



CITES National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP)

PROGRESS REPORT



Confiscated Ivory destruction by burning, 20 March 2015

ETHIOPIA

By

Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA)

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Reporting period:

December 2014 – June 2018

July 2018



PART A: Synopsis of NIAP implementation

The Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) is a government organization established by the proclamation number 575/2008 for managing and conserving the wildlife resources of the country at national level. The Authority is also mandated to protect and control any illegal activities taking place on wildlife including illegal trade and trafficking in wildlife and their products across the country.

In Ethiopia, elephants are one of the wild animals that are affected by poaching and illegal trade. They are poached for its ivory. Today, the country's elephant population is roughly estimated between 2000 and 3000. In order to protect these few elephants existing in the wild environment of the country, EWCA is working vigouresly with national and regional law enforcement agencies, regional wildlife offices and its partners. In the past few years, significant results have been obtained with such collaborative efforts. Despite all these good efforts, still there are some illegal ivory trade and trafficking activity in some places within the country but are extremely hidden (hard to notice its precence).

At the 65th CITES Standing Committee meeting in Geneva, July 2014, Ethiopia is identified as one of the *secondary concern countries* with seven other countries. Based on this the CITES Secretariate has recommended those countries to develop a National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) in order to eliminate the illegal ivory trade from thier countries. Accordingly, Ethiopia has developed a **National Ivory Action Plan** (NIAP) in December 2014 and it enters to action directly.

Ethiopia's NIAP has organized in five sections/pillars, containing a total of 13 key/priority actions and each key action inturn consists of list of activities (milstones) that need to be carried out within the NIAP implementation period to achive the priority actions.

Based on our self assessment of the NIAP implementation, two (15.38%) out of the 13 key/priority actions are achieved; eight (61%) are substantially achived; three (23.07%) is on truck (See details under part C).



During the implementation period of Ethiopia's NIAP, a number of important activities have been undertaken. The most remarkable achievements include:-

Raising people awareness on wildlife crime is crucial to combat the wildlife crimes. More than 51,700 people have been trained about wildlife crimes across the country in a face to face training program in the last three years. If this number is compared with the country's total population, it is obviously very little. So it is needed to look for a better way to increase coverage. One of the best approaches could be to integrate wildlife crime issue in to the education system (curriculum) of the country, including law enforcement training institute and academies. In this regard, quite a lot of discussions have been made with the Ministry of education, Federal police training institutes and national army training institutes and have agreed on the idea. The Federal Police Commission already has taken action and incorporated wildlife crime issues in to its police training material in November 2017.

Another important achievement made during the NIAP implementation period is associated with wildlife laws enforcement. This is also crucial. If wildlife criminals are traced, arrested, prosecuted and properly penalized, it will have a great deterring effect to others and also it can be educative to the criminal as well. In the last three years alone, about 231 people arrested across the country in connection to poaching, illegal wildlife trade and trafficking. Most of the arrest occurred at Addis Ababa Bole International Airport. Out of them, 169 (73.1%) were foreigners, of which 18 (10.65%) departures and 151 (89.3%) transit passengers came from different African countries. That is why Ethiopia is identified as *source* and *transit* country for illegal wildlife and wildlife products trafficking. Out of the total criminals, 182 of them were prosecuted and penalized, nine with imprisonment and the rest with fine.

Ivory destruction is also another great achievement made during the NIAP implementation period. About 6.1 tones of the confiscated ivory were destroyed by burning in an official ceremony on 20 March 2015.



Also, the review of the existing National Wildlife legislations is also another great achievement although the draft not yet approved by the parliament of the Ethiopian Government. Key stakeholders and relevant institutions including the Ethiopian Revenues and Customs Authority (ERCA), the Federal and Regional Police Commissions, the Ministry of Defense, National Information and Security Service, the Federal Attorney General and regional wildlife offices have been actively participated in the review process. Now the draft wildlife legislation and regulation are finalized and submitted to the parliament via the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for approval.

As we all aware, wildlife crime is a trans-national problem so that one country cannot control it alone. Cross border cooperation and collaboration among countries are essential to combat illegal wildlife and their products trade and trafficking effectively. This was one of the aspect EWCA has focused during the NIAP implementation period. Ethiopia has signed a regional network on wildlife crime which is known as the Horn of Africa Wildlife law Enforcement Network (HAWEN) on November 15, 2017 in Addis Ababa. The network operates under IGAD. EWCA believes that this regional network can serve as platform for the Horn of African countries to strengthen their cooperation and collaboration in fighting wildlife crimes across thier region.

To address this conservation challenge, EWCA also collaborates with various local and international organizations and partners such as the Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society (EWNHS), INTERPOL, the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW), the African Elephant Fund (AEF/UNEP), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), Born Free Foundation (BFF), and Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF). A new project, called GEF 6 is now in place. Wildlife law enforcement is one component of the project so that EWCA's effort for combating illegal wildlife and wildlife products will greatly enhanced.



PART B: Summary evaluation of actions

The Ethiopia's NIAP has a total of 13 key/priority actions and more than 30 activities/milestones that need to be performed according to the schedule indicated in the action plan in order to achieve each key action within the NIAP implementation period. The following table presents the implementation progress of NIAP actions based on our self assesement. Part C provides detail information on it.

Pillar	Progress rating					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
1. Legislations & Regulations		1.2 Analyze the gaps between the Federal and Regional States wildlife legislations on wildlife crime; for harmonization & enhancement of EWCA's and Regional States wildlife legislation.	1.1 Improve legal framework on wildlife crime with a focus on increasing deterrents.			



Pillar	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
2. National level Enforcement actions and Inter-Agency collaboration (The following pillars from our NIAP doc. P-2: Prosecution P-3: Intelligence & Investigation P-4: (partly) P-5: Enforcement Operations are all reported under this)	4.1 Improve national cooperation to combat illegal ivory trade & trafficking 4.2 Develop a national strategy for enhancing inter-agency collaboration and wildlife contraband detection 5.1 Reduce illegal domestic sales and domestic involvement in ivory trade	2. 1 Increase prosecution rates for illegal ivory trade and trafficking. 2.2 Increase illegal ivory trafficking detection rates at international and land borders and along trafficking routes 3.1 Strengthen the intelligence networks of EWCA up to site levels to curb illegal wildlife trade and trafficking 3.2 Improve system for handling, transport and storing ivory (including data management and communication channels) seized at site levels and BIA	3.3 Improve forensic support for prosecutions and detection of origin of seized ivory			



		<p>3.4 Develop wildlife crime intelligence and investigation procedures and take the necessary measures to ensure their implementation</p> <p>5.2 Site-based law enforcement efforts strengthened with an initial focus in four PA's viz Babile Elephant Sanctuary, Gambella, Mago & Omo National parks</p>				
<p>3. International and Regional Enforcement Collaboration</p>		<p>3.3 Improve international cooperation and collaboration to combat illegal ivory trade & trafficking</p>				



4. Outreach, public awareness and education	❖ All Awareness raising trainings and education programmes, targeting to reduce illegal trade and trafficking in wildlife & wildlife products.					
5. Reporting		❖ Reporting to ETIS, MIKE and CITES Secretariat				



PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions

Key Actions	Evaluation	Summary of progress (and comments)
PILLAR 1: Legislations and Regulations		
1.1 Improve legal framework on wildlife crime with a focus on increasing deterrents	Amendment of wildlife act, with scale of new penalty framework	<p>On track</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing wildlife legislations and regulations reviewed over the period of 2016 and 2017. Five stake holders meetings conducted for consultation and collection of input on specific legislative provisions especially to those relating to illegal trade, trafficking and poaching. First meeting in December 2015, Second and third in February and May 2016, and the fifth one in April 2017. The experience and legal frameworks /level of fines and prison sentences/ of two other elephant range states reviewed. These are the Kenyan Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 & the United Republic of Tanzania the Wildlife Conservation Act 2008. During reviewing the legislations, due attention has been given to those provisions related to wildlife crime for instance the penalty frame work; New penalty frame work (fines and prison sentences) which we beleive able to deter criminals in wildlife sector has been drafted, which looks stronger than the existing one. (See Annex 1) Drafting subsidiary legislative provisions relating to the control of illegal ivory trade and elephant poaching and support the ongoing process in EWCA to redraft new wildlife legislation



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A draft wildlife act ammendment bill is prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in June 2017 for further look. Then the Ministry will submit to the government for approval. ▪ <i>Overall progress is running according to the schedule with 85.7 percent of the milestones achieved in the implementation period of NIAP.</i> ▪ <i>The next important tusk is submission of the draft wildlife legislation and regulation by the Ministry to the Government for approval. This milestone has been delayed due to busy schedule of the Ministry.</i>
1.2 Analyze the gaps between the Federal and Regional States wildlife legislations on wildlife crime; for harmonization & enhancement of EWCA's and Regional States wildlife legislation	Federal and regional wildlife provisions on wildlife crime are harmonized	On truck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A meeting organized for the Federal & Regional Wildlife Authorities in November 2016. Heads of all wildlife protected Areas participated. Gaps between the federal and regional wildlife legislations particularly in controlling illegal trade in ivory and other wildlife and wildlife products clearly identified. ▪ Recommendations provided to EWCA and the Regional Wildlife Authorities on the results of the analysis of their wildlife legislations to dissolve the gaps and harmonize the wildlife laws. ▪ The Amahara Regional State reviewed its Regional wildlife act and harmonizes it with the Federal wildlife act so as to effectively deter criminality and reduce the crime on wildlife. ▪ One harmonized Regional wildlife act drafted. ▪ <i>Overall progress is running according to the schedule with 80 percent of the milestones achieved.</i>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EWCA shall continue to motivate and support the other regional states to have a strong harmonized regional wildlife act.
PILLAR 2: National level enforcement actions and Inter-Agency collaboration			
2. 1 Increase prosecution rates for illegal ivory trade and trafficking.	Status of prosecution rates	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ministry of justice (now restructured as the Federal Attorney General) consulted on how judiciaries can be made strictly apply wildlife crime legislations in 2015, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A letter has been written by the Ministry and circulated to regional justice office for strong action to be taken on illegal ivory traders and traffickers. A meeting with the Federal Attorney General conducted in June 2016. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior prosecutors and judges participated in the meeting. Discussed on the applicability of guidelines on sentencing wildlife crime cases. Participants supported the idea of having a guideline on sentence. It should be in line with the rules and regulation of the country's justice system and must be endorsed by the Federal Attorney General. Awareness raising training on seriousness and harmful aspects of wildlife crimes has been delivered to 380 prosecutors, 83 judiciaries and more than 561 investigators that closely work on wildlife cases at the Federal and Regional levels, from August 2015 to September 2017. A wildlife crime training material using local language has been developed in December 2015. It is used to create awareness in judiciary,



			<p>police and prosecutors training colleges/ academy. (see Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training was organized jointly by EWCA and AWF for prosecutors, judiciaries and investigators working at Federal and regional levels in July 2016. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 7 senior prosecutors, 5 judiciaries and 15 investigators participated - Participants have shared their experience on prosecution and successes and failure of court cases related to wildlife crimes. - It was noted that relatively the federal prosecutors and judiciaries are doing better. ▪ A wildlife crime training material distributed to eight judiciary, police and prosecutors training colleges/ academy in 2016 and 2017. ▪ A system put in place for collecting information on wildlife crime penalties is being applied across the country. ▪ <i>About 85.7 percent of the milestones achieved. Awareness of judiciaries, prosecutors and investigators improved and Status of Prosecution is getting some improvements from 40 to 65 percent, especially at regional levels.</i> ▪ <i>Need further to consult the Federal Attorney General on how to proceed and develop the guidelines on sentencing and shall be presented for approval. Also need to work very closely with prosecutors working in regional states to ensure effective prosecution.</i>
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<p>2.2 Increase illegal ivory trafficking detection rates at international and land borders and along trafficking routes</p>	<p>Status of detection of contraband in ivory</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trainings on wildlife and their products identification skills have been delivered to 610 LEO from 2015 to 2017. Customs, security, police officers & national army based around border areas (Ethio-Kenya, Ethio-Sudan & Ethio-Somalia) were the primary target. ▪ EWCA has developed wildlife & their products identification (ID) manual in 15000 copies using three local languages (Amharic, Oromia and Ethio-Somali languages). (see Annex 3) ▪ Current inspection/control systems, equipments and capacity gaps at Bole International Airport (BIA), with a focus on cargo systems and transit luggage inspection reviewed and gaps identified. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is noted that transit luggage have been poorly inspected due to the assumption that they have already checked at the country of departure, - Large commodities shipped via the cargo are poorly inspected for wildlife contraband. - Use of Sniffer dog at BIA recommended. ▪ 72 custom staff working in Southern Regions of the country have been trained on job about illegal wildlife trade and trafficking and its consequences in October and November 2015. ▪ ID manuals distributed to law enforcement agencies located at 16 most priority sites including border areas to enhance wildlife law enforcement. ▪ Feasibility for deploying sniffer dogs in BIA to improve detection rates was assessed in 2016. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EWCA partners particularly AWF has great interest to support the authority in this regard.
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ethiopian Federal Police Commission has promised to offer special place within the federal police dog school facilities. - MOU drafted to be signed between EWCA and Federal Police Commission on detector dogs issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ID skill training has been delivered to Bole International Airport LEO in 2015 (12 custom officers, eight federal police and eight security officers). The training was organized by EWCA in collaboration with IFAW. ▪ <i>More than 85.7 percent of the milestones achieved. ID skills of officers engaged in control and inspection duties improved and Status of detection rates reveal some improvement. Just after the ID training one hand bag made of python skin and one hand bag made of crocodile skin confiscated at BIA by one of the trainee. Also officers' skill to identify curved ivory products improved.</i> ▪ <i>Progress regarding use of the in-flight message at the Ethiopian airlines has been delayed due to financial and some technical reasons. The next important task is to finalize it and convey the in-flight message.</i>
3.1 Strengthen the intelligence networks of EWCA up to site levels to curb illegal wildlife trade and trafficking	Intelligence networks established up to site levels	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trainings on how to set up and manage Intelligence networks have been delivered for eleven EWCA staff (five from the head quarter and six from protected areas). The training has been organized and given by the British Peace Support Team East Africa (BPST-EA) in Kenya and Uganda in 2016 and 2017. ▪ Seven experts have been added to the wildlife intelligence unit at EWCA headquarter (one recruited and 6 internally assigned) to strengthen the intelligence networks of EWCA. Similarly over 69 scouts recruited for protected areas to strengthen the intelligence network at site levels. ▪ <i>Overall progress is quite good. Site level intelligence networks still</i>



			<p><i>needs to build their capacity to make them fully operational atleast in targeted key sites (Babile Elephant Sanctuary, Omo and Mago National Parks) due to lack of equipments and some technical support. The GEF 6 project which has started operating this year could address this issue and the site level networks at least at three sites operate soon.</i></p>
<p>3.2 Improve system for handling, transport and storing ivory (including data management and communication channels) seized at site levels and BIA</p>	<p>Mechanism in place to improve system for handling, transport and storing ivory</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special Inventory of the ivory stock piles conducted in October 2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All ivory in the stock pile were marked to conform to CITES Resolution Conf.10.10 - STOP IVORY supported the inventory financially and technically. ▪ 6.1 tones of Confiscated ivory stocks destroyed by burning on March 20, 2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deputy prime Minister and many other higher government officials' attended the ivory destruction event. - The event is an evidence showing the strong commitment of the government of Ethiopia for fighting illegal ivory trade and trafficking. (see Annex 4) ▪ An audit of the country's current system for the storage and management of confiscated wildlife products has been assessed via a consultatnt hired by IFAW. (Dr. Mekebeb Tessema) ▪ Established intelligence networks/contacts at least in key entry & exit points, in suspected illegal trade spots and at elephant site levels. ▪ The security of confiscated ivorystock has been strengthened through taking various measures including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changing the location of the ivory store from less safe to more safer place.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deployed additional two trained rangers for increasing security of the ivory stock because of the high demand and high risk. - EWCA experts are closely working with the surveillance team of the Federal police intelligence section and security service to monitor the ivory stock. - Conducted regular inventory of the ivory stock until 2015. But because of problem associated with lack of store man, the inventory was interrupted and now the problem is resolved and the ivory stock is under inventory. - Strengthened the physical structure of the store. ▪ Regular stocktaking (collection) of wildlife specimens carried out and accurate database taken. This is also interrupted because of the reason mentioned above. ▪ Standard Operational Procedures (SOPS) for the handling and transport of ivory have been drafted. As a general rule, handling and transport of ivory should follow the following procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detail data is taken. - Proper Receipt provided - Accompanied by police officers for security reason - Travel using official road - Travel in safe time ▪ <i>Overall progress is running according to the schedule, 71.4 percent of the milestones achieved. Ivory destruction is being a key one.</i> ▪ <i>The next important task is to finalize the SOPs and make it distribute to relevant agencies to ensure proper handling, transporting and storing of confiscated ivory.</i>
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3.3 Improve forensic support for prosecutions and detection of origin of seized ivory	Use of Forensic evidence to prosecution and detection	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion is on going to develop a Sampling protocols for large seizures to undertake analysis in order to know the origin of seized ivory. ▪ Discussion with Federal police Forensic section has started on what support required by police to implement forensics for the effective prosecution and investigation of wildlife crime. ▪ <i>Overall progress is quite good. Although milestones are on truck. EWCA generally acknowledge the importance of knowing the origin of seized ivory for fighting illegal ivory trade and trafficking better. Also use of forensic science for effective prosecution is crucial. Therefore, there is a need to make further communication with Federal police and other relevant institutions.</i>
3.4 Develop wildlife crime intelligence and investigation procedures and take the necessary measures to ensure their implementation	Wildlife crime intelligence and investigation procedures	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inter-agency task force identified the right procedures to be followed to improve intelligence and investigation. ▪ Developed project proposal seeking additional financial & technical assistance for implementing the wildlife crime investigations and intelligence operations and secured fund from IFAW. ▪ Discussion with relevant institution on how to develop IIP has started. The Federal and regional police already have a general intelligence and investigation procedures. ▪ Scene of crime training provided to 25 PA's staff in South Africa in 2015, with financial support from GIZ-SDPASE project. ▪ <i>About 75 percent of milestones achieved. Some extremely hidden market could exist at different areas within the country. To address this wildlife crime intelligence and investigation procedures (IIP)is crucial. One of our focus under the GEF 6 project is to work on this for strengthening</i>



			<i>the intelligence network to eliminate the hidden ivory market.</i>
4.1 Improve national cooperation to combat illegal ivory trade & trafficking	Status of National cooperation	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established contacts at key sites from local security forces, intelligence bodies and other relevant agencies. Meet our contacts on regular base to identify actors and locations of current networks on illegal ivory smuggling. ▪ Understanding of National and Regional States law enforcement units on the severity & implications of illegal ivory trade & other wildlife crimes & CITES requirements enhanced via training conducted in August 2016. ▪ Good collaboration between EWCA and law enforcement agencies is in place; a typical example for this can be Bole International Airport. A case involving illegal ivory trade occurs in BIA, 5 institutions including EWCA take part in the process (customs, federal police, immigration and security). Because of the good collaboration, wildlife crime cases are successfully investigated and prosecuted. ▪ Eight awareness workshops with customs, police and judiciaries around the border areas have been undertaken. 652 law enforcement officers trained with this particular program. ▪ <i>All milestones achieved. There is significant improvement in national cooperation. The next task will be further strengthen and maintain this inter-agency collaboration to be more effective and efficient in fighting</i>



			<i>illegal wildlife trade and trafficking</i>
4.2 Develop a national strategy for enhancing inter-agency collaboration and wildlife contraband detection	National strategy to enhance inter-agency collaboration	Substantially Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion made with key stakeholders – federal and regional Police, NCB-Interpol, Customs, Immigration, National Army, Judiciary and Intelligence bodies on how to enhance inter-agency collaboration in June 2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants recommended and agreed to form a National Task Force ▪ A National Task Force consisting of EWCA, regions, customs, police, judiciary, military and security agencies established in September 2015. ▪ The National Task Force had three meetings so far and have identified strategies and discussed on how a national strategy developed and how it formally integrated in to agencies plan to improve collaboration. ▪ The Federal police commission already has incorporated wildlife crime issue in to its education system. In others strategies in process of being integrated into agency working system. ▪ <i>About 83 percent of milestones achieved. Need to have a formal national strategy and it should be clearly and fully integrated in to agencies plan and create enabling situation to fully implement the strategy.</i>



<p>5.1 Reduce illegal domestic sales and domestic involvement in ivory trade</p>	<p>Status of illegal domestic sales in ivory</p>	<p>Achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tracing and identifying origin of the ivory used for the trade to enable action to be taken at source before it reaches market have been done in April 2015 and February 2016. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - done by EWCA in collaboration with the federal police intelligence department. - Analyzed frequency of seizure cases happened across the country - Routes and trade spots identified - One ivory curving workshop identified and action taken - Supported financially by IFAW ▪ Four covert/sudden operations undertaken, two in Addis Ababa and the others out side Addis Ababa in Tulu bolo and shashemene towns. (see Annex 5) ▪ Current state of ivory market and routes assessed from February to April 2017 by a consultant hired by IFAW. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hidden ivory trade exist - border areas are still hot spots for trafficking ivory illegally ▪ <i>About 90 percent of the millstones achieved. Need further to strengthen wildlife law enforcement in order to eliminate the hidden ivory market and to effectively control illegal trafficking in border areas.</i>
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<p>5.2 Site-based law enforcement efforts strengthened with an initial focus on four PA's viz Babile Elephant Sanctuary, Gambella, Mago and Omo National Parks</p>	<p>Status of site-based law enforcement effort</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Law enforcement system in Omo, Mago and Gambella National Parks & Babile elephant sanctuary reviewed and key barriers identified based on reports of the parks office and via field observations. Among actions taken <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruited new scouts/rangers - Applied collar for elephants in Omo, Gambela & Babile. ▪ Provided personel security training to 15 PA's staff in omo and mago national parks in April 2016, financed by IFAW . ▪ Conducted additional 4000 man-days of pateroling in omo/mago national parks. ▪ Awareness raising and demolition of illegally constructed houses are among the efforts made to reduce settlement in kafeta shiraro national park. ▪ Local security Task force set up in three protected areas in 2016 & 2017, its members drawn from PAs local law enforcement agencies. ▪ <i>Overall progress is quite good. About 78 percent of the milestones achived. 69 New scouts already recruited at Site levels including Babile Elephant Sanctuary, Gambella, Mago and Omo National Parks to strengthen law enforcement efforts. There is a plan to recruit more. Also GPS collar is applied to elephants in Babile elephant sanctuary, Omo and Gambella national parks and this is also support the law enforcement effort of the parks.</i>
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PILLAR 3: INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ENFORCMENT COLLABORATION

<p>3.1 Improve international cooperation & collaboration to combat illegal ivory trade & trafficking</p>	<p>Set up cross boarder collaboration with two neighboring countries</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Critical land and air ivory trafficking routes and ‘high risk flights’ assessed and identified. This has been done by analyzing the incidences happened so far at Bole Intl. Airport and other land points. And through discussion with customs, security, and police ▪ Strengthen cross border and regional information sharing and network system including current security and contraband systems, for both elephant sites and trafficking routes. Ethiopia is working with the horn countries to fight illegal wildlife trafficking via HA-WEN initiative. The initiative is now progressing ▪ Conduct joint cross border meetings for sharing information and experience to improve collaboration (somaliland) ▪ Attended about 16 cross border meetings, workshops and training organized by various organizations in different countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shared experience and knowledge - Established contacts ▪ EWCA in collaboration with IFAW organized a regional training of the Horn of Africa and the Middle East in May 2015. ▪ <i>Overall progress is quite good. 90 percent of the millstones achieved. Also need to work closely with demand countries. Initiate bilateral cooperation with countries, with Singapore is already started.</i>
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PILLAR 4: Outreach, public awareness and education

4.1 All training and education programmes planned to be delivered in the action plan	Trainings, education delivered	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness raising training on seriousness and harmful aspects of wildlife crimes has been delivered to 380 prosecutors, 83 judiciaries and more than 561 investigators that closely work on wildlife cases at the Federal and Regional levels, from August 2015 to September 2017. ▪ 72 custom staff working in Southern Regions of the country have been trained on job about illegal wildlife trade and trafficking and its consequences in October and November 2015. ▪ Trainings on wildlife and their products identification skills have been delivered at least once in a year. Customs, security, police officers & national army based around border areas (Ethio-Kenya, Ethio-Sudan & Ethio-Somalia) were targeted ▪ Eight awareness workshop with customs, police and judiciaries around the border areas have been undertaken. 652 law enforcement officers trained with this particular program. ▪ Vast awareness raising trainings have been delivered in the last three years, by EWCA in collaboration with Born Free Foundation – Border Point project and our key stakeholders. More than 45,300 people trained including:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Custom officers working at check points - New police candidate at training institute/academies - New national army candidate at training institute - prosecutors and judiciaries etc <p>(see Annex 6)</p>
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PILLAR 5: Reporting

5.1 Reporting	Comply to international obligations	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Report on Seizure data sent to ETIS every year on annual base.▪ Report sent to MIKE every year on annual base.▪ Report on Ivory and rhino horn stock pile data must be send to the CITES Secretariat every year before February 28. Due to problem associated with lack of a store man, EWCA did not send two years report and this has been communicated with the Secretariat. Now the problem is resolved and the ivory stock is under inventory.
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PART D: Annex

Annex 1: Penalty framework in the existing wildlife laws and in the new drafted legislations

Under the existing legislations	Under the draft legislations
<p>Article 16 Sub-article 1/</p> <p>Unless it entails higher penalty under the Penal Code:</p> <p>a) any person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) commits an act of illegal wildlife hunting or trade; (ii) carries out unauthorized activities within wildlife conservation areas or causes, in whatever way, damage thereto; or (iii) is found in possession of wildlife or wildlife products without having a permit; <p>shall be punished with fine not less than Birr 5,000 and not exceeding Birr 30,000 or with imprisonment not less than one year and not exceeding five years or with both such fine and imprisonment.</p>	<p>Article 32 Sub-article 1/</p> <p>1) any person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) commits an act of illegal wildlife hunting <p>Shall be punished with imprisonment not less than three years and not exceeding ten years and with imprisonment not less than Birr 50,000 and not exceeding Birr 150,000.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) commits an act of illegal wildlife trade c) commits any prohibited activities on wildlife and wildlife protected areas d) found with illegal possession of wildlife and wildlife items <p>Shall be punished with imprisonment not less than three years and not exceeding five years and with imprisonment not less than Birr 10,000 and not exceeding Birr 100,000.</p> <p>2) any person who commits crime on CITES Appendix 1 listed species and countries endemic species</p> <p>Shall be punished with imprisonment not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years and with imprisonment not less than Birr 200,000 and not exceeding Birr 300,000</p>



Annex 2: Five booklets published in local language for awareness raising purpose, focusing on illegal wildlife trade and trafficking



Annex 3: ID booklet published in local language to assist LEO for identification





Annex 4: The Ivory destruction event, 20 March 2015. H.E Deputy Prime Minister of the FDRE was delivering a speech at the event.





Annex 5: Some photos showing results of the covert operations conducted





Annex 6: Some pictures showing the awareness raising program delivered by EWCA







National Army officials and members



National Army training institute officials



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