

CITES NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

Prepared for the 71th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee

Party: Egypt

Reporting period: May , 2018 – January , 2019

PART A : Synopsis of NIAP implementation

Referring to the recommendations of the Standing Committee at its SC 70 directed to Egypt to :-

- i) Revise and update its NIAP in accordance with Step 2 of the Guidelines, and to ensure that the actions in the NIAP respond to current ivory trafficking trends, taking into consideration the findings in the ETIS report prepared for SC69, as highlighted in paragraph 46 of Annex 1 to document SC70 Doc. 27.4; and
- ii) submit the revised and updated NIAP to the Secretariat for assessment in accordance with Step 3 of the Guidelines, and commence implementation as soon as the revised and updated NIAP is accepted as 'adequate' by the Secretariat, and provide associated reporting in accordance with the provisions set out in the Guidelines and should be submitted to the Secretariat no later than 2nd February, 2019.

The Egyptian Wildlife Service welcomes the Secretariat assessment of its NIAP report for SC70 and has a pleasure to provide you with its progress report and new information in the report for the coming SC 71.

Overall progress in implementation of six pillars rated satisfactorily: based on our self assessment of NIAP implementation of all the 26 actions have commenced and 22 (84.6 %) of **the milestones** are evaluated as achieved and 4 (15.4 %) of them as substantially achieved.

Therefore, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt considers that it has achieved its NIAP and it shall exit the NIAP process.

Even though Egypt is considered as a transit country and one of the common points for the trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products in the Middle East and Africa. The Egyptian Wildlife Service are mainly associated with , and heavily linked to the ivory trafficking., where is trafficked from East or central Africa while the buyers are the tourists in Egypt., government officials continue to confiscate ivory imported from countries that are not the usual export countries.

The biggest issue in Egypt is the cooperation of the stakeholders of wildlife (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment , Environment police squads , Egyptian Customs , intelligence of state security , Wildlife officers and NGOs.) under supervision of M. A. of CITES.

Egypt's efforts to curb the illicit trade of Ivory can be shown in the following points:-

- Noting that during Cop 17 that held in South Africa in September , 2017 . Egypt situation concerning NIAP was upgraded to class (importance to watch).
- The legislative amendments have obviously affected in terms of dramatic decrease in Ivory trade violations.
- Strong cooperation between Wildlife stakeholders.

Stakeholders include:

- The environmental police.
- The Military borders forces.
- The Customs.
- The animals quarantine Vets.
- NGOs.
- These stakeholders usually Collaborate closely with The Egyptian wildlife officers in monitoring , manage and implement of CITES provisions concerning control

of illegal trade of endangered species of wildlife particularly elephant ivory.

- A cooperation has already launched with the neighboring countries is in progress.
- Strengthen cross border and regional information sharing and network system.
- Conduct joint cross border meetings for sharing information and experience to improve collaboration, border areas are still hot spots for trafficking ivory illegally.
- Develop a framework for the development of Egypt's forensic Medicine and for sharing experience and knowledge.
- Provide ports, harbors and land borders with an extra contraband detection materials and trained personnel.
- Sustainable upgrading and capacity building through frequent training programs to all wildlife staff members , Customs , Army forces and environment police.
- Continuous and periodic patrolling of the Wildlife squads with the environmental police officers on the suspected shops of wildlife products with special emphasis to the touristic areas particularly for the hidden ivory trade.
- 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 trades and trafficking activity in some places within the country but are extremely hidden.
- The progress ratings are summarized in table B with the detailed evaluation shown in table C.

The future outlook:

- 1- Raising awareness and changing attitudes by periodical awareness campaigns.
- 2- Detect illegal wildlife trade information online through regular monitoring, sharing some effective methods of how best to co-operate with law enforcement agencies.
- 3- Regional cooperation through electronic network for communication with range states and neighboring countries.
- 4- Many ivory buyers are unaware of the cruelty and conservation impacts of poaching elephants, wildlife advertisements and programs through the media are useful.
- 5- Destroy confiscated raw ivory stockpiles after the ministerial consent & approval.
- 6- Some technical, financial and equipment supports are needed to achieve some of the previously mentioned points within the possibility and existing capacity in Egypt.

Continuous control the domestic trade in raw and worked Ivory despite unstable situation in security particularly after revolution of 25th January, 2011, both Egyptian Wildlife Service and Environmental Police are always on call around the clock to receives calls from the reporters to launch their inspections , investigations , confiscation and filling cases. In addition to that checking the souvenir shops , hotels and resorts particularly during the touristic seasons.

--A3-D3-E3 regarding these 3 actions, I would like to sate clearly that over the last years and still now, and because what is known as Arab spring, most of the region particularly Sudan and Libya, political instability still exist resulted in many issues related to security, where almost every week, authorities have confiscated drugs and weapons not ivory along the borders. However, coast guards succeeded in confiscating some ivory, the last ones was in 2015 where the amount was 20 kg. During the last few years and because of the strict

activities along the Egyptian borders with Libya and Sudan, no ivory were reported by the coast guards. Therefore our reports are based most of the time on illegal activities of ivory at Cairo airport. Meanwhile some raids were made along the Sudanese border and at Aswan, resulted in confiscating alive and stuffed animals such as monkeys, crocodiles, birds of prey, and lizards. In addition coordination with Nature conservation Sector (NCS) of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency is taking place where they have several protected areas along the border with both Sudan and Egypt. They have been successful in confiscating many animals, and again, not ivory. Based on the above, Arab has affected the implementation of the NIAP.

=Attended about cross border meetings, workshops and training organized by various organizations in different countries. - Shared experience and knowledge - Established contacts Egyptian wildlife in collaboration with IFAW organized a regional training of the Horn of Africa and the Middle East in May 2010 till now

Conclusions :-

In light of the above, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt believes that its NIAP is fully achieved.

PART B: Summary evaluation of actions (assigned progress ratings)

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
A. Legislation	<p>A.1.1 Prepare summary of wildlife legislations and laws as well as the penalties for dissemination to Judiciary and other stakeholders.</p> <p>A.1.2 Produce leaflets of the national environmental legislations.</p> <p>A1.3 Disseminate to all courts allover Egypt (27 Governorates) and other stakeholders</p>	<p>A.2 Strengthening law# 9 for the year 1999 which is applied in 2011 , magnified the working on strengthening of wildlife penalty to ensure all major wildlife crime violations are treated as serious crimes and its penalties act as effective deterrents, (Despite the environmental penalties either fine or imprison or both).</p>				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
		A.3 Communicate and discuss the neighboring countries for potential harmonization of wildlife legislations.				
B. Prosecution	B.1.1 Capacity building programs to increase the level of awareness for illegal trade of wildlife and seriousness of wildlife crimes by organizing workshops and training courses for wildlife officers , environment police ,Prosecutors , Judiciary and other stakeholders who are responsible for implementation of CITES.					

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	<p>B.1.2 Practical session to the trainees with the demonstration of wildlife specimens including the Ivory and means of identifications.</p> <p>B.1.3 Dissemination of Educational materials such as CDs, Posters, Brochures, stickers and leaflets.</p> <p>B.2 Prepare summary of wildlife articles & penalties in law #9 for 2009 for dissemination to Judiciary and other Stakeholders and notify the Judiciary and other stakeholders to take prompt actions.</p>					

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
C. Intelligence and Investigations	<p>C.1 Carry out a technical review of the intelligence and investigation procedures in place in order to identify areas of weakness and potential interventions to increase the effectiveness and implement recommendations (Monitoring of Ivory markets , carving shops , touristic areas)</p> <p>C.2. Increase the</p>	<p>C. 4 Develop a framework for the development of Egypt's forensic medicine, in case of seizure of ivory more than 500 kg. a sample of that ivory will be sent to the forensic medicine for DNA& isotope analysis, consequently a result will be sent to any of cites reference Laboratory for evaluation.</p>				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	<p>number of shops inspection units periodically with special emphasis on touristic areas and triple patrol missions compared to the current</p> <p>C. 3 Appointment of a focal point in the general Department of Wildlife for forensic wildlife crimes investigations techniques after getting a required training and working in cooperation with the environment Police.</p> <p>C.5.1 Carry out an audit of Egypt's current systems for storage.</p>					

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	<p>C.5.2 Implement the audit recommendations (marking and the security system)</p> <p>C.5.3 Present a report on the Confiscated Ivory to the CITES Secretariat and the Interpol.</p>					
D. National and International Cooperation to Combat Wildlife Crime	<p>D.1 Implement training courses and workshops for customs, quarantine veterinarians and ports authorities</p>	<p>D.3 Establishment of a frame network for neighboring countries for wildlife crime collaboration mechanism</p>				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	<p>with regards for detection of wildlife contraband and implementation of cites in cooperation with the international organization for conservation of wildlife</p> <p>D.2 Provide ports, harbours and land borders with extra contraband detection materials and trained personnel.</p>					
E. Law Enforcement Operations	<p>E.1 Deploy an extra wildlife law enforcement staff at key/major entry and exit border points.</p>					

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	<p>E.2 Strengthen collaboration with other law enforcement agencies including Customs, Police, ministry of environment and the national army to fight illegal ivory trade and other wild life related crimes, this will be achieved through the monthly meeting of the management authority of cites (include members of law enforcement agencies which mentioned before) and also through phone calls and world wide website whenever require.</p> <p>E.3 Strengthen regional cooperation and</p>					

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	<p>exchange information as a tool to curb ivory trade.</p> <p>E.4</p> <p>Increase the number of ivory shops ,hotels inspection and touristic resorts particularly during the touristic seasons through patrolling with close surveillance to enforce the law continuously , punishing the violated ones ,it will be reach to three times more.</p>					
F. Capacity Building and Raising Awareness	<p>F.1</p> <p>Produce and distribute an extra printed publications such as leaflets ,brochures, posters, stickers in Multilanguage's for local people and</p>					

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	<p>tourists.</p> <p>F.2</p> <p>Publicize on</p> <p>The official website of wildlife a “warning” for both local people</p> <p>and tourists that.</p> <p>According to the Egyptian legislations it is forbidden to sell or purchase the ivory and ivory products and bring them out of Egypt.</p>					

PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions :

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
PILLAR 1: A. Legislation			
A.1.1 Prepare summary of wildlife legislations and laws as well as the penalties for dissemination to Judiciary and other stakeholders	* Increase the environmental culture among the people and became aware of dilemma of the illegal Ivory trade.	<i>Achieved</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> comprehensive scientific brochures discussing CITES treaty as well as national legislations concerned with it , were prepared in both Arabic and English languages. Print of these brochures for the purpose of dissemination. Reprints of comprehensive scientific brochures discussing CITES treaty as well as national legislations concerned it , leaflets and illustrated posters were prepared in both Arabic and English languages have been disseminated to judiciaries and law makers as well as stakeholders and relevant agencies in all of the Egyptian governorates (27 governorates) . Most of the public has got excellent information about wildlife. Leaflets of national environmental legislations were prepared and published to stakeholders and all relevant agencies.
A.1.2 Produce leaflets of the national environmental legislations.	* Decrease in Ivory violations.	<i>Achieved</i>	
A1.3 Disseminate to all courts all over Egypt (27 Governorates) and other		<i>Achieved</i>	

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
stakeholders.			<p>. A letter was sent b by the Ministry of agriculture and circulated to all the 27 regional justice offices for strong action to be taken on illegal ivory traders and trafficking . A wildlife crime training materials were distributed to judiciary, and police force . In addition, a system of putting in place is being developed for collecting information on wildlife crime, and penalties are being applied across the country. Furthermore, public education and awareness is continuing all the time, with a focus on NGOS, where every year Egypt celebrate the World Wildlife Day, the last one2019 was held at Giza Zoo . Feedback from public is very encouraging and social media on this important event are shared with many people.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.2 • Strengthening wildlife penalties to ensure all major wildlife crime violations are treated as serious crimes and its • penalties act as effective deterrents,(despite the environmental law #9 for the year 2009 amended from law #4 for the year 1999 , which is applied in 2011, magnified the penalties “ either fine or imprison or both “ 	<p>* Increase the environmental culture among the people and became aware of dilemma of the illegal Ivory trade.</p>	<p><i>Substantially achieved</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Egyptian M.A. of CITES is trying best to convince the lawmakers of the Ministry of Agriculture to amend that article of the law and magnify that penalties waiting to be signed by the Minister of justice and published in the Government Gazette to go on force (to enter in action) • The amendment will support a new ministerial regulation which will prevent the illicit trade of ivory. A draft strengthen wildlife act bill is prepared and submitted to the Ministry of judge in 2017 for further look. Meanwhile, a new draft law on the establishment of a separate entity of Nature Conservation has been approved by the technical committee of the Egyptian Parliament, and is waiting to be presented at the plenary of the parliament for final approval. This law has very strong measures and penalties on law violation that reach 5 years in prison, and compensation of several hundreds of Egyptian pounds. In addition, public awareness has been strengthened during the last years, and are being used as a pressure group on the government. Till these new laws and amendments are approved, we apply strict measures in coordination with respected authorities.

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
A.3 Communicate and discuss the neighboring countries for potential harmonization of wildlife legislations.	* Decrease in Ivory violations.	<i>Substantially achieved</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending till the neighboring countries restore their power and influence which ruined as a sequel of the Arabian spring Revelations. • 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.
PILLAR 2: B. Prosecution			
B.1.1 Capacity building programs to increase the level of awareness for illegal trade of wildlife and seriousness of wildlife crimes by organizing workshops and training courses for wildlife officers , environment police ,Prosecut	Excellent idea on illicit trade of Ivory among stakeholders.	<i>Achieved</i>	<p>Beside the nine training courses that have been done and started in 2010 Which included custom officers from borders, environmental police officers, wildlife officers and prosecutors, with 40-50 participants at each class have been trained and got scientific materials to identify ivory and other wildlife specimens.</p> <p>these courses have been established and are -:</p> <p>South Sinai (Sharm el Sheikh-Newbie)- North Sinai port (Arish) port- Suez (Suez Ismailia) - port said port (port said-Damietta)- outlet of the Red Sea (Hurghada-Safaga)- Salloum port (Marsa Matruh)- Aswan port (Aswan – mount mailbox) - port Alexandria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • A specific training courses on Ivory and Elephants importance was held in October 2015 which concentrated mainly on whom first face the trafficking problems (customs and the environmental police officers). • 5-8 participants from each agency are invited and attended these training courses.

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
ors , Judiciary and other stakeholders who are responsible for implementation of CITES.			Awareness raising training on seriousness and harmful aspects of wildlife crimes has been delivered to 450 prosecutors, 83 police and more than 350 investigators that closely work on wildlife cases at the Federal and Regional levels, from August 2010 to September 2016 50 custom staff working in Regions of the country have been trained on job about illegal wildlife trade and trafficking and its consequences in February 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 were targeted nine awareness workshop with customs, police and judiciaries around the border areas have been undertaken. 652. Vast awareness raising trainings have been delivered in the last three years, by Egyptian wildlife in collaboration ministry of agriculture and ministry of environment and our key stakeholders:- - all these with co operation with IFAW
B.1.2 Practical session to the trainees with the demonstration of wildlife specimens including the Ivory and means of identifications.	Excellent idea on wildlife specimens among stakeholders.	<i>Achieved</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on how to set up and manage Intelligence networks was delivered for twelve Egyptian wildlife staff at Cairo Airport. The training was organized and given by the British Peace Support Team East Africa in October 2015. The main topics included: Current inspection/control systems, equipment and capacity gaps at International Airport with a focus on cargo systems and transit luggage inspection reviewed and gaps identified. - It is noted that transit luggage have been poorly inspected due to the assumption that they have already checked at the country of departure,
B.1.3 Dissemination of educational materials such as CDs , Posters , Brochures , stickers and leaflets.	Good background Among Stakeholders	<i>Achieved</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different groups which include both wildlife governmental staff members, CITES officers and members of NGOs) have already gone to different governorates and disseminate the educational materials to stakeholders and have held many wildlife scientific campaigns. An announcement in the form of colored Brochure written in Arabic , English and Chinese languages have been distributing in hotels , souvenirs markets , touristic resorts , airports , harbors and headquarters of land borders to warn the tourists of

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
			buying or selling the Elephant specimens. (Annexes)
<p>B.2</p> <p>Prepare summary of wildlife articles & penalties in law #9 for 2009 for dissemination to Judiciary and other stakeholders and notify the Judiciary and other stakeholders to take prompt actions.</p>	<p>- Aware of the prosecutors of Wildlife items and articles.</p> <p>- Fast Judgments in the courts</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<p>As an integral action to ensure that wildlife legislations are enacted on a prompt way, Notifications were delivered to stakeholders including judiciaries , law makers and environment police urging to run all confiscations procedure and decision making in a more rapid way.(Annex)</p> <p>A wildlife crime training material distributed to judiciary, police. A system put in place for collecting information on wildlife crime penalties is being applied across the country</p> <p>A wildlife crime training material has been developed in December 2015 .</p> <p>It is used to create awareness in judiciary</p> <p>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 trafficking</p>
<p>PILLAR 3: C. Intelligence and Investigations</p>			
<p>C.1</p> <p>Carry out a technical review of the</p>	<p>Reducing</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ivory markets, retailers, carving shops and the touristic areas have been monitored and checked continuously by Squads of wildlife and environment police officers.

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
intelligence and investigation procedures in place in order to identify areas of weakness and potential interventions to increase the effectiveness and implement recommendations (Monitoring of Ivory markets , carving shops , touristic areas	the ivory smuggling by the tourists.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and control the ivory traders with close surveillance of the Squads revealed little violations were detected.
C.2 Increase the numbers of shops inspection units periodically with special emphasis to touristic areas , and triple patrol missions compared to current situation.	Reducing the ivory violation reports.	<i>Achieved</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many inspection campaigns have been done aiming to check the wildlife markets for both alive and trophy of CITES specimen. Many confiscations for different Egyptian CITES species either alive or mummified were found however, still ivory confiscations took place only in borders either land or airports. <p>Establishment a hotline and advertise this on border areas for the general public to report illicit ivory trade, other wildlife crimes and corruption tendencies among staff will be useful.</p> <p>Two covert/sudden operations were undertaken, the first one at Cairo and the other one in Aswan. Current state of ivory market and routes were assessed in 2017 by a consultant, hired by Egyptian Management. Authority and Environmental Police. These resulted in NO Ivory were found. Most of specimens at the shops are mostly made of camel bones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
C. 3 Appoint a focal point in the			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A focal point was assigned for forensic wildlife crimes scientific techniques from

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>general Department of Wildlife for forensic wildlife crimes investigations techniques after getting a required training and working in cooperation with the environment Police.</p>		<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<p>the Egyptian wildlife dept. PH D biochemistry, occupation: chief specialist wildlife officer at Cairo international airport.</p>
<p>C.4</p> <p>Develop a framework for the development of Egypt's forensic Medicine , in case of seizure of Ivory more than 500 Kg., a sample of that ivory will be sent to the forensic medicine for DNA & isotope analysis , consequently a result will be sent to any of CITES Reference laboratory for evaluation.</p>	<p>No Ivory confiscation over 500 Kg. during this period.</p>	<p><i>Substantially achieved</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife dept. is carrying out due arrangements for training should be for assigned focal point to be followed with cooperation plan with environment police specialists. • Samples will be collected from a large –scale ivory seizures and make samples available to either CITES reference laboratories or Cairo University Laboratories for analysis. • Wildlife dept. launched training program under the supervision of G.O.V.S. (governorate organization of veterinary services) aiming to build a scientific staff through successive training on nanotechnology and DNA characterization. <p>.. Discussion is on going to develop 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 is required by police to implement forensics for the effective prosecution and investigation of wildlife crime.++++++ based on the above, frame work development is still in the early stage.</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>C.5.1</p> <p>Carry out an audit of Egypt's current systems for storage</p>		<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System assigned to deal with confiscated specimens following facility, confiscated ivory is kept in agriculture museum (ministry of agriculture) entitled with sufficient data including weight , number from either raw or worked , smuggler data and confiscated report. • All confiscated specimens are kept in safe suitable place. • An audition team was appointed from both management authority and Egyptian wildlife to audit Egypt storage of ivory and collective table was made expressing the amount of both raw and worked ivory confiscated by Egypt CITES officers as a foundation for ivory data base, however audition team mission has finished their assigned task successful. <p>---An audit of the country's current system for the storage and management of confiscated wildlife products has been assessed via a consultant</p> <p>----The security of confiscated ivory stock has been strengthened through taking various measures including: - Changing the location of the ivory store from less safe to safer place. - Deployed additional two trained rangers for increasing security of the ivory stock because of the high demand and high risk. – Egyptian wildlife experts are closely working with the surveillance team of the police intelligence section and security service and museum to monitor the ivory stock. - Conducted regular inventory of the ivory stock. and the ivory stock is under inventory. - Strengthened the physical structure of the store</p>
<p>C.5.2</p> <p>Implement the audit recommendations (marking and the security system) of confiscated ivory.</p>		<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A secured storage room was specified for storing ivory by museum authorities governing the process of storing the confiscated ivory stock piles. • All confiscated specimens are kept in safe suitable place. • An audition team was appointed from both management authority and Egyptian wildlife to audit Egypt storage of ivory and collective table was made expressing the amount of both raw and worked ivory confiscated by Egypt CITES officers as a foundation for ivory data base, however audition team mission has finished their assigned task successfully. Special Inventory of the ivory stock piles conducted in r 2015. - All ivory in the

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<p>C.5.3 Present a report on the Confiscated Ivory to the CITES Secretariat and the Interpol.</p>	<p>The report for the 70th meeting of the SC has been submitted on time.</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<p>stock pile were marked to conform to CITES Resolution Conf.10.10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting notes the information about seizure of ivory will send to the cites secretariat and the Interpol on time upon their request. Good progress has been made with sharing of information till this report..
<p>PILLAR 4: D. National and International Cooperation to Combat Wildlife Crime.</p>			
<p>D.1 Implement training courses and workshops for customs , quarantine veterinarians and ports authorities with regards for detection of wildlife contraband and implementation of CITES in cooperation with the international organizations for conservation of wildlife.</p>	<p>Good idea of wildlife products for the people work for wildlife for the purpose of accurate identification .</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As in action B.1.1 Nine inter agency awareness workshops involving customs , quarantine vet. and port authorities have been hold since 2010 the workshops have been done across number of regions and have been conducted by cites authority and sponsored by IFAW organization. Samples of confiscated specimens where used in a special session for identification of most probable smuggled CITES samples including all forms of smuggled ivory on a special way besides disseminating all above mentioned leaflets including wildlife legislations and international treaties to all participants. A total of 1200 participants have been trained in the training courses , besides more than 5000 zoo visitors have been attended the wildlife campaigns that held in the last Friday of each month since 2014.

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>D.2</p> <p>Provide ports , harbors and land borders with extra contraband detection materials and trained personnel.</p>	<p>Decrease illegal ivory trade and trafficking activities</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customs officers from international air port or border main check points were trained and provided identification material(X-ray device and scanners) for both ivory and others wildlife specimens. • It is to be noted that x-ray is the main tool for detection in Egyptian borders all the time, however round table of discussion is about launching including representatives from customs and borders security sectors aiming to evaluate the available tools and questioning the advanced ones availability and how to provide and train on?. • CITES management authority is working with airport authorities to distribute wildlife management regulations and warning leaflets to the passengers as a form of raising awareness for travelers. • Feasibility for deploying sniffer dogs in Cairo international airport to improve detection rates of Wildlife products. • Skill training has been delivered to Cairo international Airport in october 2015 (40 custom officers, 15 police officers ,10 wildlife officers and national army based around border areas) , the training was organized by IFAW. Large commodities shipped via the cargo are poorly inspected for wildlife contraband. - Use of Sniffer dog at Cairo airport recommended. -----Trainings on wildlife and their products identification skills have been delivered from 2015 to 2017. Customs, security, police officers & national army based around border areas were the primary target.
<p>D.3</p> <p>Establishment of a frame network for neighboring countries for wildlife crime collaboration mechanism.</p>	<p>Reduced trafficking activities</p>	<p><i>Substantially achieved</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cross- border measures completed for Egypt and neighboring countries. • It is clear how the milestone follow the establishment of the work plane for neighboring countries due to certain sensitive situations. • Communication with Sudan as a crucial ivory smuggling entry point is

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
			supposed to take place through MA of Egypt , it is on the top schedule of MA.
PILLAR 5: E. Law Enforcement Operations.			
E.1 Deploy additional wildlife law enforcement staff at key/major entry and exit border points.	The ivory violations controlled.	<i>Achieved</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity reported action D 2 indicates that staff has been deployed at key border points. (number is not fixed : fluctuating for certain sensitive matters). Some activity has been reported, and many confiscations were reported on borders between Egypt and Sudan. Strict measures are applied to borders between Egypt and Libya for the sensitive conditions As stated in the introduction regarding the political instability in the region due to Arab spring, strict measures are being applied. These include: security permits have to be obtained first from the relevant authorities of the Ministry of defense. Once approved, everything has to be thoroughly inspected. In addition 4WD are not allowed to be used by individuals. Meanwhile, coordination is taking place among cast guards, environmental police and NCS
E.2 Strengthen collaboration with other law enforcement agencies including Customs, Police , Ministry of environment and the National Army to fight illegal ivory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing the ivory violations. - Curb the illicit trade of Ivory. - Decrease wildlife violations. 	<i>Achieved</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management authority (MA) of CITES include members of law enforcement agencies from customs, environmental police, ministry of environment and the national as may to fight illegal ivory trade and other wildlife crimes this will be achieved through monthly meeting which started in 2008. * Inter- agency environmental police especially for wildlife crime in cooperation with border national army were established to monitor and surveillance the borders. Good collaboration between the Management authority of Egypt, law enforcement agencies (customs, Wildlife police, immigration and security) and stakeholders wildlife crime cases are successfully investigated and prosecuted.

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>trade and other wildlife related crimes, this will be achieved through the monthly meeting of the Management Authority of CITES (include members of law enforcement agencies which mentioned before) and also through phone calls and world wide website whenever require.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border areas and transit areas are still hot spots for trafficking ivory illegally. • Cross border meetings for sharing information and experience to improve collaboration. • Egyptian Wildlife Service is ready around the clock to receive reports of emergency calls for the ivory smugglers.
<p>E.3 Strengthen regional cooperation and exchange information as a tool to curb ivory trade.</p>	<p>Reducing the ivory smuggling at the entry points.</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen cooperation between Egyptian Wildlife Service, the environmental police and the Interpol. • Establishment of a frame network for changing information has been launched in 2009 as an Arabian -WEN by CITES Secretariat but unfortunately, it has not continued due to the effect of the Arabian spring revolutions.
<p>E.4 Triple the number of controls of Ivory shops, hotels inspections and touristic resorts particularly during the touristic</p>	<p>Reducing the ivory violations.</p>	<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egyptian Wildlife Service, environmental police organized an extra missions to inspect ivory shops, touristic resorts and antique markets. • Egyptian wildlife, environmental police inspects arts, tourism antique markets these were still underway at the time of last reporting. (confiscations annexed). <p>- Wildlife regulation in the Egyptian laws such as Environmental Protection, Protectorates, and agriculture, as well as other laws are usually distributed to the authorities of tourism to be sent to tourist shops and resorts to let them know on the compliance with existing laws and penalties. NCS staff are usually visit these place as to educate tourists on wildlife crime. In addition, campaigns are unusual made with the coordination of the environmental police</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
<p>seasons through patrolling with close surveillance to enforce the law continuously and, punishing violations.</p>			<p>to these sites. So far, no ivory in the last years were found. Specimens inspected are made of Camel bones.</p>
<p>PILLAR 6: F. Capacity Building and Raising Awareness.</p>			
<p>F.1 Produce and distribute an extra printed publications such as leaflets , brochures , posters , stickers in Multilanguage's for local people and tourists.</p>		<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plenty of national & international printed publications such as leaflets, brochures, posters, stickers in Multilanguage (English, Chinese, Arabic) were distributed via campaigns. (Annexes)
<p>F.2 Publicize on the official website of wildlife a "warning " for both local people and tourists that . according to the Egyptian</p>		<p><i>Achieved</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warning brochures depicting and illustrating the Egyptian legislations concerned with wildlife generally particularly ivory. <p>On the other side that brochures and legislations are loaded to be publicized on Egyptian wildlife website aiming to draw attention of both local people and tourists toward the importance of wildlife and the violations place on illegal handling of ivory. the Egyptian wildlife website that draws attention of local people and tourists to the importance of wildlife and the consequences of illegal trade in ivory</p>

ACTION	EVALUATION		SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i>)
legislations it is forbidden to sell or purchase the ivory and ivory products and bring them out of Egypt.			www.gizazoo-eg.com <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

PART D: Annexes

Annex 1 : Ivory smuggling & trade leads to prosecution.

3 different posters produced in many languages and disseminated to both
Native people and tourists



الاتجار في العاج او تهريبه يؤدي الى الملاحقة القانونية

الهيئة العامة للخدمات البيطرية
الهيئة الادارية لتنفيذ اتفاقية سايتس
الادارة المركزية لحداثق الحيوان والحياة البرية

IVORY SMUGGLING & TRADE LEADS TO PROSECUTION

走私或買賣象牙均會被檢控

Контрабанда и торговля
слоновой костью влечёт
судебное преследование



الهيئة العامة للخدمات البيطرية
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Annex 2 :

Snapshot Of the director for the middle east IFAW organization (Dr. Elsayed Ahmed) while explaining in one of the workshop lecture, the common routs of smuggling and countries heavily linked to the ivory trafficking with different ways to dodge it.



Annex 3 :

The itinerary of dissemination of the wildlife Posters , Brochures , leaflets and summary of wildlife laws.

*** In Alexandria Governorate : On 30 January , 2015.**

- * 5 leaflets (in Arabic language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.
- * 5 leaflets (in English language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.
- * 5 Posters to prohibit smuggling Ivory and trade .
- * 25 Brochures to prohibit smuggling Ivory and trade. (A3)
- * 25 Stickers on Ivory violations. (A4)

Disseminated by the headquarter of Environment and water bodies police of the governorate in the touristic areas and resorts .

*** In Aswan Governorate : from 14th to 20th of January , 2015.**

- * 100 leaflets (in Arabic language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.
- * 200 leaflets (in English language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.
- * 90 Brochures to prohibit smuggling Ivory and trade. (A3)
- * 100 Posters to prohibit smuggling Ivory and trade.
- * 50 Stickers on Ivory violations. (A4)

Disseminated by the headquarter of Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency (EEAA) of the governorate in the touristic areas and resorts .

And

- * 25 leaflets (in Arabic language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.
- * 25 leaflets (in English language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.
- * 50 Posters to prohibit smuggling Ivory and trade.
- * 25 Brochures to prohibit smuggling Ivory and trade(A3)
- * 25 Stickers on Ivory violations. (A4)

Disseminated by the headquarter of Environment and water bodies police of the governorate in the touristic areas and resorts .

*** In Fayoum Governorate : from 17th to 21th of February , 2015.**

- * 50 leaflets (in Arabic language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.
- * 50 leaflets (in English language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.

Disseminated by the General Authority for Tourism Promotion
of the governorate in the touristic areas and resorts .

And

- * 20 leaflets (in Arabic language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.
- * 20 leaflets (in English language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.

Disseminated by the headquarter of Environment and water bodies police of the
governorate (Shakshouk area) in the touristic areas and resorts .

And

- * 10 leaflets (in Arabic language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.
- * 10 leaflets (in English language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.

Disseminated by Shakshouk Panorama Hotel by Men of Tourism.

And

- * 10 leaflets (in Arabic language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.
- * 10 leaflets (in English language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.

Disseminated by Men of Tourism of Hilton Fayoum Hotel.

And

- * 10 leaflets (in Arabic language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.
- * 10 leaflets (in English language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.

Disseminated by Men of Tourism of Palm shadow Hotel (Tunisia village).

And

- * 70 leaflets (in Arabic language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.
- * 50 leaflets (in English language) on wildlife laws in Egypt.

Disseminated by the Coordinator of the birds watching at Tunisia village in the governorate

That is in addition to, the educational materials that distributed during the training courses and workshops that have held since 2007 in the different governorates of Egypt and those given to Giza Zoo Visitors during the wildlife campaigns that have been held on the last Friday of every month since 2007.

Annex 4 : Ivory confiscated during 2016 – 2017

Ivory CONFISCATED 2016-2017							
NO	DATE	NO	Worked	UNWORKED	PLACE OF CONFISCATED	COMING FROM	COUNTRY OF DESTENTION
1	9-1-2016	PIECES (14)	22kg		CAIRO AIRPORT	SOUTH SUDAN	EGYPT
2	2016-7-6	PIECES(9)	kg12.5		CAIRO AIRPORT	SOUTH SUDAN	EGYPT
3	2016-9-8	PIECES(3)		4.5 kg	CAIRO AIRPORT	SOUTH SUDAN	EGYPT
4	2016-10-23	(3) PIECES	kg4		CAIRO AIRPORT	NIGERIA	EGYPT
5	2016-11-4	ONE PIECES	kg116		CAIRO AIRPORT	EGYPT	EMARATE
6	2017-1-19	PIECES		3 kg	CAIRO AIRPORT	EGYPT	CHINA
7	2017-1-30	PIECES	kg3.35		CAIRO AIRPORT	EGYPT	FRANCE
8	2017-2-16	ONE	kg1.5		CAIRO AIRPORT	EGYPT	CHINA
9	2017-4-23	(PIECES15)	kg124		CAIRO AIRPORT	EGYPT	CHINA

Annex 5 :

National Legislation on Wildlife and CITES

Constitution 2014

Article (45)

The State is obliged to protect the seas and beaches, lakes and waterways and natural protectorates and prohibits infringement or you pollute her or used contrary to their nature and the right of every citizen to enjoy them is guaranteed.

The State also guarantees the protection and development of urban green space and preservation of plant, animal and fisheries resources; and the protection of them against extinction, threats and ensures animals welfare on the way regulated by law.

Law No. 9 of 2009 (Environmental law)

Article (28):

Prohibits any way do any of the following activities:

First: catch or kill or handling alive birds, wild animals and aquatic organisms or possession, transport, export or import or trade in both live or dead or their parts or derivatives or carrying out any activities that would destroy natural habitats or change their physical characteristics, or damaging nests or eggs or execution output. Regulations set to this law should determine species and their territories which are subjected to the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

Second: cutting or damaging plants, possession, transfer, import or export of or trade in whole or parts thereof or

their derivatives or products or actions that would destroy natural habitats or change physical properties of their habitats. Species of these plants are determined in accordance with the specified regulations of this law.

Third: the collection, possession, transfer or trafficking in fossils of all kinds of animal or plant, or change or destroy specific geological structures or its environmental phenomena or compromising the aesthetic level of natural reserve.

Fourth: Trade in all endangered or threatened live fauna and flora; raising in captivity or propagate artificially without EEAA term of licenses. All species of these creatures are determined according to law applicatory regulations and terms of licenses.

Article (103):

For every citizen and every Association concerned with environment, the right in reporting on any major contravention of the provisions of this law.

Article (84):

Penalties:

Without prejudice to any harsher penalty prescribed by law anyone who contravenes the provisions of article 28 of this law by imprisonment and a fine not less than five thousand pounds, but not more than fifty thousand pounds or both in all cases must be judged by the confiscation of birds, animals and organisms and plants And fossils seized and walkway weapons and machinery and means of transport used to commit the crime.

The Council of Ministers decree No. 1095 of 2011 amended some provisions of the regulations under the Environment Law, by decree of President of the Council of Ministers No. 338 of 1995 which defined allowed and prohibited species.

Law No. 102 of 1983 (law on protected areas):

Article 2:

It is prohibited to carry out any acts, behavior, activities or procedures that would damage or deteriorate the natural habitat or harming terrestrial or marine wildlife or plant or compromising the aesthetic level of protected area.

It is prohibited in particular the following:

- *hunting, transfer, killing or disturbance of marine wildlife, or any acts that would eliminate them.

- *, taking or transfer any constituents or organic materials such as shells or coral reefs Or rocks or soil for any purpose of destruction or transfer of plants located in protected area territories.

- *damage or destruction of geological or geographic constitution or any areas considered as territories for wild animals and plants families and their reproduction.

- * introduction of invasive species into the protected area.

- *contaminating soil, water or air of protected area in any way.

- * it is banned to have buildings, installations, road construction , operation of vehicles or running any agricultural, industrial or commercial activities, in the protected area except after the permission of the competent administrative authority In accordance with the conditions procedures and regulations declared with prime minister decree.

law 53/66:

Article 117:

It is Prohibited to hunt, kill or catch by any tool birds and wild beneficial to agriculture, it is also prohibited possession or transfer or by or sold or offered for sale live or dead, it is prohibited to destroy bird nests or condemnation of their eggs.

The Minister of Agriculture declares a decree to determine birds and wild animals species list and the areas to which they apply the provisions of this article and the statement of license terms for hunting these birds as an exception for scientific purposes or tourism

Article 118:

Banning cultivation of plants harmful to previously mentioned birds without a license from the Ministry of agriculture, also it is prohibited for any person leaving these plants grows on his own land.

The Minister of agriculture shall declare a decree listing harmful plants. Also it is prohibited to import glutinous sewn and foodstuffs used for catching, sale, possession, trade or use of birds ,as well as any kind of traps to catch the bird

Article 119

Prohibits cruelty with animals.

the Minister of agriculture declares a decree determining the cases in which this prohibition is applied.

Ministerial decrees implementing law 53/66 are:

- Decision No. 27 of 1967

to determine the cases in which it applies the prohibition of the use of cruelty with animals

- Decision No. 33 of 1969

Amendment of decision 27 of 1967 in select cases to which it applies the prohibition of the use of cruelty animals.

Decision No. 28 of 1967 determined useful bird species and wild animals beneficial for agriculture to which it applies the prohibition contained in article 117 of the law of agriculture.

Decree No. 593 of 1985

banning hunting all kinds of owls throughout the Republic

-Decision No. 21 of 1989 on the prohibition of hunting some wild animals species .

Decision No. 90 of 1990

on the prohibition of hunting slender-billed Curlew, and all birds alike

--Decision No. 1012/1982

Added more wild animals and birds to the list of prohibited hunting and trade in.

- Decision No. 1058 of 1984 on the prohibition of the catching or killing, keeping or trading in Nile crocodile and Nile monitor

--decision No. 1403 of 1990

on the prohibition of hunting of some species of reptiles, transport or having possession or trafficking, also hunting of all reptiles species is prohibited during hibernation.

low No.124/1983

On fishing of both fishes and aquatic resources.

It authorized the G.O.F.R. to regulate fishing of aquatic fish and aquatic birds and declares certification required.

Under article 52 of this law, provision violation penalty of imprisonment not less than six months and not more than two years and a fine of not less than 500 Egyptian pounds but not more than a thousand Egyptian pounds with the confiscation of tools used in fishing and aquatic bird trap and double the punishment in case of repeated violation

Decree of the Ministry of agriculture no. 1374/2001

on the LICENCING CONDITIONS FOR WILD AND LAB ANIMALS FARMS

-Decree of the Ministry of agriculture no. 1566 (2007)

prevented catch and export of all species of sea cucumber .

International Convention on the regulation of trade in animal and plant species threatened with extinction,

the President of the Republic of Egypt Arabic decree No. 438 of 1977

- approving the Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora signed at Washington on 3 March 1973
- the Convention aims to regulate international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora
- On 1973 the convention was signed in Washington and entered into force on 1975
- currently ,181 signatory States have joined the convention
- Egypt has got a convention party after Presidential Decree No. 438 of 1977 which became effective after ratification by the Parliament in April 1978
- CITES species are classified into three sections were included in three appendices as follows
- Appendix 1: includes endangered species in which trade is banned except for scientific purposes -----
- Appendix 2: include types are not currently threatened with extinction but must follow controlled trade measures
- Appendix 3: contains types that some States requested assistance in their protection (less importance)

Ministerial decrees implementing the Convention

- **Decree of the Ministry of agriculture no. 1150, 1999:**
on the implementation of commitments and actions contained in the provisions of CITES Articles
- Article 1: to implement of the obligations under the rules and procedures contained in CITES.
- Article 2: prohibits trafficking in any sample of species included in Appendix I to the Convention and therefore may be an exception in
- article 3: trade in appendix II species will not take place except through annual quota
- article 4: Trafficking to be in other species in appendix 3 to the Convention and supplemented by ministerial decisions.
- article 5: all shipment submitted for inspection should be perfectly prepared for export or re-export.
- article 6: in the case of export or re export or import from a State not a member of the Convention similar documents may be accepted
- article 7: ALL ISSUED CITES CERTIFICATES SHOULD BE IN CONFORMITY WITH cites PROVISION
- article 8: Take the necessary legal action in accordance with the provision of article (84) of the Environment Act
- article 9: this decision shall be published in the Official Gazette.