



INTERPOL

ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY SUB-DIRECTORATE

DIRECTORY OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT NETWORKS



ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY
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► **ABOUT INTERPOL**

INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization. Our role is to assist law enforcement agencies in our 190 member countries to combat all forms of transnational crime. We work to help police across the world meet the growing challenges of crime in the 21st century by providing a high-tech infrastructure of technical and operational support. Our services include targeted training, expert investigative support, specialized databases and secure police communications channels.

► **OUR VISION: "CONNECTING POLICE FOR A SAFER WORLD"**

Our vision is that of a world where each and every law enforcement professional will be able through INTERPOL to securely communicate, share and access vital police information whenever and wherever needed, ensuring the safety of the world's citizens. We constantly provide and promote innovative and cutting-edge solutions to global challenges in policing and security.

► **ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT**

The Environmental Law Enforcement Networks Directory (ELEN Directory) was developed by the INTERPOL Environmental Security Sub-Directorate with the primary objective of serving as an information guide on the global and regional environmental law enforcement networks such that it would enable communication and enhance cooperation between the networks themselves and the INTERPOL Environmental Security Sub-Directorate. For additional information on each network, please contact the network directly.

► **SPECIAL THANKS TO**

Susan Van Den Brink – INTERPOL Environmental Security Sub-Directorate (France) and Grant Pink – University of New England (Australia), as the principal authors and project leads.

► **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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► **DISCLAIMER**

This material, published by INTERPOL, is intended for information and education purposes and does not necessarily represent the official policy or position of the networks mentioned. The information in this document is mostly collected from publically available information. While reasonable steps have been taken to ensure that the information contained within this publication is correct, with all hyperlinks correct and operating as at 03 November 2015, INTERPOL does not guarantee this and does not accept liability for any issues arising from use of this material.

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ACRONYMS

AECEEN	Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network
AELERT	Australasian Environmental Law Enforcement and Regulators neTwork
AMSSA	African Maritime Safety and Security Agency
ASEAN-WEN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network
ARPEC	Asian Regional Partners Forum on Combating Environmental Crime
BAN	Basel Action Network
BSCF	Black Sea Littoral States Boarder- Coast Guard Cooperation Forum.
BERCEN	Balkan Environmental Regulatory Compliance and Enforcement Network
CA-WEN	Central American Wildlife Enforcement Network
CEC	Commission for Environmental Cooperation (see NAWEG)
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COMIFAC	The Central African Forest Commission
EANECE	East African Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
EAP Task Force	Environmental Action Programme Task Force
ECENA	Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network for Accession
ENS (INTERPOL)	Environmental Security Sub-Directorate
ECEC (INTERPOL)	Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee
EEA	European Environment Agency
EIONET	European Environment Information and Observation Network
EMSA	European Maritime Safety Agency
ENFORCE	Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic
ENCA	The Heads of European Nature Conservation Agencies
ENPE	European Network of Prosecutors for the Environment
EnviCrimeNet	European Network for Environmental Crime
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EUFJE	European Union Forum of Judges for the Environment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCI	Green Customs Initiative
GTF	Global Tiger Forum
GTI	Global Tiger Initiative
HA-WEN	Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network
ICCWC	International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (Africa)
IGO	Intergovernmental Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMPEL	The European Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law
INECE	International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
LAEPN	Latin American Environmental Prosecutors Network
LATF	Lusaka Agreement Task Force
MCGFF	Mediterranean Coast Guard Functions Forum
MEEA	Midwest Environmental Enforcement Association
MEMAC	Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Centre

NACGF	North Atlantic Coast Guard Forum
NAWEG	North American Wildlife Enforcement Group
NAWEOA	North American Wildlife Enforcement Officers Association
NECEMA	Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement in the Maghreb
NEEP	Northeast Environmental Enforcement Project
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NPCGF	North Pacific Coast Guard Forum
OCFSA	Organization for Conservation of Wild Fauna
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEMSEA	Regional Programme on Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
PERSGA	The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
Project REN	Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste
RAIN	Regional Associations Information Network
REC	Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe.
RECISO	Regional Clean Sea Organization
REMPEC	Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre For The Mediterranean Malta
RENA	Regional Environmental Network for Accession
REPIN	Regulatory Environmental Programme Implementation Network
ROPME	Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine environment
SACEP	South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme
SACRTF	South Asia Coral Reef Task Force
SAWEN	South Asian Wildlife Enforcement Network
SASP	South Asian Seas Programme
SEEN	Southern Environmental Enforcement Network
SELEC	Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre
SENTRIC	The South Asia Environment and Natural Resource Centre
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP ROAP	UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
U.S. FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VHRM	The Flemish High Council of Environmental Enforcement
WANECE	West African Network for Environmental Enforcement and Compliance
WCO	World Customs Organization
WSP	Western States Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The various forms of networks directing effort toward responding to environmental crime

Since the 1990s, there has been a proliferation of *enforcement networks* (ENs) and *environmental enforcement networks* (EENs) established around the world. These networks to varying degrees, and to the extent possible and based upon their respective mandates, have focused on issues associated with detection, suppression and enforcement of environmental law and regulations.

In the case of *enforcement networks*, these include those networks established by or largely involving traditional mainstream policing and enforcement agencies, with organisations such as INTERPOL and the World Customs Organization (WCO) tending to have lead coordinating roles. In the case of *environmental enforcement networks*, these include those networks established by or largely involving various forms of environmental regulatory agencies such as environmental protection agencies and natural resource management agencies. EENs, in particular, share characteristics with three types of networks:

- information networks,
- enforcement networks, and
- harmonisation networks.¹

EENs, generally speaking, are established to refine existing strategies and to develop new strategies which combine to strengthen environmental enforcement and environmental protection. A critical and enabling factor in achieving this aim requires authorities to come together, and coming together, through various network forms has enabled the exchange of information and ideas. These exchanges in turn have led to cooperation between different agencies and countries who have shared a range of practices and procedures, legislation, training and a range of other material in order that they might be harmonized or improved, in order to achieve greater, effectiveness, efficiency and environmental protection.

This Directory also highlights that, both types of networks, ENs and EENs:

- operate in terrestrial and/or marine environments, and
- are based upon combinations of geographic, discipline or commodity factors²
 - geographically-based (e.g. regions: elephant range states in Africa or locations: shipping ports),
 - discipline-based (e.g. environmental: inspectors, investigators, prosecutors), and
 - commodity-based (e.g. wildlife)

The reasons behind development of the ELEN Directory

As mentioned, it has become increasingly clear over recent years to the global environmental law enforcement and regulatory community that there has been a proliferation of networks established to support enforcement of environmental law and regulations.

Irrespective of whether these networks are ENs or EENs, the interests of all parties are better served when they cooperate with each other, especially when it is mutually beneficial to do so. For the

¹ For a comprehensive overview of the three types of networks see Slaughter (2004).

² For examples and further context around combinations of these networks see Pink and Bartel (2015).

purpose of this document, ENs and EENs are described collectively as *environmental law enforcement networks* (ELENs).

Therefore the intention of the ELEN Directory is that it be:

- ***informative*** – and provide sufficient initial level information, to enable connections
- ***descriptive*** – and contain sufficient mid-level information on network activities and projects
- ***practical*** – and contain an appropriate level and mix of information to encourage collaboration

This Directory has identified in excess of 50 ELENs, which while a comprehensive list is not an exhaustive list. It is clear that these networks share much in common. However, what is less clear is:

- how the networks are working with one another (through: cooperation, coordination, collaboration, co-production), and
- if the networks are ‘vibrant’, that is are they fully functional, active and sustainable

Therefore, it is the hope and aim that this Directory will:

- ***act*** – as a catalyst for different networks to contact each other,
- ***provide*** – a vehicle through which they can connect with other, and
- ***facilitate*** – closer collaborative working arrangements.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental crime is a serious and growing international problem, and one which takes many different forms. Environmental law enforcement agencies increasingly invest in initiatives to cooperate with each other on a sub-national, national, regional or global level.

These initiatives have led to the establishment of a number of environmental law enforcement networks (ELENs). The objective of this directory is to provide initial information on more than 50 of these environmental law enforcement networks.

Criteria for networks

The ELENs in this directory meet the following criteria:

- *A focus on environmental crime.*
- *Involvement of law enforcement agencies or cooperating with law enforcement agencies.*

Categorisation of networks

The ELENs in this directory have been classified as being either global or regional:

- *Global networks are networks that include either member countries in multiple geographic regions or networks consisting of international organizations.*
- *Regional networks are networks that include member countries within one or two neighbouring geographic regions.*

Classification of networks

It is difficult to accurately classify the ELENs in this directory in terms of formality, due to the reasons including but not limited to: size, scale, focus, and governance. Therefore, for ease, the networks have been classified as being either formal or informal:³

- *Formal networks tend to be those that were established ‘top down’ and/or enjoy high levels of governmental/organisational support and mandate*
- *Informal networks are established ‘bottom up’ and operate on a voluntary basis, informal is also indicated if this is stated on the networks website.*

HOW TO USE THIS DIRECTORY

Information

The information, contained in this directory, combines to provide a short summary and overview of each environmental law enforcement network (ELEN). More specifically, the information follows a template form which covers the following aspects:

- *Location (Global or Regional) and Name of Network*
- *Nature*
- *Crime Area*
- *About*
- *Mission*
- *Activities*
- *Members (including map – only populated for the regional networks)*
- *International Cooperation (regional networks)*
- *Contact Details*

³ It is appreciated that a number would fall between the two and might better be described as semi-formal.

Further information on each of these aspects is now briefly outlined. Please note that some aspects/headings might not be populated, this is because the information is not known (NK) or may be not applicable (NA).

Nature

Environmental law enforcement networks operate in different forms. The networks are divided into formal and informal networks and subdivided into the following categories: agencies, associations, center's, commissions, forums, organizations, platforms, task forces, wildlife enforcement networks and compliance and regulatory networks.

Crime Area

This section is concerned with the type of environmental crime that the network efforts are focused on. The categories are:

- Environmental crime⁴
- Fisheries crime
- Forest crime
- Pollution crime
- Wildlife crime

About

This section gives general information about each network, such as its area of focus, its main objective and it's establishment.

Mission

Where available, the mission statement of the network is quoted in this section. If the network only states its objective, this is placed in the 'about' section.

Activities

The activities' section summarizes the activities that the network carries out. The activities can include enforcement activities such as operations and investigations; capacity development; strengthening cooperation and communication; and increasing the exchange of information.

Members (including maps)

In this section all countries are listed that are a member of the network.

Maps

The regional networks are accompanied by a map that illustrates the member countries of the network. The colour of the highlighted countries represents the environmental crime area:

- **grey** indicates the network is focused on environmental crime/pollution crime,
- **dark blue** indicates fisheries crime/marine pollution,
- **red** indicates a focus on wildlife crime, and
- **green** indicates a focus on forest crime

International Cooperation

In this section the Directory describes the cooperation and/or support of other networks.

Contact Details

The contact details section contains the contact details of the secretariat of each network, including the address, phone number, e-mail address and website.

⁴ Environmental crime here is defined broadly and captures general crimes of an environmental nature whether occurring alone or in combination with one or more of the other crime areas listed below.

BACKGROUND

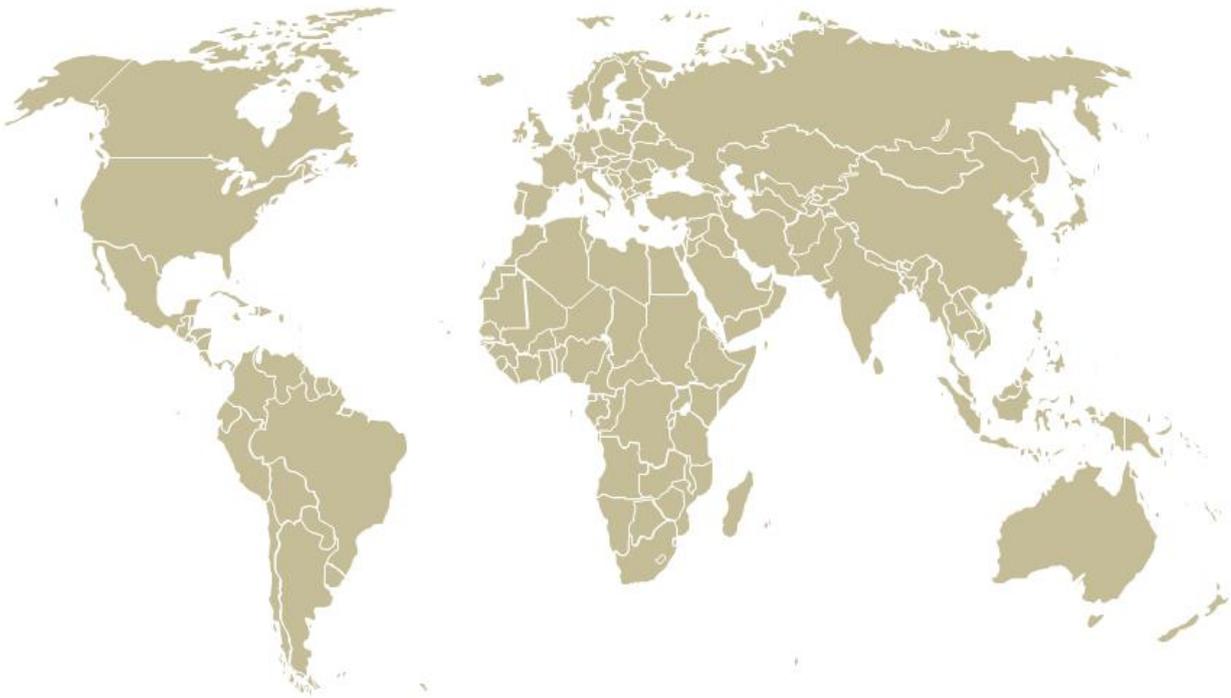
History of INTERPOL's role in environmental crime

- In 1992, INTERPOL established an Environmental Crime Committee (ECC).
- In 1993–1994, the ECC established a Pollution Crime Working Group (PCWG) and a Wildlife Crime Working Group (WCWG).
- In 2009, INTERPOL established a dedicated Environmental Crime Programme (the ECP).
 - This reflected a significant turning point in time when INTERPOL started in earnest to build capacity and capability in supporting member countries, specifically in terms of environmental crime preparedness and response.
- In 2011, at a time when the ECP was significantly increasing the number and scope of its projects, it identified that the majority of the projects were taking shape around a model that included five pillars.
 - The pillars, listed below, have since defined the approach INTERPOL has adopted in dividing its activities:
 - Information Management and Analysis;
 - Capacity Development and Training;
 - Operations and Investigations;
 - Communications and Advocacy;
 - Networks.
- In 2014, the ECC transformed into the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee (ECEC).
 - The establishment of the ECEC represented a significant step up in terms of organisational presence and influence.
 - It coincided with the establishment of the INTERPOL Environmental Security Sub-Directorate.

The relevance/importance of this ELEN Directory

- This Directory is a tangible:
 - product that is designed to assist INTERPOL member countries to collaborate and coordinate their efforts against certain environmental crime types,
 - demonstration of the ECEC Advisory Board's commitment to '[h]elp build a vibrant international network' (INTERPOL, 2014, p. 12).

SECTION 1:
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT NETWORKS



GLOBAL **ENFORCE – Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic.**

Nature FORMAL – Based on decision BC-11/8 of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention

Crime Area Pollution crime - the illegal traffic in hazardous wastes and other wastes falling within the scope of the Basel Convention

About The Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic (ENFORCE) is a new network, established by the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. The first meeting was held in November 2013. The members will meet at least once a year and the objective of these meetings is for members to exchange information on activities of relevance to ENFORCE, and also to identify activities that would benefit from being coordinated or jointly planned and implemented by two or more members.

Mission The mission of ENFORCE is: ‘to promote parties compliance with the provisions of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal pertaining to preventing and combating illegal traffic in hazardous wastes and other wastes through the better implementation and enforcement of national law’.

Activities Activities of ENFORCE will focus on capacity building and include:

- Sharing and developing training tool and materials;
- Hosting and organizing workshops or electronic training and information sessions, in particular for developing countries;
- Facilitating information exchange on success stories, techniques and expertise, and dissemination of good practices;
- Periodic monitoring of and reporting on the progress and effectiveness of the training activities and modules;
- Developing means to ensure sustainability in the efforts under ENFORCE.

Members Members of ENFORCE are: Parties to the Basel Convention (through their regional representatives, as elected by the Conference of the Parties), designated Basel Convention Regional and Coordinating Centres. In addition, membership is also open to entities with a specific mandate to deliver implementation and enforcement capacity-building activities such as WCO, INTERPOL, UNEP, Asian Network, IMPEL-TFS, INECE, MEA-REN, UNODC and BAN.

Contact details Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

15, Chemin des Anemones, 1219 Châtelaine (Geneva), Switzerland

Phone: [41 22] 917 8218/ Fax: [41 22] 797 3454

E-mail: brsmeas@meas.org

www.basel.int

GLOBAL	GCI – Green Customs Initiative
Nature	FORMAL – Partnership of international organizations
Crime Area	Environmental Crime - e.g. Illegal trafficking of ozone depleting substances (ODS), toxic chemical products, hazardous wastes and trafficking of endangered species
About	The Green Custom Initiative (GCI) is a partnership of international organizations. The objective of GCI is ‘to enhance the capacity of customs and other relevant enforcement personnel to monitor and facilitate the legal trade and to detect and prevent illegal trade in environmentally-sensitive commodities covered by the relevant conventions and multilateral environmental agreements’.
Mission	NA
Activities	Activities of GCI are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness on all relevant international agreements; • The provision of assistance and tools to the enforcement community; • To complement and enhance existing customs training efforts.
Members	The partners of the Green Customs Initiative comprise the secretariats of the relevant multilateral environmental agreements (such as Basel, Cartagena, CITES, Montreal and Rotterdam Stockholm), INTERPOL, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), UNEP and WCO.
Contact details	Green Customs Secretariat, United Nations Environment Programme Division of Technology, Industry and Economics Ozon Action Branch, 15 rue de Milan 75441 Paris cedex 09 France Website: http://www.greencustoms.org/index.htm

GLOBAL	IMCS – International Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance Network
Nature	INFORMAL – Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (IMCS) Network
Crime Area	Fisheries Crime - Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) Fishing
About	The International Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (IMCS) Network provides a mechanism for fisheries law enforcement professionals to share information and experiences. IMCS monitors the harvesting and marketing of fish around the world. The Network is a voluntary organization, it operates informally and encourages participation from fisheries managers, investigators, attorneys, foreign service officers, and forensics specialists.
Mission	IMCS network’s mission is: ‘to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of fisheries-related MCS activities through enhanced cooperation, coordination, information collection and exchange among national organizations and institutions responsible for fisheries related monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)’.
Activities	<p>The IMCS network hosts fisheries law enforcement information through different channels; its website, meetings, by implementing training and by serving as a liaison among MCS professionals. Their activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information exchange; • Preparing analysis and studies related to IUU fishing; • Recognizing the dangers of IUU fishing and seeking common solutions; • Facilitation of communications with and between members; • Develop cooperation and information sharing capabilities among member countries to work regionally and globally; • Training and development of MCS officials in its member countries.
Members	The member countries of IMCS are: Australia, Bahamas, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Cayman Islands, Chile, Cook Islands, El Salvador, France, Fiji, FSM, Ghana, Grenada, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Kenya, Kiribati, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherland Antilles, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Scotland, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, United Kingdom, United States, Vietnam and Yemen.
Contact details	<p>IMCS Network 2300 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 300B Washington, D.C. 20007 Phone: +1 202.338.1300 Email: mcs.network@imcsnet.org Website : http://imcsnet.org/</p>

GLOBAL	IMO – International Maritime Organization
Nature	FORMAL – Intergovernmental Organization
Crime Area	Pollution/Fisheries Crime
About	The International Maritime Organization (IMO) is a United Nations specialized agency. They are responsible for the safety and security of shipping and the prevention of marine pollution by ships.
Mission	The mission of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) is; ‘to promote safe, secure, environmentally sound, efficient and sustainable shipping through cooperation’. IMO tries to accomplish its mission by adopting the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and security, by efficiency of navigation and by prevention and control of pollution from ships.
Activities	After the establishment of IMO they were mainly concerned with developing international treaties and other legislation concerning safety and marine pollution prevention. However, by the late 1970s, this work had been largely completed, and IMO is now concentrating on keeping legislation up to date and ensuring that it is ratified by as many countries as possible. This has been successful, many conventions now apply to more than 98% of world merchant shipping tonnage. Currently the IMO focus lies with trying to ensure that these conventions and other treaties are properly implemented by the countries that have accepted them.
Members	IMO currently has 170 Member States and three associate members.
Contact details	International Maritime Organization 4, Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SR, United Kingdom Tel +44 (0)20 7735 7611/ Fax +44 (0)20 7587 3210 Email: info@imo.org Website: www.imo.org

GLOBAL	INECE – International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
Nature	INFORMAL – Network of government and non-government enforcement and compliance practitioners
Crime Area	Environmental Crime
About	<p>INECE works on the implementation of environmental laws and on improving effectiveness of environmental agreements. They are comprised of environmental regulators, investigators, prosecutors, judges, and employees of international environmental and development organizations. Other participants are officials from customs, the police, non-governmental organizations, academia, the media, and business. INECE message is that environmental compliance and enforcement play a fundamental role in building the foundation for the rule of law, good governance, and sustainable development.</p> <p>Several regional networks fall under the umbrella of INECE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EANECE: East African Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement • ECEMA: Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network for Accession • WANECE: West African Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement • NECEMA: Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement in the Maghreb
Activities	<p>Some of the activities of INECE are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing and implementing practical and innovative activities that strengthen environmental compliance and enforcement; • Building capacity of compliance and enforcement stakeholders; • Strengthen capacity throughout the regulatory cycle to implement and secure compliance; • Raise awareness of the importance of environmental compliance and enforcement to sustainable development.
Members	Government and non-government enforcement and compliance practitioners from more than 150 countries.
Contact details	<p>Office of the INECE Secretariat 2300 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 300B Washington, DC 20007 +1 (202) 338-1300 (v) +1 (202) 338-1810 (f) inece@inece.org</p>

GLOBAL **INTERPOL ENS – Environmental Security Sub-Directorate**

Nature FORMAL – Intergovernmental Organization

Crime Area Environmental Crime

About The INTERPOL Environmental Security Sub-Directorate works towards enhancing and developing the abilities of member countries. INTERPOLs four strategic priorities are:

- Secure global communication network;
- 24/7 support to policing and law enforcement;
- Capacity building;
- Assisting member countries in the identification of crimes and criminals.

Mission The mission of the INTERPOL Environmental Security Sub-Directorate is: ‘to assist member countries in the effective enforcement of national and international environmental laws and treaties’. Through this they can contribute to the ongoing conservation of the global environment, biodiversity and natural resources.

Activities The INTERPOL Environmental Security Sub-Directorate:

- Coordinates global and regional operations to dismantle the criminal networks behind environmental crime using intelligence-led policing;
- Coordinates and develops international law enforcement best practice manuals, guides and other resources;
- Works with the Environmental Crime Committee to shape the Programme's strategy and direction;
- Provides environmental law enforcement agencies with access to their services by enhancing their links with INTERPOL National Central Bureaus.

Members INTERPOL is the world’s largest international police organization, with 190 member countries.

Contact details INTERPOL General Secretariat
200, quai Charles de Gaulle
69006 Lyon, France
Email: environmentalcrime@interpol.int
Website: www.interpol.int/public/environmentalcrime

GLOBAL	INTERPOL ECEC – Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee
Nature	FORMAL – Committee, acts as a forum
Crime Area	Environmental Crime
About	<p>Since its formation in 1992, the Environmental Crime Committee has assisted INTERPOL in identifying emerging patterns and trends in the field of environmental crime enforcement. 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. During the INTERPOL/International Chiefs of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Summit in March 2012, the decision was made to restructure the Environmental Crime Committee. This initiative, 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 relevant issues and to give global support.</p> <p>To support the Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee, three working groups lead projects in specific areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The INTERPOL Fisheries Crime Working Group initiates and leads a number of projects to detect and combat fisheries crime; • The INTERPOL Pollution Crime Working Group initiates and leads a number of projects to combat the transport, trading and disposal of hazardous wastes or resources in contravention of national and international laws; • The INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group initiates and leads a number of projects to combat the poaching, trafficking or possession of legally protected flora and fauna.
Activities	<p>The Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Committee has three main functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Exchange of information and good practices with a view to enhance INTERPOL’s prevention and suppression of environmental crime. 2) Enhance international and regional cooperation among INTERPOL’s 190 member countries with a view to tackle all types of transboundary environmental crime. 3) Serve as an advisory body to the INTERPOL General Secretariat in projects relating to the prevention and suppression of environmental crime.
Members	Members of the ECEC are Executive Level government delegates working in the field of environmental compliance and enforcement.
Contact details	<p>INTERPOL General Secrétariat 200, quai Charles de Gaulle 69006 Lyon, France Email: environmentalcrime@interpol.int Website: www.interpol.int/public/environmentalcrime</p>

GLOBAL	WCO – World Customs Organization
Nature	FORMAL – Intergovernmental organization
Crime Area	Customs
About	<p>The World Customs Organization is an intergovernmental organization established in 1952. The WCO represents 180 Customs administrations. WCO offers its Members a range of Conventions and other international instruments, as well as technical assistance and training. The Secretariat, comprises over 100 international officials, technical experts and support staff. Objectives of WCO are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the emergence of an honest, transparent and predictable customs environment; • To enhance the protection of society and national territory; • To secure and facilitate international trade.
Mission	‘To provide leadership, guidance and support to Customs administrations to secure and facilitate legitimate trade, realize revenues, protect society and build capacity’.
Activities	<p>WCO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as forum for dialogue and exchange of experiences between national Customs delegates; • Offers its members a range of conventions and other international instruments ; • Offers its members technical assistance and training services provided either directly by the Secretariat, or with its participation; • Supports its members with modernization and building capacity within their national customs administrations.
Members	WCO’s 180 members, three-quarters of which are developing countries, are responsible for managing more than 98% of world trade.
Contact details	<p>World Customs Organization Rue du Marché, 30 B-1210 Brussels Belgium Telephone: +32 (0)2 209 92 11 Fax: +32 (0)2 209 92 62 Website: www.wcoomd.org</p>

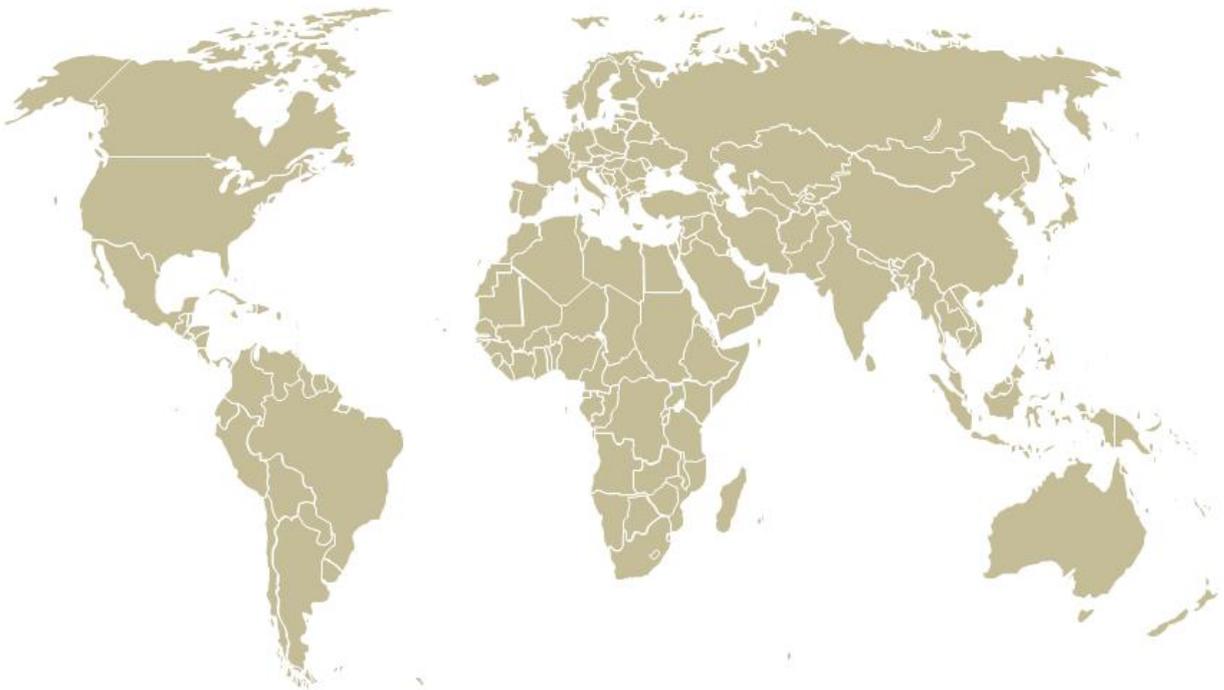
Global Coast Guard Networks

GLOBAL	MCGFF – Mediterranean Coast Guard Functions Forum
Nature	FORMAL – Forum/Event
Crime Area	Pollution Crime/Fisheries Crime
About	<p>The Mediterranean Coast Guard Functions Forum is a forum for the maritime community in the Mediterranean, held each year in Spain, where four working groups come together, they work on;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Illegal activities in the Mediterranean Sea• Fisheries control• Maritime safety, security and marine pollution prevention• MedCGFF Terms of Reference
Mission	<p>The Mediterranean Coast Guard Functions Forum (MedCGFF) is a non-binding, voluntary, independent and non-political forum bringing together representatives from institutions and agencies with related competencies in coast guard functions in the Mediterranean to facilitate multilateral cooperation on a wide range of issues such as maritime safety, security and environmental protection activities as well as the potential partnership for their application, seeking solutions to common problems and issues confronting participating countries by sharing expertise and best practices in a cooperative and consensual manner.</p>
Activities	<p>The purpose of the MCGF Forum is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To exchange ideas on Maritime Safety and Security issues in the Mediterranean Sea;• To facilitate a network;• To improve international cooperation.
Members	<p>Members of MCGFF are: France, Slovenia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Monaco, Croatia, Albania, Montenegro, Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Malta, Cyprus, Lebanon, Palestinian N.A., Israel, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Libya and Egypt.</p>
Contact	<p>MCGFF Plans & Policy Division - Strategic Plans Section</p>
Details	<p>C/ Montalbán nº 2, Madrid, Spain E-mail: Anotezg@fn.mde.es Phone: +34 91 3795106 Website:http://www.armada.mde.es/ArmadaPortal/page/Portal/ArmadaEspañola/servicios_medcgff/prefLang_en/01_MedCGFF2013--01_home</p>

GLOBAL	NACGF – North Atlantic Coast Guard Forum
Nature	FORMAL – Forum
Crime Area	Pollution Crime/Fisheries Crime
About	The North Atlantic Coast Guard Forum (NACGF) was formed in 2007. Its objective is to increase cooperation amongst member countries on matters related to maritime safety and security in the region. NACGF is non-binding and voluntary, they operate within existing legal frameworks. NACGF established an Environmental Response Working Group and Fisheries Crime Working Group.
Mission	NA
Activities	Activities of NACGF include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create working groups; • Develop a charter and organizational framework for this forum; • Conduct regular meetings for both subject matter experts and Coast Guard leaders.
Members	Members of NACGF are: Belgium, Iceland, Portugal, Canada, Ireland, Russia, Denmark, Latvia, Spain, Estonia, Lithuania, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, United Kingdom, France, Norway, United States, Germany and Poland.
Contact	Canadian Coast Guard
Details	Telephone: (613) 993-0999 Fax: (613) 990-1866 E-mail: info@dfo-mpo.gc.ca Website: http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/NACGF

GLOBAL	NPCGF – North Pacific Coast Guard Forum
Nature	FORMAL – Forum
Crime Area	Pollution Crime/Fisheries Crime
About	The North Pacific Coast Guard Forum (NPCGF) was established in 2000 by the Coast Guards of Japan, Korea, Russia, and the United States. The forum is, together with NACGF, hosted by the Canadian Coast Guard. NPCGF functions as a venue to foster multi-lateral cooperation by sharing information and establishing best practices. Since its inception, Canada and China have joined NPCGF.
Mission	NA
Activities	Main activities of NPCGF are working group discussions and plenary meetings. Some examples of their achievements are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tabletop and on-water training exercises in response to disaster assistance, search and rescue, marine security boarding, and illegal fishing scenarios; • coordinated patrols to combat illegal fishing in the Pacific Ocean; • agreement on common communication protocols for dealing with “vessels of special interest”; • creation of an information exchange system; • exchange of information on illegal drug and migrant activities.
Members	Members of NPCGF are: Japan, Korea, Russia, United States, Canada and China.
Contact	Canadian Coast Guard
Details	Telephone: (613) 993-0999 Fax: (613) 990-1866 TDD: (613) 941-6517 E-mail: info@dfo-mpo.gc.ca Website: http://www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca/e0007869

SECTION 2: REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT NETWORKS



AFRICA

AFRICA **AMSSA – African Maritime Safety and Security Agency**

Nature FORMAL – Agency/Forum

Crime Area Pollution Crime/Fisheries Crime

About The African Maritime Safety and Security Agency (AMSSA) became a legal entity in 2010. AMSSA establishes and coordinates the formation of collaborative projects, between AMSSA and the Marine Environmental Protection and their associated networks. One of their objectives is the secure and clean movement of maritime transport. AMSSA fights against overfishing, pollution from sewage and chemicals, and global climate change.

Mission The mission of AMSSA is ‘to provide scientific and intelligence assistance to African member states and other maritime stakeholders on matters relating to the safe, secure and clean movement of maritime transport, and the prevention of the loss of human lives at sea’.

Activities Some of the activities of AMSSA are:

- To create a maritime safety and security scientific, technical & intelligence platform;
- To develop an African maritime integrated safety, security and environmental protection strategic plan;
- To identify opportunities aimed at harmonized training for Africa maritime administrations and national ports authorities;
- To develop risk assessment methodologies.

Members The members of AMSSA are a number of African countries in all African continents (they are not defined on the AMSSA website).



International Cooperation The strategic partners of AMSSA include: the United Nations, European Union, International Maritime Organization and the African Union.

Contact details E-mail: security@amssa.net
Website: www.amssa.net

AFRICA **COMIFAC – The Central African Forest Commission**

Nature FORMAL – Commission

Crime Area Forest Crime/Wildlife Crime

About The Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) was established in 2005 to act as a regional forum for the conservation and sustainable joint management of forest ecosystems in Central Africa. The Central African Forest Commission is the primary authority for decision-making and coordination of sub-regional actions and initiatives on conservation and sustainable management of the Congo Basin forests. It is made up of the forestry ministers of participating Central African countries.

The legal basis for the Commission was laid in 1999 with the Yaoundé Declaration. The Declaration recognizes the protection of the Congo Basin's ecosystems as an integral component of the development process and reaffirms the signatories' commitments to work cooperatively to promote the sustainable use of the Congo ecosystem in accordance with their social, economic, and environmental agendas.

Mission The mission of COMIFAC is: 'the conservation, sustainable and coordinated management of Central African forest ecosystems'.

Members The Central African Forest Commission's member states are: Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and São Tomé and Príncipe.



Activities COMIFAC organizes workshops, consultation meetings and conferences. COMIFAC developed a regional convergence plan which contains its strategy. An example of a COMIFAC project was to create a cross-border protected area in Sena-Oura (Chad)/Bouba-Djida (Cameroon).

International Cooperation The Central African Forest Commission cooperates with development partners, governments, intergovernmental and international organizations, research organizations and non-governmental organizations.

Contact details BP 20 818 Yaoundé Cameroun
Phone:+237 2221 3510/ Fax: +237 2221 3512
Email: comifac@comifac.org/
Website: <http://www.comifac.org/>

AFRICA **EANECE – East African Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement**

Nature INFORMAL – Enforcement Network

Crime Area Environmental Crime

About The East African Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (EANECE) is a regional network of governmental agencies that have environmental management, compliance and enforcement in their mandate.

Mission The mission of EANECE is ‘to promote the rule of law, good environmental governance and sustainable development in East Africa through efficient and effective implementation and enforcement of environmental requirements’.

Activities Examples of EANECE activities are:

- Organizing summits;
- Capacity building workshops;
- Training courses;
- The development and publication of manuals.

Members The members of EANECE are: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia and Zanzibar.



International Cooperation EANECE is affiliated to INECE as one of INECE’s regional networks. INECE provides both technical and financial support to the work of EANECE.

Contact Details The Secretariat, East African Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200
Nairobi, Kenya
Phone: +254-20-6005522/6/7 Mobile: +254 722 306 461
Email: eanece@eanece.org
Website: www.eanece.org

AFRICA **HA-WEN – Horn Of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network**

Nature FORMAL – Wildlife Enforcement Network

Crime Area Wildlife Crime

About The HA-WEN network was initiated by the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), the US Embassy in Ethiopia and Addis Ababa University HoAREC/N. HoAREC is the Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre & Network. HoAREC focuses on environmental concerns and sustainable development within the Horn of Africa. It facilitates, strengthens and advocates for initiatives related to environmental conservation and natural resource management. The committee of A-WEN is established having one member from each country present.

Mission HA-WEN’s mission is ‘to form a system that enables proper control over the trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products’.

Activities The network is officially launched in October 2013. Its goal will be ‘to coordinate the efforts of wildlife law enforcement agencies and other relevant authorities at a national, sub-regional or regional level, by sharing information on poaching and illicit trade activities, and exchanging best practice techniques on combating wildlife and forest crime’.

Members The Members of the HA-WEN are: Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Uganda, Djibouti, Somalia, Somaliland, Sudan and South Sudan. Ethiopia is the lead country to chair the steering committee.



International Cooperation HA-WEN communicates with international/intergovernmental organizations as IGAD, NEPAD, CITES, INTERPOL, UNODC, ICCWC and WCO.

Contact Details Main Contact: Abdirahman M. Ahmed, Deputy Director of HoA-REC&N
Phone: (+251) (0) 11 810 0926

Email: abdirahmana@hoarec.org

Website: <http://www.hoarec.org/>

AFRICA **LATF – Lusaka Agreement Task Force**

Nature FORMAL – Task Force

Crime Area Wildlife Crime - Illegal trade in Wild Fauna and Flora

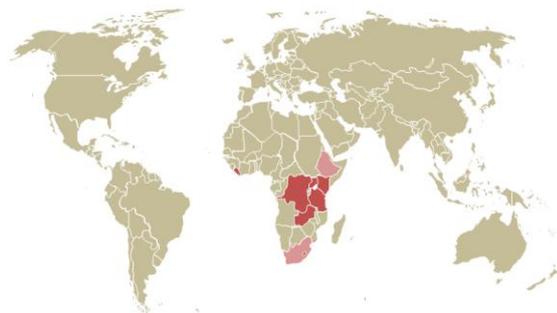
About The Lusaka Agreement on Co-operative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora provides for a permanent task force. The Lusaka Agreement Task Force was launched on 1st June 1999, with its headquarters located in Nairobi, Kenya. The Agreement is deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations, New York and categorized as a UN Treaty.

Mission The mission of LATF is: 'to support the member states and collaborating partners in reducing and ultimately eliminating illegal trade in wild fauna and flora'.

Activities LATF has three main fields of activities:

- Law Enforcement: investigating incidents in co-operation with police authorities and wildlife services and leading intelligence officers in joint intelligence gathering missions and joint law enforcement operations;
- Capacity Building: organizing regional trainings organized workshops. For example a joint training course was given for field officers in Kenya;
- Organizing conferences and meetings.

Members There are seven parties to the Agreement: the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), Kenya, Liberia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and the Kingdom of Lesotho. The republics of South Africa, Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Swaziland are signatories.



International Cooperation The Task Force co-operates with inter-governmental organizations in areas of facilitating capacity building programmes and information exchange. These include UNEP, CITES, OCFSA and WCO. The Task Force has signed Memoranda of Understanding with the CITES, OCFSA and the ICPO – Interpol General Secretariat.

Contact Lusaka Agreement Task Force

Details Chui Court, KWS HQs, Off Lang'ata Road, Box 3533-00506, Nairobi-Kenya

Phone: +254 722 204 009/ Fax: +254 020 233 165 5

Email: administrator@lusakaagreement.org

Website: www.lusakaagreement.org

AFRICA **NECEMA – Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement in the Maghreb**

Nature INFORMAL – Network of government and non-government enforcement and compliance practitioners

Crime Area Environmental Crime

About The North African countries (Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia) created NECEMA, a regional network for environmental compliance and enforcement with the support of INECE.

Mission NECEMA has an internal and external mission. Internally, it aims to capture relevant information about the legal implementation of environmental legislation in the region and to distribute this information. Externally, it tries to exercise selective environmental laws observed at the international level, based on the information available within the main network, INECE.

- Activities** Goals of NECEMA are to:
- Develop cooperation among the North African countries in the implementation of environmental laws;
 - Strengthen the capacity of the authorities of those countries to promote compliance with environmental laws;
 - Encourage exchanges in the field of environmental compliance and enforcement between North Africa and the rest of the world through the main network INECE.

Members The members of NECEMA are Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia.



International Cooperation NECEMA is supported by INECE. The Regional Environmental Center (REC) serves as NECEMA’s Secretariat.

Contact Details Regional Environmental Center
Cecile Claude Monnier Budapest, 300 Wisconsin Avenue NW
Phone INECE: +1 (202) 338-1300
Email: inece@inece.org

AFRICA	WANECE – West African Network for Environmental Enforcement and Compliance
Nature	INFORMAL – Network of government and non-government enforcement and compliance practitioners
Crime Area	Environmental Crime- Pollution Crime
About	The West African Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (WANECE) has been set up in November 2011, under the umbrella of INECE. West Africa Network initially will focus on illegal movements and disposal of electronic waste in the region.
Mission	NK
Activities	Goals of WANECE are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop cooperation among the North African countries in the implementation of environmental laws; • Strengthen the capacity of the authorities of those countries to promote compliance with environmental laws; • Encourage exchanges in the field of environmental compliance and enforcement between North Africa and the rest of the world through the main network INECE.
Members	Information on WANECE’s members is not available on the website.
International Cooperation	WANECE is supported by INECE.
Contact Details	Office of the INECE Secretariat 2300 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Suite 300B Washington, DC 20007 Phone: +1 (202) 338-1300 Fax: +1 (202) 338-1810 E-mail: inece@inece.org Website: http://inece.org/conference/9/news/

ASIA

ASIA **AECEN – Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network**

Nature FORMAL – Compliance and Enforcement Network

Crime Area Environmental Crime – climate change, pollution of air, water and soil and illegal wildlife trade

About In 2005, environmental agency leaders from 13 Asian countries established the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) to promote compliance with environmental legal requirements in Asia.

Mission The mission of AECEN is ‘to promote improved compliance with environmental legal requirements in Asia through regional exchange of innovative policies and practices’.

Activities The activities of AECEN include:

- Organizing regional workshops and networking events to share results and help to create new partnerships;
- Conducting rapid assessments on environmental impact assessment;
- Organizing a regional forum on environmental compliance and enforcement;
- Establishing the Asian Justices Forum on the Environment, a regional platform.

Members The members of AECEN are national and sub-national agencies from the following Asian countries: Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, People’s Republic of China, Lao PDR, Malaysia, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.



International Cooperation AECEN cooperates with different international organizations and other environmental law enforcement networks, such as the United States EPA, OECD, INECE, REPIN, AELERT, UNEP, project (MEA)-REN, ARPEC and the World Bank.

Contact AECEN Secretariat

Details 161/1 Soi Mahadlek Luang 3, Rajdamri Road, Patumwan, Bangkok 10330 Thailand

Phone: +662-651-8797 /Fax Line: +662-651-8798

Website: www.aecen.org

Asia	ARPEC – Asian Regional Partners Forum on Combating Environmental Crime
Nature	INFORMAL – A regional forum
Crime Area	Wildlife Crime/Pollution Crime
About	ARPEC was set up in August 2005 at a meeting in Bangkok on cooperation among regional offices to combat environmental crime in Asia. The objective of the forum is to facilitate consultation, exchange of information, technical cooperation and coordination activities among international and non-governmental organizations.
Mission	The mission of ARPEC is: ‘to enhance cooperation, collaboration and the exchange of best practice to develop the regional response to environmental crime across Asia and the Pacific’.
Activities	The forum creates opportunities for partners to cooperate in capacity-building, trainings and workshops and to share information. It has crystallized regional enforcement operations such as Project ‘Sky Hole Patching’, an enforcement operation on combating the illegal trade in ozone depleting substances and hazardous waste in Asia and the Pacific.
Members	ARPEC partners include the Netherlands; IMPEL-TFS, TVE/Earth Report, the Secretariat of CITES, the Customs Department of Thailand, the Royal Thai Police, the Ministry of Industry of Thailand and the National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics of India.
International Cooperation	ARPEC is administered by UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) with collaboration from active partners such as the UNODC and INTERPOL. The Forum is informal and membership is open to other organizations.
Contact	UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Details	UN Building, Ratchadamnern Nok Avenue Bangkok 10020, Thailand Phone: + 66 2 288 2645 Fax +66 2 288 3041

ASIA **ASEAN-WEN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network**

Nature FORMAL – Wildlife Enforcement Network

Crime Area Wildlife Crime – Illegal trade in endangered species

About The Association of Southeast Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network (ASEAN-WEN) is an integrated network among law enforcement agencies, involving CITES authorities, customs, police, prosecutors, specialized governmental wildlife-law enforcement organizations and other relevant national law enforcement agencies. ASEAN-WEN facilitates increased capacity and better coordination and collaboration of law enforcement agencies between Southeast Asian countries.

Mission ASEAN-WEN aims to address the illegal exploitation and trade in CITES-listed species within the ASEAN region.

Activities ASEAN-WEN organizes annual meetings, workshops and trainings. It's objectives are:

- To establish inter-agency committees at national levels, to ensure coordination and collaboration between law enforcement officials;
- To establish an ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network for exchange of law enforcement information;
- To coordinate regional participation in the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group;
- To promote collaborative capacity-building efforts for improved law enforcement.

Members The members are the following 10 countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam and Thailand.



International Cooperation ASEAN-WEN has links with the CITES offices, INTERPOL, U.S. FWS, U.S. Department of Justice and many other wildlife law enforcement groups and networks.

Contact C/O Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation (DNP)

Details 61 Phaholyothin Road, Lad Yao, Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand

Phone : +66-2-940-6286/ Fax: +66-2-940-6381

Website: <http://asean-wen.org/>

ASIA **Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes**

Nature FORMAL – cooperative network between parties to the Basel Convention in the North-East and South – East Asia region

Crime Area Pollution Crime – the illegal transboundary movement of hazardous wastes

About The Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes aims to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and selected used/secondhand equipment. It also assists participating countries in formulating appropriate legislative response to such movements, under each country's system.

Mission The Asian Network aims at facilitating the exchange and dissemination of information on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and selected used products among North-east and South-east Asian countries, and assists the members in formulating appropriate legislative response to such movements under each country's system taking into consideration necessary procedures required by the Basel Convention. This system also provides useful information that can contribute to capacity building for the implementation of the Basel Convention.

Activities The activities of the Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes include:

- Sharing information and creating a common understanding on the status of illegal transboundary movements of hazardous wastes;
- Assisting the participating countries to take national actions to prevent and control illegal transboundary movements of hazardous wastes;
- Contributing to the development of a common approach for prevention of illegal transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and environmentally sound material cycle in the region.

Members The member countries of the Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes are: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong SAR, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.



International Cooperation The Asian Network maintains good cooperation with the following organizations: INTERPOL Liaison Office for Asia and South Pacific Region, IMPEL, INECE, U.S. EPA, UNEP ROAP, WEEE Forum and the WCO.

Contact Details Office of Waste Disposal Management, Waste Management and Recycling Department, Ministry of the Environment

1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8975, Japan

Tel : (81) 3-5501-3157/ Fax: (81) 3-3593-8264

Email: env-basel@env.go.jp

Website: http://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/asian_net/

ASIA

GTF – Global Tiger Forum

Nature

FORMAL – Forum

Crime Area

Wildlife Crime – illegal tiger trade.

About

A Global Tiger Forum was established with members from willing countries who have tiger populations. The goal of this forum is to closely monitor the status of the tiger by regular exchange of information and experience. The Global Tiger Forum seeks to mobilize expertise, both the government and non-government sectors have a wide range of skills and experience relevant to the preservation of the tiger.

Mission

In pursuance of the Delhi declaration on Tiger conservation which stated, “ that poaching, particularly for consumption of the species and its products had endangered the tiger, its habitat and its food chain,” and the recommendation “that countries should enter into proper conventions for conservation of the species and elimination of illegal trade”; and Aware that the tiger is endangered throughout its range and, in some states is perilously close to extinction; Recognizing that the primary cause of this decline is the illegal killing of the tiger to meet the escalating demand for tiger products which fuels the illegal trade in tiger parts; Recognizing that many range states have devoted substantial human and financial resources to protect tigers in their natural habitat, but that these efforts are being frustrated by the continuing demand from the consuming countries throughout the world.

Activities

The main activity of GTF is the exchange of information and experience. An example of information exchange is the Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation organized by GTF in October 2012. This conference brought together the leaders of 13 Tiger Range Countries, who set the goal to double the numbers of wild tigers globally by 2022.

Members

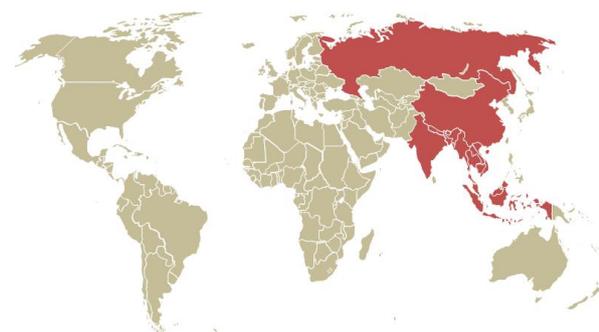
and

International

Cooperation

The GTF membership has five categories: tiger range countries, non-tiger range countries, International NGOs and Inter-Governmental Organizations, honorary individual members and national NGOs.

The tiger range countries are: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Russia, Thailand and Vietnam.



**Contact
details**

D-87, Lower Ground Floor, Raghunath Mandir Road,
Amar Colony, Lajpat Nagar – IV, New Delhi – 110024, India.

Phone : 011 4052 6722 / 23 / 24 / 25

E-mail : globaltigerforum@gmail.com Website: <http://www.globaltigerforum.com/>

ASIA

GTI – Global Tiger Initiative

Nature

FORMAL – Alliance

Crime Area

Wildlife Crime – Tigers

About

The Global Tiger Initiative (GTI) is a global alliance of governments, international organizations, civil society, the conservation and scientific community, and the private sector. They are committed to working together toward a common agenda to save wild tigers from extinction.

Mission

NA

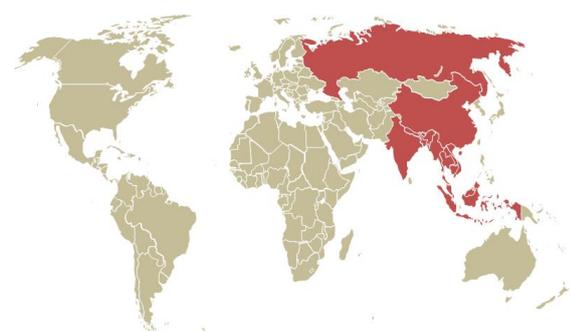
Activities

GTI organizes international meetings, conferences, seminars, roundtables, workshops and trainings. Some examples of achievements toward tiger conservation, since the implementation of GTI are:

- Four new tiger reserves or protected areas were created;
- Ten new law or national regulations affecting tiger conservation were adopted or amended;
- A new ministry and regional training center was launched.

Members

The GTI is led by the 13 tiger range countries (TRCs); Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Russia, Thailand and Vietnam.



**International
Cooperation**

GTI was launched in 2008 by founding partners the World Bank, Global Environment Facility, Smithsonian Institution, Save the Tiger Fund, and International Tiger Coalition (representing more than 40 non-government organizations).

**Contact
details**

Global Tiger Initiative Secretariat, The World Bank
1818 H St., NW, MSN-J-3-300
Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.
E-mail: secretariat@globaltigerinitiative.org
www.globaltigerinitiative.org

ASIA

MEMAC – Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Centre

Nature

FORMAL – Intergovernmental Organization

Crime Area

Pollution Crime – marine pollution by oil and other harmful substances

About

The Marine Emergency Mutual Aid Centre is a regional intergovernmental organization that facilitates co-operation on combating pollution by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency. MEMAC works together with the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME).

Mission

NA

Activities

The objective of MEMAC is to strengthen the capacities of the contracting states and to facilitate co-operation among them. MEMAC assists contracting states in the development of their own national capabilities to combat pollution by oil and other harmful substances, they co-ordinate and facilitate information exchange and they provide training.

Examples of MEMACs activities are:

- Revising National Contingency Planning and revising laws, regulations and different Conventions related to marine pollution;
- Providing information with regard to technology, researches, methods and techniques in relation with combating or related matters;
- MEMAC reports all the incidents in the Region and follows up activities such as cleaning.

Members

The member countries of MEMAC are: Kingdom of Bahrain, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, State of Kuwait, Sultanate of Oman, State of Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.



International Cooperation

MEMAC cooperates with different international organizations such as IMO, ILO and UNEP.

Contact

P.O. Box 10112, Manama, K. Bahrain

Details

Phone: (973) 17 274554

Fax: (973) 17 274551

E-Mail: memac@batelco.com.bh

Website: www.memac-rsa.org

ASIA

ROPME – Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment

Nature FORMAL – Intergovernmental Organization

Crime Area Pollution Crime

About The Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME) coordinates the efforts of its member states towards protection of the water quality in the ROPME Sea Area. Their aim is to protect the environment systems and marine life, and to abate the pollution caused by the development activities of the member states. The Action Plan for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Areas, the Kuwait Regional Convention for Co-operation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution, and the Protocol concerning Regional Co-operation in Combating Pollution by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency were adopted in 1978, in Kuwait.

Mission NA

Activities Activities of ROPME include:

- Contaminant screening, a basin-wide shore sampling programme devised by ROPME;
- Periodical assessment of the state of marine environment;
- Raise environmental awareness.

Members The member countries of ROPME are: Kingdom of Bahrain, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Iraq, State of Kuwait, Sultanate of Oman, State of Qatar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.



International Cooperation ROPME is connected to MEMAC and its international partners.

Contact PO Box 26388, 13124 Safat

Details State of Kuwait

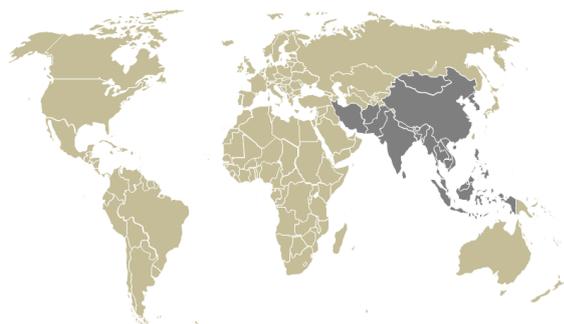
Tel: (965) 25312140-3

Fax: (965) 25324172, 25335342

Email: ropme@qualitynet.net

Website: <http://www.ropme.org/home.clx>

ASIA	Project (MEA) REN – Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste
Nature	FORMAL – Regional Enforcement Network
Crime Area	Pollution Crime – Import and export of chemicals: Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Chemical Waste
About	The regional enforcement network for chemicals and waste (REN) aims to initiate an integrated regional cooperation between countries in North East, South and South East Asia, that will enable the participating countries to gain better control over their import and export of chemicals (ODS, POPs and chemical waste). Project REN is facilitated by the United Nations Environment Programme. The legal basis lies with the Montreal Protocol, the Basel Convention, the Rotterdam Convention, and the Stockholm Convention, and national laws and regulations associated with the MEAs.
Activities	The goal of project (MEA) REN is: ‘to establish improved communication channels for informal information exchange and develop common tools for data management and collaboration, through extending the existing ODS enforcement networks’. For example, Project REN organized a workshop on the mechanism of Informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) on Export and Import of CFCs.
Members	The member countries of Project Ren are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Republic of Korea, LAO PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, Timor Leste and DPRK.



International Cooperation	Project REN cooperates with different international organizations, including GCI, INTERPOL, INECE, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNODC, WCO and the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer.
Contact Details	UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific UN Building, Ratchadamnern Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10020, Thailand Tel: +66 2 288 1679/ Fax: +66 2 288 3041 Email: kakuko.nagatani@unep.org Website: http://www.projectren.org/

ASIA	SACEP – South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme
Nature	FORMAL – Intergovernmental organization
Crime Area	Pollution Crime/Wildlife Crime
About	<p>The South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) is established in 1982 by the governments of South Asia. SACEP is registered as a multilateral organization in accordance with article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. SACEP has three specific programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SASP – South Asian Seas Programme: SASP is a co-operative partnership, formally adopted in 1995 for the protection and management of the shared marine waters and associated coastal ecosystems. • SENTRIC – The South Asia Environment and Natural Resource Centre The centre works to bring in expertise and equipment to assist in improving environmental protection in the region. • SACRTF – South Asia Coral Reef Task Force: SACRTF’s goal is to facilitate coordination in the management of coral reefs and associated ecosystems, to promote collaborative action and encouraging trans-boundary responses.
Mission	The Mission of SACEP is: ‘to promote regional co-operation in South Asia in the field of environment, both natural and human in the context of sustainable development and on issues of economic and social development which also impinge on the environment and vice versa; to support conservation and management of natural resources of the region and to work closely with all national, regional, and international institutions, governmental and non-governmental, as well as experts and groups engaged in such co-operation and conservation efforts’.
Activities	<p>Activities of SACEP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to work with its member countries and to promote cooperative activities; • to ensure that these activities are beneficial, to extend support as needed; • to provide local resources and to maximize the impact of support received from donor countries and other sources.
Members	The members of SACEP are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.



International Cooperation	SACEP has long term experience of working collaboratively with many UN agencies and several other Multilateral and Bilateral Agencies. SACEP has signed a number of MoUs with organizations as IMO, UNEP, UNESCO, and WMO on various areas where SACEP and the other organizations could work mutually.
Contact Details	<p>South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) 10 Anderson Road , Colombo 5 Sri Lanka Tel: +94 11 25 96 442 Fax: +94 11 25 89 369 e-mail: sasco_sacep@eol.lk Website: www.sacep.org</p>

ASIA **SAWEN – South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network**

Nature FORMAL – Wildlife Enforcement Network

Crime Area Wildlife Crime – combating illegal trade in wildlife and natural resources

About The South Asia Wildlife Enforcement Network (SAWEN) helps to create broader awareness on the issues and implications of wildlife trade across countries. They do this by sharing information on common problems, developing response strategies, building capacity of enforcement staff and sharing information and experiences.

Mission The mission of SAWEN is: ‘to strengthen, promote and co-ordinate regional co-operation for curbing illegal wildlife trade that threatens the wild flora and fauna of South Asia’.

Activities SAWEN organizes meetings and conferences. The ‘Integrated Investigative Capacity Development and Operational Planning Meeting’ held in New Delhi was led by the INTERPOL Environmental Security Sub-Directorate and the Government of India Central Bureau of Investigation. Its aim was to mobilize co-ordinated action against wildlife crime.

International Cooperation SAWEN has partnerships with different international organizations, such as CITES, INTERPOL, UNODC, MFSC, ASEAN-WEN and NGOs.

Members The members of SAWEN are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.



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AUSTRALIA/OCEANIA

AUSTRALIA/ OCEANIA **AELERT – Australasian Environmental Law Enforcement and Regulators neTwork**

Nature FORMAL – Environmental Law Enforcement and Regulators Network

Themes Environmental Crime

About The Australasian Environmental Law Enforcement and Regulators network is a professional network for environmental regulators across Australia and New Zealand. AELERT members work in local, state and federal government agencies to implement and administer environmental legislation. AELERT offers members a professional forum in which they can:

- Share and solve common issues;
- Identify best practice and consistent approaches to environmental regulation;
- Access a range of industry networking opportunities;

Collaborate to exchange resources, information, knowledge and experience.

Mission To advance environmental sustainability by helping environmental regulators achieve best practice through promotion of inter-agency cooperation, cross-pollination of expertise, and the provision of a cooperative forum to raise professional standards in the administration of environmental law.

Activities Formally established in 2003, AELERT’s current membership includes over 190 member agencies and over 1000 member officers. AELERT plays an important role in securing a sustainable Australasia through the advancement of best practice environmental regulation. As such, the core of AELERT’s activities concern facilitating cross-jurisdictional collaboration on mutual regulatory challenges; promoting the development of the regulatory craft; and fostering capacity building across the Network. Whilst the Network undertakes its activities primarily through projects undertaken by its Clusters (or working groups), the AELERT Secretariat also provides a range of professional development opportunities including webinars on topics of cross-jurisdictional significance, a biennial Forum for senior level practitioners, jurisdiction-based networking events and AELERT’s premiere event – the biennial AELERT Conference.

Mission The mission of AELERT is: ‘to advance environmental sustainability by helping environmental regulators achieve best practice through promotion of: inter-agency cooperation, cross-pollination of expertise, and provision of a cooperative forum to raise professional standards in the administration of environmental law’.

Members The Australasian Environmental Law Enforcement and Regulators neTwork (AELERT) is a collective of environmental regulatory agencies from Australian and New Zealand governments at local, state and federal levels.



Contact AELERT Secretariat

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EUROPE

EUROPE

AQUAPOL

Nature

FORMAL – Association

Crime Area

Pollution Crime – maritime pollution

About

AQUAPOL is an European network for cross-border cooperation of law-enforcement in the waterborne transport domain. They assist inland waterways, ports and maritime police agencies and institutions. AQUAPOL is established in 2003, they currently have 21 member organizations from all over Europe.

Mission

AQUAPOL acts as a platform for learning and the exchange of good practice for law-enforcement in the domain of waterborne transport in Europe. Its activities are guided by research, intelligence, information and experience directed to produce measurable and auditable results.

Activities

Activities with a focus on pollution are designed to enhance the detection of deliberate pollution at sea by waste oil. AQUAPOL provides training seminars, organizes working group meetings and carries out operations. For example, in 2012 AQUAPOL carried out cross-border inland shipping control operations, the maritime MARPOL operation concerned pollution at sea and inland shipping/maritime operation on illegal import/export of waste.

Members

The members of AQUAPOL are law enforcement authorities of the following countries: United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Germany and Switzerland.

International Cooperation

AQUAPOL aims for close cooperation with a number of strategic partners, such as FRONTEX,EUROPOL, EMSA, the Rhine- and the Danube Commission.



Contact

AQUAPOL Headquarters

Details

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EUROPE **BSCF – Black Sea Littoral States- Border/ Coast Guard Cooperation Forum**

Nature FORMAL – Forum

Crime Area Pollution Crime

About The Black Sea Littoral States Border/Coast Guard Agencies (BSCF) was initiated in 2000 for the purpose of enhancing peace, stability and maritime security in the Black Sea area. To achieve this, BSCF wants to increase regional co-operation and improve relationships.

Mission Promoting the stability, safety and the security in the Black Sea area and improvement of co-operation and coordination of maritime law enforcement activities in order to prevent terrorism, illegal immigration, smuggling of drugs, oil, arms, radioactive substances and other kinds of illegal activity in the black sea.

Activities Activities of BSCF include:

- Annual meetings on a rotational basis among the parties;
- Working groups on maritime security and safety of navigation in the black sea;
- Preparatory Meeting of Experts;
- the enhancement of the information exchange system that has been established between littoral states.

Members Member countries of BSCF are: Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russian federation, Turkey, Ukraine.



International Cooperation NK

Contact details Black Sea Border Coordination and Information Center (BSBIC)
Phone: 359 56 85 68 60
Fax: 359 56 81 11 30
Website: bscforum.org

EUROPE **EAP – Environmental Action Programme Task Force**

REPIN – Regulatory Environmental Programme Implementation Network

Nature EAP FORMAL – Task Force and Implementation Network

REPIN FORMAL – Regulatory Implementation Network

Crime Area Environmental Crime – the EAP Task Force work has been organized in two programme areas; the water programme and the policy programme.

About EAP The Environmental Action Programme (EAP) was adopted in 1993 by Environment Ministers in Lucerne. EAP emphasizes the need to set clear priorities, develop the best mix of policy, institutional and investment actions to solve environmental problems. The Environmental Action Programme is supported by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

About REPIN The Regulatory Implementation network (REPIN) was established in 1999 under the EAP Task Force umbrella. REPIN is the main mechanism for dialogue on issues of environmental compliance assurance in Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia (EECCA).

Mission The mission of the EAP Task Force is: ‘to guide reforms of environmental policies in transition economies of Eastern Europe, Caucasus, and Central Asia (EECCA) by promoting the integration of environmental considerations into the processes of economic, social and political reform and by upgrading institutional and human capacities for environmental management’.

Activities Analytical work, policy advice/ reform and regional knowledge sharing.

Members The members of the Task Force comprise the governments of Western, Central and Eastern Europe, North America, the Caucasus and Central Asia. International organizations and financial institutions, business and civil society representatives actively participate in the work of the Task Force.

The members countries of REPIN are the EECCA countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.



International Cooperation Activities of the EAP are carried out in cooperation with the European Union’s Water Initiative, UNECE, the Regional Environmental Centres (RECs), European NGOs’ ECO-Forum and other partners.

Contact EAP Task Force Secretariat, OECD

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Internet: <http://www.oecd.org/env/outreach/eap.htm>

EUROPE **ECENA – Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network for Accession**

Nature INFORMAL – Network of environmental authorities

Crime Area Environmental Crime – focus on pollution, transboundary shipments of e-waste

About The Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network for Accession (ECENA) is an informal network of environmental authorities from the European Union countries (EU) candidate and potential EU countries. ECENA aims to improve the ability of its members to implement and enforce the EU environmental laws.

Mission The mission of ECENA is: ‘to protect the environment in its member countries through effective transposition, implementation and enforcement of EU environmental legislation by increasing the effectiveness of inspectorate bodies and promoting compliance with environmental requirements’.

Activities Some of ECENA’s activities are:

- Annual meetings of all ECENA members;
- Participation of ECENA members in the events of sister networks;
- Training in the beneficiary countries and training for key personnel ;
- Collection of useful documents.

Members The member countries of ECENA are: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo (as defined under UNSCR 1244), the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey. The European Commission is also a member of ECENA.



International Cooperation ECENA is part of RENA (Regional Environmental Network for Accession). The Secretariat of ECENA actively disseminates information from other similar compliance and enforcement networks, such as the IMPEL, INECE and REPIN.

Contact The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe

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Hungary

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Website: <http://ecena.rec.org/index.php>

EUROPE **EEA – European Environment Agency**
EIONET – European Environment Information and Observation Network

Nature EEA and EIONET Crime Area FORMAL – European Agency
FORMAL – Information and Observation Network
Environmental Crime – themes are: air pollution, biodiversity, chemicals, climate change, environment and health, land use, natural resources, noise, soil waste/material resources and water.

About EEA and EIONET The European Environment Agency (EEA) is an agency under the European Union. Currently, the EEA has 33 member countries. The regulation establishing the EEA was adopted by the European Union in 1990. The regulation also established the European Environment Information and Observation Network (EIONET). EEA helps the member countries to make informed decisions about improving the environment, integrating environmental considerations into economic policies and moving towards sustainability. The aim of the European Environment Information and Observation Network is to provide data, information and expertise for assessing the state of the environment in Europe and to pressure acting upon it.

Mission The EEA aims to support sustainable development and to help achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe’s environment through the provision of timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy-making agents and the public. The EEA vision is to become recognised as the world’s leading body for the provision of European environmental data, information, knowledge and assessments.

Activities The activities relate to providing information and expertise to its members.

Members EEA and EIONET The 33 member countries include the 28 European Union Member States together with Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey. The six West Balkan countries are cooperating countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia as well as Kosovo under the UN Security Council Resolution 1244/99. EIONET consists of the EEA itself, six European Topic Centres (ETCs) and a network of around 1000 experts from 39 countries in over 350 national environment agencies and other bodies dealing with environmental information. These are the National Focal Points (NFPs) and the National Reference Centres (NRCs).



International Cooperation European Agency, cooperating with EU institutions

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EUROPE

EMSA – European Maritime Safety Agency

Nature FORMAL – European Agency

Crime Area Maritime Pollution Crime

About

The European Maritime Safety Agency provides technical assistance and support to the European Commission and Member states in the development and implementation of EU legislation on maritime safety, pollution by ships and maritime security. It also has operational tasks in the field of oil pollution response, vessel monitoring and in long range identification and tracking of vessels.

Mission The mission of EMSA is: ‘To ensure a high, uniform, and effective level of maritime safety and security, as well as prevention of and response to pollution by ships within the EU’.

Activities

- EMSA assists the European Commission in monitoring the implementation of EU legislation;
- EMSA operates, maintains and develops maritime information capabilities at EU level;
- EMSA has established a marine pollution preparedness, detection and response capability, including a European network of stand-by oil spill response vessels as well as a European satellite oil spill monitoring and vessel detection service;
- Finally EMSA technical and scientific advice to the Commission in the field of maritime safety and prevention of pollution by ships.

Members The members of EMSA are the European Union member states.



International Cooperation EMSA cooperates with other (European) agencies as Frontex, ESA (European Space Agency), Frontex, CFCA (European Fisheries Control Agency) and JRC (Joint Research Centre).

Contact European Maritime Safety Agency

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Portugal

Website: <http://www.emsa.europa.eu/>

EUROPE

ENPE – European Network of Prosecutors for the Environment

Nature INFORMAL – Network of prosecutors

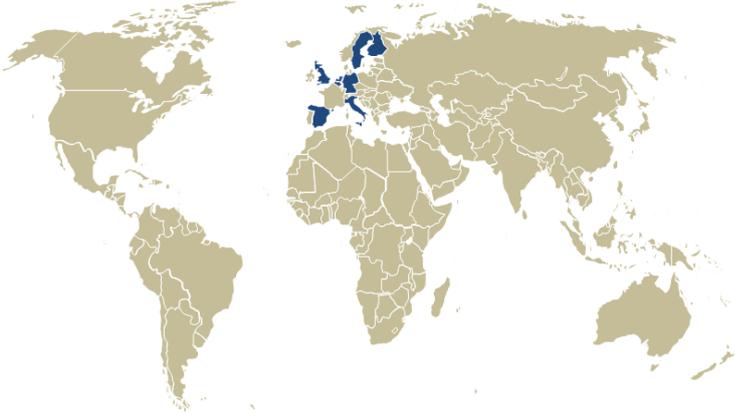
Crime Area Environmental Crime

About The objective is to help practitioners to connect; to share experiences and data on environmental crime; and to look at crucial issues linked to the environment and human health

Mission NA

Activities Sharing of information and experiences, looking at issues related to the environment and public health.

Members Prosecutors from Belgium, Finland, Germany, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK.



International Cooperation ENPE will support the work of the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, INTERPOL, Europol, UNEP and INECE.

Contact Presidency: Mr Jonathan Robinson, jonathan.robinson@environmentalprosecutors.eu

Details Website: <http://www.environmentalprosecutors.eu/contact.html>

EUROPE **EnviCrimeNet – European Network for Environmental Crime**

Nature INFORMAL – Network

Crime Area Environmental Crime – the illegal import and export of waste products, the smuggling of protected animal and plant species, the forgery of transport documents pertaining to waste products and protected animal and plant species.

About EnviCrimeNet is an informal network connecting police officers and law enforcement agencies in the field of environmental crime. The goal is to learn from each other about the extent and nature of environmental crime and the best practices to address it. The network is facilitated by Europol.

Mission The objectives of EnviCrimeNet are to:

- Fight against and enhance the effectiveness of fight against organized environmental crime detect, investigate, disrupt and prosecute environmental crimes
- Exchange information and experiences relating to best practices in dealing with environmental crimes
- Non-operational information exchange about legal frameworks

Activities Activities of EnviCrimeNet include:

- Sharing of expertise;
- Establishing relevant risk assessments, tactical analyses and joint investigation;
- Creating the right training and schooling possibilities in cooperation with Cefop.

Members The members of EnviCrimeNet are the European Union member states.



International EnviCrimeNet is facilitated by EUROPOL.

Cooperation

Contact EnviCrimeNet

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Website: <http://www.envicrimenet.eu>

EUROPE

EUFJE – European Union Forum of Judges for the Environment

Nature

FORMAL – Forum

Crime Area

Environmental Crime

About

EUFJE was created in Paris on February 28, 2004. The association, established under the law of Belgium, is open to all EU and European Free Trade Association judges. The objective of the Forum is to promote the enforcement of national, European and international environmental law by contributing to a better knowledge by judges of environmental law, by exchanging judicial decisions and by sharing experience in the area of training in environmental law. The Forum was created with a view to raising the awareness of judges of the key role of the judicial function in the effectiveness of sustainable development.

Mission

NA

Activities

Activities of EUFJE include :

- Conferences: on 3 December 2004, EUFJE held its first Annual Conference. In the following years annual conferences were held in different locations and on different topics, such as on Environmental Protection and Town and Country Planning), and on the Role of EU Environmental Law in the Courts of the Member States;
- Activities of the Aarhus Convention, especially those of the Task Force on Access to Justice. Members of the Forum attended the different meetings of the Task Force and were also involved in the preparation of its capacity building activities for judges in Kiev, Tirana and Almaty;
- The Forum is giving also input to DG Environment of the European Commission while developing proposals for EU legislation with a particular relevance for judges, as that is the case with the access to justice proposal, the legal instrument on environmental inspections or when it is evaluating existing legislation such as the environmental liability directive.

Members

The association is open to all EU and European Free Trade Association judges.



International Cooperation

The forum has its origins in UNEP, which initiated a meeting of all the Presidents of Supreme Courts and Chief Justices of the world during the August 2002 Johannesburg summit. The Forum is giving input to DG Environment of the European Commission. The forum was instrumental in the creation of ENPE.

Contact

Website: www.eufje.org

Details

EUROPE

IMPEL – The European Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law

Nature FORMAL – International non-profit association

Crime area Environmental Crime

About IMPEL is an international non-profit association of the environmental authorities of the EU Member States, acceding and candidate countries of the European Union, EEA and EFTA countries. IMPEL was set up in 1992 as an informal network of European regulators and authorities concerned with the implementation and enforcement of environmental law. The Network's objective is to create the necessary impetus in the European Community to make progress on ensuring a more effective application of environmental legislation. IMPEL facilitates awareness raising, capacity building and exchange of information and experiences on implementation, enforcement and international enforcement collaboration as well as promoting and supporting the practicability and enforceability of European environmental legislation.

Mission The mission of IMPEL is: 'to contribute to protecting the environment by promoting the effective implementation and enforcement of EU environmental law'.

Activities Activities of IMPEL include:

- To promote the exchange of information and experience between environmental authorities;
- To promote the development of national networks of environmental authorities with special concern for the cooperation between these authorities at all government levels;
- To promote mutual understanding of the common characteristics and differences of national regulatory systems;
- To carry out joint enforcement projects;
- To support, encourage and facilitate capacity building and training of inspectors and enforcers.

Members The environmental authorities of the European Union Member States, acceding and candidate countries of the EU, EEA and EFTA countries. There are currently 47 members from 35 countries (EU Member States plus Iceland, FYRO Macedonia, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey) in the IMPEL network.



International Cooperation There is cooperation between INTERPOL ENS and IMPEL in the areas of information exchange, capacity building, the establishment of NESTs, and working on joint projects on behalf of the European Commission which allow the unique qualities of both organization to complement each other.

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EUROPE **REC – Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe**
Themis- Regional Cooperation Initiative between Environmental Law Enforcement Units in Central and Eastern Europe

Nature REC FORMAL – International organization
Nature FORMAL – Network for regional cooperation between the environmental law enforcement units
THEMIS

Crime Area Pollution Crime and Environmental Conservation- biodiversity, climate change and green energy.

About REC The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) is an international organization with a mission to assist in addressing environmental issues. The REC actively participates in global, regional and local processes and contributes to environmental and sustainability solutions.

About THEMIS The Themis Network is a regional cooperation initiative between environmental law enforcement units. Its aim is to increase administrative capacities in the relevant national authorities to tackle environmental crime and enhance regional dialogue and cooperation in the context of compliance of European Union environmental legislation. The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe functions as a secretariat of Themis.

Mission The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC) is an international organisation with a mission to assist in addressing environmental issues. The REC fulfils this mission by promoting cooperation among governments, non-governmental organisations, businesses and other environmental stakeholders, and by supporting the free exchange of information and public participation in environmental decision making.

Members The REC is legally based on a charter with over 30 signatories. The REC has an office network in the following 17 countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey. The head office is located in Szentendre and Hungary.



International Cooperation Partners of REC include amongst others the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development , FAO, OECD, UNEP IUCN, UNDP and UNECE.

Contact REC Head Office, 2000 Szentendre, Ady Endre ut 9-11 Hungary

Details Tel: (36-26) 504-000/ Fax: (36-26) 311-294

Website: <http://www.rec.org/> and <http://themis.rec.org/>

EUROPE **REMPEC – Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for
The Mediterranean Malta**

Nature FORMAL – Regional Emergency Centre

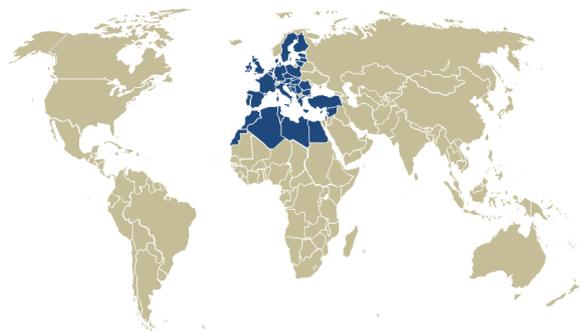
Crime Area Pollution Crime

About The Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC) assists the Mediterranean coastal States in ratifying, transposing, implementing and enforcing international maritime conventions that are related to the prevention of, preparedness for and response to marine pollution from ships.

Mission The mission of REMPEC is: ‘to assist Mediterranean coastal states in the implementation of the Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Preventing Pollution from Ships and, in Cases of Emergency, Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea (Prevention and Emergency Protocol)’. The foundations for REMPEC are set out in the 2002 Mediterranean Prevention and Emergency Protocol and the Barcelona Convention.

Activities REMPEC organizes workshops, training courses, experts' assessments, studies and proposals. For example in 2012 an Oiled Shoreline Assessment Manual was published. They developed regional instruments and guidelines to assist the Mediterranean coastal States in implementing the relevant international maritime rules and regulations.

Members The member countries of REMPEC are: Albania, Algeria, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Slovenia, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the European Union.



International Cooperation REMPEC cooperates organizations as IMO and UNEP-MAP (Mediterranean Action Plan).

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Website: www.rempec.org

EUROPE **SELEC – Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre
Environmental and Nature Crimes Task Force**

Nature FORMAL – Task Force

Crime Area Wildlife Crime – illegal trade of endangered species
Pollution Crime – pollution of water and unlawful deposition of waste

About The Environmental and Nature Crimes Task Force was established by the Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre in 2009. The goal of the Task Force is to coordinate the regional efforts for combating environmental crime.

Activities SELEC’s activities include:

- The coordination of regional operations ;
- Support of investigations and crime prevention activities;
- Providing the member states with the opportunity to exchange information and criminal intelligence;
- Offer of operational assistance ;
- Collecting, collating, analyzing, processing and disseminating information and criminal intelligence.

The Environmental and Nature Crimes Task Force has organized three meetings on environmental crime. In these meetings presentations are focused on environment and nature related crimes topics and evaluation reports of operations are presented.

Mission NA

Members Members of SELEC are the Republic of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Bulgaria, Republic of Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hellenic Republic, Hungary, Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Republic of Serbia and Republic of Turkey.



Contact Headquarters of SELEC

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Website: <http://www.secicenter.org/p474/Environment%20+Crimes+Task+Force>

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH
AMERICA

RAIN – Regional Associations Information Network

Nature

FORMAL – the RAIN Networks consists of alliances of regulatory and law enforcement agencies, the individual networks will be discussed in the following sections.

Crime area

Environmental Crime

About

The Regional Environmental Enforcement Associations are alliances of regulatory and law enforcement agencies from 45 States in the United States of America, 4 Canadian Provinces, and several municipal, regional and federal agencies. Members include state environmental regulatory agencies, attorneys general offices, law enforcement agencies and local prosecutor organizations.

The four Regional Associations are:

- MEEA – the Midwest Environmental Enforcement Association
- NEEP – Northeast Environmental Enforcement Project
- SEEN – Southern Environmental Enforcement Network
- WSP – Western States Project

Mission

NA

Activities

The Regional Associations provide member states and provinces with forums for the design and presentation of training, opportunities for professional networking and mechanisms for information sharing. The Regional Associations support integrated administrative, civil and criminal enforcement programs. The Regional Associations are major providers of training to state and local regulatory and enforcement personnel.

Members

Members of RAIN are Canada and the United States.



**Contact
details**

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- Southern Environmental Enforcement Network / 205-414-9748 / SEEN@regionalassociations.org
- Western States Project / 602-542-8510 / WSP@regionalassociations.org

NORTH
AMERICA

MEEA – Midwest Environmental Enforcement Association

About

The Midwest Environmental Enforcement Association was formed in 1982 for greater cooperation among regulators, attorneys and investigators for more effective environmental enforcement. Agencies from ten Midwestern states and the province of Ontario currently comprise the Association's membership. MEEA's goal is to develop fully integrated and multi-disciplined environmental enforcement programs.

Mission

NA

Activities

The Association provides different services to its members, including:

- Discipline-specific training;
- General information conferences;
- A national website;
- Timely environmental updates;
- Professional networking opportunities.

Members

The members of MEEA are government departments of the following United States: Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska and Ohio.

**Contact
details**

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Website: <http://www.regionalassociations.org/meea-public/MEEA.aspx>

NORTH
AMERICA

WSP – Western States Project

About

The Western States Project (WSP) is a consortium of government agencies involved in regulatory, civil and criminal enforcement of environmental laws. The Project is supported by federal grants, membership dues and funds directed to the Project through environmental case settlements.

Mission

The WSP encourages the enforcement of environmental laws through the application of 'task force' strategies. They integrate and coordinate technical, legal and investigatory resources for effective enforcement.

Activities

Activities of the WSP are:

- Providing legal and technical training to its members;
- Facilitating the flow of information among members and with outside agencies;
- Providing case and program support ;
- Researching environmental enforcement issues for its members.

Members

The members of WSP are government departments of the following States in the United States and Canadian Provinces: , Alberta, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Saskatchewan, Utah, and Washington.

The project membership is composed of representatives from environmental regulatory agencies, attorney general's offices, and other government bodies involved in civil, criminal, and administrative enforcement of environmental laws.

**Contact
details**

Executive Director, Lynn Cassidy

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NORTH
AMERICA

NEEP – Northeast Environmental Enforcement Project

About

Northeast Environmental Enforcement Project (NEEP) vision is to create an increasingly strong capacity to deliver high-quality training programs and efficient and responsive information services. They want to achieve this by developing a marketing plan which promotes the services provided by the NEEP to its membership.

Mission

The mission of the Northeast Environmental Enforcement Project is: 'to protect the environment by providing our members with professional development through enforcement training and an opportunity to collaborate on current environmental issues'.

Members

The members of NEEP are government departments of the following States in the United States and Canadian Provinces: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia as full members; and the Province of Quebec, the Defense Criminal Investigative Service, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations, and Environment Canada as Associate Members.

Contact

Connie Morder, Executive Director

Details

609-984-1961

NEEP@regionalassociations.org

Website: <http://www.regionalassociations.org/neep-public/NEEP-public.aspx>

NORTH
AMERICA

SEEN – Southern Environmental Enforcement Network

About

The SEEN network brings together all of the members of the environmental enforcement team: regulatory agencies, attorneys general, local prosecutor organizations and law enforcement agencies.

Activities

The Network provides local, state and federal environmental enforcement professionals with:

- Formal training courses;
- Opportunities for professional networking;
- Mechanisms for the exchange of information.

Members

The following states in the United States are members of SEEN: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Contact

Geary Allen, Executive Director

Details

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NORTH AMERICA

EWG – North American Working Group on Environmental Enforcement and Compliance Cooperation

NAWEG – North American Wildlife Enforcement Group

Nature FORMAL – Enforcement Working Group

Crime Area Wildlife Crime/Pollution Crime

About In 1995, the Council of the CEC constituted a North American Working Group on Environmental Enforcement and Compliance Cooperation (EWG) to serve as this forum for regional cooperation. The North American Wildlife Enforcement Group (NAWEG) participates as a member of the EWG, they provide guidance in identifying priorities for regional cooperation across the continent.

Activities Activities of EWG include:

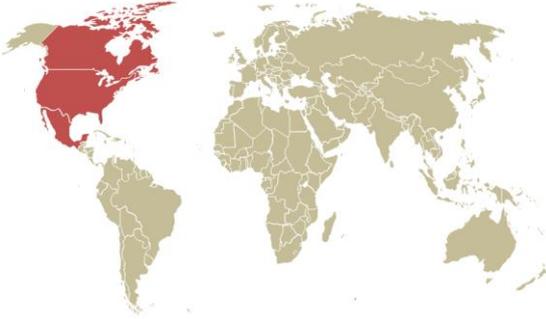
- Online training courses for environmental and customs officials on ozone-depleting substances and on hazardous wastes and hazardous recyclable materials;
- The delivery of an accredited course on wildlife forensics;
- Seminars ;
- Training the judiciary in Mexico on adjudicating cases.

Mission The objective of NAWEG is to stop illegal shipments of wildlife by strengthening the enforcement of laws and regulations. They want to achieve this by creating a secure market consistent with environmental protection policies. NAWEG provides guidance in developing priorities for regional cooperation in wildlife enforcement and develops strategies and proposals for cooperative enforcement activities.

Activities NAWEG focuses on three priority areas:

- *Supporting a network of wildlife enforcement officers.* NAWEG develops strategies and proposals for cooperative enforcement activities;
- *Building capacity.* NAWEG seeks to enhance enforcement of CITES and other legislation. Through joint training, share expertise in wildlife inspection, investigation, and identification techniques;
- *Creating a regional forensic network and a coordinated DNA database.* NAWEG is cooperating in a long-term strategy to improve North America’s wildlife forensic capacity.

Members Canada, Mexico and the United States.



International Cooperation NAWEG has international alliances with Interpol, CITES, and the World Customs Organization.

Contact details Commission for Environmental Cooperation
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www.cec.org

NORTH
AMERICA

NAWEOA – North American Wildlife Enforcement Officers Association

Nature

FORMAL- Association of enforcement officers

Crime Area

Wildlife crime/Fisheries crime

About

NAWEOA is an 8000 member organization of Wildlife and Fisheries enforcement officers from across North America. The association was established at a meeting of 16 Wildlife Officers from the U.S. and Canada in Great Falls, Montana in 1980. This was the first association to actively solicit membership from all officers in North America.

Activities

Examples of NAWEOA activities:

- Holds an annual training conference that attracts up to 500 field officers from 60 different agencies throughout North America. Conferences are hosted by different states and provinces giving more officers an opportunity to attend in any given year;
- Maintains a library on professional wildlife and fisheries law enforcement papers available to its members;
- Is in the process of establishing an annual survey that will provide statistical information regarding officer assault rates, salary benefits, equipment such as vehicle and sidearm information and pension benefits.

Members

NAWEOA has 8000 members that are Fish and Wildlife officers.



***Contact
details***

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Website: www.naweoahotmail.org

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SOUTH AMERICA

CENTRAL AMERICA **CA-WEN – Central American Wildlife Enforcement Network**
Original Spanish name of CA-WEN: ROAVIS- La Red de Observancia y Aplicación de la Normativa de Vida Silvestre de Centroamérica y República Dominicana

Nature FORMAL – Wildlife Law Enforcement Network

Crime Area Wildlife crime – Illegal trade in endangered species (flora and fauna).

About CA-WEN/ROAVIS is a regional instrument for compliance of national and international regulations regarding wildlife. Within the region there is significant hunting, harvest and sale of wild species for both local use and international trade. CA-WEN/ROAVIS helps to coordinate the efforts of all of these countries to stop illegal activities that harm wildlife.

- Activities** The main activities of CA-WEN/ROAVIS include:
- Strengthening cooperation between the Attorneys General and Environmental Attorneys in the Central region and the Dominican Republic;
 - Designation of focal points and create mechanisms for government institutions of member countries to cooperate with CA-WEN/ROAVIS;
 - Ensure international juridical assistance and coordinate enforcement among member countries;
 - Promote and maintain relationships with resource management and international institutions and agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Members The members of CA-WEN/ROAVIS are seven Central American countries; Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, plus the Dominican Republic.



International Cooperation CA-WEN/ROAVIS is linked with international police officers (INTERPOL), the CITES Secretariat, ASEAN-WEN and other governmental and non-governmental institutions to ensure effective implementation and enforcement of wildlife regulations.

Contact details Coordinador Regional de Proyectos: Fátima H. Vanegas Zúniga
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Website: www.atares-productions.com/roavis

SOUTH
AMERICA

LAEPN – Latin American Environmental Prosecutor’s Network

Nature

FORMAL – Environmental Prosecutor’s Network

Crime Area

Environmental crime

About

The Latin American Environmental Prosecutor’s Network (LAEPN) aims to facilitate the communication and the exchange of experiences among the prosecutors members to strengthen the fight against crimes and to enforce the law. It is a junction of prosecutors that have the same target contributing for a better development of environmental laws. One of the main objectives is to simplify the sharing of information and to train the prosecutors to work with environmental issues.

Activities

Activities of LAEPN include:

- Share and exchange information;
- Integrated actions;
- Training prosecutors to work with environmental law;
- To strength prosecutors’ offices and the enforcement of environmental laws;
- To promote prosecutors environmental work and law among society.

Members

The LAEPN network includes 250 prosecutors from 18 different countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Dominican Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela.



**Contact
details**

Website: <http://www.mpambiental.org/>

Contact link: <http://www.mpambiental.org/?acao=fale>

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<http://www.persga.org>

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<http://www.regionalassociations.org/>

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<http://www.rec.org/>

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www.wcoomd.org

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ANNEX 1: LIST OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS

The following networks are environmental communication networks. They communicate and provide information on issues of environmental sustainability and security. This lists provides a link to the networks' websites for more information.

BAN – Basel Action Network

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/networks/networks_en.htm

Climate Broadcasters Network – Europe

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/cbn-e/index_en.html

ENCA – The Heads of European Nature Conservation Agencies

www.encanetwork.eu

ENSEA (European Network for Strategic Environmental Assessment)

<http://ensea.weebly.com/index.html>

Green Spider Network

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/networks/greenspider/index_en.htm

Association of Cities and Regions for Recycling and Sustainable Resource Management (ACR+)

<http://www.acrplus.org/>

Birdlife International

<http://www.birdlife.org/regional/europe/index.html>

CEE Bankwatch Network

<http://www.bankwatch.org/>

Climate Action Network Europe (CAN Europe)

<http://www.climnet.org/>

Energy Cities

<http://www.energy-cities.eu/>

EPHA Environment Network

<http://www.env-health.org/>

Eurocities

<http://www.eurocities.org/main.php>

European Greenways Association

http://www.aevv-egwa.org/site/hp_en.asp

European Environmental Bureau

<http://www.eeb.org/>

European Federation for Transport and the Environment (T&E)

<http://www.t-e.nu/>

ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability

<http://www.iclei-europe.org/>

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

<http://www.iucn.org/>

International Young Nature friends

<http://www.iynf.org/index.php>

Klimabündnis Climate Alliance

<http://www.klimabuendnis.org/>

Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (NRG4SD)

<http://www.nrg4sd.net/>

Polis

<http://www.polis-online.org/>

Sustainable Energy Europe

<http://www.sustenergy.org/tpl/page.cfm?pageName=home&CFID=2883334&CFTOKEN=aa48202fcd473934-5C7FCB6C-D25C-8240-C4A07F5AA00653EB>

Union of the Baltic Cities (UBC)

<http://www.ubc.net/>

WHO Programme on Transport, Environment and Health

<http://www.euro.who.int/transport>

WWF European Policy Office – EPO

<http://www.wecf.org/>



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