

W.A.D. beyond GLOBAL

A Quarterly Journal for Investigators and Security Professionals

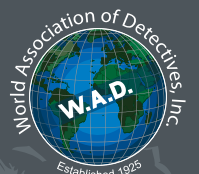
■ ART THIEVES

■ A PRIMER ON THIRD WORLD
INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS

■ HUMAN SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

■ BLACKWATER HUGE DISSERVICE
– PRIVATE SECURITY

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Cover: Nyatapola Temple, in Bhaktapur, Kathmandu

EDITOR'S NOTE



Natural Disasters happen all over the world and is utterly devastating to lives and the environment. Floods, hurricanes, earthquake, tsunamis and wildfires not only destroy land but millions of people are displaced and create havoc in their lives.

The natural disasters that really affect people worldwide tend to become more intense as the years go on. Frequency of earthquakes, mega storms, and heat waves has gone up considerably in the last few decades.

Refugees and large scale evacuations caused instability and to a certain extend a security concern. Food becomes scarce and affected countries are confronted with health issues with spread of diseases with people, especially children developing psychological conditions resulting from the disaster trauma.

Disasters have both negative short-run economic impacts and adverse longer-term consequences for economic growth, development and poverty reduction. The impact is calamitous. Every year has its share of the wrath of Mother Nature.

With technology, scientists, geologists, and storm watchers work hard to predict major disasters and avert as much damage as possible. But there are still natural disasters that come up rather unexpectedly.

Although nothing can be done to prevent disasters caused by nature, but being aware of these causes enables us to be better prepared. Not only in managing the disaster but to be better prepared for the aftermath – the recovery period.

No matter in which part of the world we are, Mother Nature has her eyes on us.

Siti Naidu

Editor

We welcome readers' comments.
You may email to the Editor your contributions.



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Dear Fellow Members,

“Life is like a box chocolates... you never know what you are going to get” is a famous line in the great movie Forest Gump that was filmed in Savannah, GA, the location of our recent Mid-Term Board meeting. What a beautiful city and a great meeting.

We had a few great surprises at our mid-term meeting this year with two excellent candidates announcing their candidacy for 3rd Vice President. Ajit Singh of India and Johnson Okebukola of Nigeria both made persuasive speeches about our association and their desire to become the next 3rd Vice President of WAD. This is great news for our beloved association to have at least two qualified candidates for the upcoming elections in Toronto this September.

We are expecting a phenomenal AGM in Toronto Canada as WAD celebrates its 90th anniversary. Toronto is a great international city with a booming economy and just short trip to the world famous Niagara Falls where over 350,000 gallons of water per second pass over the falls! We are also in the process of finalizing a world class list of speakers that you do not want to miss!

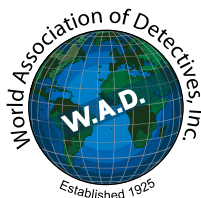
My term as President of WAD will come to end in Toronto. I am very proud of our association and excited about its future. We will have some exciting elections at our next meeting and I encourage all of you to attend and get involved in this great and unique association of ours. You will not be disappointed and you can help shape WAD as we prepare for our centennial celebration in 10 short years.

It has been an honor and a remarkable experience serving WAD over the years and I look forward to being of service to my fellow officers and the association.

Respectfully yours,

Chuck McLaughlin

President-World Association of Detectives



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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S BRIEF

Dear Members,

It was wonderful to see so many of you at our Mid-Term Meeting in Savannah, Georgia in April. Many of you approached me and said you felt it was one of our best Mid-Terms with a fantastic hotel and a city that offers non-stop history, charm, and fabulous food. Yes, it was a great meeting.

We now turn to completing our 90th anniversary celebration at the Fairmont Royal York Hotel in Toronto, Canada. If your recent emails are any indication, we are going to have a very large attendance in Toronto. Remember, you can now easily register for meetings online through our website at www.wad.net. You can also simply complete the registration form in this newsletter and mail, fax, or email it to WAD headquarters.

Congratulations to Ajit Singh and Johnson Okebukola who have both announced their candidacy for 3rd Vice President. Both men are well qualified to serve in this position.

Dues notices and past due notices are now emailed through our website to all members. Newer members now renew on your anniversary dates, and long term members have a January 1st renewal date. We have come to realize that the emails are sometimes easy to overlook, so we are mailing hard copy past due notices and many of you may be contacted by one of our Board Members if you are past due. You can check your profile on the website to see your payment status, or simply send us an email. It is easy to pay online, but we are happy to help you pay by other means.

We have a record number of Life Members who have been with WAD for 25+ years. That is quite an accomplishment! I enjoy hearing from all of you who have let me know how WAD membership has enriched your lives or your businesses in some way.

Sincerely,

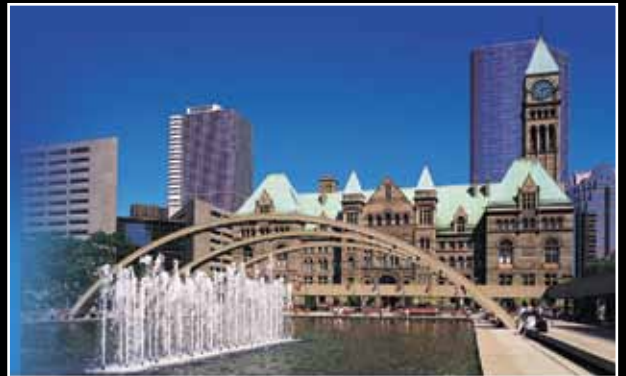
Bob Heales

Bob Heales
WAD Executive Director

In Friendship,
Association Manager
and Executive Director



WAD UPCOMING EVENTS



W.A.D 90TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
September 1-6, 2015
The Fairmont Royal York Toronto, Ontario, Canada



W.A.D MID-TERM BOARD MEETING
April 17—20, 2016
Clontarf Castle Hotel, Dublin, Ireland



W.A.D 91ST ANNUAL CONFERENCE
September 14 – 18, 2016
Athenee Palace Hilton, Bucarest, Romania

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ART THIEVES

- After damage, Nepal quake-ravaged temple faces threat from looters

Nepalese soldiers clearing rubble of a building at the damaged Swayambhunath temple in Kathmandu, following a 7.8 magnitude earthquake which struck the Himalayan nation on April 25. (AFP)



Surrounded by ochre rubble, Pannakaji beds down on a mattress wedged between Buddha statues at Kathmandu’s “Monkey Temple”, hoping to deter looters from the quake-ravaged site where his ancestors have served as priests for 1,600 years.

The hilltop Swayambunath Temple complex, one of Nepal’s oldest and most sacred religious monuments, was partly reduced to debris by the 7.9- magnitude earthquake that struck on April 25.

Some of the seventh-century stupas remain intact and a few statues miraculously survived the disaster, but those that did now risk being pillaged by looters or desperate devotees hoping for a bit of good luck after the devastation.

“We have been priests here for the last 1,600 years, so I stay,” said 61-year-old Pannakaji, who goes by one name, as he sat barefoot under a tarpaulin in a makeshift camp with 200 other temple inhabitants.

The earthquake razed the community’s small wooden shacks, leaving behind a scene reminiscent of a war zone, with families salvaging what they could from the ruins -- medicines, cooking utensils and some clothes.

The temple guardians are not only worried about spending nights in make-do shelters and the threat of aftershocks that could bring down the remaining structures -- but also fear that looters may come at night to take what they can.

“I don’t sleep. I keep watch. I want to stop people stealing the statues,” Pannakaji said as he twisted wooden prayer beads in his hands.

UNESCO has sent a group of experts to evaluate the damage to the temple and to try to protect the unique religious site from thieves.

Archeologist and art historian David Andolfatto, who is part of that

delegation, is particularly concerned about looting during Buddha’s birthday celebration that takes place on Monday.

“Many tiny statues made out of clay remain intact in the ruins, and it would be very easy to take them. I worry that when devotees come on Monday they may take pieces because the temple is very important to Nepal and Tibetan Newar Buddhists,” Andolfatto said.

According to the Frenchman, who says he wept on discovering the extent of the damage wrought on the temple in the disaster, 70% of the World Heritage site has been destroyed.

A statue of the deity Ajima, who offers protection against smallpox, stands mostly intact in one of the temple’s prayer rooms, and Andolfatto is worried that people may try to take a piece of the figure in the hope it may provide protection.

The guardians of Swayambhunath temple in Kathmandu, Nepal fear that looters may come at night to take what they can. (AFP)



ART THIEVES

The theft of art is already widespread in Nepal, and Andolfatto says that the ruins of the Monkey Temple would be a honeypot for professional art thieves hoping to sell artifacts on the international art market.

Along with a group of volunteers and experts, he is photographing and cataloguing all the artifacts as quickly as possible to thwart them.

He also hopes to persuade the Nepalese authorities to block the trade of Himalayan art globally, particularly through prestigious international art houses like Christie's and Sotheby's.

But amid all of the destruction there has also been some good news.

The site's striking centrepiece, a white-domed stupa topped with the painted eyes of Buddha survived the quake. And inside one of the monuments, the devastation revealed a series of progressively smaller statues -- constructed like a Russian babushka doll -- that would have otherwise remained hidden.

Some unusual coins with Persian inscriptions were also found, exciting the experts who plan to have them investigated.

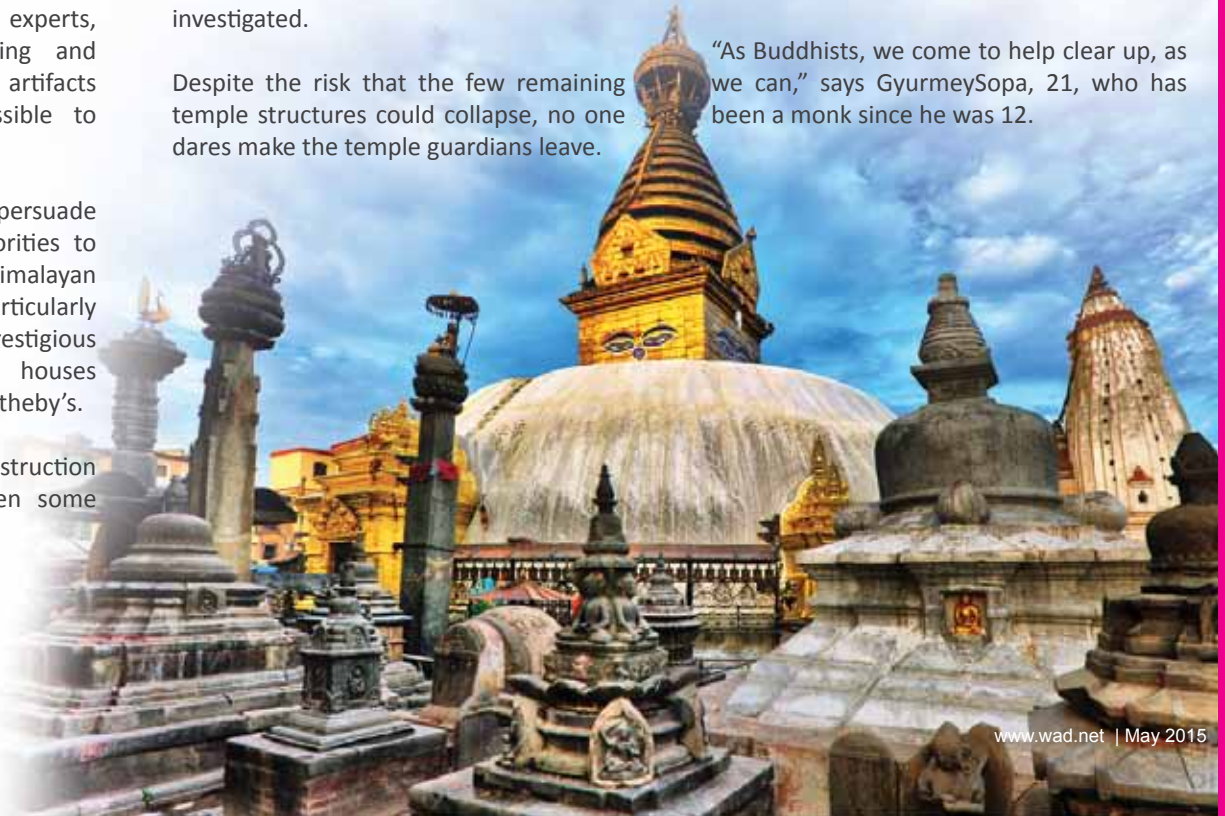
Despite the risk that the few remaining temple structures could collapse, no one dares make the temple guardians leave.

TashiPhuntsok, a monk who has lived there for 11 years, chose to pitch his tent facing a panoramic view of Kathmandu and mountains -- a perfect spot for meditation.

"I stay so I can help," he said, with sunglasses perched on his nose.

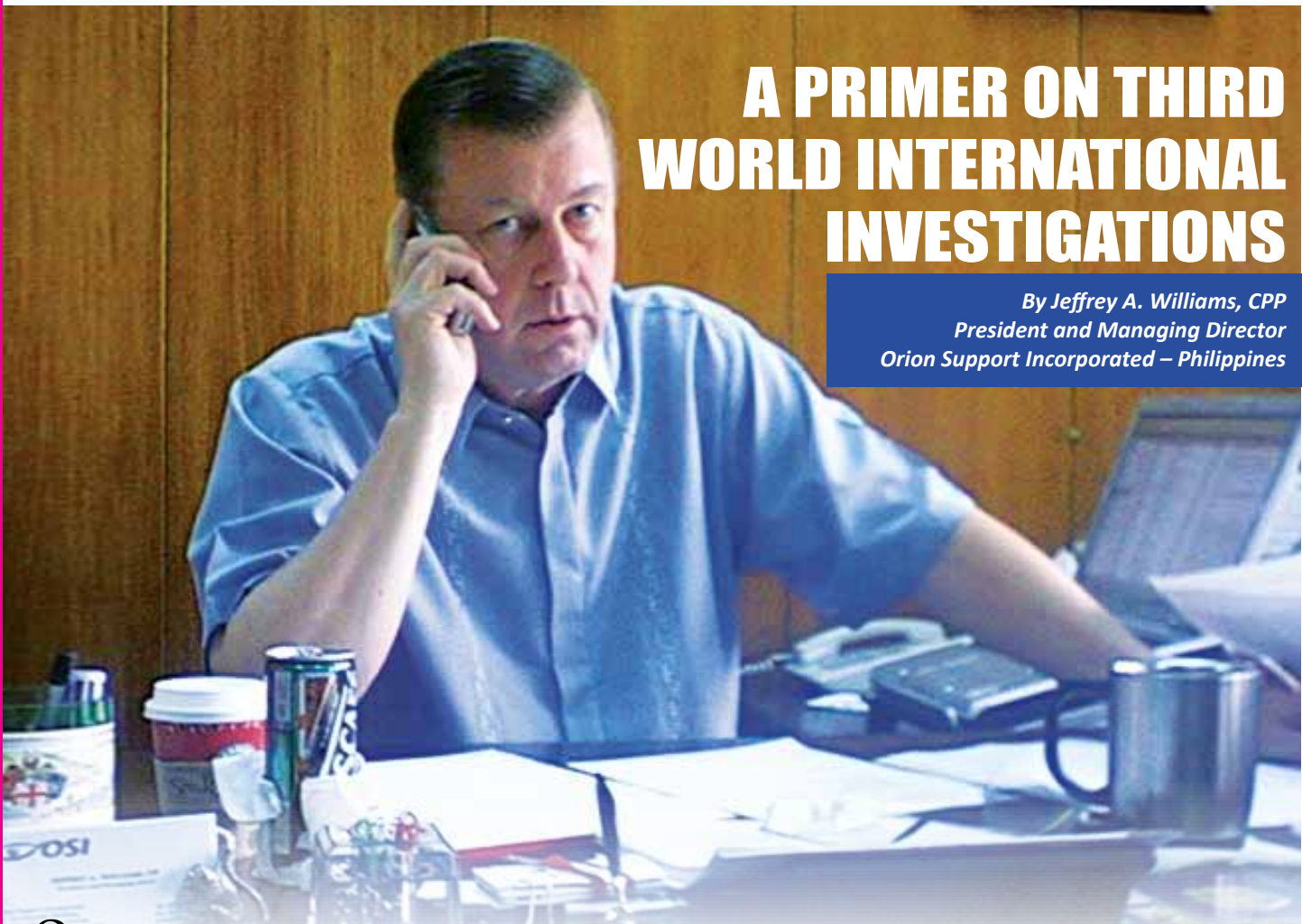
The temple's namesake monkeys lounge on the steep stairs that go up to the temple, enjoying the absence of tourists, as a group of novice monks begins to clear the ruins.

"As Buddhists, we come to help clear up, as we can," says GyurmeySopa, 21, who has been a monk since he was 12.



A PRIMER ON THIRD WORLD INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS

*By Jeffrey A. Williams, CPP
President and Managing Director
Orion Support Incorporated – Philippines*



One of the biggest mistakes some Western investigators make is not understanding and/or pre-briefing their clients on how much more complex Third World international investigations can be, than in the West.

The differences range from what information is available, how it is sourced, the time required to obtain it, the “blockers” involved, all affecting the fee structure of international investigators. And those “blockers” can range from simple cultural differences; the fact that most information within Third World government agencies may not be available electronically, resulting in laborious hand searches; significant bureaucracy; apathy and a lack of professionalism and at times, even corruption; all related to the minimum wages government workers make in the Third World.

In the United States for instance, much information can be obtained electronically from government agencies, to include information sufficient for some levels of background investigations. There are some specialist investigative companies that do all their business electronically, in support of more standard investigative companies. For instance, one may be able to electronically conduct a lower level background investigation for under \$200 in the U.S. So investigators who are unfamiliar with similar investigations

overseas, are shocked that they may be charged upwards to \$1,800, plus out of pocket disbursements, for the same investigation in a Third World country. They don’t realize that most of the time, the international investigator must take the old “shoe leather express” from agency to agency, in a situation where distance is not computed in miles or kilometers; but instead, in increments of time. And an international investigator bills out in time increments, just like in the Western World, unless a project fee basis is agreed upon in advance.

While “sources” may already be developed in some of the government agencies involved, they will generally not have been developed in all, or even most. The investigator faces a lower level of professionalism, sometimes apathy and occasionally corruption issues to circumvent, in accessing what often times is supposed to be from open source, government agencies. He or she may have to cultivate someone to assist, or at least work through initial and required cultural nuances before they can get down to the matter at hand. When a request for the desired information is made, often times the “source” or government employee can’t get to it right then, and asks the investigators to return at a future time, resulting in more time required to complete this particular lead.

Add to this, many Third World government agency records, such as criminal records, are not generally as thorough or accurate as they would be in the Western World. For instance, Subject's name may be on file within a national, government criminal records data base, often times lacking a middle name or initial, or occasionally, even a birthdate. So when the international investigator conducts a routine check to determine if a criminal record exists, there may be ten or more cases on file for individuals with the same first and last name, but no middle name or even initial indicated. So then the investigator has to review all the background information the U.S. based investigator has provided them, in an attempt to discard those names on file that are too young or too old to be the person of interest, and try to further define potentials, by the area where the crime occurred, compared to Subject's former area of birth or residence.

But even if you can get down to one possible "hit", then you still need to visit the trial court involved to see if you can match your Subject to the person on record through more accurate case file records within the court involved. And even if you do find the right person in the national indices, often times it may only state the case number, type of crime and a disposition or current status. Most of the time, the facts and circumstances of the crime will not be in this file, so the investigator would have to visit the specific court to review the record. The Philippines, for instance, is made up of over 7,000 islands and the varied courts are spread far and wide. All of this adds to the time involved to run this lead.

Similarly, process service in Third World countries will definitely take more time than it would in the Western World, due to travel time and security concerns. While a Westerner may have met their Asian spouse in the capital city, or at least a larger city in the Asian country concerned (or over the internet), if a separation eventually occurs and the spouse returns to that Asia country, they probably have returned to their home province distant from the city where the Westerner met him or her. So, an investigator must travel to that location, and sometimes it can be in high risk area, say in the Southern Philippines, where even a Filipino Christian would be at risk from Muslim insurgents. Also, process service in more commercial situations can be more dangerous than they may be in the Western World, so a criminal records check and/or a neighborhood check may be required to determine what potential risks the investigator may be up against before the actual service. And then, two investigators may be required depending upon the security concerns in the area where the service may take place.

Also, the culture of corruption is much stronger in Third World countries than it is in the Western World, as life is harder, with many scrambling just to make a basic living....sometimes only putting one meal on the table daily. Transparency International ranks most Third World countries towards the

top of their list of corrupt countries. Unfortunately, that trickles down into our industry overseas. Many local providers may be able to conduct background investigations or conduct process service at lower rates than an international (Western) competitor, often times due to lower overhead and salaries. But sometimes this includes paying their employees below the minimum wage. So a general lack of motivation on the part of the actual investigator conducting the lead, may result in he or she taking short cuts to include "ghost writing" negative results, never having conducted some of the leads that were required. Others may discard the papers required for process service and prepare a fraudulent affidavit of service. And a few other companies may take a required advance, and then you never hear from them again.

One area that would help international investigators in keeping their fees down is if the Western-based investigator would give them the entire background up front, as if they were part of their "team". What is usually the case is that the Western investigator only gives the international investigator part of the background. The reasons can include, but are not limited to, because there is concern that the international investigator might circumvent him and go directly to the client; or, might violate operational security, as if Western investigators know more about operational security than international investigators. A simple non-disclosure or non-compete agreement can resolve such concerns.

The reason full disclosure can be important in helping to keep the fees down, is because the international investigator may see something in the background which might assist in the successful outcome of a matter. This could be due to his intimate knowledge of the local culture, what type of investigative direction offers the best chance of success with the least investment of time and effort, and circumventing local bureaucracy. Another example might be wherein a Western investigator insists on surveillance activity that is time and manpower intensive, but which might have lower chance of success than might be the case in the Western world. This may be due to the horrendous traffic encountered in for instance, Jakarta, New Delhi, Bangkok or Manila. Often times and while it may take longer, the same results might be achieved via an investigation, requiring much less time and manpower, thereby significantly reducing an International investigator's fees to the Western investigator and his client.

Western Investigator only gives the international investigator part of the background.

Something to keep in mind with regards to billing in such relationships is that sometimes International investigators are not inclined to support Western investigators' requirements overseas simply due to potential cash flow concerns. Cash flow is critical to almost all small investigative firms and small international firms cannot wait to be paid when the Western investigative firm is paid by his client.

Therefore and as is often the case, an International investigative firm will require a 50% advance from a Western firm, as a way of sharing the potential for delayed payments. If the Western firm advances 50% for international support, there is a better than average chance that they will chase payment from their client much faster than otherwise, increasing the chances that both parties will be paid by the end client sooner than later.

And as an alternative, a Western investigator might reach an agreement with an international investigator to simply turn the client over to the International investigator with the agreement that the international investigator will pay the Western investigative firm a 10% "finders" fee for that piece of work from the actual client; or, even for all work given by that client over a fixed period, like six months after first invoice.

The last point is that it is very important for the Western investigator to reach agreement with an international investigator who is a member of a worldwide investigative association. Why? Because if after the work is completed, either side would have recourse through the senior hierarchy of that worldwide association, if there is a disagreement in either the results being as requested/purported, or payment is not forthcoming.

((Note: Mr. Williams was formerly a Special Agent and Counterintelligence Officer with the U.S. Air Force Office of Special Investigations (OSI) for 23 years specializing in counterintelligence and investigative matters worldwide. He was assigned to the U.S. Embassy, Manila in 1984, working Philippine-wide with most military, police and counterintelligence units. He is the recipient of the Bronze Cross Medal for Bravery from the Philippine National Police in 1991. He is Board Certified in Security Management by the American Society for Industrial Security - International. Since his retirement in 1992, he has worked commercial investigations and security consulting matters, Philippine-wide, to include in the high risk areas of Mindanao in the Southern Philippines, first with Pinkerton U.S.A. and thereafter running his own company, OSI, since 2001 (www.osi.com.ph). He was inducted into the USAF OSI Hall of Fame in 2009 in Washington D.C.))



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WAD Mid-Term Board Meeting – SAVANNAH REPORT

W.A.D. Members,

> I very much enjoyed visiting with you and your significant others that journeyed to the United States for our Mid-Year Board Meeting in Savannah, Georgia. Though our numbers were lower than I or the other board members would have liked, we were able to have a productive session and squeeze in some fun along the way.

> The Board Meeting was very productive, but mostly administrative in nature. One exciting outcome of the meeting was that two members announced their candidacy for the 3rd Vice President position during our trip to Savannah. And, following our return home a third member announced her candidacy! It's been a long time since WAD has had this many qualified members run for the position. Each of these candidates are outstanding and have plans on how they would like to positively effect our organization. Please plan to learn about their platforms and cast your vote in person at our meeting in September during our annual conference in Toronto.

As you all know, W.A.D. meetings are not solely focused on work; we like to have fun and enjoy our surroundings as well. Not only did we host a dinner banquet, we also enjoyed a tour of the city and hosted the Secret Agent Challenge.

Savannah is one of the most beautiful cities in the southern U.S. and is the oldest city in Georgia having been founded in 1733. This year's mid-year meeting attendees were invited to participate in a scavenger hunt entitled Savannah Secret Agent Challenge to learn a bit more about the city and discover the depth of its beauty. Teams learned about Mercer Williams House (Clint Eastwood made a movie starring Kevin Spacey as my owner), Hamilton Turner Inn (Walt Disney based Disney World's Haunted Mansion on my architecture) and Pinkie Master's (It's where [Jimmy Carter] the 39th President of the United States of America announced his candidacy). Congratulations to Mike LaCorte, Laura Giuliani, Virendra Pandit, R.P. Chauhan and Ajit Singh for winning the Savannah Secret Agent Challenge! Not too shabby for a team with only one native English speaker.

The host committee arranged a tour of historic Savannah during our mid year session. 42 members boarded a Savannah Trolley for a tour of the city. Highlights of the tour included a drive through a number of the 22 historic squares that were part of James Oglethorpe's original city plan, an overview of the haunted sites and a casual ride through downtown. The next portion of the tour was a riverboat cruise on the Savannah River learning about the international shipping industry as well as the Civil War importance of the Port of Savannah.

We squeezed a lot of work and fun into our 3 days in the city. But, don't take my word for it. Talk to your friends and colleagues who attended. I'm sure they'll tell you it was well worth the trip.

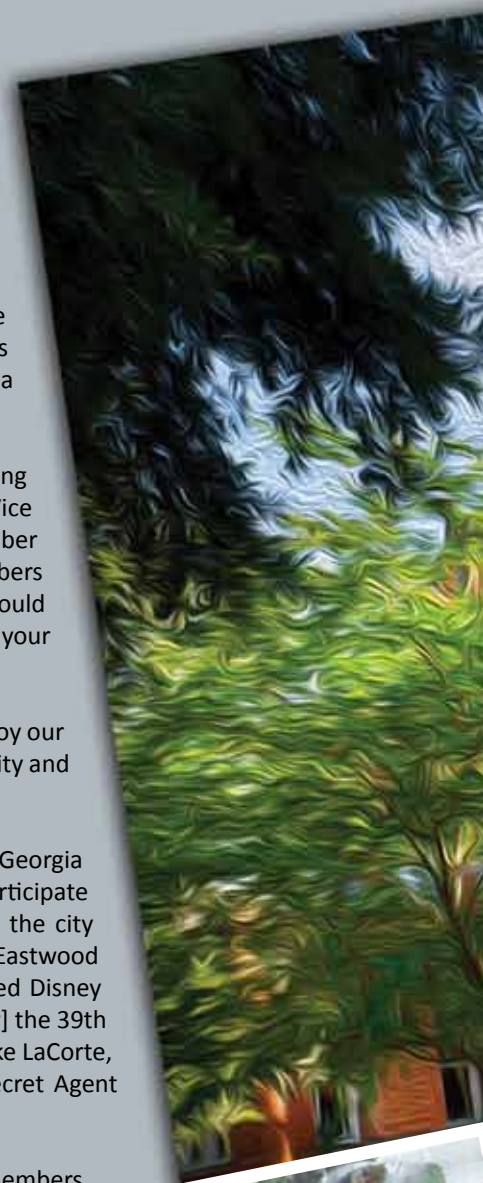
Don't miss our annual conference in Toronto from September 1-6. Register now to insure your spot in the conference hotel and on our tour of Niagara Falls.

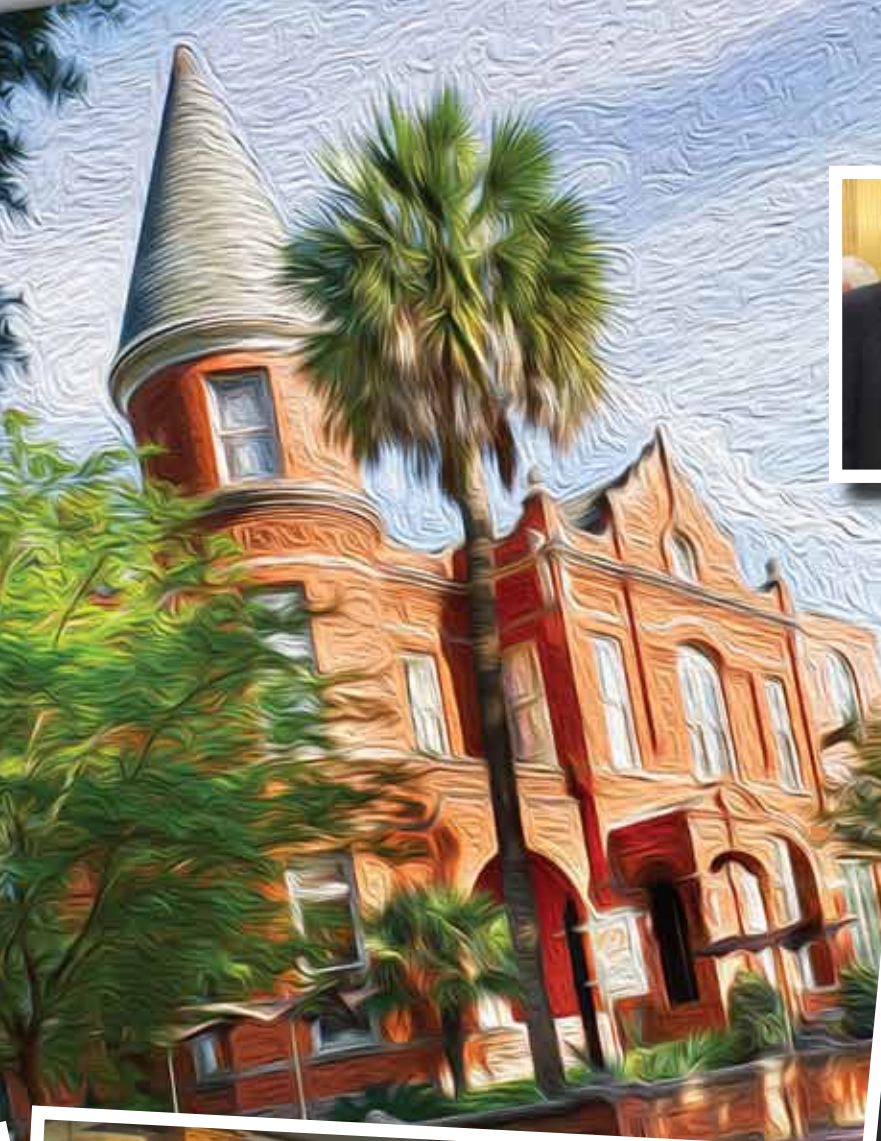
I look forward to seeing you in Toronto and enjoying the host committee's plan for us.

Respectfully,

Christine M. Vinson

Christine M. Vinson





HUMAN SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

POSTED ON: TUESDAY, 27 JANUARY 2015

By Leila Mead, Thematic Expert for Climate Change and Energy, Post-2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Policy (US)

The issues of human security and conflict in relation to climate change have evolved to a place where they now constitute a recognized and important component in the climate change conversation, and are being addressed in a diverse range of fora through meetings, reports and changes in policy.

For example, the UN Security Council has dedicated two sessions to the security threat posed by climate change; for the first time ever an assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) devoted an entire chapter to human security; and a recently published US Department of Defense Adaptation Roadmap states that “climate change poses an immediate threat to national security,” calling on the military to incorporate climate change into “broader strategic thinking about high-risk regions.”

Climate change is referred to as a “threat multiplier” because of its potential to exacerbate many of the current challenges and threats already being faced in some countries, such as infectious disease, terrorism and conflict over scarce resources. It can contribute to instability, lead to displacement and migration, worsen existing conflicts and threaten global security. Many developing countries, and particularly weaker and poorer States, have less capacity to prepare for and adapt to climate change, with a flood or drought capable of causing instability and unrest. For example, climate change can contribute to food insecurity and increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, which can lead to massive displacement and/or migration and conflict over food, water and/or arable land and border disputes. This ultimately reflects a lack of security in the daily lives of people. As climate change impacts worsen and temperatures rise, the threats to security have the potential to become more prominent and definitive.

However, viewing climate change as a security threat is not something all countries have historically been comfortable with, or were even aware of. Moreover, the issue was not so prevalent and the linkages were more tenuous in the early stages of international discussions on climate change. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol contain no reference to human security. Furthermore, when discussions on security and climate change at the international level first took place almost

ten years ago when the UN Security Council addressed the impacts of climate change on peace and security, the issue was still considered a “future” concern. At the time, climate change was mostly being addressed within the traditional climate change-related fora, was considered an “environmental issue” and primarily fell under the purview of environmental ministries. While today security is widely recognized as a legitimate concern in relation to climate change and is being addressed in various fora and international organizations, as mentioned, security-related concerns have yet to make their way into the formal climate change negotiations under the UNFCCC, the only global instrument to address climate change.

As far back as 2007, governments, and research and other organizations were beginning to address the issue of security and climate change. The Council on Foreign Relations, a US-based think tank, published an agenda for action, which moved beyond “diagnosing the threat” that climate change poses to security, provided affordable policy options to reduce vulnerability, and discussed strategic dimensions of reducing emissions, arguing that “sharp reductions” were critical “to avoid a spike in security concerns.” Also in 2007, the German Advisory Council on Global Change (WGBU) assessed the global security risks of climate change, but considered that climate-driven inter-State wars were unlikely to occur.

CLIMATE CHANGE IS REFERRED TO AS A “THREAT MULTIPLIER”

However, WGBU stated that climate change could “trigger national and international distributional conflicts” and intensify already challenging problems, such as “State failure, the erosion of social order and rising violence.” It also identified threats to security, including: a possible increase in the number of weak and fragile States as a result of climate change, and a “triggering and intensification of

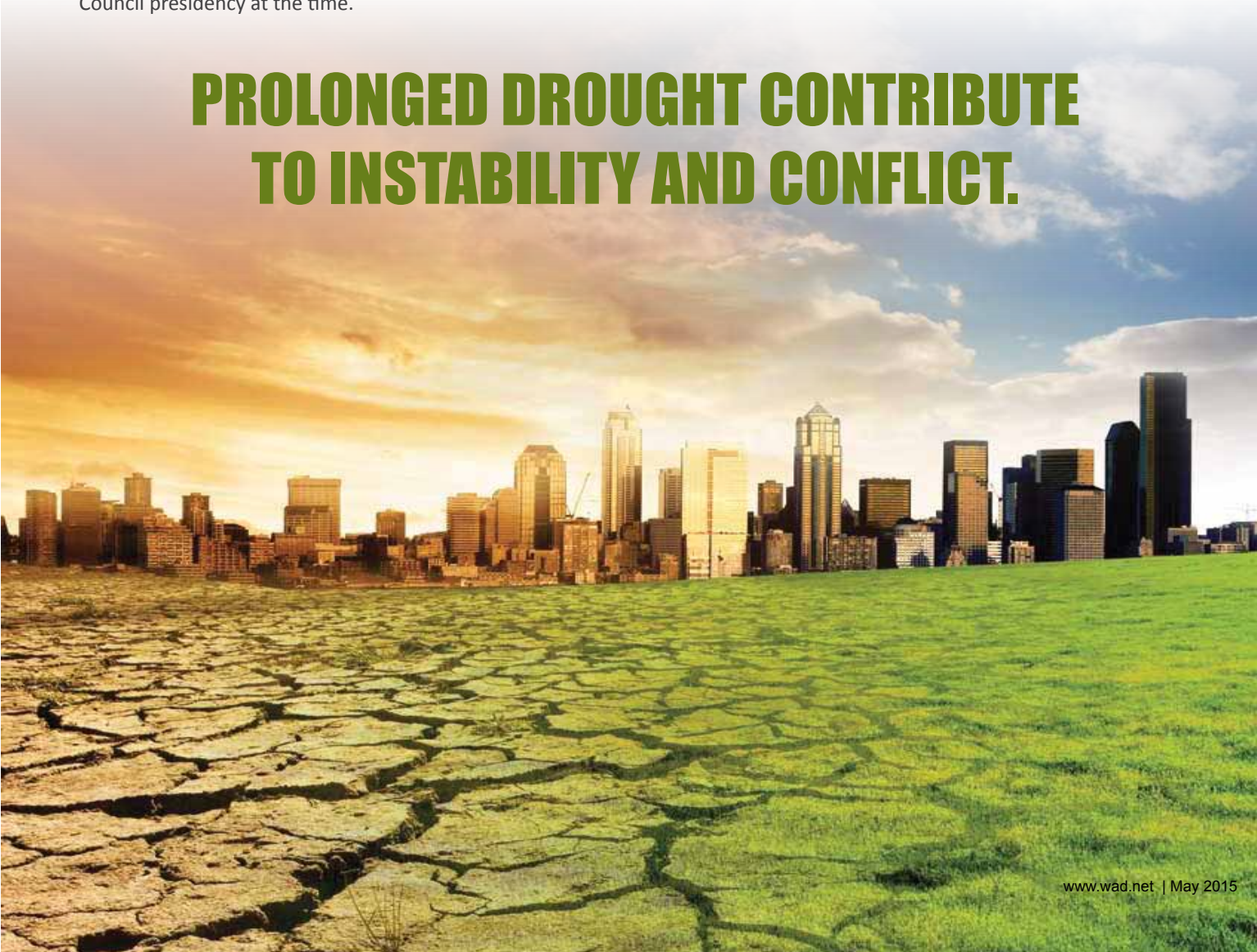
migration.” Echoing these sentiments and assessments, in 2008, the European Commission published a paper that detailed climate change-driven threats related to security issues, including: conflicts over diminished resources, such as water; economic damage and risk to coastal cities and infrastructure, such as port facilities; loss of territory and border disputes; “fragility and radicalization” in weak or failing States; tension over energy supply; and pressure on international governance, including the fueling of “politics of resentment” between those most responsible for climate change and those most affected by it.

In 2007, the UN Security Council held its first-ever debate on the impacts of climate change on peace and security; however, some countries questioned whether the Security Council was the appropriate place to discuss the issue. At the time, many developing countries, such as India and China, said climate change fell outside the Security Council’s mandate and should be dealt with in other fora, such as the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the UN General Assembly (UNGA) and the UNFCCC.[9] However, others, and small island States in particular, supported the debate, which was initiated by the United Kingdom, who held the Security Council presidency at the time.

In 2011, another Security Council session on the security impacts of climate change convened, with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon stating that “climate change not only exacerbates threats to peace and security, it is a threat to peace and security.” The day-long debate concluded with a statement that recognized the responsibility for climate change and other sustainable development issues conferred upon the UNGA and ECOSOC. It also underscores the UNGA’s resolution, which reaffirms the UNFCCC as the primary forum for addressing climate change. However, the statement also notes that “conflict analysis” on the “possible security implications of climate change” is important when climate issues drive conflict, challenge implementation of Security Council mandates or endanger peace processes.

In its latest assessment report, the IPCC addressed security and conflict for the first time by including a subsection on ‘Human Security’ in the Working Group II (WGII) contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation. It concludes that climate change is projected to increase the displacement of people due to a lack of resources and extreme weather events, in both rural and urban areas, particularly in low-income developing countries,

PROLONGED DROUGHT CONTRIBUTE TO INSTABILITY AND CONFLICT.



and has the potential to indirectly increase the risk of violent conflicts, such as civil war and inter-group violence, by exacerbating well-documented conflict drivers, such as poverty and economic shocks. Climate change also impacts on the infrastructure and territorial integrity of States, and, as such, is expected to influence national security policies. For example, land inundation due to sea-level rise threatens the territorial integrity of small island States and countries with extensive coastlines. In addition, some transboundary impacts, such as on water resources, can increase rivalries. While effective and strengthened national and inter-governmental institutions and strong governance at the State level can help enhance cooperation and manage such conflicts, this is not always possible in weaker or fragile States. Whether addressing the issue of human security in the AR5 will create any impetus for or “influence” policymakers to pick up this issue in the intergovernmental negotiations process remains to be seen.

Following on the heels of the IPCC WG II report’s release and echoing its findings that impacts exacerbated by climate change is a growing security concern, the CNA Military Advisory Board, in the US, released a report on National Security and the Accelerating Risks of Climate Change, which points to the threats posed by further pressures on areas where the water-food-security nexus is already stressed. The report reiterates that climate change has led to, inter alia: wheat and maize yield reductions, which could further threaten food security and spark conflicts; and prolonged drought, leading to both food price spikes and mass displacement, both of which contribute to instability and conflict. In addition, according to the report, increased flooding in low-lying urban areas, such as Dhaka, Jakarta and Mumbai, could lead to unprecedented levels of dislocation and mass migration, exerting more pressure on infrastructure and resources.

The US Department of Defense report (mentioned above) also describes how drought and food shortages might spark political unrest in the Middle East and Africa, for example. While one factor among many and less likely to lead to conflict if other risk factors are not present, climate change is and will continue to exacerbate regional and local tensions in ‘hot-zones,’ where its impacts will multiply problems like water scarcity, food shortages and overpopulation, increasing the potential for instability and conflict. As described in a special issue of Political Geography exploring the links between climate change and violent conflict, climate change can lead to a decrease in such resources as food or water, resulting in either fighting over resources due to increased scarcity or migration, internally or across borders. Regardless of the type and size of climatic changes, short-term climate change impacts are likely to have a disproportionate effect on poor countries with already weak governance structures, and poor people in poor countries, particularly in Africa and Asia. The Wilson Center’s Environmental Change and Security Program has numerous publications on this issue, including on

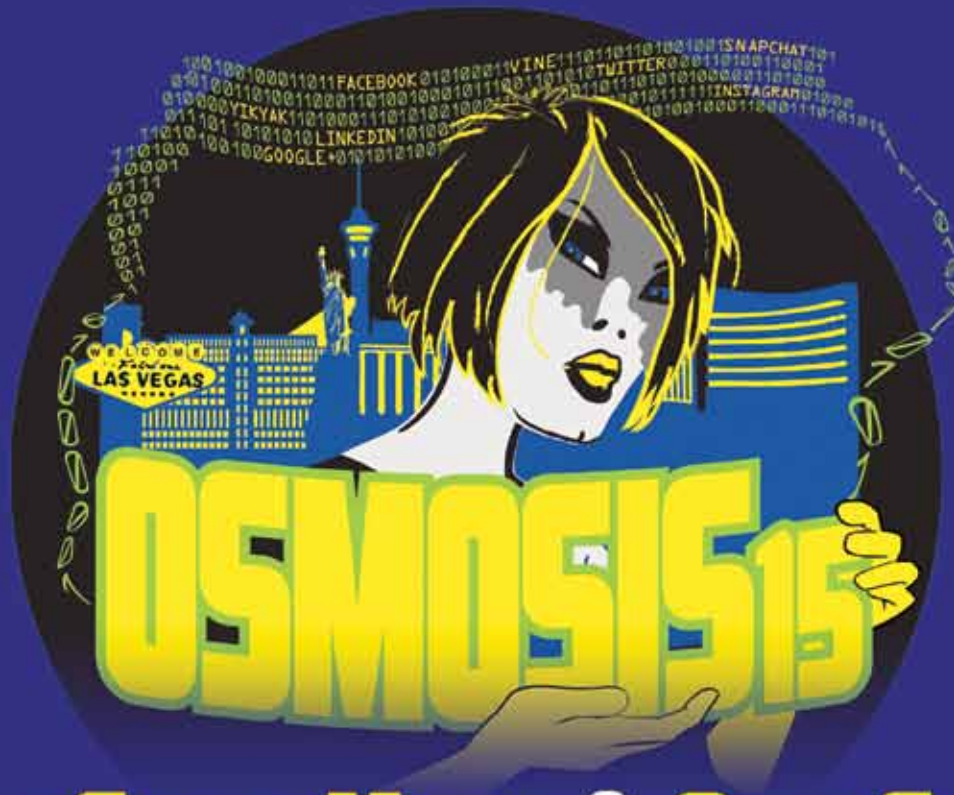
‘Climate-Related Conflicts in West Africa,’ for example. While many States in these regions will suffer droughts, floods and overall poor water quality, some may also experience increased regional tensions or even risk failure due to the inability to cope with sudden shocks, as well as long-term stresses, such as decreased agricultural yields. Thus, planning is critical, and the unexpected must be anticipated and prepared for through adaptation actions and resilience building.

Some are beginning to assess what is being done, as well as what can and should be done in the near future. For example, the American Security Project released preliminary results on a Climate Change and Global Security Defense Index that details how governments around the world are planning for and anticipating the strategic threats of climate change, by consolidating the attitudes of militaries and security establishments toward climate change and comparing national, regional and multilateral security approaches. The Index’s ultimate objective is to determine to what extent governments consider climate change to be a security issue, and whether they have incorporated such concerns into official documents and policies. The Index suggests that, inter alia: almost all countries consider human assistance and disaster relief a crucial responsibility of their militaries; and 70% of countries have built climate change as a national security threat into their planning. This is an encouraging sign.

ANTICIPATE THE UNEXPECTED. PLANNING IS CRITICAL.

While the security dimension of climate change is more evident than ever, the issue is still not being addressed by the international climate regime, nor does it have any legal force or backing. However, countries, organizations and various studies and reports are continuing to highlight the issue, and some countries are making changes to their national policies to accommodate these concerns and threats. As threats proliferate and become more diverse and the planet continues to warm, such security concerns will become more international in nature, go beyond borders, as climate change itself, and will require a more concerted international response.

read more: <http://climate-iiisd.org/policy-updates/human-security-and-climate-change/>



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W.A.D. 90th ANNUAL CONFERENCE EVENT SCHEDULES & CONFERENCE PROGRAM

TORONTO

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 2, 2015

09:00am	-	12:00pm	Board of Directors Meeting
12:00pm	-	12:45pm	Board of Directors Working Luncheon
12:45pm	-	04:00pm	Board of Directors Meeting
03:00pm	-	06:00pm	Registration Open
06:00pm	-	07:30pm	Welcome Reception

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 2015

09:00am	-	12:00pm	General Business Session
Lunch			On Your Own
02:00pm	-	08:00pm	Tour: Niagara Falls
08:00pm	-	10:00pm	Hospitality Suite Open

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 2015

09:00am	-	11:20am	General Business Session
11:30am	-	01:00pm	Past President's Brunch
01:30pm	-	05:00pm	WAD Seminar
01:30pm	-	02:15pm	Social Media Investigations Speaker: Cynthia Hetherington, MLS, MSM, CFE (Hetherington Group)
02:30pm	-	03:15pm	Incident Investigations and Reviews for Players Safety Speaker: Stephane Quintal (Vice-President Players Safety, National Hockey League)
03:30pm	-	04:45pm	Criminal Behavior Analysis Speaker: Dr. Peter Collins (Forensic Psychiatrist, University of Toronto)
06:00pm ¹	-	08:00pm	Cocktail Party - Hockey Night in Canada Wear your favorite NHL team's jerseys or equipment And get ready to win!

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 2015

09:00am	-	12:00pm	WAD Seminar
09:00am	-	09:50am	Supporting those who Grieve Speaker: Patricia Hung (Coaching Joy)
10:00am	-	10:55am	Criminal Defence in Cyber Space: Why the Bad Guys are Winning Speaker: Kevin Ripa (Computer Evidence Recovery, Inc.)
11:05am	-	12:00pm	Topic 5 : The Great Game And It's Virtue - There's more than one way to skin a cat. Speaker: Brig (R) Rashid Ali Malik (Security 2000)
Lunch			On your own
01:30pm	-	04:00pm	New Board of Directors Meeting
06:30pm	-	07:30pm	Cocktail Reception
07:30pm	-	10:00pm	WAD Gala Banquet – WAD's 90th Bash

SPEAKERS



Cynthia Hetherington, MLS, MSM, CFE, - Cynthia has more than 20 years of experience in research, investigations and corporate intelligence. A noted authority and recipient of the 2012 'Speaker of the Year Award' by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (www.ACFE.org). Her company, the Hetherington Group, is a national consulting, publishing and training firm specializing in intelligence, security and investigations. One of the most respected online investigators, Cynthia combines her Master of Library Science, Master of Science in Management, experience as a Certified Fraud Examiner, and over 20 years of computer expertise, to establish her company in the online and Internet investigative industry.

Stephane Quintal is a Canadian retired professional ice hockey player who played in the National Hockey League for 16 seasons. He was the only member of the Canadians never to miss a game in 1998–99. He had been the last player to wear number 5 before the Canadian retired it in honour of Bernard "Boom-Boom" Geoffrion. He retired in 2004. Following an extensive evaluation process that included interviews with many qualified candidates, it was determined that the goals and objectives of the Department of Player Safety would be served best under Quintal's continued leadership. He is currently the Senior Vice President of Player Safety for the NHL.



Dr. Peter Collins is the forensic psychiatrist with the Criminal Behaviour Analysis Unit of the Ontario Provincial Police. Peter is also the consultant forensic psychiatrist with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police "O" Division Integrated National Security Enforcement Team and since 1992 he has been a member of the negotiation team of the Toronto Police Service Emergency Task Force. Peter obtained his Masters in Applied Criminology from the University of Ottawa, his Medical Degree from McMaster University and completed his postgraduate medical training in psychiatry and forensic psychiatry at the University of Toronto. Peter is also a co-investigator with the Health Adaptation Research on Trauma (HART) Lab, University of Toronto at Mississauga. He is on the board of the Canadian Association of Threat Assessment Professionals and a contributing editor – the Journal of Threat Assessment and Management, published by the American Psychological Association.

Patricia Hung was the mother of 14-year-old Stefanie Rengel, who was knifed to death outside her East York home on New Year's Day 2008 by 17-year-old David Bagshaw, a former admirer of Rengel's bullied into committing the vicious act by his jealous girlfriend, Melissa Todorovic, 15. The two were convicted in 2009, Bagshaw with stabbing Rengel and Todorovic for masterminding the crime. Both were sentenced as adults and continue to serve life sentences. Hung began a year-long correspondence course with the California-based Grief Coach Academy late in 2011. Hung was certified in 2012, is now taking a follow-up course, and is currently working with the relative of a murder victim. It wouldn't be until a few years later that answers would be forthcoming, after Hung, a veteran Toronto Police officer, began studying how to be a certified grief coach. She began learning how to help others cope with the sudden loss of a loved one and, with that, how to put both herself and her family on a better path to healing — a journey that continues today.



Kevin J. Ripa is a former member, in various capacities, of the Department of National Defence serving in both foreign and domestic postings. He is now providing superior service to various levels of government, law enforcement, and Fortune 500 companies, and has assisted in sensitive investigations around the world. Mr. Ripa is a respected and sought after individual within the investigative industry throughout North America for his expertise in Information Technology Investigations, and has been called upon to testify as an expert witness on many occasions over the past 20 years. As well, he has been involved in numerous complex cyber-forensics investigations. Mr. Ripa is an EnCase Certified Examiner, and a Windows Advanced Certified Forensics Examiner, and serves on the boards of the Alberta Association of Private Investigators and the Canadian Association of Private Investigators.

Brig (R) Rashid Ali Malik is President and Chief Executive Officer of a leading security company named Security 2000, headquartered in Karachi, Pakistan.[1] He served in the Pakistan Army for 32 years, participated in two wars and for eminent service received 17 medals for war and peace-time service, 2 Commendations from the Chief of Army Staff and the Army Chief Gold Medal. From 1993 to 1995, he was Chairman of the Regional ICAO Hijacking Council. Have made almost 40 speaking presentations in last 10 years. The subject has generally been "War on Terror" and what is likely to happen. The venue has been Boston University, Colorado University, International Security Seminar in Delhi at the Indian Presidents House, Defence and Security at the Naval and Military Club in London. He is among Board of Governors of the WAD [5] and among Governing Board of the Washington based Global Source LLC. He was also Director General of the Pakistan Airports Security Force for five years.



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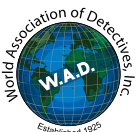
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BLACKWATER HUGE DISSERVICE – PRIVATE SECURITY

By Brig (R) Rashid Ali Malik.

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ORIGIN

Almost a 100 years ago, a futurologist had predicted that by the turn of the century there would be more private security men than police men, that they would be routinely deployed in public areas; that security firms would be managing security of large financial institutions, sea and airports, residential areas with close circuit television (CCTV) surveillance; and that police forces would charge for some services and even be sponsored by business. All these predictions, have come true and illustrate the fundamental change that has taken place in the diminishing structure of policing.

The involvement of private organization in policing is therefore not new, and in many cases such involvement pre-dates the formation of the modern police. What is distinct is their phenomenal growth and the transformation of some of their activities into the security industry. Such has been the growth of private security in some countries that there are now more private security officers than police officers. In India the ratio is 10:1

CURRENT

In the last few years the world has experienced several events where the best of security has been compromised resulting into physical and reputational losses of irreversible magnitude. In the current environment ever growing and expanding threats of extremism / terrorism cannot be left to the Government agencies alone to counter. There is a need for the 'Private Security' to augment state effort for controlling / restoring law and order situation all over the world. World is now more exposed and the enemy sharper. We in Pakistan have seen much of this as compared to rest of the world. Being in the most affected / conflicted, volatile region and based on experience we feel that most conspicuous aspect of security on which 'Private Security' can make a major contribution are threefold.

- a. **Protection of Information.** One who is able to protect his information, future strategies and prevent leakage of plans will succeed. Since early days of communication, diplomats and military commanders understood that it was necessary to provide some mechanism to protect the confidentiality of correspondence and to have some means of detecting tempering. It was Julius Caesar who invented 'Caesar Cipher' to protect his messages / communication. This has gone through constant evolution since. Threats of attacks have increased manifold since the introduction of computers / IT. There is an ongoing war between information holders and hackers. 'Private Security' can help educate users and make 'Protection Policies' for them which would define access, storage, transmission, printing, removal and the systems to be used for sensitive information coupled with intelligence based training to prevent software attacks, theft of intellectual property, identity theft, theft of equipment or information, sabotage and information extortion.
- b. **Know Your Men.** Background check or background investigation is the process of looking up and compiling criminal records, commercial records, financial records and gap verification of past education and employment of individuals. These are often done by employers for employment screening, especially for candidates seeking a position that requires a high security

or position of trust. Pre and post employment checks of employees under existing uncertain environments have gained extraordinary importance. These checks may be expensive but can preclude major disasters. In most of the disparaging / fatal incidents may these be attacks on high value targets such as military bases or data storage were accomplished with connivance of employees / enemies from within. The recent Germanwings plane crash in which Andreas Lubitz flew his plane into the French Alps has been attributed to his history of severe depression; aspect criminally ignored by the airline. This could have been prevented by not allowing a mentally sick person to co pilot this plane. Organizations must have complete background information updated from time to time, about their employees including their mental and physical health for preventive action at the right moment. Here 'Private Security can play it role.

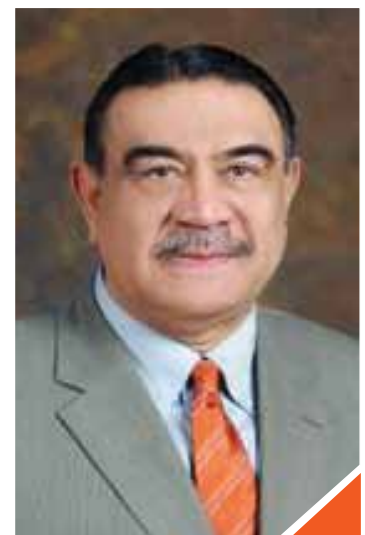
- c. **Be Prepared.** In today's world it is a joint effort to fight the menace of extremism / terrorism in addition to the normal / usual crime. Only a synchronized effort at the national level can successfully preempt or control damages. The scenario today depicts a diverse set of high – consequence threat of both potential terrorist attacks and natural disasters. This requires preparedness at all levels of Government and private sector. Ideal could be to have a 'National Preparedness System' in place. Crisis preparedness would in summary mean security awareness, continuous appraisal of threat perception, training and appropriate equipping to thwart untoward incidents and recurrence. Private Security today is well geared to take over this responsibility and create safe environments conducive to business sector for concentrating on their operations thus acting as an economic multiplier.

FUTURE

- a. **Survival of the Fittest.** In the era of competition only the fittest will survive. Security is no more a monopoly of the state. Police totally under the state domain has lost its efficiency the world over with examples of Boston, Maryland, New York. Private security has excelled in the field of law and order maintenance. It does not take sides. Today security guards highly sensitive areas like nuclear plants, naval ports, airports and even some cantonments the world over.
- b. **Negative Perception.** Blackwater has been sadly the negative face of private security companies; providing mercenaries, spying for top Intelligence Agencies. This is not the true face of private security. Unfortunately they were created by vested interests for ulterior motives and rightly condemned for they did huge disservice to provide security. The fact is that even a good security company well equipped and created with positive intentions can match the performance of an average army though this is not the objective of private security.
- c. **State Control.** Private Security should not be under the control of state for they can become an extension of Police, instead employ a neutral employer like the UNO /

International Agencies under a strict code of conduct. That is what will distinguish it from state controlled police and law enforcement agencies. They can be used as neutral peace keeping force world over.

- d. **Training.** All countries including third world have several financial constraints to provide adequate training and equipment. Balancing between welfare projects and administrative expenses for ruling elite is always a nightmare. Police work is always a thankless job criticized for working in the interest of those at the helm of affairs. Private Security by itself is an industry and ideal to be employed under neutrals, no state control. The more it is employed the more it will flourish.
- e. **Role of Army.** Army by its nature is raised and disciplined to the extent that they follow orders blindly. Harsh execution is often criticized and disliked. Private security is balanced though also highly disciplined yet has a say in decision making. Not being under state control their output will be based on fair and judicious enforcement of security / law and order.
- f. **Peace Keeping Force.** Our world today is faced with insurgencies, terrorist threats and natural disasters. Countries contribute their share at times much to the dislike of their own public. No one better can replace the Army but private security.
- g. **Employment.** Unemployment is universal moreso in the third world. Security Companies can provide jobs to a large number of unemployed youth who are otherwise attracted to criminal activities and terrorist organizations.
- h. **Growth.** Private Security has inbuilt capacity for growth, modernizing and responding to the need of the time which unfortunately police does not. Even in countries like USA where there is more private security than police, complaints against them are negligible while severe protest and demonstration against police is routine. There is need to be liberal with private security and allow them to be equipped with modern gadgets / technology under a code of conduct.



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Inside Front Cover (sold).....	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 650.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 1200.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 1650.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 2000.00
Inside Back Cover	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 600.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 1100.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 1500.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 1800.00
Full Page (W 8.5" x H 11").....	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 450.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 850.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 1200.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 1500.00
½ Page (W 8.5" x H 5.5").....	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 300.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 570.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 810.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 1020.00
¼ Page (W 4.25" x H 5.5").....	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 200.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 370.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 510.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 620.00
Business Card (W 3.5" x H 2.1").....	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 100.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 200.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 300.00	<input type="checkbox"/> US\$ 400.00

Contact : _____

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Address : _____

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Country : _____ Tel: _____ Fax: _____

PAYMENT MODE Enclosed a Check payable to W.A.D for the amount in "TOTAL Amount" box above
 Payment by Credit Card option: [] Visa [] Mastercard [] American Express Card

Card # _____

Expiration Date : _____ Security Code: (3 digit Visa/4 digit MC) _____

Name on Card : _____

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Volume 66, Issue 13
 Jan – April, 2015
 Dateline: December 15, 2014

Volume 66, Issue 14
 May – August, 2015
 Dateline: April 15, 2015

Volume 66, Issue 15
 September – December 2015
 Dateline: August 15, 2015

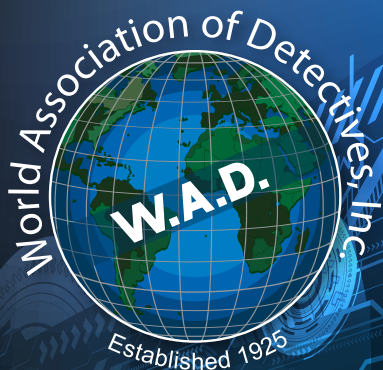
Volume 67, Issue 16
 January – March 2016
 Dateline: December 15, 2015



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