



## CITES SC67 NATIONAL IVORY ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT

Prepared for the 67th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee

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Party: UGANDA

Reporting period: SEPTEMBER 2015 – JUNE 2016

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Report prepared by



Focal Point for Uganda for the National Ivory Action Plan

E-mail Contacts: [charles.tumwesigye@ugandawildlife.org](mailto:charles.tumwesigye@ugandawildlife.org)

[jlutalo@tourism.go.ug](mailto:jlutalo@tourism.go.ug)

[Andrew.seguya@ugandawildlife.org](mailto:Andrew.seguya@ugandawildlife.org)

## **PART A: Synopsis of NIAP implementation**

At its 64<sup>th</sup> meeting (SC64), the CITES Standing Committee made recommendations requiring Uganda together with seven other countries mentioned in the ETIS Report to the Conference of Parties (CoP16) to develop and implement a national ivory action plan aimed at reducing illegal trade in ivory with milestones and time frames and report progress on the implementation of the action plans to the CITES Secretariat.

Uganda has so far submitted three progress reports on the implementation of the national ivory action plan to the CITES Secretariat in September 2013, March 2014 and September 2015. This is therefore the fourth progress report for Uganda on the implementation of Uganda's national ivory action plan. The evaluation of the 2015 progress report was discussed at SC66. In line with recommendation h) of Document SC66 Doc. 29 (Rev.1) and as set out in SC66 Com 1 (Rev. by Sec) as outlined below:

*Request Malaysia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania, as Parties of 'primary concern', Cameroon, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Mozambique and Nigeria, as Parties of 'secondary concern', and Angola, Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, as Parties of 'importance to watch', to:*

- i) Enhance efforts to progress the implementation of NIAP actions, and continue the implementation of their NIAPs between SC66 and the 67<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Standing Committee (SC67);*
- ii) Report on further measures taken to implement their NIAPs to the Secretariat by 30 June 2016 in a format provided by the Secretariat, so that the Secretariat can make the reports available to the Standing Committee at SC67 and convey any recommendations it may have.*

Uganda wishes to report on the progress with the implementation of the national ivory action plan since the last progress report in September 2015.

Uganda wishes to report that there has been very good progress in the implementation of the national ivory action plan for Uganda. All of the actions as will be shown in the summary of progress have been rated as substantially achieved. As reported in the previous progress report, actions that were highly dependent on external support were dropped from the action plan following SC65. However, most of the actions that were in the category of training and capacity development were incorporated in Category two on strengthening enforcement and intelligence capacities where a total of twelve capacity building trainings have been held for various categories of enforcement officers since the start of the implementation of the NIAP. These have therefore been substantially achieved.

Uganda is happy to report that the level of awareness on wildlife conservation and illegal ivory trade has significantly improved to the extent that it is no longer a concern of enforcement agencies alone but a general concern among citizens. As a result of increased awareness, we have seen increased ivory seizures in Uganda since 2014 compared to years before when most of the ivory seizures associated with Uganda were made elsewhere than in Uganda. Issues of ivory trade have consistently been raised and discussed on the floor of Parliament and there is great hope that the fight against ivory and other illicit wildlife trade in Uganda has been taken to a very high level. Three national dialogues on illegal wildlife trade have been held with positive recommendations captured. As we move forward, Uganda will ensure

that these dialogues will continue to be held every year to discuss pertinent issues of wildlife trafficking and any other topical conservation issues. Uganda has embraced the deployment of sniffer dogs at key ivory routes and the acquisition of eight sniffer dogs by Uganda Wildlife Authority has significantly changed the game of ivory trafficking in Uganda. We also look forward to making use of the new forensics laboratory established in the region (Kenya) in ensuring successful prosecution of all ivory trafficking cases.

### **Progress since September 2015**

As indicated in the previous progress report, Uganda's NIAP was revised after SC65 with three of the initial twenty actions dropped as they were dependent on external funding. Uganda is happy to report that all the seventeen actions in our NIAP have now been rated as substantially achieved.

Key achievements since SC66 include; The Uganda Wildlife Bill, 2015 was approved by Cabinet in April 2016 and HE the President while opening the first session of Uganda's tenth Parliament on 31<sup>st</sup> May 2016 highlighted it as one of the priority Bills to be considered by the first session of the tenth Parliament; The Uganda Wildlife (Powers of Search, Arrest, Possession and Use of Firearms) Regulations, 2015, were finalised; Six capacity building training sessions for prosecutors, judicial officers, customs officers, intelligence and investigations staff as well as law enforcement officers in various aspects of preventing and fighting illegal wildlife trade; Two National Dialogues involving politicians, law enforcement agencies, judiciary, academicians and researchers/scientists to discuss the challenge of wildlife trafficking in

Uganda as well as a Public talk on the World Wildlife Day on wildlife crime in line with the theme “*The future of wildlife is in our hands*”. We have also completed a comprehensive ivory stockpile inventory at Uganda Wildlife Authority with support from Stop Ivory and have picked samples from all the ivory that have been sent to University of Washington for forensic analysis. An electronic database of the ivory in the national stockpile at UWA has been created. The other key achievement during the reporting period was the acquisition of six sniffer dogs to add onto the existing two sniffer dogs in early 2016. Training of the dog handlers and full deployment on key border posts that have been identified as ivory transit routes is expected before the end of June 2016.

### **Future outlook**

The acquisition and deployment of sniffer dogs at the national airport and other key border points will be a game changer in the fight against illegal ivory trade and other wildlife products in Uganda. Further, the enactment of the Uganda Wildlife Bill, 2015 later this year will provide an enabling environment for combating wildlife crime in Uganda. Uganda has submitted a funding request to Stop Ivory to support inventory of other ivory stockpiles at Police and customs as well as logistical support for collecting samples from these stockpiles for forensic analysis. The East Africa Community regional strategy to combat wildlife crime now under formulation will provide a regional framework for addressing illegal wildlife trade and trafficking. We shall also continue to systematically build capacity of journalists in Uganda as part of the wider awareness raising on issues of ivory trade.

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

CATEGORY/ PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Substantially achieved	On track	Limited Progress	Pending completion of other action	Not commenced	Unclear
1. Legislation	<p><b>1.1</b> Amendment of the National Wildlife Act.</p> <p><b>1.2</b> Develop regulations and guidelines to operationalize the Revised Wildlife Act.</p>					
2. Strengthen Intelligence and Enforcement (national Level)	<p><b>2.1</b> Establishment and equipping of intelligence and enforcement unit at UWA.</p> <p><b>2.2</b> Deployment of enforcement and intelligence staff at key border points (Entebbe International Airport).</p> <p><b>2.3</b> Acquisition and deployment of sniffer dogs at key entry and exit points</p> <p><b>2.4</b> Creation of Inter-agency environment task force to combat wildlife and forest crime.</p>					
3. Coordination and collaboration (national and international)	<p><b>3.1</b> Law enforcement collaboration with Police, Judiciary, Customs, Civil Aviation established and operational</p> <p><b>3.2</b> Regional Collaboration mechanism established through Lusaka Agreement (Coordinated Operation COBRA 3, Operation WORTHY 2,</p>					

CATEGORY/ PILLAR	PROGRESS RATING					
	Substantially achieved	On track	Limited Progress	Pending completion of other action	Not commenced	Unclear
	Operation USALAMA) <b>3.3</b> Capacity for international investigations <b>3.4</b> DNA Samples from confiscated ivory collected and sent for forensic analysis.					
4. Awareness Creation	<b>4.1</b> Inter-Agency awareness seminars and workshops. <b>4.2</b> Awareness raising materials and brochures. <b>4.3</b> National awareness raising program. <b>4.4</b> Linkage with development Partners.					
5. Management of ivory stockpile and confiscated ivory.	<b>5.1</b> Strengthening Security of stockpile <b>5.2</b> Development of procedure for stockpile management. <b>5.3</b> Annual stock taking of ivory and other wildlife trophies done					

## PART C: Detailed evaluation of actions

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )
<b><i>CATEGORY 1: Legislation</i></b>		
1.1 Complete the revision of the National Wildlife Act to address gaps in legislation	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A New National Wildlife Policy was approved by Cabinet in March 2014. The Policy provides a framework for wildlife conservation in Uganda.</li> <li>• The Wildlife Amendment Bill was approved by Cabinet in March 2016. While opening the first session of Uganda’s tenth Parliament on 31 May 2016, HE The President announced that the Wildlife Bill will be one of the key priority Bills to be passed by Parliament during its first session. The Minister is expected to lay the Bill on the Floor for first reading as soon as the new Parliament constitutes the sessional committees in June/July 2016.</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The activity is substantially achieved with the Draft Bill already before Parliament having been approved by Cabinet.</i></li> <li>• <i>The Wildlife Policy review was completed and activity therefore fully achieved.</i></li> </ul>
1.2 Formulate guidelines and regulations to operationalize provisions of the amended Uganda Wildlife Act to address specific gaps and issues relating to prosecution and stronger/deterrent penalties for wildlife crime offenders	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Orders and Regulations to better incorporate CITES provisions in domestic wildlife legislation as well as other Regulations under the Wildlife Act were developed alongside the Wildlife Bill that has been approved by Cabinet.</li> <li>• The Uganda Wildlife (Powers of Search, Arrest, Possession and Use of Firearms) Regulations, 2015, were finalised</li> <li>• The Regulations will be gazetted as soon as the Wildlife Bill is passed and assented to.</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The activity is substantially achieved. The Regulations will be gazetted when the new Wildlife Bill has been assented to by HE The President.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>The full realization of this action is based on Action 1.1 above but is largely achieved.</i></p>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
<b>CATEGORY 2: Strengthening Intelligence and Enforcement (National Level)</b>		
2.1 Strengthen the Intelligence Enforcement Unit at Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) to curb the illegal wildlife trade in the country	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established an intelligence unit at Uganda Wildlife Authority (80 staff) that has been strategically deployed to curb IWT.</li> <li>• Conducted twelve important trainings with six of them in the last one year for our law enforcement and intelligence staff in (a) advanced intelligence and investigations, (b) data management and use of web based tools in management of wildlife crime, (c) Scene of Crime Management, and (d) Management of wildlife and forest crimes for enforcement officers include Wildlife Authority, Police, Customs, INTERPOL and Judiciary. With support from Partners (African Wildlife Foundation and International Fund for Animal Welfare, we have also conducted two judicial and prosecutorial training sessions with magistrates and prosecutors on wildlife crime emphasizing the need for support from the judiciary to fight illegal wildlife trade</li> <li>• Procured equipment and tools for the new Intelligence Unit (laptops, cameras, scanners, recorders and a wildlife crime database).</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>This action has been substantially achieved. Since the establishment of intelligence in Uganda Wildlife Authority, there has been tremendous progress in the fight to combat wildlife crimes in Uganda. The judiciary in Uganda has now been brought on board through the judicial and prosecutorial training and offenders of wildlife crime (especially ivory traffickers) are now getting bigger punishments from courts unlike before. This is an important output and achievement from the NIAP implementation.</i></li> </ul>
2.2 Deploy wildlife law enforcement staff at key/major entry and exit border points.	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wildlife enforcement staff have been permanently deployed at Uganda's International Airport and the result has been increased number of wildlife seizures at Entebbe Airport.</li> <li>• Deployment at other key exit points is done based on intelligence information but there is good coordination and collaboration with Customs and Immigration in areas where wildlife officials are not deployed.</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and comments)
		<p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>This action has been substantially achieved. Since the deployment of UWA staff at Entebbe International Airport, there has been increased seizures of ivory and other wildlife products smuggled through the Airport. It is now almost impossible to export ivory through Entebbe International Airport.</i></li> </ul>
<p>2.3 Explore the possibility of acquiring and deploying sniffer dogs at key transit routes</p>	<p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uganda Wildlife Authority has acquired additional six sniffer/detector dogs for detecting ivory, rhino horn and other wildlife products. These are an addition to the two dogs earlier acquired and reported about in the previous report. Of the six new dogs, four have been donated by African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) while two have been donated by Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS).</li> <li>Twelve staff are currently undergoing a two months dog handler's training course at Usa River in Tanzania expected to graduate at the end of June 2016. This is in addition to five handlers originally trained by Uganda Police Canine Unit. Operations with sniffer dogs at Entebbe International Airport are now a common thing that has helped to send a message to ivory traffickers that Entebbe is no longer a safer route for their illicit trade. That explains the reduction in raw ivory seizures at Entebbe since the beginning of 2016 than previously before the deployment of sniffer dogs. The sniffer dogs have so far helped seizure of several worked ivory in form of bangles, chop sticks, necklaces and other small objects made of ivory that would have otherwise passed through the airport undetected or mistaken as wood products.</li> <li>Several other spot checks on buses and other trucks suspected to be carrying ivory have been undertaken in 2016 though none of these have been successful yet.</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>This action has been substantially achieved. The deployment of sniffer dogs at Entebbe International Airport has been a game changer in the ivory trade chain as the message has been sent across and traffickers now rarely use Entebbe Airport. The training of more handlers and acquisition of more dogs for deployment in other hot spot areas will completely eliminate the ivory trade in Uganda. All security forces in Uganda have appreciated the use of dogs in fighting illicit wildlife trade and we are working on a</i></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )
		<i>protocol to have a combined dog section with Police for wildlife, narcotics and explosives detection.</i>
2.4 Create a National Task Force on illegal ivory and other wildlife contraband	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An inter-agency task force comprised of Uganda Police, Uganda Revenue Authority (Customs), INTERPOL, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Civil Aviation Authority and the Chieftaincy of Military Intelligence was established in 2013. The task force is being coordinated by INTERPOL Kampala Bureau and coordinated well planning for major operations including Operation WORTHY II, Operation COBRA III and Operation USALAMA that Uganda actively participated in. We are working closely with INTERPOL and are in advanced planning stages of Operation USALAMA II to be conducted later this year. Though major target for Operation USALAMA II will be narcotics, wildlife products including ivory and rhino horn will also be targeted during the operation.</li> <li>• UWA has been proposed to take over the coordination of the Task force as the main areas of focus are wildlife and forest crimes.</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>This action has been substantially achieved. Since the creation of the task force, there is better coordination of the enforcement agencies involved in fighting wildlife crime in Uganda. Under the auspices of the Task Force, IFAW organized and facilitated two trainings of customs, wildlife enforcement and police officers in combating wildlife trafficking and general CITES provisions in May 2015 and March 2016. The two trainings attracted over 100 participants from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo.</i></li> </ul>
<b>CATEGORY 3: Coordination and Collaboration (national and international)</b>		
3.1 Strengthen collaboration with other law enforcement agencies including	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An inter-agency task force has already been formed as indicated in 2.4 above incorporating all these agencies at national level and is being coordinated by INTERPOL.</li> <li>• The Task force meets regularly and has planned and executed together three major Operations (COBRA 3, WORTHY II, USALAMA).</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )
<p>Customs, Police, the National Army, INTERPOL, and LATF to fight illegal ivory trade and other wildlife related crimes</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the International Airport, Uganda Wildlife Authority is a member of a Joint Security Team at the Airport to curb illicit trade and other serious crimes.</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>This action has been substantially been achieved. Since the creation of the task force, there is better coordination of the enforcement agencies involved in fighting wildlife crime in Uganda. The testimony for the good coordination and collaboration has been the successful joint planning and execution of three major international Operations (COBRA 3, WORTHY 2 and USALAMA). The creation of Eastern Africa Wildlife Directors' Forum was another key milestone as there is now better coordination between wildlife agencies within the region.</i></li> </ul>
<p>3.2 Strengthen regional cooperation and exchange information as a tool to curb ivory syndicate</p>	<p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong coordination exists between UWA, Police, Customs, Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF), Kenya Wildlife Services. Uganda continues to exchange information on wildlife trafficking with neighbouring states and agencies mainly Kenya Wildlife Service, LATF.</li> <li>• Under the auspices of Lusaka Agreement Task Force (LATF), the Wildlife Directors Forum in the Eastern Africa Sub region has been formed and held its first meeting in Nairobi in February 2016 where a lot of information was shared and mechanisms to collaborate in fighting illegal wildlife trade put in place. The forum will be meeting twice a year to review progress on implementation of agreed actions/strategies and also share any other relevant information.</li> <li>• As a result of coordination, joint investigations involving Uganda, Kenya and LATF are being conducted in relation to the big ivory seizures in Singapore and Malaysia that have been linked to Uganda and Kenya.</li> <li>• Using INTERPOL and LATF, we are working with government of Kenya to track and arrest notorious wildlife traffickers with International Warrants of Arrest.</li> <li>• Uganda is collaborating with other governments like Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka and this has resulted in increased ivory seizures in the countries that are a result of information sharing.</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uganda continues to participate in joint operations aimed at curbing wildlife crime (COBRA III, WORTHY II etc).</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <p><i>This action has been substantially been achieved. The creation of Eastern Africa Wildlife Directors' Forum was an important milestone in the fight against illegal ivory trade within the region as there is now better coordination between wildlife agencies within the region. The strong regional collaboration has also resulted in joint investigations, information sharing resulting in arrests of ivory king pins (eg Faisal Mohammed arrested in Tanzania after sharing of information between Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania).</i></p>
3.3 Establish and maintain capacity at the national level to assist in international and regional investigations	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uganda has continued to work with other agencies with capacity like UNODC, LATF and INTERPOL to build capacity of our enforcement officers in international investigations.</li> <li>UNODC has conducted two training sessions in Uganda for wildlife, police and Customs officers in areas of intelligence gathering and international investigations including training in controlled delivery as well as the container control program (CCP)</li> <li>One training has also been conducted in Uganda for Uganda Wildlife Authority enforcement and intelligence officers supported by US Department of Homeland and Security on data management and use of web based tools in international wildlife investigations.</li> <li>Another training on i2 Analyst Notebook for wildlife intelligence staff from Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia was conducted in February 2016 under the auspices of the British High Commission through the Military Attaché to help staff to quickly collate, analyse and visualize massive amounts of information from international criminal gangs and deliver timely and actionable intelligence including sharing across the region</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>This action has been substantially achieved. Several capacity building programs for enforcement and intelligence officers have been undertaken to improve their capacity</i></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )
3.4 Provide samples from confiscated ivory for DNA analysis to ascertain its origin	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<p><i>in national and regional investigations. More capacity is however still needed.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uganda continues to collect samples from all large seizures of ivory and rhino horns for forensic analysis. Results from the analysis of two large ivory seizures in October and December 2013 were received and shared with CITES Secretariat. Samples have been collected from other seizures and shipped to the US (University of Washington) for DNA analysis. The challenge is the cost of sample collection, processing and transportation to labs. Good news is that we are aware of a new forensic lab that has been commissioned at Kenya Wildlife Service that should be of help to us in the future once it starts conducting forensic analysis for elephant and rhino horn samples. This will reduce the cost of shipment and time to process and receive the results.</li> <li>Results from DNA analysis of samples from the 2013 seizures in Uganda have helped us to understand the dynamics of illegal ivory trade and map out the ivory trade routes that have been sealed off. Information from the analysis was also shared with implicated Parties to seal off possible ivory routes.</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <p><i>This activity has been substantially achieved. All ivory seizures greater than 500kgs have been sampled and samples shipped to the US for forensic analysis as outlined in Resolution Conf.10.10 (Rev. CoP16).</i></p>
<b>CATEGORY 4: Awareness creation</b>		
4.1 Hold inter-agency awareness seminars and workshops with especially law enforcement agencies, judiciary officials and other security agencies on	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of nine (9) inter-agency awareness workshops involving Judiciary, Police, Immigration and Customs on wildlife trafficking were held in different regions of Uganda since 2014. The workshops have been instrumental in providing information and creating awareness among these stakeholders in the fight against wildlife crime.</li> <li>Since the last progress report in September 2015, two more National Dialogues on Illegal Wildlife Trade involving wildlife practitioners (Tour operators, traders, academicians, politicians, law enforcement agencies and general public) have been held in Uganda in March 2016 and May 2016 to raise national awareness.</li> <li>A public debate on fighting wildlife crime in Uganda was held on the World Wildlife Day</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )
the importance of wildlife and the need to fight illegal killing and trafficking of wildlife		<p>2016 as part of the national celebrations to mark the World Wildlife Day and this was also used to create the much needed awareness of the need to curb illegal wildlife trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A wildlife marathon was organized during the week of national events to celebrate World Wildlife Day and the occasion was also used to raise public awareness on wildlife trafficking</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>This action though substantially achieved is a continuous and ongoing activity. Experience has shown that government workers get transferred and there is therefore need to do inter-agency awareness sensitizations on a continuous basis.</i></li> </ul>
4.2 Produce/procure awareness materials for display	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with Partner organisations like IFAW, AWF, WCS, WWF, LATF, UNODC and World Customs Organisation (under Project GAPIN), a number of flyers and posters on wildlife trafficking have been produced and displayed in public places including the International Airport.</li> <li>• 6 Radio and 3 Television talk shows on national and regional broadcasters have been held as part of the campaign against illegal wildlife trade.</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <p><i>This action has also been substantially achieved as more and more materials continue to be printed and distributed/displayed in public places to sensitize the general public about the illicit wildlife trade.</i></p>
4.3: Develop and implement a national awareness raising programme focused on the importance of wildlife conservation	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A national awareness program including a calendar of events for wildlife conservation in Uganda has been developed and implemented.</li> <li>• Memoranda of Understanding with other organisations like Uganda Wildlife Education Centre, Wildlife Clubs of Uganda, Chimpanze Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust (CSWCT) have been signed to support Uganda Wildlife Authority awareness programs targeting ivory and general wildlife trade in Uganda.</li> <li>• Further awareness has been raised during the annual Inter-Forces Games involving</li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )
		<p>Uganda Wildlife Authority, Uganda Peoples Defence Forces, Uganda Police Force and Uganda Prisons Service where several enforcement officers converge to compete for various games for two weeks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 Radio and 3 Television talk shows on national stations have been held as part of the campaign against illegal wildlife trade.</li> <li>• Uganda marked the World Wildlife Day and used the occasion to raise awareness of the seriousness of wildlife crime</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>This action has been substantially achieved. Some of the actions are similar and combined with 4.2 above as they are related in terms of what has been done and achieved to date.</i></li> </ul>
<p>4.4 Establish linkage with Development Partners and Donors to raise awareness about wildlife trafficking</p>	<p><b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meetings have been initiated with US Embassy to partner in raising awareness about wildlife crime through the Mission in Uganda.</li> <li>• Uganda has also joined the Giants Club which is an exclusive club for political and business leaders that have committed to provide political, technical and financial muscle to support frontline protection of the African elephant and help implement the African elephant action plan. The Giants Club is coordinated by Space for Giants. In Africa, most of the decisions become very effective when taken at presidential level and joining the Giants Club by HE The President of Uganda provides a big opportunity.</li> <li>• Uganda, on the advice of UNEP-Nairobi, has formally requested Ministry of Finance for support in implementing the National Ivory Action Plan from the GEF-6 Biodiversity allocation available for Uganda (2014-2018).</li> <li>• Uganda has also signed a memorandum of understanding with Stop Ivory to support the implementation of Uganda’s NIAP and other elephant conservation initiatives/projects.</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>This action largely achieved but is also a continuous process.</i></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )
<b>CATEGORY 5: Management of the confiscated ivory including stockpiles</b>		
5.1 Strengthen the security of the confiscated ivory	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new secure ivory strong room was established at Uganda Wildlife Authority in 2015. Ten CCTV cameras have also been installed in strategic locations in and around the strong room to provide additional security and monitoring of activities in and around the ivory strong room.</li> <li>• Uganda wrote to CITES Secretariat expressing the need for technical assistance in the management of the ivory stockpile.</li> <li>• Uganda has received support from Stop Ivory to support the inventory and establish an electronic database for the ivory and other wildlife products stockpiles at Uganda Wildlife Authority.</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>This action is now substantially achieved. New measures as described above have been put in place to strengthen the safety and security of the national ivory stockpile at UWA and a stockpile management protocol has been developed with support from STOP Ivory.</i></li> </ul>
5.2 Develop procedure and implement the structure for record keeping of ivory stockpile	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uganda formally wrote to CITES Secretariat seeking technical assistance in the management of the national ivory stockpile.</li> <li>• Uganda received technical and logistical support from STOP Ivory to assist with development of the procedure for stockpile management. This has been done during the first ever standard inventory of the national ivory stockpile at UWA conducted with support from Stop Ivory. Four Tablets, two electronic weighing scales were provided by Stop Ivory for exclusive use by UWA.</li> <li>• A database of ivory in the national stockpile at UWA has been created and in use.</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>This action is substantially achieved. Uganda is very grateful to Stop Ivory for the continued support in the management of the national ivory stockpile.</i></li> </ul>

ACTION	EVALUATION	SUMMARY OF PROGRESS (and <i>comments</i> )
5.3 Conduct regular stock taking of the wildlife specimen	<b>SUBSTANTIALLY ACHIEVED</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The first ever comprehensive inventory of ivory stockpile at Uganda Wildlife Authority was completed in February 2016 thanks to the support from Stop Ivory. The inventory report will be shared with the CITES Secretariat.</li> <li>• As indicated in 5.2 above, a national ivory stockpile database was created and secured with restricted access through passwords depending on the level of utilization of information. There are staff with access to enter data, only three staff have administrative rights to edit the data while others have only access to view the data but not to enter or edit the information in the database.</li> <li>• Working with Stop Ivory, arrangements have been made to conduct an inventory of the ivory stocks currently with Customs and Aviation Police at Entebbe Airport as these stocks are still kept as exhibits pending finalization of the court processes.</li> <li>• Annual stock taking of ivory to be conducted every Financial Year at the end of June.</li> </ul> <p><i>Progress Summary</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>This action is substantially achieved as outlined above.</i></li> </ul>

## **PART D**

N/A

## **PART E: ANNEXES**

### **Annex 1 Photographs showing the progress achieved in the implementation of Uganda's NIAP**

#### ***CATEGORY 2: Strengthening intelligence and enforcement capacity at National level***

Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) in collaboration with Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) and with logistical support from the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) organized a five day training workshop for 60 intelligence and enforcement officers as well as customs officials from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Rwanda and DR Congo on "Prevention of Wildlife Trafficking during which officials were trained various aspects of ivory and other wildlife trafficking issues, CITES implementation, methods of concealment of smuggled ivory and other wildlife products as well as document verification by Customs officials. Below is a brief pictorial about the training workshop.



*Participants at the 2015 Prevention of wildlife trafficking training workshop group photo (above) and training session on CITES (below)*





BRITISH PEACE SUPPORT TEAM (EASTERN AFRICA)  
ADVANCED ANALYTICAL TRAINING  
KAMPALA, UGANDA  
15 – 26 FEBRUARY 2016



With support from British Peace Support Team (BPST), over 20 staff from Uganda Wildlife Intelligence and enforcement Unit seen in the photo above were trained in Crime Intelligence Analysis to equip them with investigative skills to analyse data and achieve successful prosecution of wildlife trafficking cases.



*Photographs above show one of the sniffer dogs acquired undergoing training demonstration on how to sniff ivory. The dogs have already been deployed at Entebbe International Airport*



*Uganda Wildlife Authority staff undergoing dog handlers' training at the African Wildlife Foundation Dog Training Facility in Arusha Tanzania (June 2016).*

### **CATEGORY 3: Coordination and Collaboration**

Regional and national coordination and collaboration was strengthened through inter-agency awareness workshops and seminars. The photograph below shows a regional inter-agency stakeholder workshop held in Kampala to raise awareness and profile of transboundary wildlife conservation and trafficking in the Greater Virunga between Uganda, Rwanda and DR Congo. Seated in the front row and fourth from left is the Ugandan Minister of State for Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities flanked by Heads of Protected Areas in Uganda Rwanda and DR Congo and Permanent Secretary after opening the inter-agency regional coordination and awareness workshop.



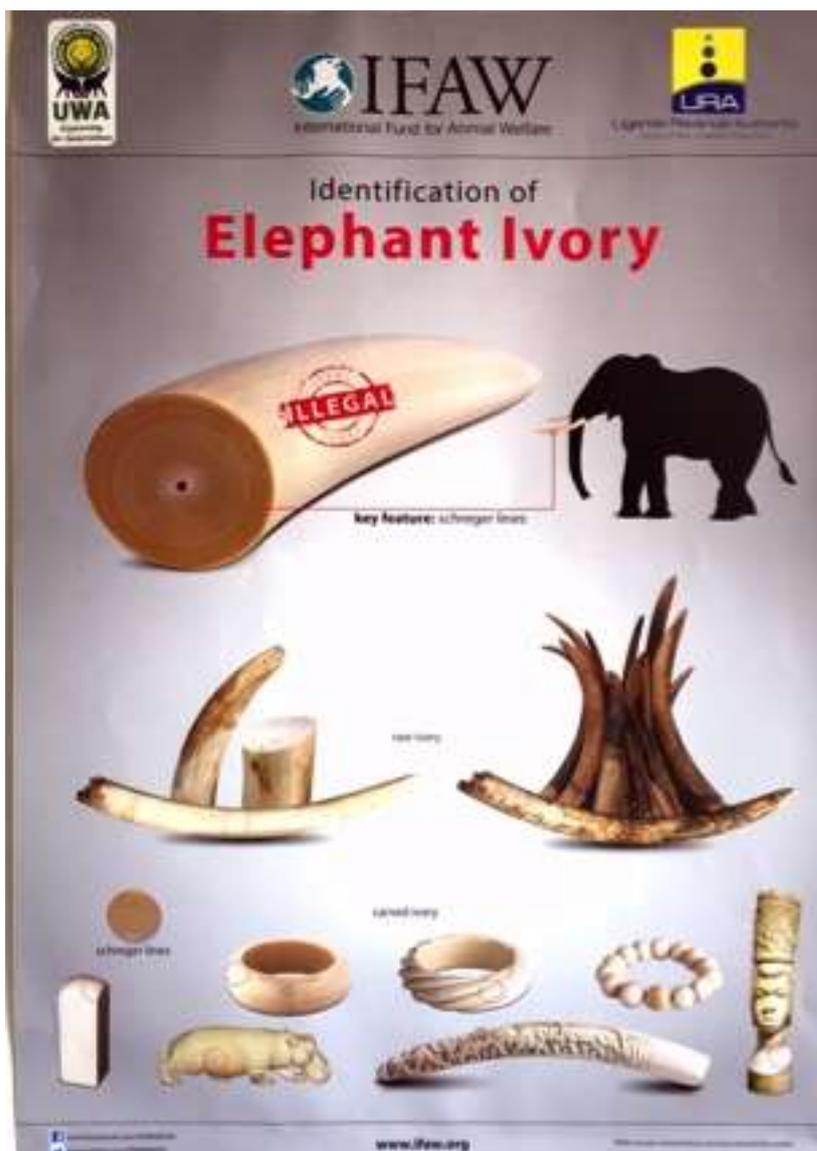
  

**WILDLIFE JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTORIAL ASSISTANCE TRAINING**  
**STRENGTHENING LAW ENFORCEMENT THROUGH JUDICIAL INTERVENTIONS IN UGANDA**  
Held at Silver Springs Hotel K'la ug. 14-16<sup>th</sup> 06/2016

**CATEGORY 4: Awareness creation**



Photograph above shows one of the awareness creation materials produced by Uganda in collaboration with other partners and placed at the International Airport to warn the passengers against wildlife trafficking



Poster produced for enforcement and customs officers to assist in proper identification of ivory and ivory products

### **CATEGORY 3 AND 4 (Coordination and Collaboration & Awareness Raising)**

To Strengthen coordination and collaboration at Regional and International level, Uganda joined the Giants Club and at its inaugural summit at Laikipia, Kenya 28 – 30 April 2016, Uganda’s President Yoweri Museveni (pictured below) made a strong statement promising the highest political level support to stop the illegal killing of our elephants and also promised to work with his Giant Club Partners (Presidents of Kenya, Gabon and Botswana) to speak to their Chinese counterparts to do something about reducing the demand for ivory. The summit was also used to raise awareness about elephant conservation within political and business circles.

