



# “Progress Report on Qatar’s implementation of the National Ivory Action plan (NIAP): Strengthening efforts to combat illegal ivory trade.” August 2024

Submitted by:

State of Qatar

Ministry of Environment and Climate change

Wildlife development department



## Table of Contents

Introduction:.....	3
Legislation: .....	4
Access point control: .....	4
A) Synopsis of NAIP implementation:.....	5
Annex I Stocktaking of confiscated elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn by the Wildlife development department for the period from January 2020 – June 2023 .....	19
Annex 2: Mechanism of work and sharing of information between the national enforcement authorities operating in Hamad International Airport (HIA), for implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan of Qatar. ....	27
Annex II attachments: Media coverage of training events, news, photos of the trained crews, training materials (training manual) .....	29
Attachment 4: Awareness materials: a guide to measures to combat illegal trade in wildlife. ....	32
Attachment 5: Some pictures of the workshops and training that took place at Hamad International Airport 2021 and 2022 .....	33
Attachment7: News about combating wildlife crimes via Qatar Airways.....	34
Qatar Airways Extends USAID ROUTES Partnership to Combat Wildlife Trafficking.....	34
Attachment 8: training workshop was held on applying the CITES agreement and combating illegal wildlife trafficking cooperation with ifaw organization in March 2024.....	36
Meetings .....	37



## Introduction:

A pressing issue that has been a cause for concern globally is the decline of African elephants due to poaching for ivory. In just a decade their population decreased from an estimated 1.3 million in 1979 to only 600,000 in 1989. The gravity of this situation cannot be ignored, and it is crucial that immediate action is taken to protect these magnificent creatures. Poaching for ivory was the major reason for the drastic decline but it was not the only factor, the loss of natural habitat due to the doubling of human population in elephant range states since 1970 also played a significant role. The alarming decrease in elephant population caught the attention of governments worldwide, leading to the launch of major public awareness campaigns to save the species and put a stop to the illegal trade in ivory. In October 1989, at the seventh meeting of the CITES (convention on international Trade in Endangered species) convention of the parties (cop7), governments banned international trade in ivory, with effect from January 1990. (wildlifedirect.org)

The illegal ivory trade remains a critical challenge in global wildlife conservation, threatening the survival of African elephants and other species. Despite international efforts to curb this illegal activity, the demand for ivory continues to fuel poaching and trafficking, particularly through transit countries. To prevent the decrease of wildlife species caused by over-exploitation through international trade, as party to the convention on international trade in Endangered species of wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter referred to as "CITES"), QATAR has been aiming for the realization of the conservation and the sustainable use of wildlife based on the scientific knowledge through the cooperation with other countries. Qatar is committed to playing an active role in combating the illegal ivory trade.

Qatar, located at a strategic crossroads between Africa, Asia, and Europe, has become increasingly aware of its role as a potential transit point for wildlife products, including ivory. In response, Qatar has developed and implemented a National Ivory Action plan (NIAP) in compliance with CITES recommendations. The NIAP is aimed at addressing the illegal trade in ivory by strengthening law enforcement, enhancing monitoring and surveillance at entry and exit points, raising public awareness and fostering international collaboration. The Qatar regularly assesses the effectiveness of its ability to implement the convention successfully and has positioned itself as a



leading nation within the region for these efforts. The state of Qatar has joined the convention on international trade in Endangered species of wild Fauna and Flora (hereinafter referred to as “CITES”) in 2001. The nation’s legislation on CITES were issued and came into force in 2006, entitled law No 5 of 2006, for regulation of trade in specimens of endangered species of wildlife and their products. This progress report outlines the steps Qatar has taken to implement the NIAP, highlighting key achievements, challenges, and areas for further development as part of its ongoing efforts to combat the illegal ivory trade and contribute to global conservation goals.

### **Legislation:**

The State of Qatar has enacted law No (5) of 2006, concerning the regulation and control of CITES. The law governing the scope of implementation, the functions of the authorities, administrative and scientific authorities, international trade and documentation, exceptions, identifying the ports of entry, how to deal with non-member states, registration of establishments and companies, transit, cooperation with the concerned authorities and sanctions. Initiate implementation of article (15) of law No. (15) of 2002 on Civil Aviation, which stipulate for the right of representatives of Customs, Public Security to search aircraft and any person or cargo and refer any violation case to the concerned authority to deal with it according to its established rules and regulations.

### **Access point control:**

The ministry of environment and climate change in collaboration and coordination with the competent authorities, monitor all main border crossing points with the latest technologies that would help to control illegal shipments. It also cooperates with international government and non-governmental organizations to take advantage of the expertise and develop them in line with Qatar strategy. Qatar CITES management authority has trained personnel for control of import and export of wildlife specimens through the airport, sea, and land ports. The management authority officials work in coordination and cooperation with the customs and wild development department, in Hamad international airport, Abu Samra and Doha Sea port. The employees work 24 hours on shifts.



## A) Synopsis of NAIP implementation:

The state of Qatar was classified among the countries affected by the illegal trade in ivory, category (c). Also considering that the country is witnessing rapid economic growth and the expansion of tourism and travel through the Hamad international airport, it is natural that this route would be a passage for illegal trade including ivory. Therefore, the CITES management authority of Qatar and ministry of environment and climate change was keen to present its plan to combat the ivory trade early, and that was in the year 2018. Qatar's keenness on full commitment and firm desire to combat wildlife illegal trade is evident through several annual activities before and after submitting its plan on combating ivory trade, including its hosting of the fifteen conference of the parties and a series of sessions and meetings held periodically and continuously with partners and stakeholders. Progress since the last report submitted to the committee's 74<sup>th</sup> meeting. The National ivory Action plan (NAIP) for Qatar represents a key commitment to combating the illegal trade of ivory within the region and aligns with international CITES requirements. The implementation of NAIP has been progressing according to plan, with many outlined actions classified as either "achieved" or "substantially achieved" or on "track". Below is a summary of progress, key achievements and planned next steps.

**Achieved:** A1, B1, B2, B3, B4, B5, C1, C2, D1, D2, D3, E1, E3

**Substantially achieved:** C3

**On track:** E2

The progress reflects Qatar's commitment to addressing critical issues such as the detection of illegal ivory trafficking, enhancement of enforcement mechanisms and collaboration with international partners.

### Key Achievements

#### 1. strengthened enforcement:

Advanced training programs for customs officials and law enforcement personnel at Hamad international Airport and key border checkpoints have significantly improved the detection of illegal ivory shipments.

#### 2. Enhanced legislative Framework:



Updates to national wildlife laws, including stricter penalties for ivory trafficking, have ensured alignment with CITES regulations.

### **3. Public Awareness campaigns:**

Nationwide outreach initiatives, including media campaigns and traveler advisories, have raised awareness about the legal and ethical issues surrounding ivory trade.

### **4. Monitoring and Reporting:**

Establishment of a dedicated system for tracking seized ivory and reporting data to international partners.

## **Upcoming steps**

### **1. completion of remaining Actions:**

Addressing pending actions, including the integration of advanced tracking technologies and increased collaboration with African and Asian countries along ivory trafficking routes.

### **2. Expansion of capacity- building programs:**

Training additional staff and enhancing resources for field operations and forensic analysis of ivory seizures.

### **3. implementation of technological solutions:**

Deployment of AI-based monitoring systems at transit points to improve early **detection capabilities.**

### **4. Funding Allocation:**

Securing additional resources to support operational needs and expand public awareness efforts.

## **Key challenges and Milestones**

While substantial progress has been made, challenges such as regional coordination and funding for advanced monitoring technologies remain. Foreseen changes to milestones include adjustments to timelines for implementing these technologies and scaling up transnational cooperation.



**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
1. Legislation and regulations	<p><b>A1</b></p> <p>Initiate implementation of article (15) of law No. (15) of 2002 on Civil Aviation, which stipulate for the right of representatives of Customs, Public Security to search aircraft and any person or cargo and refer any violation case to the concerned authority to deal with it according to its established rules and regulations.</p>					
2. National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration	<p><b>B1</b></p> <p>Establish a formal collaboration mechanism to facilitate cooperation and collaboration between different departments operating at Hamad International Airport (HIA), with a role in combating wildlife crime, in particular ivory and rhinoceros horn</p>					



PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	<p>trafficking transiting through Qatar.</p> <p><b>B2</b></p> <p>Organize training sessions/workshops for enforcement authorities working at HIA, to raise awareness about wildlife crime and strengthen capacity to combat it, on topics such as international policies governing wildlife trade, the detection and identification of illegal wildlife consignments, ivory and rhinoceros horn recognition and identification, applicable legislation, and protocol to follow.</p> <p><b>B3</b></p> <p>Strengthen capacity among officers working at HIA, through the provision of operational handbooks and identification manuals.</p>					



PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	<p><b>B4</b></p> <p>Scale up enforcement operations at HIA targeting passengers, luggage, and cargo, moving between key countries identified as source and destination countries for illegal wildlife specimens, in particular ivory and rhinoceros' horn, moving from Africa to Asia, by planning and conducting at least two operations at HIA by 31 December 2019.</p> <p><b>B5</b></p> <p>Increase the number of inspections targeting high risk flights, including random inspections and operations.</p>					
3. International and regional enforcement collaboration	<p><b>C1</b></p> <p>Initiate collaboration and joint initiatives with CITES Management Authorities in source countries to strengthen controls to prevent the</p>	<p><b>C.3</b></p> <p>Review mechanism in place to support collaboration with countries of source or destination to</p>				

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	illegal transport of ivory from these countries on flights that transit Qatar. <b>C.2</b> Networking and engage with NIAP focal points in other countries participating in the NIAP process, to promote the sharing of best practices and identification of common challenges.	combat wildlife crime and in particular, ivory trafficking, to ensure timely exchange of information and intelligence and promote follow up investigations across the entire illegal trade chain.				
4. Outreach, public awareness, and education	<b>D.1</b> Engage the ROUTES partnership and Qatar Airways to support the development of posters and videos to raise awareness about illegal trade in wildlife, for display in prominent public area at HIA.					

PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	<p><b>D.2</b></p> <p>Work with Qatar Airways to support the development of videos to raise awareness about and discourage crimes involving wildlife, to be made available as part of the Qatar Airways in – flight entertainment program.</p> <p><b>D.3</b></p> <p>Publicize seizures and subsequent prosecutions in mainstream media and on governmental social media platforms.</p>					
5. Reporting	<p><b>E.1</b></p> <p>Improve the seizure reporting mechanism to ensure timely reporting of all ivory seizures to ETIS, in accordance with Resolution Conf.10.10 (Rev.CoP18).</p> <p><b>E.3</b></p> <p>Submit an annual illegal trade report to the Secretariat by 31</p>		<p><b>E.2</b></p> <p>Maintain an inventory of government-held stockpiles of ivory, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf.10.10 (rev. CoP19) paragraph 6.e) and inform the Secretariat of the</p>			



PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
	October each year, covering the actions in the preceding year and in accordance with the report format distributed by the Secretariat, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 in Resolution Conf.11.17(Rev.CoP19) on National reports.		level of this stock each year before 31 October.			

**C) Detailed evaluation of actions :**

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )	
<b>PILLAR 1: Legislation and regulations</b>			
<b>A1</b> Initiate implementation of article (15) of law No. (15) of 2002 on Civil Aviation, which stipulate for the right of representative of the Customs, Public Security to search aircrafts and any person or cargo and refer any violation case to the concerned authority to deal with it according to its established rules and regulations.	<b>Achieved</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qatar's CITES Management Authority has held meetings with the Legal Affairs Departments at the Civil Aviation Authority and General Authority of Customs, the Airport Security Department, and the Passageways Passports Department of the Ministry of Interior. The implementation of Article (15) remains strictly within Qatar's national jurisdiction, focusing on the country's airspace, airports, and cargo facilities. All inspections and actions under this law are conducted within legally defined boundaries, ensuring respect for international aviation laws and agreements. This law has been enforced at Hamad international Airport, where advanced screening systems and trained personnel have successfully intercepted illegal wildlife products including ivory.</li> </ul>
<b>PILLAR 2: National level enforcement action and inter-agency collaboration</b>			
<b>B1</b> Establish a formal collaboration mechanism to facilitate cooperation and collaboration between different departments operating at Hamad International Airport (HIA), with a role in combating wildlife crime, in particular ivory and rhinoceros horn trafficking transiting through Qatar.	<b>Achieved</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qatar's CITES Management Authority together with the stakeholders operating at HIA has established permanent committee and designated focal point from each party to facilitate actions to be performed in combat of all types of wildlife crimes, including trafficking of illegal elephant ivory and rhinoceros horns transiting through Qatar.</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<p><b>B2</b> Organize training sessions / workshops for enforcement authorities working at Hamad International Airport (HIA) to raise awareness about wildlife crime and strengthen capacity to combat it. on topics such as international policies governing wildlife trade, the detection and identification of illegal wildlife consignments, ivory and rhinoceros horn recognition and identification, applicable legislation, and protocol to follow.</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two training workshops were held by CITES management authority to strengthen the capacity and raise awareness among employees of the different stakeholders involved in combat of wildlife trafficking in State of Qatar. The first workshop was held for three days in July 2018, and was attended by 30 employees from the Customs General Authority, Airport Security Department, Animal Resources Department, and new employees recruited for CITES Enforcement Authority. While the second workshop was held in March 2019 and was attended by 26 employees from the department, including 11 employees from Qatar Museums Authority <b>Third workshop (March 2024)</b></li> <li>• By March 2023. The third and largest workshop took place for four days involving more than 70 participants from the departments. This workshop was notable for its focus on <b>combating illegal wildlife trade</b> through the lens of CITES as a legal mechanism. sessions were designed to enhance understanding in several key areas: like introduction to cites, cites appendices, cites permits and certificates and NIAP etc.</li> <li>• . The workshops were organized on combat of illegal wildlife trade focusing on understanding of CITES as legal mechanism for combat of illegal international wildlife trade. Sessions dealt with CITES introduction, CITES appendices, species, identification of wildlife specimens in trade, CITES permits and certificates implementation of CITES procedures with emphasis on implementation of Qatar's NIAP requirements and legal procedure according to our national law on regulation of trade in endangered wildlife species and their products.</li> <li>• The efficiency of the staff at Hamad International Airport was raised periodically, and the CITES management authority was able to test the extent of benefiting from these programs through its monthly follow-up of the extent of carrying out daily tasks.</li> <li>• The interest in combating wildlife crime was in the highest state authorities in the State of Qatar, so we find that the training program for the year 2021 included training on the CITES Convention and combating wildlife crime, and this was in the context of the state program that covered other topics such as judicial control, unified electronic inspection, ... etc.</li> </ul>
<p><b>B3</b> Strengthen capacity among officers working at HIA, through the provision of operational handbooks and identification manuals.</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An identification manual and operational handbook on NIAP implementation process at HIA has been prepared,</li> <li>• Handbook of Common Traded Species listed in CITES - Middle East and North Africa region version has been prepared by IFAW and it was used in training.</li> </ul>



ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )	
<p><b>B4</b> Scale up enforcement operations at HIA targeting passengers, luggage and cargo, moving between key countries identified as source and destination countries for illegal wildlife specimens, in particular ivory and rhinoceros horn, moving from Africa to Asia , by planning and conducting at least two operations at HIA by 31 December 2019.</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qatar has written to CITES Secretariat seeking advice on scaling up an enforcement operation at Hamad International Airport (HIA), and arrangement is going on to conduct enforcement operation under advice of AIRCOP project.</li> </ul>
<p><b>B5</b> Increase the number of inspections targeting high risk flights, including random inspections and operations.</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CITES Management Authority has arranged with the Aviation Security Department and the Airport Security Department, to carry double inspection of luggage coming from key countries identified as source country for ivory and destined to countries identified as destination for smuggled ivory.</li> <li>• -In cooperation with the staff of the Wildlife Protection Department, there are visits to the airport and random inspections carried out by the staff of the Wildlife Protection Department to ensure the performance of the crews that were trained inside the airport. This had a positive effect, as ivory confiscations amounted to (769.984 kg).</li> </ul>
<p><b>PILLAR 3: International and regional enforcement collaboration</b></p>			
<p><b>C1</b> Initiate collaboration and joint initiatives with CITES Management Authorities in source countries to strengthen controls to prevent the illegal transport of ivory</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representatives of Qatar's CITES Management Authority have participated in Mozambique meeting and has met with representatives of CITES management authorities from source countries, and discussed with them and urged their cooperation to prevent transport of illegal wildlife from their countries.</li> <li>• Qatar CITES management authority is planning to work with Qatar Airways in source countries, in particular Mozambique and South Africa, to launch activities that can help to work with CITES authorities in these countries to prevent transport of illegal ivory.</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )	
<p>from these countries on flights that transit Qatar.</p> <p><b>C2</b> Networking and engage with NIAP focal points in other countries participating in the NIAP process, to promote the sharing of best practices and identification of common challenges.</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This activity is on track as we are considering engaging with NIAP focal points in other transit countries, similar to our case, participating in NIAP process, to benefit from their practices and know how they address the challenges.</li> </ul>
<p><b>C3</b> Review mechanisms in place to support collaboration with countries of source or destination to combat wildlife crime and ivory trafficking, to ensure timely exchange of information and intelligence and promote follow-up investigations across the entire illegal trade chain.</p>		<p><b>Substantially achieved</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qatar's CITES Management Authority with the stakeholders operating at HIA has developed mechanism for timely exchange and sharing of information with ivory source and destination countries, included as part of our NIAP implementation procedures.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PILLAR 4: Outreach, public awareness, and education</b></p>			
<p><b>D1</b> Engage the ROUTES partnership and Qatar Airways to support the development of posters and videos to raise awareness about illegal trade in wildlife, for display in prominent public areas at HIA.</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qatar Airways has signed memorandum of understanding and teamed up with ROUTES (Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species), to share intelligence and improve detection and disrupt wildlife trafficking activities.</li> </ul>



ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )	
<p><b>D2</b> Work with Qatar Airways to support the development of videos to raise awareness about and discourage crimes involving wildlife, to be made available as part of Qatar Airways in-flight entertainment program.</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qatar Airways has completed awareness program and training for its staff covering CITES requirements, illegal wildlife trafficking. Also, Qatar airways has completed development of videos, in-flight magazine, in-flight entertainment system, and posters on screens across Hamad International Airport (HIA) , as actions for raising passengers awareness on illegal wildlife trafficking .</li> </ul>
<p><b>D3</b> Publicize seizures and subsequent prosecutions in mainstream media and on governmental social media platforms</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Usually, in all seizure cases of illegal wildlife trade, the Ministry of Environment and Climate change, represented by the Department of Protection and Wildlife, as designated CITES Management Authority for Qatar, call for press conference to be attended by all representatives of local newspapers, and special interviews are hosted by the national television channels.</li> <li>The training program for the year 2021 targeted the judicial control authorities, and there is media participation in all activities and training events inside Hamad International Airport. Therefore, all cases of confiscation are published on social media, and they follow up on cases referred to legal authorities for adjudication.</li> </ul>
<p><b>PILLAR 5: Reporting</b></p>			
<p><b>E1</b> Improve the seizure reporting mechanism to ensure timely reporting of all ivory seizures to ETIS, in accordance with Resolution Conf.10.10(Rev.CoP18)</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All cases of ivory seizure were reported by CITES Management Authority in time to ETIS through the Ivory and elephant product seizure data collection form.</li> </ul>
<p><b>E2</b> Maintain and inventory of government held stockpiles of ivory, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution Conf.10.10 (Rev.CoP17) paragraph 6.e. and inform the Secretariat of</p>		<p><b>On track</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inventory of all government held ivory rhinoceros horns stockpiles was completed in February 2019.</li> <li>Annual reports were submitted to CITES Secretariat before 31st October each year. It is planned to destroy some of the stockpile on special environment celebration event and retain part of it for retaining and education purposes.</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )	
<p>the level of this stock each year before 31 October.</p> <p><b>E3</b> Submit an annual illegal trade report to the Secretariat by 31 October each year, covering the actions in the preceding year and in accordance with the report format distributed by the Secretariat, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 in Resolution Conf.11.17 (Rev.CoP19) on National reports.</p>	<p><b>Achieved</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The annual illegal trade report for the year 2018-2023 has been submitted to CITES Secretariat on time.</li> </ul>



## Annex I Stocktaking of confiscated elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn by the Wildlife development department for the period from January 2020 – June 2023

No.	Specimens	No/Quantities	Weight (kg)	Source	Date
1-	Rhino horns	4 pieces	11 kg20g	South Africa	<b>05/01/2020</b>
2-	Rhino horns	12 pieces	22kg1g	South Africa	<b>31/01/2022</b>
3-	Rhino horns	25 pieces	6kg 12g	Zimbabwe	<b>28/04/2022</b>
4-	claws and fangs		5kg88g	Zimbabwe	<b>28/04/2022</b>
5-	Rhino horns		44kg7g	South Africa	<b>15/06/2022</b>
6-	Ivory rings		9kg400g	Uganda	<b>31/01/2023</b>
7-	Ivory handled Knives	30 pieces		UK	<b>28/05/2024</b>
8-	Piano keys	15 pieces		UK	<b>28/05/2024</b>
9-	Ivory Statues	3 pieces		UK	<b>28/05/2024</b>



Inventory NO	Code or item NO	Set the Abstract thing	Customization (presence0	Weight Quantity	state	observa tions
246		Ivory Rhinoceros	21	4.246 g	good	
247		Different claws	21	0.705 g	good	
248	HOR Y001	Horns AL Maha	21	2	good	
249	HCA P001	Wild ram horns	21	1	good	
250		Horns of the title deer pair	21	2	good	
251		Crocodile skin	11	2	good	
252		Medium crocodile Mummified	11	2	good	
253		Viper skin	11	2	good	
254	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	13.296	good	BAG 7
255	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	8.948	good	
256	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	20.67	good	CARTO N001
257	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	7.792	good	BAG1
258	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	10.606	good	
259	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	4.276	good	
260	IVO	Ivory bracelet elephant	21	4.96	good	BAG 9
261	IVO	Ivory bracelet elephant	21	4.524	good	
262	IVO	Ivory bracelet elephant	21	2.43	good	
263	IVO	Ivory bracelet elephant	21	5.866	good	
264	IVO	Ivory bracelet elephant	21	6.742	good	



265	IVO	Ivory bracelet elephant	21	6.888	good	
266	IVO	Circles ivory elephant	21	7.466	good	BAG 12
267	IVO	Ivory bracelet elephant	21	6.504	good	
268	IVO	Ivory bracelet elephant	21	4.812	good	
269	IVO	Circles ivory elephant	21	11.108	good	
270	IVO	Elephant ivory small tusk	21	0.106	good	
271	IVO	Elephant ivory different shapes	21	6.212	good	CARTO N 002
272		Snakeskin	21	1	good	
273	IVO	Elephant ivory	21	3.422	good	SACK 005
274	IVO	Elephant ivory	21	6.878	good	BAG 5
275	IVO	Elephant ivory	21	6.47	good	
276	IVO	Ivory rings elephant	21	4.78	good	
277	IVO	Elephant ivory longitudinal	21	14.566	good	BAG 11
278	IVO	Elephant ivory longitudinal	21	8.876	good	
279	IVO	Ivory rings elephant	21	1.344	good	
280	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	9.908	good	BAG 21
	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	9.862	good	
281	IVO	Ivory rings elephant	21	1.212	good	
282	IVO	Ivory elephant rings	21	0.276	good	BAG 10
283	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	2.032	good	
284	IVO	Ivory elephant circles small	21	10.708	good	
285	IVO	Ivory elephant circles small	21	9.646	good	
286	IVO	Ivory elephant circles and rings	21	2.754	good	



287	IVO	Ivory elephant cut small	21	0.400	good	
288	IVO	Ivory elephant cutting circles	21	10.152	good	BAG 6
289	IVO	Ivory elephant cutting circles	21	10.232	good	BAG 2
290	IVO	Ivory elephant factory	21	1.376	good	
291	IVO	Ivory elephant circles factory	21	8.574	good	BAG 19
292	IVO	Ivory elephant circles factory	21	8.672	good	
293	IVO	Ivory elephant circles factory	21	6.544	good	
294	IVO	Ivory elephant circles factory	21	3.406	good	
295	IVO	Ivory elephant circles factory	21	1.188	good	
296	IVO	Long elephant ivory	21	11.768	good	BAG 8
297	IVO	Ivory elephant rings	21	6.206	good	
298	IVO	Ivory elephant rings	21	5.5	good	
299	IVO	Long elephant ivory	21	9.106	good	BAG 3
300	IVO	Long elephant ivory	21	9.188	good	
301	IVO	Long elephant ivory	21	6.406	good	
302	IVO	Long elephant ivory	21	2.844	good	
303	IVO	Ivory elephant different shapes	21	1.02	good	
304		Rhinoceros Horn	21	3.648	good	BAG 13
305		Rhinoceros Horn	21	3.686	good	
306		Rhinoceros Horn	21	6.078	good	
307		Rhinoceros Horn	21	4.408	good	
308		Rhinoceros Horn	21	0.806	good	
309	IVO	Ivory elephant circles	21	8.918	good	BAG 14
310	IVO	Ivory elephant rings	21	4.796	good	
311	IVO	Ivory elephant rings	21	4.212	good	



312	IVO	Ivory elephant rings	21	4.744	good	
313	IVO	Ivory elephant rings	21	2.332	good	
314	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	8.086	good	SACK0
315	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	6.386	good	07
316	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	7.962	good	
317	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	7.836	good	SACK
318	IVO	Ivory elephant	21	3.114	good	006
319	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	5.866	good	
320	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	11.34	good	
321	IVO	Natural elephant ivory	11	14.86	good	BAG
322	IVO	Natural elephant ivory	11	11.392	good	0001
323	IVO	Natural elephant ivory	11	15.454	good	
324	IVO	Natural elephant ivory	11	10.4	good	BAG
325	IVO	Natural elephant ivory	11	4.26	good	0002
326	IVO	Ivory elephant rings	11	6.804	good	
327	IVO	Ivory elephant rings	11	5.254	good	
328	IVO	Ivory elephant rings	11	5.21	good	BAG
329	IVO	Ivory elephant rings	11	4.78	good	0003
330	IVO	Ivory elephant squares	11	10.104	good	
331		Rhinoceros Horn	11	8.304	good	BAG
332		Rhinoceros Horn	11	9.06	good	0004
333		Rhinoceros Horn	11	3.952	good	
334		Ivory elephant factory	11	15.17	good	BAG
335		Rhinoceros Horn	11	3.518	good	
336		Rhinoceros Horn	11	4.674	good	BAG
337		Rhinoceros Horn	11	6.592	good	0006
338		Rhinoceros Horn	11	4.828	good	



339		Rhinoceros Horn	11	3.078	good	
340		Claw set	11	1.44	good	
341		Rhinoceros Horn	11	5.078	good	
342	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	5.168	good	BAG 0007
343	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	7.594	good	
344	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	8.11	good	
345	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	12.33	good	BAG 0008
346	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	11.388	good	
347	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	4.646	good	
348	IVO	Ivory elephant squares	11	11.77	good	BAG 0009
349	IVO	Ivory elephant squares	11	9.91	good	
350	IVO	Ivory elephant squares	11	4.144	good	
351	IVO	Ivory elephant circles	11	3.504	good	
352	IVO	Ivory elephant squares and shapes	11	0.194	good	
353	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	12.014	good	BAG 00010
354	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	8.51	good	
355	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	16.1	good	
356	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	11.048	good	BAG 00011
357	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	9.798	good	
358	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	9.478	good	
359	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	6.428	good	
360	IVO	Ivory elephant squares	11	16.188	good	BAG 00012
361	IVO	Ivory elephant small pieces longitudinally	11	5.608	good	
362	IVO	ivory elephant squares	11	7.468	good	
363	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	13.44	good	BAG 00013
364	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	12.92	good	
365	IVO	Long elephant ivory	11	4.802	good	





366	HCE R	Horns of the monastery	11	10	good	SACK R002
367		Rhinoceros Horn	11	6.212	good	CARTO N 00014
368		Rhinoceros Horn	11	6.896	good	
369		Rhinoceros Horn	11	4.75	good	
370		Rhinoceros Horn	11	4.9	good	
371		Rhinoceros Horn	11	6.698	good	
372		Rhinoceros Horn	11	7.824	good	
373		Mummified pack	11	1	good	
374	IVO	Ivory elephant checkered	11	5.198	good	
375	IVO	Ivory elephant small cut and circles	11	2.438	good	
376	IVO	Ivory elephant rings	11	3.172	good	
377	IVO0 48	Ivory elephant accessories	11	0.086	good	
378	IVO0 21	Ivory elephant accessories	11	0.1	good	
379	IVO0 23	Ivory elephant accessories	11	0.156	good	
380	IVO0 43	Ivory elephant accessories	11	0.12	good	
381	IVO0 45	Ivory elephant accessories	11	0.14	good	
382	IVO0 80	Ivory elephant accessories	11	0.538	good	
383	IVO0 52	Ivory elephant accessories	11	0.83	good	
384	IVO0 54	Ivory elephant accessories	11	0.566	good	
385	IVO0 39	Ivory elephant checkered	11	0.534	good	
386	IVO	Ivory elephant checkered	11	1.312	good	

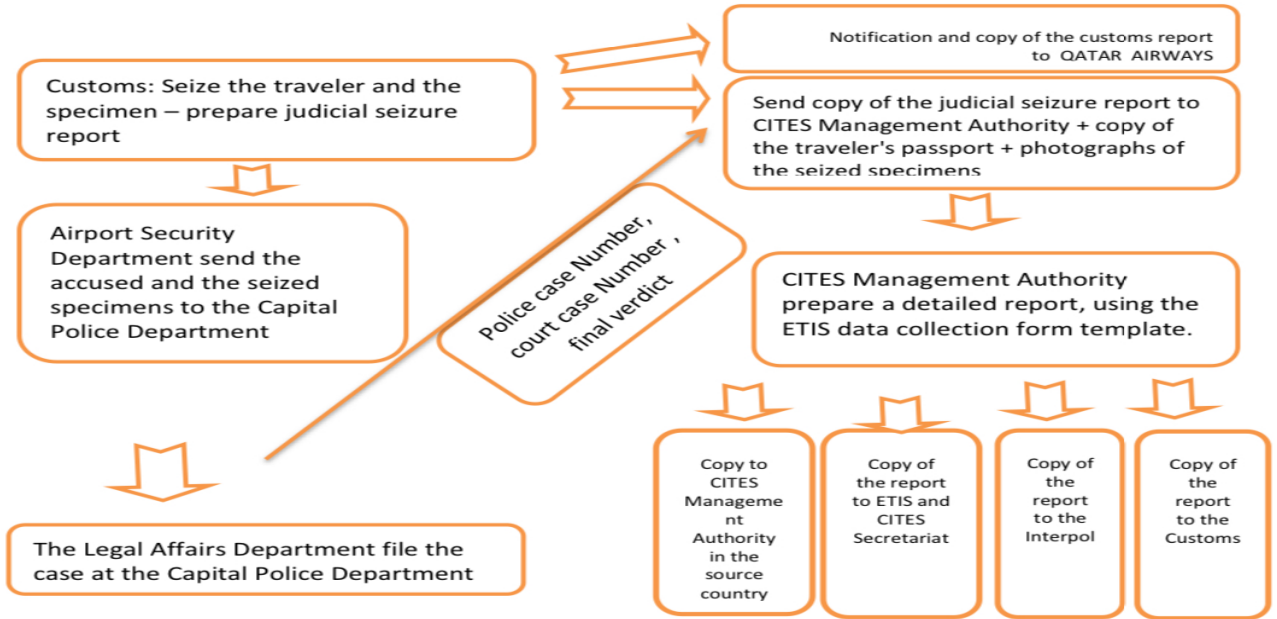


387	IVO0 57	Ivory elephant statue	11	3.074	good	
388	1101	Ivory elephant accessories	11	0.316	good	
389	IVO0 81	Small horn	11	0.362	good	
390	IVO	Ivory elephant	11	1.484	good	
391	IVO0 03	Small elephant ivory	11	0.182	good	
392	IVO0 01	Ivory elephant	11	4.172	good	
393	IVO	Ivory elephant	11	3.478	good	
394	IVO	Ivory elephant	11	12.328	good	
395	IVO	Ivory elephant	11	0.766	good	
396	IVO	Ivory elephant Assorted pieces	11	8.27	good	
397		Mummified Deer	11	1	good	
398		Tiger skin	11	1	good	
399	L310 13	Ivory Broken elephant	11	0.474	good	

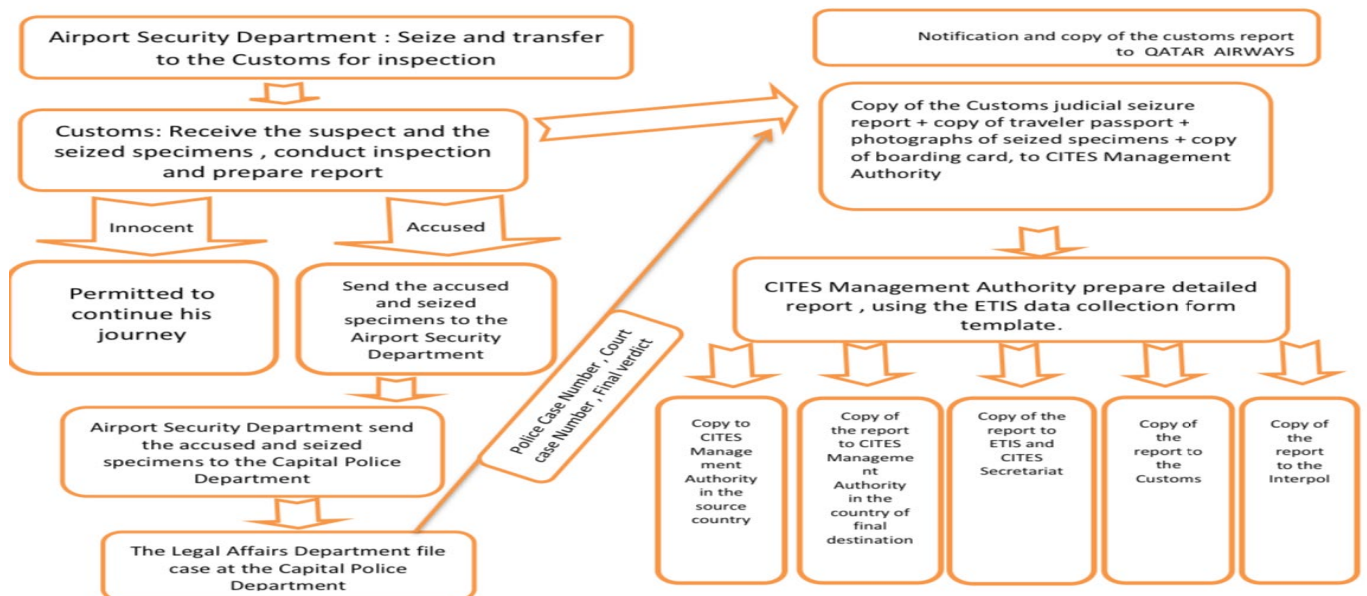


## Annex 2: Mechanism of work and sharing of information between the national enforcement authorities operating in Hamad International Airport (HIA), for implementation of the National Ivory Action Plan of Qatar.

### 1- Traveler entering Qatar with CITES specimens, and without CITES documents:



### 2- Transit passenger with CITES specimens, and without CITES documents:

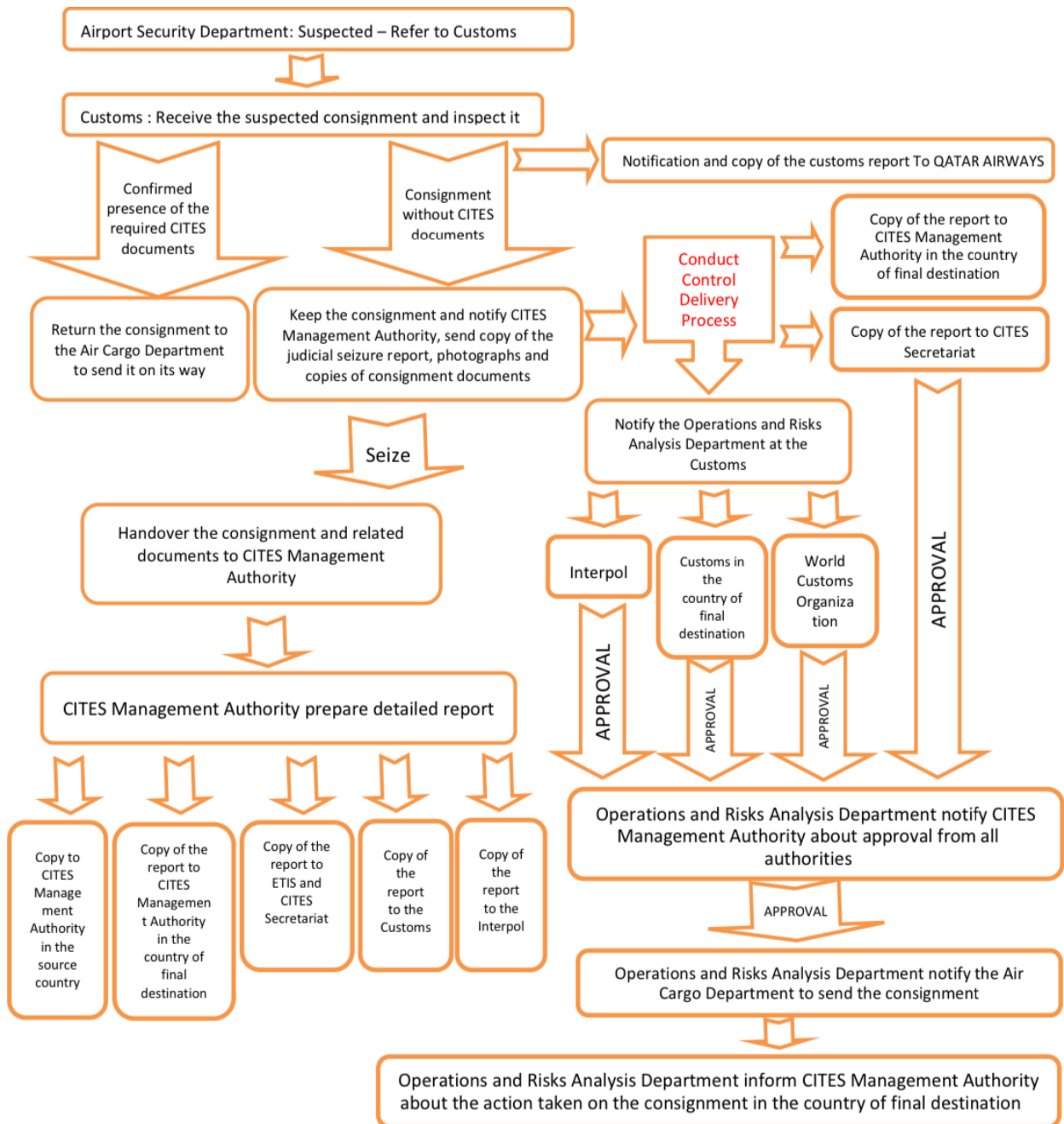




### 3- CITES Cargo consignment entering Qatar without CITES documentation:

The same procedures will be applied as in the case of a traveler entering Qatar with CITES specimens, and without CITES documents.

### 4- CITES cargo consignment in transit:





## Annex II attachments: Media coverage of training events, news, photos of the trained crews, training materials (training manual)

### Attachment 1: Supplementary information on actions taken by Qatar Airways to tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade

#### Zero Tolerance

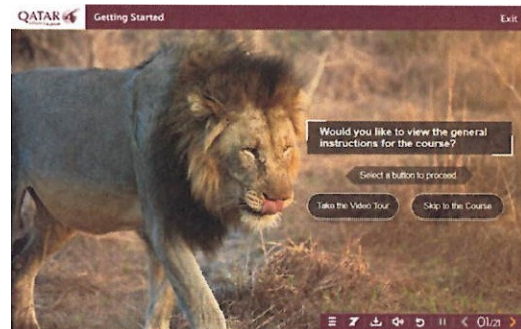
➤ Qatar Airways have developed a Transportation of Wildlife and Animal Welfare Standard that includes zero tolerance on illegal transportation of wildlife and wildlife products.



#### Actions completed for Training.

➤ All Cargo acceptance staff are trained in Live Animal Regulation and CITES requirements for endangered species.

➤ Role specific e-learning package has been rolled out to all relevant personnel, with more than 9000 staff completing the course.



#### Actions completed for Awareness.

##### ➤ Staff Awareness:

- An awareness session covering the impacts of illegal wildlife trade; modes of transportation and commonly used routes by traffickers; and actions taken by Qatar Airways to combat illegal wildlife transportation was delivered to —400 staff.

### ➤ Passenger Awareness:

- Qatar Airways has raised passenger awareness through articles on the importance of preventing illegal wildlife trade in our inflight magazine (attachment 2).
- Qatar Airways has also included video on the impact of illegal wildlife trade in the Qatar Airways inflight entertainment system.
- A targeted illegal wildlife e-poster campaign has been implemented for passengers travelling through HIA (attachment 3).

### Improved detection

➤ The booking system has been enhanced to better capture CITES category, purpose of transport. Approval is required for all endangered species before booking by centralized Special Loads Team.

➤ A purpose-built reporting form has been developed and implemented to capture all animal related incidents, which are assessed, and corrective actions taken.

➤ Sniffer dogs have been deployed at high-risk station to identify illegal wildlife and dedicated screening process has been implemented.

### Other achievement

➤ Qatar Airways is the first airline to be independently assessed and achieve a new industry standard for the prevention of illegal wildlife trafficking in aviation.

➤ Illegal Wildlife Trade Assessment

was developed by IATA with support from The Royal Foundation and USAID's ROUTES (Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species).





- The Assessment is based on the commitments within the United for Wildlife's Buckingham Palace Declaration, which Qatar Airways signed in March 2016.

Attachment 2: Article in Qatar Airways inflight magazine



Attachment 3: Posters that have been deployed on screens across HIA



## Attachment 4: Awareness materials: a guide to measures to combat illegal trade in wildlife.

دليل إجراءات مكافحة الاتجار غير المشروع بالكائنات الفطرية

إعداد :  
رجب يعقوب عبدالله

الشمبانزي  
الفهد  
الببغاء الرمادي الأفريقي  
قرون وحيد القرن  
عاج الفيل

إدارة الحماية والحياة الفطرية  
000 @atbaladiya  
mme.gov.qa





## Attachment 5: Some pictures of the workshops and training that took place at Hamad International Airport 2021 and 2022



## Attachment 6: Pictures of recent confiscations (January 2023)





## Attachment7: News about combating wildlife crimes via Qatar Airways

### Qatar Airways Extends USAID ROUTES Partnership to Combat Wildlife Trafficking

22 September 2021

DOHA, Qatar — Qatar Airways has extended its participation in the USAID ROUTES (Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species) Partnership, reinforcing its commitment to combat illegal trafficking of wildlife and its products.

Qatar Airways, a founding member of the United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce, signed the historic Buckingham Palace Declaration on 2016, aimed at taking real steps to shut down the routes exploited by traffickers of the illegal wildlife trade, to move their products. Subsequently in May 2017, the airline went on to sign the first Memorandum of Understanding with the ROUTES Partnership. In May 2019, Qatar Airways became the world's first airline to achieve certification to the Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Assessment. The IWT Assessment certification confirms that Qatar Airways has procedures, staff training and reporting protocols in place that make the smuggling of illegal wildlife products more challenging.

The Illegal Wildlife Trade (IWT) Assessment was developed by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), with the support of ROUTES, as part of IEnvA - IATA's environmental management and evaluation system for airlines. Compliance with the IWT IEnvA Standards and Recommended Practices (ESARPs) enables airline signatories to the United for Wildlife Buckingham Palace Declaration to demonstrate that they have implemented the relevant Commitments within the Declaration.

Qatar Airways Group Chief Executive, His Excellency Mr. Akbar Al Baker, said: "The illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade threatens our global biodiversity, and poses a risk to health and safety, particularly in marginalized communities. We are taking measures to disrupt this illicit trade to conserve biodiversity and safeguard our delicate ecosystems. We remain committed with other aviation industry leaders to emphasize our zero-tolerance policy towards illegal trafficking of wildlife and its products, and we join the ROUTES Partnership in saying – 'It Doesn't Fly with Us'. We will continue to work with our stakeholders to raise awareness and improve detection of illegal wildlife activities to protect these creatures that we value."

Mr. Crawford Allan, the ROUTES Partnership Lead, welcomed the leadership Qatar Airways has shown in efforts to prevent wildlife trafficking saying: "Through its actions on raising awareness, training, and including wildlife trafficking within its policies, Qatar Airways has demonstrated its

commitment to the Buckingham Palace Declaration and to the goal of the ROUTES Partnership. I am proud to see that Qatar Airways is continuing these efforts and being part of a growing number of companies to say It Doesn't Fly with Us."

The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that wildlife crime is a threat not only to the environment and biodiversity, but also to human health. Despite restricted travel, reports of illegal wildlife seizures over the past year have revealed that traffickers are still taking their chances to smuggle contraband through the air transport system. Qatar Airways recognizes that with support from the USAID ROUTES partnership, the air transport



industry can move towards a greener planet that includes ecosystems and wildlife conservation, essential parts of a thriving wildlife economy with and for local communities.

As an inaugural signatory to the Buckingham Palace Declaration in March 2016 and a founding member of the United for Wildlife Transport Taskforce, Qatar Airways has a zero-tolerance policy towards the transportation of illegal wildlife and their products. Qatar Airways Cargo launched the second chapter of its sustainability program We care: Rewild the Planet earlier this year, focused on transporting wild animals back to their natural habitat, free of charge. The cargo carrier's initiative to preserve wildlife and rewild the planet is aligned with the airline's commitment to fight wildlife trafficking and illegal trade of wild animals and thereby protect the environment and planet Earth.



## Attachment 8: training workshop was held on applying the CITES agreement and combating illegal wildlife trafficking cooperation with ifaw organization in March 2024





## Meetings

### Minutes of the Qatar- Hosted meeting on strengthening collaboration to combat the illegal trade of rhinoceros specimens: Fulfilling the Mandate of Decision 19.115

Date 2.10.2024.

Location **Qatar**

Participants

Qatar

Malaysia United Arab Emirates Uganda

### Agenda

1. opening remarks and introduction
2. Review of Decision 19.115 and its objectives
3. Discussion on collaboration between Qatar, UAE, and Malaysia
4. Risk management practices and development of rhinoceros-specific risk profiles.
5. Action points for strengthening efforts in addressing illegal trade.
6. conclusion and next steps.

#### **1. opening Remarks and introductions:**

**Dr Dafi heedan (Head of Animal Wildlife Development Department)** welcomed the participants from the UAE Malaysia and Uganda. He emphasized the importance of decision 19.115 and the need for scaling up cooperation to combat the illegal trade of rhinoceros specimens. The UAE, Malaysia and Uganda representatives echoed similar sentiments and highlighted the importance of the collaborated efforts initiated by Qatar.

#### **2. Review of Decision 19.115**

The group revisited the text of decision 19.115, which encourages Qatar, Malaysia, and UAE to collaborate with other parties associated with illegal rhinoceros specimen trade (Uganda, South Africa, and Zimbabwe). The primary objective is to enhance risk



management strategies and develop specific profiles to monitor cargo, luggage, and passengers.

### **3. collaboration Discussions:**

The meeting discussed the current state of collaboration between the three nations. Key points include:

Ongoing information sharing regarding suspected illegal shipments.

The need for dedicated points of contact for faster exchange of intelligence.

Enhanced capacity- building initiatives, including training and joint operations.

### **4. Risk Management practices:**

The participants reviewed existing risk management practices and shared updates on their respective strategies.

#### **Points discussed:**

**Qatar** has been developing ivory and rhinoceros- specific risk profiles focusing on high – risk routes and passengers.

**Malaysia** has implemented heightened scrutiny of wildlife- related cargo passing through its airports and seaports.

**The UAE** discussed its recent advancements in screening technologies and the use of data analytics for early identification of illegal cargo.

**Uganda** proposes better coordination between African countries and transit hubs like Qatar, UAE, and Malaysia to share intelligence, monitor suspect shipments and apprehend traffickers.

### **5. Action points and Next steps:**

The following action points were agreed upon:

**Information sharing:** The parties will establish a secure and fast-track information-sharing platform with source countries to disseminate intelligence on suspected illegal shipments.



**Risk profile development:** Qatar will take the lead in developing ivory and rhinoceros- specific risk profiles, with inputs from UAE and Malaysia, to be shared within six months.

**Capacity building:** joint training programs will be organized to ensure consistent implementation of enforcement measures across all three countries.

**Legislative Review:** All parties will review their respective legislation to ensure harmonization in addressing wildlife crime, especially relating to rhinoceros' specimens.

#### **Strengthening of customs and Border control:**

The countries acknowledged the need to reinforce customs and border control measures, ensuring better detection of illegal wildlife products. This includes utilizing advanced screening technologies, enhanced scrutiny, and more frequent inspections at ports of entry.

#### **Long term collaboration:**

The participants concluded that continuous and sustained collaboration between Qatar, UAE, and Malaysia along with other international partners, is essential to disrupt the smuggling routes that use their territories as **transit points**. Regular follow-up meetings were scheduled to ensure progress and adjustments to their strategies.

#### **6. Conclusion and Next steps:**

The meeting concluded with a commitment from all parties to continue their close cooperation. These conclusions aim to tackle the illegal trade of ivory and rhinoceros' specimens by addressing weakness in transit control and ensuring that traffickers find it increasingly difficult to use these countries territories for their illegal activities. A follow up meeting was proposed to assess progress on the agreed-upon points.



*Figure: Uniting for wildlife protection: Qatar, UAE, Malaysia, and Uganda collaborate on Ivory and Rhinoceros conservation and Anti-trafficking efforts.*