>Panelist: Mr Alejandro Del MAZO MAZA, Subprocurador de Recursos Naturales, Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente, Mexico</p>
12.30 – 14.30		Lunch – Election booths open (12.30 -13.00)	
14.30 – 15.10	3	Announcement of election results for the ECEC Advisory Board and presentation of officials.	<p>Chair: Mr David HIGGINS, Assistant Director, Environmental Security Sub-Directorate, INTERPOL General Secretariat</p> <p>Panelist: Elected members</p>
15.10 - 16.25	4	<p>Multi-disciplinary responses to ensuring environmental security. Working together, breaking down barriers and seeking out opportunities :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Environmental Security Task Force 	<p>Chair: Mr David John TURNER, Manager National Programmes, Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand</p> <p>Panelist: Mr John KENNY, Head of National Operations, Scottish Environmental Protection Agency, United Kingdom/Scotland</p> <p>Panelist: Mr Sabin PRADHAU, Head of Wildlife Crime Unit Central Investigation Bureau, Nepal</p>

16.25 - 17.15	5	Developing a global strategy – consideration and discussion around an enhanced state of efficiency and effectiveness. Committing to a collaborative and coordinated response and whether this is possible or required. Utilising the existing expertise and skills that exist globally.	<p>Chair: Mr David HIGGINS, Assistant Director, Environmental Security Sub-Directorate, INTERPOL General Secretariat</p> <p>Panelist: Mr David JORDAN, Director of Operations, Environment Agency, England/ Chairperson ECEC Advisory Board</p> <p>Panelist : Colonel Bruno MANIN, Chef d'Office, Office Central de Lutte contre les Atteintes à l'Environnement et à la Santé Publique (OCLAESP), Gendarmerie Nationale, France / Vice Chairperson ECEC Advisory Board</p>
17.15 – 17.30	6	Closing remarks and summary of recommended priorities from the elected Chairperson of the Advisory Board.	Mr David JORDAN, Director of Operations, Environment Agency, England



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