



CITES National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) Progress Report

ETHIOPIA



Prepared by
Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority

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PART A: Synopsis of NIAP implementation

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

In Ethiopia, elephant is one of the wild animal species that is seriously affected by poaching for its ivory trade. In the 1970's the country were having more than ten thousands of elephants in different elephant range areas. However, the country's elephant population is currently estimated between 2000 and 3000. In order to protect these few elephants existing in the wild environment of the country, EWCA is vigouresly working with national and regional law enforcement agencies and its partners. In the past few years, significant results have been obtained as a result of such collaborative efforts. Despite all these good efforts, still the elephant face poaching problem. Assessments carried out some years ago showed that some hidden illegal ivory trade and trafficking activity is taking place in some places within the country which are extremely hard to notice its precence.

At the 65th Convention on International Trdae in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES) Standing Committee meeting in Geneva, July 2014, Ethiopia is identified as one of the *secondary concern countries* with seven other countries. Based on this the CITES Secretariate has recommended those countries to develop a National Ivory Action Plan (NIAP) in order to eliminate the illegal ivory trade from/via thier countries.

Accordingly, Ethiopia has developed a **National Ivory Action Plan** (NIAP) in December 2014 and it enters to action directly. Ethiopia's NIAP has organized in five sections/pillars,

1. Legislations and Regulations
2. National level enforcement actions and Inter-agency collaborations
3. International and Regional enforcement collaborations



4. Outreach, Public awareness and education

5. Reporting.

The action plan consists of a total of 13 key/priority actions and each key action in turn consists of list of activities (milestones) that need to be carried out within the NIAP implementation period to achieve the objectives of the action plan.

During the NIAP implementation period, EWCA has undertaken a number of important actions. Our self-assessment of the NIAP implementation showed that **four (30.76%) out of the 13 key/priority actions are achieved; ten (76.9%) are substantially achieved; one (7.69%) is on track** (See details under part B and C).

The most remarkable achievements include-

- Raising people awareness on wildlife crime matter. More than 165,200 people have been trained about wildlife crimes in a face-to-face training program in the last seven years. Local communities, law enforcement officers and students trained with this program. If you compare this number with the country's total population, it is obviously very little. So it is important to look for another better approach to increase coverage. It is believed that incorporating wildlife crime issues in to the curriculum of the education system is one best approach. In this regard, quite a lot of discussions have been made with the Ministry of Education, Federal Police and National Army Training Institutes and have agreed on the idea. The Federal Police Commission already has taken action and incorporated wildlife crime issues in to its Police training material in November 2017.
- Another important achievement is associated with enforcement. In the last seven years, about 262 people arrested across the country in connection to illegal activities associated with wildlife. The crimes were mainly poaching, illegal wildlife trade and trafficking and illegal possession. About 73.3% of the arrests has occurred at Addis Ababa Bole International Airport and of which most them were transit passengers came from different countries.



Out of the total criminals, 59% of them were prosecuted and penalized, nine with imprisonment and the rest with fine.

- About 6.1 tons of the confiscated ivory destroyed by burning in an official ceremony on 20 March 2015. The Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and several other higher officials attended the event.
- Reviewed the National Wildlife legislations and regulations. Several stakeholders and partners directly involved during the review process. The reviewed documents then submitted to the Parliament of the Government of Ethiopian for approval.
- EWCA has established Environmental Crime Unit (ECU) at the federal level to strengthen inter-Agency collaboration to address the wildlife crime issues. Federal Police, Customs, Attorney General, NCB INTERPOL, and Finance intelligence offices are members of the unit.
- Ethiopia has signed a regional network on wildlife crime, which named as the Horn of Africa Wildlife law Enforcement Network (HAWEN) on November 15, 2017 in Addis Ababa to strengthen cross-border collaboration. The was established by Seven Countries in the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda) and the network operates under IGAD. Ethiopia strongly believes that this network makes a difference if it operates actively.

It is noted that there are some challenges which hindered the NIAP implementation. This includes scarcity of budget, wildlife Identification skill gap, poor commitment of some government officials, corruption, the covid pandemic, etc. EWCA is closely working with local communities, various stakeholders' institutions and partners to address these challenges.



PART B: Summary evaluation of actions (assigned ratings)

The Ethiopia’s NIAP has a total of 13 key/priority actions and more than 30 activities/milestones. The progress on implementation of each NIAP action is rated in the table below, based on our self-assessment. Detail information on each of the NIAP actions is provided under Part -C.

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



		Progress rating				
Pillar	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
2. National level Enforcement actions and Inter-Agency collaboration	4.1 Improve national cooperation to combat illegal ivory trade & trafficking	2. 1 Increase prosecution rates for illegal ivory trade and trafficking	3.3 Improve Forensic support for prosecutions and detection of origin of seized ivory			
	4.2 Develop a national strategy for enhancing inter-agency collaboration and wildlife contraband detection.	2.2 Increase illegal ivory trafficking detection rates at international and land borders and along trafficking routes				
	5.1 Reduce illegal domestic sales and domestic involvement in ivory trade	3.1 Strengthen the intelligence networks of EWCA up to site levels to curb illegal wildlife trade and trafficking				



Pillar	Progress rating					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
		3.2 Improve system for handling, transport and storing ivory (including data management and communication channels) seized at site levels and Bole Intl. Airport				
		3.4 Develop wildlife crime intelligence and investigation procedures and take the necessary measures to ensure their implementation				



Pillar	Progress rating					
	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
		5.2 Site-based law enforcement efforts strengthened with an initial focus in four PA's viz Babile Elephant Sanctuary, Gambella, Mago & Omo National parks				
3. International and Regional Enforcement Collaboration		3.3 Improve international cooperation and collaboration to combat illegal ivory trade & trafficking				
4. Outreach, public awareness & education	All Awareness raising trainings & education programs, targeting to reduce illegal trade and trafficking in wildlife & wildlife products					



	Progress rating					
Pillar	Achieved	Substantially achieved	On track	Partial progress	Pending completion of another action	Not commenced
5. Reporting	Reporting to CITES secretariat, ETIS,					



PART C: Detailed evaluation of NIAP actions

Key Actions	Evaluation		Summary of progress (and comments)
PILLAR 1: Legislations and Regulations			
1.1 Improve legal framework on wildlife crime with a focus on increasing deterrents.	Amendment of wildlife act, with scale of new penalty framework.	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reviewed the existing wildlife legislations and regulations over the period of 2016 and 2018. Updated and Resubmitted to the Government in 2020.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted seven key stakeholders meetings during the review process for consultation and collection of input on specific legislative provisions. Federal police commission, Custom Commissions, Attorney General, Ministry of Defence, and the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute were attended the consultation meetings. The meetings were held 2016 to 2018.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During the review process, the legal frameworks of two elephant range states (Kenya and Tanzania) used as valuable reference documents. The Kenyan Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 & the United Republic of Tanzania the Wildlife Conservation Act 2008 were the two legal documents considered. Due attentions has been given to penalty provisions related to wildlife crimes.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drafted NEW penalty frame work (fines and prison sentences) in 2018, which looks stronger than the existing one and believe that it would deter criminals in wildlife sector. (See Annex 1)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drafting subsidiary legislative provisions relating to the control of illegal ivory trade and elephant poaching and support the ongoing process in EWCA to redraft new wildlife legislation.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepared and submitted a draft wildlife act ammendment bill to the Parliament of the Government of Ethiopia for approval after it has been looked over by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in June 2018. Resubmitted in 2019 via the Environment and Climate Change Commission.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Overall progress is running according to the schedule with 85.7 percent of the milestones achieved by EWCA in the implementation period of NIAP.</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The next important tusk is to lobby the Ministry of Tourism for the approval of submitted wildlife legislation and regulation by the Parliament of the Government. This milestone has been delayed due to busy schedule of the Government.</i>
1.2 Analyze the gaps between the Federal and Regional States wildlife legislations on wildlife crime; for harmonization & enhancement of EWCA's and Regional States wildlife legislation	Harmonizing the Federal and regional wildlife provisions on wildlife crime.	On truck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organized three meetings for the Federal & Regional Wildlife Authorities in November 2016, September 2017 and April 2018. The main agenda of the meetings were to discuss on gaps between the Federal and Regional wildlife Legislations and Regulations in controlling illegal trade in ivory and other wildlife and wildlife products clearly identified. Heads and senior law enforcement officers from each wildlife protected Areas attended the meetings.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The working team provided recommendations to EWCA and the Regional Wildlife Authorities on the results of the analysis of their wildlife legislations and regulations to dissolve the gaps and harmonize the wildlife laws.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Amahara and Oromiaya Regional States reviewed their wildlife proclamations against to the Federal wildlife laws in 2017 and identified the gaps with in their laws. Noted that harmonizing the laws is crucial to deter criminality and reduce the crime on wildlife effectively
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drafted one harmonized Regional wildlife act by the Amhatra Region in 2018.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Overall progress is running according to the schedule with 80 percent of the milestones achieved</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>EWCA shall continue to motivate and support the other regional states to have a strong harmonized regional wildlife act</i>
PILLAR 2: National level enforcement actions and Inter-Agency collaboration			
2. 1 Increase prosecution rates for illegal ivory trade and trafficking.	Status of prosecution rates	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted four meetings with the Ministry of justice (previously the Attorney General) in 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 and consulted them on how judiciaries can be made strictly apply wildlife crime legislations and regulations on wildlife criminals. <p>As an outcome of those meetings, Official letter has been written by the Ministry of Justice and circulated to all regional justice office for strong action to be taken on illegal ivory traders, traffickers and poachers.</p>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A meeting with the Federal Attorney General conducted in June 2016, to discuss on how to develop <i>guidelines on sentencing</i>. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Senior prosecutors and judges attended the meeting. - Discussed on the applicability of guidelines on sentencing wildlife crime cases. - Participants supported the idea of having a guideline on sentence. - It should be in line with the rules and regulation of the country’s justice system and must be endorsed by the Federal Attorney General.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted awareness raising training to 83 judiciaries, 380 prosecutors, and more than 561 investigators that closely work on wildlife crime cases at the Federal and Regional levels. The training focused on seriousness and harmful aspects of wildlife crimes, and carried on from August 2016 to September 2018.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developed and printed a training material on wildlife crime using two local languages (Amaharic and Oromigna) in December 2016 and 2018. This publication can be used to create awareness in judiciary, police and prosecutors training colleges/ academy. (see Annex 2)



			<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ EWCA organized training jointly with AWF for prosecutors, judiciaries and investigators working at Federal and regional levels in July 2016.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 7 senior prosecutors, 5 judiciaries and 15 investigators participated- Participants have shared their experience on prosecution and successes and failure of court cases related to wildlife crimes.- It was noted that relatively the federal prosecutors and judiciaries are doing better in investigating and prosecuting suspects.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Distributed a training material on wildlife crime to eight judiciary, police and prosecutors training colleges/ academy from 2016 to 2018
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Devised a system and put in place for collecting information on wildlife crime penalties is being applied across the country.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 85.7 percent of the milestones achieved. Awareness of judiciaries, prosecutors and investigators improved and Status of Prosecution is getting some improvements from 40 to 65 percent, especially at regional levels.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need further to consult the Federal Attorney General on how to proceed and develop the guidelines on sentencing and shall be presented for approval. Also need to work very closely with prosecutors working in regional states to ensure effective prosecution
2.2 Increase illegal ivory trafficking detection rates at international and land borders and along trafficking routes	Status of detection of contraband in ivory	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivered wildlife and wildlife products identification skills Trainings on to 1200 Law Enforcement Officers working in border areas (Ethio-Kenya, Ethio-Sudan & Ethio-Somalia). It was conducted from 2015 to 2018. Customs, security, police officers & national army were the primary target of the ID trainings.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EWCA developed and published wildlife & their products identification (ID) manual in 15000 copies using three local languages (Amharic, Oromia and Somali languages). (see Annex 3)



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reviewed current inspection/control systems, equipment's and capacity gaps at Bole International Airport (BIA), with a focus on cargo systems and transit luggage inspection and gaps identified. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is noted that transit luggage have been poorly inspected due to the assumption that they have already checked at the country of departure, - Large commodities shipped via the cargo are also poorly inspected for wildlife contraband. - Less attention is given to wildlife contrabands as compared to other trans-national crimes. - Use of Sniffer dog at BIA recommended
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted training to 72 custom staff working in Southern Regions of the country about illegal wildlife trade and trafficking and its consequences in October 2015 and November 2016.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distributed the wildlife ID manuals to low enforcement agencies located at 16 most priority sites including border areas to enhance enforcement of wildlife law.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted an assessment on the Feasibility for deploying sniffer dogs in BIA to improve detection rates of wildlife contrabands, in 2016. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - AWF is EWCA’s key partner collaborating on the sniffer dog issue. - The Ethiopian Federal Police Commission has reached to consensus to allow its dog facility for EWCA, offer special place within the federal police dog school facilities if EWCA wishes to use the facility. - Key institutions Signed MOU with EWCA to support the development and deployment of detector dogs in BIA. - The Ethiopian airport agreed to offer a piece of land for constructing dog kennels with in the airport compound.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delivered ID skill training to Bole International Airport Law Enforcement Officers in 2015 and 2019 (20 custom officers, 13 federal police and 9 security officers). The training was organized by EWCA in collaboration with IFAW.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>More than 85.7 percent of the milestones achieved. ID skills of officers engaged in control and inspection duties improved and Status of detection rates reveal some improvement. Just after the ID training one hand bag made of python skin and one hand bag made of crocodile skin confiscated at BIA by one of the trainee. Also officers’ skill to identify curved ivory products improved.</i>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Progress regarding use of the in-flight message at the Ethiopian airlines has been delayed due to financial and some technical reasons. The next important task is to finalize it and convey the in-flight message.</i>
3.1 Strengthen the intelligence networks of EWCA up to site levels to curb illegal wildlife trade and trafficking	Intelligence networks established up to site levels	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delivered Trainings on how to set up and manage Intelligence networks for eleven EWCA staff (five from the head quarter and six from protected areas). The training was organized and given by the British Peace Support Team East Africa (BPST-EA) in Kenya and Uganda in 2016 and 2017.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seven experts have been added to the wildlife intelligence unit at EWCA headquarter (one recruited and 6 internally assigned) to strengthen the intelligence networks of EWCA. Similarly over 69 scouts recruited for protected areas to strengthen the intelligence network at site levels
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established Site level intelligence network with six protected areas (elephant range areas) with help of the GEF 6 projects.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Overall progress is quite good. Site level intelligence networks still needs to build their capacity to make them fully operational atleast in targeted key sites (Babile Elephant Sanctuary, Omo and Mago National Parks) due to lack of equipment's and some technical support. The GEF 6 project is supporting EWCA in this regard.</i>



<p>3.2 Improve system for handling, transport and storing ivory (including data management and communication channels) seized at site levels and BIA</p>	<p>Mechanism in place to improve system for handling, transport and storing ivory</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted Special Inventory of the ivory stockpiles in October 2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All ivory in the stockpile were inventory and marked to conform to CITES Resolution Conf.10.10 - STOP IVORY supported EWCA the inventory process both financially and technically.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Destroyed about 6.1 tons of Confiscated ivory stocks by burning on March 20, 2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deputy prime Minister and many other higher government officials' attended the ivory destruction event. - The event is an evidence showing the strong commitment of the Government of Ethiopia for fighting illegal ivory trade and trafficking. (see Annex 4)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An audit of the country's current system for the storage and management of confiscated wildlife products was assessed by a consultant hired by IFAW. (Dr. Mekebeb Tessema)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established intelligence networks/contacts in key entry & exit points, in suspected illegal trade spots and at elephant site levels.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The security of confiscated ivory stock has been strengthened through taking various measures including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changing the location of the ivory store from less safe to more safer place. - Deployed additional two trained rangers for increasing security of the ivory stock because of the high demand and high risk. - Applying the minimum requirements of the SOP.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the management of ivory, rhino horns and other wildlife products in 2021. The SOP development was financially and technically supported by the Elephant Protection Initiative (EPI) Foundation. ▪ The SOP is endorsed by the Authority's higher officials and published.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EWCA experts are closely working with the surveillance team of the Federal police intelligence section and security service to monitor the ivory stock. - Conducted regular inventory of the ivory stock until 2015. But because of problem associated with lack of store man, the inventory was interrupted and now the problem is resolved and the ivory stock is under inventory. - Strengthened the physical structure of the store.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regular stocktaking (collection) of wildlife specimens carried out and accurate database taken. This is also interrupted because of the reason mentioned above.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the Standard Operational Procedures (SOP) for the handling and transport of ivory, rhino horns and other wildlife products. As a general rule, handling and transporting of ivory should at least follow the following procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Detail data is taken. - Proper Receipt provided - Accompanied by police officers for security reason - Travel using official road - Travel in safe time
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Overall progress is running according to the schedule, 71.4 percent of the milestones achieved. Ivory destruction is being a key one</i>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The next important task is to finalize the SOPs and make it distribute to relevant agencies to ensure proper handling, transporting and storing of confiscated ivory</i>
3.3 Improve forensic support for prosecutions and detection of origin of seized ivory	Use of Forensic evidence to prosecution and detection	On track	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion is on-going to develop a Sampling protocols for large seizures to undertake analysis in order to know the origin of seized ivory.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion with Federal police Forensic Department has started on what support required by police to implement forensics for the effective prosecution and investigation of wildlife crime
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Overall progress is quite good. Although milestones are on track. EWCA generally acknowledge the importance of knowing the origin of seized ivory for fighting illegal ivory trade and trafficking better. Also use of forensic science for effective prosecution is crucial. Therefore, there is a need to make further communication with Federal police and other relevant institutions</i>
3.4 Develop wildlife crime intelligence and investigation procedures and take the necessary measures to ensure their implementation	Wildlife crime intelligence and investigation procedures	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inter-agency task force identified the right procedures to be followed to improve intelligence and investigation.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developed project proposal seeking additional financial & technical assistance for implementing the wildlife crime investigations and intelligence operations and secured fund from IFAW.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Discussion with relevant institution on how to develop IIP has started. The Federal and regional police already have a general intelligence and investigation procedures.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provided Scene of crime training to 25 wildlife Protected Area’s staff in South Africa in 2015. This program was financially supported by GIZ-SDPASE project. ▪ Similar training provided to rangers and senior experts in Tanzania with the support of the GEF 6 Project.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>About 75 percent of milestones achieved. Some extremely hidden market could exist at different areas within the country. To address this wildlife crime intelligence and investigation procedures (IIP) is crucial. One of our focus under the GEF 6 project is to work on this for strengthening the intelligence network to eliminate the hidden ivory market.</i>
4.1 Improve national cooperation to combat illegal ivory trade & trafficking	Status of National cooperation	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established contacts at key sites from local security forces, intelligence bodies and other relevant agencies. Meet our contacts on regular base to identify actors and locations of current networks on illegal ivory smuggling.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understanding of National and Regional States law enforcement units on the severity & implications of illegal ivory trade & other wildlife crimes & CITES requirements enhanced via training conducted in August 2016.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good collaboration between EWCA and law enforcement agencies is in place; a typical example for this can be Bole International Airport. A case involving illegal ivory trade occurs in BIA, 5 institutions including EWCA take part in the process (customs, federal police, immigration and security). Because of the good collaboration, wildlife crime cases are successfully investigated and prosecuted
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eight awareness workshops with customs, police and judiciaries around the border areas have been undertaken. 652 law enforcement officers trained with this particular program
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>All milestones achieved. There is significant improvement in national cooperation. The next task will be further strengthen and maintain this inter-agency collaboration to be more effective and efficient in fighting illegal wildlife trade and trafficking</i>
4.2 Develop a national strategy for enhancing inter-agency collaboration and wildlife contraband detection	National strategy to enhance inter-agency collaboration	Substantially Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion made with key stakeholders – federal and regional Police, NCB-Interpol, Customs, Immigration, National Army, Judiciary and Intelligence bodies on how to enhance inter-agency collaboration in June 2015. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants recommended and agreed to form a National Task Force
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A National Task Force consisting of EWCA, regions, customs, police, judiciary, military and security agencies established in September 2015.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The National Task Force had three meetings so far and have identified strategies and discussed on how a national strategy developed and how it formally integrated in to agencies plan to improve collaboration.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Federal police commission already has incorporated wildlife crime issue in to its education system. In others strategies in process of being integrated into agency working system
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established <i>Environment Crime Unit</i> (ECU) at federal level in 2020. The unit comprises seven most relevant offices including Federal police, Customs, Attorney General, INTERPOL, Finance Intelligence and Addis Ababa Police, ▪ The unit has developed its own Mission statement and mandates. ▪ Member institutions signed MOU to enhance enforcement of wildlife laws across the country.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Established <i>Regional Task Force</i> (RTF) in two regional states as a pilot exercise, in Southern Region and Somali Region. To enhance inter-agency collaboration in regions.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>About 83 percent of milestones achieved. Need to have a formal national strategy and it should be clearly and fully integrated in to agencies plan and create enabling situation to fully implement the strategy</i>



5.1 Reduce illegal domestic sales and domestic involvement in ivory trade	Status of illegal domestic sales in ivory	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracing and identifying origin of the ivory used for the trade to enable action to be taken at source before it reaches market have been done in April 2015 and February 2016. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - done by EWCA in collaboration with the federal police intelligence department - Analyzed frequency of seizure cases happened across the country - Routes and trade spots identified - One ivory curving workshop identified and action taken - Supported financially by IFAW
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eight covert/sudden operations undertaken, five in Addis Ababa and the others out side Addis Ababa in Tulu bolo, shashemene and Jinka towns. (see Annex 5)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current state of ivory market and routes assessed from February to April 2017 by a consultant hired by IFAW. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hidden ivory trade exist - border areas are still hot spots for trafficking ivory illegally
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>About 90 percent of the millstones achieved. Need further to strengthen wildlife law enforcement in order to eliminate the hidden ivory market and to effectively control illegal trafficking in border areas</i>



<p>5.2 Site-based law enforcement efforts strengthened with an initial focus on four PA's viz Babile Elephant Sanctuary, Gambella, Mago and Omo National Parks</p>	<p>Status of site-based law enforcement effort</p>	<p>Substantially achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Law enforcement system in Omo, Mago and Gambella National Parks & Babile elephant sanctuary reviewed and key barriers identified based on reports of the parks office and via field observations. Among actions taken <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruited new rangers - Applied collar for elephants in Omo, Gambela & Babile
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provided personel security training to 15 PA's staff in omo and mago national parks in April 2016, financed by IFAW
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted additional 4000 man-days of pateroling in omo/mago national parks.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness raising and demolition of illegally constructed houses are among the efforts made to reduce settlement in kafeta shiraro national park.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local security Task force set up in three protected areas in 2016 & 2017, its members drawn from PAs local law enforcement agencies.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Overall progress is quite good. About 78 percent of the milestones achived. 69 New scouts already recruited at Site levels including Babile Elephant Sanctuary, Gambella, Mago and Omo National Parks to strengthen law enforcement efforts. There is a plan to recruit more. Also GPS collar is applied to elephants in Babile elephant sanctuary, Omo and Gambella national parks and this is also support the law enforcement effort of the parks</i>



PILLAR 3: INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL ENFORCEMENT COLLABORATION			
3.1 Improve international cooperation & collaboration to combat illegal ivory trade & trafficking	Set up cross boarder collaboration with two neighboring countries	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Critical land and air ivory trafficking routes and ‘high risk flights’ assessed and identified. This has been done by analyzing the incidences happened so far at Bole Intl. Airport and other land points. And through discussion with customs, security, and police.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ethiopia Signed a regional initiative on wildlife crime caeled HAWEN- the Horn of Africa Wildlife Enforcement Network. HAWEN is belived to increase cross border cooperation via enhancing regional information sharing and network system including current security and contraband systems, for both elephant sites and trafficking routes. The initative is now operating under the IGAD umbrella.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducted joint cross border meetings for sharing information and experiece to improve collaboration (Somaliland). Particularly with regard to cheetah trafficking.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attended more than 20 cross border meetings, workshops and training organized by various organizations in different countries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shared experiece and knowledge - Established contacts
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EWCA in collaboration with IFAW organized a regional training of the Horn of Africa and the Middle East in May 2015.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Overall progress is quite good. 90 percent of the millstones achieved. Also need to work closely with demand countries. Initiate bilateral cooperation with countries, with Singapore is already started.</i>



PILLAR 4: Outreach, public awareness and education			
4.1 All training and education programmes planned to be delivered in the action plan	Trainings, education delivered	Achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delivered awareness raising training on wildlife crime and its seriousness and harmful aspects. About 380 prosecutors, 83 judiciaries and more than 561 investigators that closely work on wildlife cases at the Federal and Regional levels attended the trainings that took place from August 2015 to September 2018.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trained about 72 custom staff working in Southern Regions of the country about illegal wildlife trade and trafficking and its consequences in October and November 2015.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provided Trainings on wildlife and their products identification skills to officers that have control responsibility. This includes Customs, security, police officers & national army based around border areas (Ethio-Kenya, Ethio-Sudan & Ethio-Somalia).
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eight awareness workshop with customs, police and judiciaries around the border areas have been undertaken. 652 law enforcement officers trained with this particular program
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vast awareness raising trainings have been delivered in the last three years, by EWCA in collaboration with Born Free Foundation – Border Point project and our key stakeholders. More than 45,300 people trained including:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Custom officers working at check points - New police candidate at training institute/accademies



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New national army candidate at training institute - prosecutors and judiciaries etc (see Annex 6)
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PILLAR 5: Reporting			
5.1 Reporting	Comply to international obligations	Substantially achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on Seizure data sent to ETIS every year on annual base, before March 30.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report sent to MIKE every year on annual base.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on Ivory and rhino horn stockpile data sent to the CITES Secretariat every year before February 28. Due to problem associated with lack of a store man, EWCA did not send two years report and this has been communicated with the Secretariat. The problem is resolved since 2017 and the ivory and rhino horn stockpile is regularly reported to the secretariat.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report on the progress of implementation of the CITES National Ivory Action Plan sent every year 90 days before the SC meeting.

PART D: Annex

Pilar 1

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

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

Pillar 4

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



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



Pilar 2

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



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



Pilar 4

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





Federal police – Tewodros Airport Gondar



Regional police new recruit, Oromia Region

