



CITES NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLANS

Summary of progress by Parties of ‘secondary concern’ and ‘importance to watch’

Prepared by the Secretariat, version last updated on 15 September 2015

PARTY	PROGRESS STAGES			NIAP SUBMITTED ⁴
	1. Focal point provided ¹	2. Capacity assessment returned ²	3. Draft plan provided to consultant ³	
Parties of ‘secondary concern’				
Cameroon	✓	✓	✓	✓
Congo	✓	-	✓	✓
Democratic Republic of the Congo	✓	✓	✓	✓
Egypt	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁵
Ethiopia	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gabon	✓	-	✓	✓
Mozambique ⁶	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nigeria	✓	✓	✓	
Parties of ‘importance to watch’				
Angola	✓	-	✓	✓ ⁷
Cambodia	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lao People’s Democratic Republic	✓	✓	✓	✓

¹ On 7 August 2014, the Secretariat wrote to Parties requesting that they provide the details of a focal point to work with the Secretariat’s consultants on the development of a NIAP.

² The Secretariat’s consultants communicated with each Party and/or its focal point providing a template to complete a self-assessment of enforcement capacity and inviting the Party to return the completed assessment for the consultant’s review and synthesis, and discussion of how the results could be translated into a NIAP.

³ The Secretariat’s consultants invited each Party and/or its focal point to submit a draft NIAP for the comments of the consultant and further assistance as required.

⁴ In accordance with recommendations adopted at SC65, NIAPs were due to be submitted to the Secretariat by 31 October 2014.

⁵ Egypt submitted its NIAP on 30 October 2014. The Secretariat asked Egypt to work with its consultants to revise its plan to better reflect the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee. Egypt submitted its revised NIAP on 12 January 2015.

⁶ Mozambique has developed a national rhinoceros and ivory action plan.

⁷ Angola submitted its NIAP on 12 February 2015. The Secretariat asked Angola to work with its consultants to revise its plan to better reflect the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee. Angola submitted its revised NIAP on 6 April 2015.